THE OMAHA DAILY REE: FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.

the second of the

O.naha, March 18, 1898. The Japanese Artist

Wash

Mr. Torayno Katow, who will be with us for two weeks, beginning Monday, March 21st, will have on exhibition specimens of his handiwork which are truly wonderful. See them without fail.

We place before | Men's

New

Dress Goods for Spring And what a time to see themjust now. new dress stuffs-

New

12%c per yard. per yard. Fine yard Show days, or whatever you may call I when the stuffs are here most numer ous-and everything is new. Take time to see this elegant collection of At 35c a yard-49 styles, erty alik. Plain At 45c a yard-37 styles. At 50c a yard-75 styles. At 65c a yard-65 styles. Over seventy-five colors in plain goods New for your inspection. New poplins, new bayadears, new Shirt armures, new coverts, new henriettas, new pebble cloth. Waists. The finest new We are Dress Stuffs-cottons are shown now And they fairly deserve a special exhishowing bition day for themselves. A word of leading groups. Organdie lisse, the standard French our cloth that never loses its charm as a complete dress fabric. All new printings price, line of cot-Organdie Raye; striped organdles, with ton waists. printings that look like paintings, 45c per yard.

rish dimities! Say old! Yes, cur grandmothers wore the Irish dimitics years ago. Better made today, and up to date printings. One of the most pleasing cotton fabri for summer dressing; one hundred and fifty styles; price, 25c per yard.

Our New New meteor Black Taffeta-taffeta,

Handled exclusively by us has a beauti-ful rich glossy finish, will not cut or cruck. Ask to see it.

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under military control will be allowed to go from under itas a "I wish I might speak of the country, of its surpassing, richness. I have never seen except that I knew some of them were from under its surpassing richness. I have never seen its surpassing richness. I have never seen one to compare with 1t. On this point I agree with Columbus, and believe everyone between his time and mine must be of the same opinion. It is indeed a land 'where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.' SPANIARDS GET THE PLUMS. "I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth, and men as prominent in business

question, and have read nothing on it, so can only give hasty impressions. It is said that there are mesriy 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba out of a total population of 1,600,000. They live principally in the towns and cities. The small shopkeepers in the towns and their cierts are meanic Spaniards. Much of their clerks are mostly Spanlards. Much of the larger business, too, and of the property in the cities, and in a less degree in the country, is in their hands. They have an eye to thrift, and as everything possible in the way of trade and legalized monopolies, in which the country abounds, is given to them by the government, many of them acquire property. I did not learn that the Spanish residents of the Island had contributed

largely in blood or treasure to suppress the insurrection. "There are, or were before the war, abou There are, or were before the war, about 1,000,000 Cubans on the island, 200,000 Span-iards (which means those born in Spain) and less than 500,000 of negroes and mixed blood. The Cuban whites are pure Spanish blood and, like the Spaniards, usually dark in complexion, but oftener light or blonde, or far as I melicad these the Spaniards

so far as I noticed, than the Spaniards. The percentage of colored to white has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years and is not now over 25 per cent of the total. In fact, the number of colored people has been actually diminishing for nearly that time. "The Cuban farmer and laborer is by na

The Cuban farmer and inforcer is by na-ture, peaceable, kindly, gay, hospitable, lighthearted and improvident. There is a proverb among the Cubans that 'Spanish bulls cannot be bred in Cuba,' that is, that the Cubans, though they are of Spanish blood, are less excitable and of a quieter temperament. Many Cubans whom I met tonoka he strong torms argainst bull fighting. spoke in strong terms against bull fighting, that it was a brutal institution introduced and mainly patronized by the Spanlards. "One thing that was new to me was to

learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of educa tion. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far is the respect. And the reason of it is easy to see. They have been educated in England, France or this country, while

the Spaniard has only such education as his own country furnishes.

LITTLE RACE PREJUDICE. "The colored people seem to me by nature quite the equal, mentally and physically, of the race in this country. Certainly physically they are by far the larger and stronger race on the island. There is little or no race prejudice, and this has doubtless beer creatly to their advantage. Eighty-five years ago there were one-half as many free negrocs as slaves, and this proportion was slowly increasing until emancipation.

"It is said there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty, out of over 200,000 that have been cent there. The rest have died, been sent home sick and in the hospitals, and some have been killed

notwithstanding the official reports. They are conscripts, many of them very young and generally samil men. One hundred and thirty pounds is a fair estimate of their aver-

age weight. I and obedient and if well drilled and led I believe would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men. Much more would depend on the leadership than with us. The officer must lead well and be one in whom they have confidence and this applies to both sides alike. As I saw no drills or regular formation, I inquired about them of many people and was informed that they had never seen a drill.

"I saw perhaps 10,000 Spanish troops, but not a piece of attillery, nor a tent. They live in barracks in the towns, and are seldom out for more than a day, returning to town

"They have liftle or no equipment for supply trains, or for d field campaign such as we cave. There caveriry horses are scrubby, \$25,019 for damages done by union troops little native fonies weighing not over 800 during the war; to authorize the erection of pounds, tough and hardy, but for the most cart, in wretched condition, reminding one of the mounts of Don Quixote and his squire. to be erected by a commission conposed of Some officies however bave good horses the scrubt of the secretary of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be excepted by a commission conposed of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be excepted by a commission conposed of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission conposed of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission conposed of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission conposed of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission conposed of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission control of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission control of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission control of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission control of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission control of the secretary for fully half on hour Type to be erected by a commission control of the secretary for fully half on hour the control of the secretary for fully half on hour the fully half on hour the control of the secretary for fully half on hour the secret fully half on hour the secretary for fully ha of the mounts of Don"Quixote and his squire. Some officers, however, have good horses,

of wealth, and men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas and Sagua, bankers, merchants, lawyers and autenomiat officials, some of them Spanish born, but Cuban bred, one prominent En-glishman, several of them known as auto-nomiats, and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy if practi-cable, but without exception they replied that it was 'too late' for that.

"Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba, not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterized Weyler's order in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is elections ought to be safe for the 'ins.'

MAKES NO ARGUMENT.

"I have endeavored to state in a not Weyler, nor the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of those incidents, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and de-liverance from the worst misgovernment of

which I ever had knowledge. "But whether our action ought not to be influenced by any one or all of these things, and if so, how far, is another question. I am not in favor of annexation, not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding American element

"The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patrictic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperment of the people,

white and black, the wonderful prosperity that would come surely with peace and good home rule, the large influx of Americans and English immigration and money would all be strong factors for stable institutions. "But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province, to suggest any

plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such vemedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American president and the American people.

RECEIVED IN SILENCE.

Throughout the delivery of the address there was not an interruption. With the closes: attention every person within hearing listened to the statement. At the con clusion there was no demonstration, either on the floor or in the gallerics, although senators here and there about the chamber turned one to another with such unusual remarks on the senate floor as "a remarkable statement." "a simple, straightforward statement of a horrible condition of affairs,' "a most effective and convincing statement," "a temperate and timely utterance," and similar comments.

Mr. Proctor left the senate chamber soon after the had finished his address, but not before he had been heartly congratulated by many of his colleagues.

During the morning session the follow-ing bills were passed: Authorizing the pay to Stewart college (now the Southwestern university), located at Clarksville, Tenn.,

EXPECTING COURT'S REPORT Administration Still Maintains Its Waiting At.itude. OFFICER PROBABLY ENROUTE WITH IT

Findings Will Be Kept Secret Until the President Thinks the Time Has Come to Make Them Public.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The president expects the report of the court of inquiry tomorrow or next day. It may even now be on its way from Key West to Washington. When the court arrived at Key West yesterday from Havana and reported to Admiral Sicard what progress it had made toward

reaching the end of its long task the admiral promptly communicated with the secretary soon to be an election, but every polling of the navy. It was the secretary's purpose place must be inside a fortified town. Such to have a full synopsis of the court's conof the navy. It was the secretary's purpose clusions put in cipher and telegraphed to Washington. Upon consultation with the president, however, this plan was abandoned.

intemperate mood what I saw and Both the president and the secretary are de-heard and to make no argument thereon, but leave everyone to draw his own conclusions. To me the strong-est appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Therefore, even the admirably designed naval cipher code could not be relied on with complete satisfaction, and at the president's instance Admiral Sicard was directed to place the documents in the custody of some naval officer, according to the usual method, and forward them to Washington in that manner. Whether this officer has started or not is not yet known, but if he and Admiral Sicard have executed their orders with the regular naval promptness it will not be long before the president is placed in possession before the president is placed in possession of such information and conclusions as the court has so far reached. It is not even known positively that these conclusions are final, but if the ordinary routine of the court's inquiry has been followed in this case, they probably are so, unless the sec-retary of the navy believes, after looking into the testimeny, that some lines of in-vestigation should be further pursued. REPORT CAREFULLY CONSERN

REPORT CAREFULLY GUARDED. As before stated, every precaution that human ingenuity can suggest will be adopted to safeguard the report, the main apprehension being that there may be somehow publication in the newspaper press that may interfere with the successful working out of the policy of the administration. The documents will be scaled at Key West under the personal observation of Admiral Steard and the naval officer who takes the papers in his custody will be expected to deliver the envelope with seal unbroken into the hands of the secretary of the navy. Probably the measenger will be Lieutenant Com-mandor Marix, the Judge advocate of the court of inquiry, though the selection is entirely within the of the the sele though

the selection is entirely within the authority of Admiral Sicard. It must be remembered that the admiral ordered the court, and to him the return must be male. Technically he must also review the proceedings and conclusions and submit his own opinion on these in an endorsement to the department along with the papers. Admiral Sicard is the very incarnation o caution in the discharge of official mattern

and as he is technically responsible for the safe delivery of the couct's report to th secretary of the navy, it may be set down as a fact that any publication that attempt to set out either in full or in substance th court's report will be absolutely conjectura

REPORT IS NOT YET PREPARED.

Admiral Sicard Says More Testimony

KEY WEST, Fla., March 17 .- No member

Will Be Taken.

in its basis. Assistant Secretary Day was very busy ing bills were parsed: Authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas & Gulf railroad to con-struct a railway through Indian Territory; to number of scintors and representatives waiting for some time in order to get access to the assistant secretary. Vice Presiden Hobart was also a caller, but he did no.

WHAT IS THE GRIP?

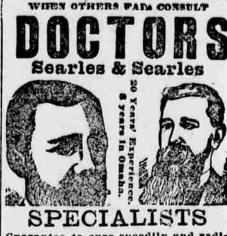
It Is Certainly a Most Mysterious Dis-ense, But Its Real Cause Is Clearly Explained.

Investigation has shown that nearly every family in the city has had at least one its members attacked by the grip, but it seems to be coming in a different form this year than ever heretofore. Men and women complain more of nausca, pains in the arms, limbs and about the back and a general lack of appetite and ambition.

Now, all this proves clearly just where the cause of the grip is located. Have you ever seen a sewer or drain clogged up after a heavy rain? It is precisely this way with the grip. The kidneys get clogged up and the poisonous acids which should pass from tho system are thrown back until finally they get into the blood, and so polson the whole back body.

Read what the eminent Dr. Hamilton has to say upon this subject: "It is clear," says he, "that in order to drive grip and similar poisons from the system it is only necessary to open up the sewers; in other words, to put the kidneys in perfect working order so that they will carry these poisons away instead of allowing them to clog up and ruin the blood, and, unfortunately, this is not altogether an easy thing

There is, so far as the medical process sion and science know, but one discovery that will quickly and effectually open up that will quickly and effectually open up the kidneys and at the same time south them. That discovery, which has cured so many thousands of men and women; which is keeping so many in perfect health today, and which is used so universally the world over is Warner's Safe Cure. It is recomover is Warner's Safe Cure. It is recom-mended and used by the highest medical mended and used by the highest medical authoritics both abroad and in America. It can be taken by the most aged person and the tiniest child with beneficial effect, for it is perfectly pure and harmless. Prof. Beyer of Germany, Dr. William Edward Robson of England and Dr. Gunn of New York are all prominent men who speak in the history all prominent men who speak in the highest cerms of this great remedy. If you have any symptoms of the grip, let are advize you to act promptly, for you will find that Safe Cure will relieve you quickly, take you from a condition of misery and put you the road to health.



Guarantee to cure speedily and radi-cally all NERVOUS, CHRONIO AND PRIVATE diseases of Men and women.

WEAK MEN SYPHILIS SEXUALLY. cured for life. Night Emissions, Lost Manhood, Hy-drocele, Vericocele, Genorrhea, Gleet, Syph-lis, Stricture, Files, Fistula and Rectal Uncers, Diabetes, Bright's Disease cured. **Consultation Free** Stricture and Gleethome at

by new method without pain or cutting, Callon or address with stamp. Treatment by mail

DRS. SEARLES & SEARLES. 1105. 1405. 54.



report. "There are six provinces in Cutu, each,

recommandation."

visions are

HOMES ARE BURNED.

THEY ARE NOT BEGGARS.

"It is said that the owners of these mills

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

preme court in regard to a pending case as region. Nearly all the sugar mills are de- that the picture had been overdrawn; but preme court in regard to a pending case as region. Nearly all the sugar mins are de-that heard. They are as competent and trustworthy within the lines of their duty as any court in the land and their report when made will carry conviction to all the peo-

any court in the land and their report when sages, and in part culming, surrounded, as spondents and that they had given free play made will carry conviction to all the peo-are the villages, by trochas and 'forts,' or to a strong natural and highly cultivated, imagination. "Before starting I received through the until then surmise and conjecture are idle there were more mills running, but all with the same protection." "Before starting I received through the mail a 'cuffet published by the Christian Herald, with cuts of some of the sick and unprofitable. Let us calmly wait for the "I'l is said that the owners of these mills" received through the with the same protection. at night.

separated from it cleewhere by a narrow peninsula of Santa Clara province.

"The provinces are named, beginning at the west, Pinar del Rio, Hovana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago Cuba. My observations were confined to the four western provinces, which constitute about one-half of the island. The two eastern ones are practically in the hands of the itgents, except the few fortified towns. These two large provinces are spoken of today as 'Cuba libre."

Havans, the great city and capital of the island, is in the eyes of the Spanlards and many Cubans all Cuba, as much as Paris is France. But having visited it in more peace-ful times and seen its eights, the tomb of dition of these people was very different from that which prevails in this country. Columbus, the Forts Calones and Moro Castle, I did not care to repeat this, preferring trips in the country.

'Everything seems to go on much usual in Havana. Quiet prevails and except for the frequent squads of soldiers marching to guard and police duty and their abounding presence in public places, one sees little which are all that remain to show that the signs of war.

DESOLATION AND DISTRESS.

country was ever inhabited. "The first clause of Weyler's order reads "Outside of Hayana all is changed. It is as follows: 'I order and command, first, not peece, nor is it war. It is desolation all the inhabitants of the country, or out-and distresa, misery and starvation. Every side of the line of fortifications of the towns, town and village is surrounded by a trocha, shall within the period of eight days con a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan centrate themselves in the town so occu-new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the pied by the troops. Any individual who, inside end a becked wire fence on the cuter after the expiration of this period, is found side of the irench.

These trochas have at every corner and a rebel and tried as such." "The other three sections forbid the trans-portation of provisions from one town to at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small blockhouses, many of them more like another without permission of the a large sentry box, loopholed for musketry and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in, as well as to keep the insurgents out.

"From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified owns and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yurds and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they der. Others failed to grasp its terrible meaning. Its execution was left largely to

suffice, where every point is in range of a subdier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcen-trade women and children. 'Every railroad station is within one of

these troches and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight car, loopholes for musketry and filled with soldiers and observed usually, and was inthe guerrillos. formed is always the case, a pilot engine a

mile or so in advance. "There are frequent blockhouses enclosed a trochs and with a guard along the rail-road track. With this exception there is no uman life or babitation between these fortified towns and villages and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to towns and burn their dwellings.

HUTS ARE ALL IN TROCHAS.

"I raw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Mar in the west, dcross the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces, and to Sagua La Grande, on the north shore, and to Cicufueges on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas, "There are no domestic animals or crops

on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns. In other words the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman and child, and every domestic animal, wher-ever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications. "To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is feither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the "pacified" condition of the four western

provinces. West of Havana is mainly the rich tobacco, and east so far as I went, a sugar



mon talk among those who have better means of knowledge. within a few months past from actual star-DRIVEN INTO TROCHAS.

millitary

vation and discuses caused by insufficient "All the country people in the four western and improper food. "My inquiries were entirely outside of senprovinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified towns when Wey-

sational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city al-caldes (mayors), of relief committees, of leading merchante and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Several back ler's order was made, were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentradors. They are the peasantry, many of them farmers, some land owners, others renting lands Spanish born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated. and owning more or less stock, others working on estates and cultivating small patches "What I saw I cannot tell so that others could understand it. It must be seen with and even a small patch in that fruitful clime will support a family. "It is but fair to say that the normal conone's own eyes to be realized.

ENDORSES GALLINGER'S REPORT. "The Los Pasos hospitals in Havana have Their standard of comfort and prosperity was not high, measured by our own. But acbeen described by one of my colleagues. Senator Gallinger, and I cannot say that his picture was overdrawn, for even his fertile pen could not do that. He visited it after cording to their standards and requirements their conditions of life were satisfactory. They lived mostly in cabins made of palm Dr. Lassar, one of Miss Barton's very able c: in wooden houses. Some of then had houses of stone, the blackened walls of and efficient assistants, had renovated it and

put in cots. "I saw it when 400 women and children were lying on the stone floors in an in-describable state of consciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags cud such rags, and sick children naked as they came into the world. And the condiin the other cities are even worse. tion "Miss Barton needs no endorsement from me. I thad known and esteemed her free many years, but had not half appreciated

her adaptability and devotion to her work. I looked into her business ability, fearlog that here might be the greatest dauger of misteke, fearing there might be want of sys-tem, but found she could teach me on these points.

authority direct, the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, prescribe that the eight days shall be counted from the "I visited the warehouse where the sup-"I visited the warehouse where the sup-plies are received and distributed, saw the methods of checking, visited the hospitals catablished or organized and supplied by her; saw the food distributions in several cities publication of the proclamation to the head town of the municipal districts and states, if news is furnished of the enemy which can be made use of, it will serve as a and towns, and everything seems to me to

be conducted in the best manner possible "Many doubtless did not learn of this or-The ample fire-proof warehouse in Havana, by a Cubin firm, is given with a gong of laborers free of charge to unload and re

ship aupplies. "The children's hospital in Havana, a very large private residence, is hired at the cost of less than \$100 a month, not a fifth of what the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice, and the inmates fled with such it would command in this city. It is under the admirable management of Mrs. Dr. Lasclothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by sar of New York, a German woman and trained nurse. I saw the rapid improvement of the first children taken there. "When they reached the towns they were

allowed to build huts of paim leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas "All Miss Barton's assistants are excel-lently fitted for their duties. In short I saw and left to live if they could. Their huts are about ten by fifteen feet in size, and for nothing to criticise but everything to commend. The American people may be assure want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground, and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing error work when that their bounty will reach the sufferers with the least possible cost, and in the beat manner in every respect. And if our people could see a small fraction of the need they wear but little clothing except such stray would pour more 'freely from their liberal store' than ever before for any cause. substitutes as they can extemporize. With families, or with more than one in

RELIEF MUST CONTINUE.

this little space the commonest sanitary pro-visions are impossible. Conditions are un-"When will the need for help end? Not until peace comes and the reconcentrados can go back to their country, rebuild their homes, reclaim their tillage plots, which in the rest in the back in the worderful mentionable in this respect. "Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water and foul food or none. what wonder that one-half have died and that one-quarter of the living are so dis-caped that they cannot be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from homes, reclaim their tillage plots, which quickly run up to brush in that wonderful soil and clime and until they can be free from danger of molestation in so doing. Until then the American people must in the main care for them. It is true that the alcaldes, other local authorities and relief committees are now trying to do something and desire, I believe, to do the best they can. But the problem is beyond their means and capacity and the work is one to which they are not accustomed. these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The phy-sicilars say these cases are hopeless. "Deathu in the streets have not been un-common. I was told by one of our consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of

food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded hy food. "These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not beggars even now. There are plenty of professional beggars in every town among the regular residents, but these country peo-

mostly American, I think. On both sides cavalry is considered the favorite and the dangerous Aghtlong arm. "The factics of the Spanish, as described

to me by an eye witness and participant in some of their battles, is for the infantry when threatened by insurgent cavalry, form a hollow square and fire away ad libtum and without ceasing until time to march back to town. It does not seem to have enered the minds of either side that a good afantry force can take care of itself and re-Mr. pulse everywhere an equal number of cavalry and there are everywhere positions where cavalry would be at a disadvantage.

"Having called on Governor and Captain General Blanco and received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomez's camp and was told that if I would write him an answer would be returned anfely within ten days at most.

FORCE OF THE INSURGENTS. "I saw several who had visited the in-

surgent camps and was sought out by an insurgent field officer, who gave me the best information received as to the insurger force. His statements were moderate and I was credibly informed that he was entirely reliable. He said the Cubans had about 30,000 men now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces and castern Santa Clara, and this statement was corroborated from other good sources. They have a force all the time in Havana province itself, organized as four small brigades and operating in small bands. "Ruiz was taken, tried and shot withis

about a mile and a half of the railroad and about a fifteen miles out of Hayana, on the road to Matanzas, the road more inveled than any other and which I went over four imes. Aranguren was killed about three miles to the other side of the road and about times that. the same distance, fifteen or twenty miles, "They were well armed, but very poorly

upplied with ammunition. They are not al owed to carry many cartridges; sometime not more than one or two. The infautry are poorly clad. Two small squads of prisoners

which I saw, however, one of half a dozen in the streets of Havana and one of three on the cars, were better clothed than the average Spanish soldier. Each of these prisbound by the arm and wrists by cords and they were all tied together by a cord run-ning along the line, a specimen of the amen-itics of their warfare.

"About one-third of the Cuban army are colored, mostly in the infentry, as the cavalry furnished their own horses. A field officer, an American from a southern state, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of these

in the highest terms of the conduct of these is colored soldiers." that they were as good fighters and had more endurance than the whites, could keep to with the cavalry on a long march, and bome in fresh at night. "The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by ho means so clearly de-fined. It is Cubin against Spanlard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and the Spanish citizens on the other. I do not count the autonomiets in this division, as Spanish citizens on the other. I do no count the autonomists in this division, a

they are so far too inconsiderable in num-bers to be worth counting. AUTONOMY IS TOO LATE. "General Blanco filled the civil offices with

can. But the problem is beyond their means and capacity and the work is one to which they are not accustomed. General Blanco's order of November 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but it is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms, 'property defended,' and the owners are obliged to build 'centers of defense.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the ter-rible military efficiency of Weyler's order in the last year or two of our war. If it suc-ceeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish army, and the suc-triant army and people believe. "There is no doubt the General Blanco's field the civil offices with men with had been autonomists and were events had satisfied most of them that the chance for autonomy came too late. It the last year or two of our war. If it suc-ceeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish army, and the suc-tribere is no doubt the General Blanco's in the suc-tribere is no doubt the General Blanco's in that the spanish army and people believe.

"These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not begans even now. There are plenty of professional begans in every town among the regular residents, but these country peo-ple, the reconcentrudes, have not learned the art. Rarely is a hand held out to you for alms when going among their huts, but the sight of them makes an appeal stronger than "Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition far better than I can. It is not within the narrow limits of my voosbulary to portray ft." "I went to Cuba with a strong conviction"

matic callers included the French ambasso army, the governor of Pennsylvania and the commander of the Grand Army of the Re-public; to prohibit railroad companies from dor; Senor Gans, the Chillan minister, and Mr. Henglemueller, the Austrian minister. Because Chili has been mentioned as the charging more than 3 cents a mile for carrying passengers through Indian Territory; possible calesman of a war ship to the United States the assumption was drawn that the miniater had called on that business. As a to authorize the construction of a gunboat the Great Lakes to take the place of the United States steamship Michigan and to matter of fact he is preparing for his de cost, exc \$230,000. parture for his new post in London and has exclusive of armament, not to exceed nformed the department that he will sail

the comman

of th

At 2 o'clock the consideration of the nafrom New York on the 23d inst. It was stated positively that the Austrian ional quarantine bill was resumed. Bacon maintained that the matter of minister's call had no reference to presentaquarantine was not a sectional question, all tions to the State department in behall of the Spanish side of the present issue. In explanation of his call it was suggested the parts of the United States being liable Mr. Mallory of Florida also spoke in opthat he had not missed a diplomatic recep-

tion day in many weeks and is engrossed The conference report on the agricultural in reciprocity negotiations.

After a brief executive session the senate at 4:50, adjourned until Monday.

PROVIDE FOR NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

of the court of inquiry came on shore from Six of Them and Six Torpedo Boa Destroyers to Be Built, WASHINGTON, March 17.-The house the Iowa today and it was impossible to learn on board the battleship what, if anycommittee on naval affairs has disposed of thing, had been done. Not watil a late hour tonight was the correspondent of the Assothe question of increases in the vessels of the navy, unless there is some change of ciated Press able to ascertain from Rear Admiral Sleard the status of the investiga disposition among the members. The committee by unanimous vote adopted the mo-

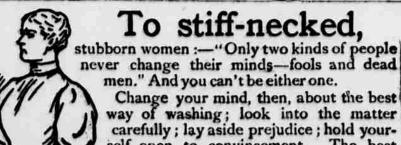
tion. Admiral Sicard said: "It is impossible a tion of Representatives Fors of Illinois, to this stage to say how soon the court will make its report. The committees are conauthorize the construction of six new tortinuing their labors. When they are ready to re-examine the officers of the Maine pedo boats and six new torpedo boat destroyers and the provision for this has been whom I have retained here, they will either do so in the federal building or summon incorporated in the naval bili. It has not been decided what appropriation will be made for this purpose. It is understood to be likely that the torpede boats will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 each, though them to the Iowa. "The court's report has not yet been made and I am not ready to say when it will be in the neighborhood of \$100.000 each, though it is possible the sum given may exceed made. in Washington by Saturday was based prob-A member of the committee stated that the torpedo boat destroyers may cost

ably on inference. It should be borne in mind that the work of the court necessarily between \$200,000 and \$250,000 each. There has been no conclusion as to the amount to progresses slowly." Before reaching Washington the repor be given for the construction of the five new dry docks, about which, however, it is significant as showing economy that all of must pass through the hands of Rear Ad miral Sicard. If it did not leave here today it could not reach Washington by Saturday. them except that at Aigiers are to be built There is good authority for the assortion that the court probably will return to Ha-vana before reaching its conclusions. Greater of timber. It is now improbable that the bill will be in shape for report to the house by Saturday or Monday next. secrecy than ever is maintained, but it was

WOULD SERVE NOTICE ON SPAIN. vising the testimony.

Representative Wheeler Introduces Resolution in the House. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Representative Wheeler of Alabama today introduced the

ollowing joint resolution: following joint resolution: Resolved, That a joint committee, con-sisting of five members of the senate to be appointed by the vice president, and five members of the house to be appointed by the speaker, be created to report without delay to the two houses an address to the govern-ment of Spain declaring in firm and diplomatic language that Americans and American interests in Cuba must be pro-tected and that the alrocities now being perpetrated in that island must cease. Resolved, That the executive be requested to immediately transmit this address to the government of Spain by such methods as he may deem most advisable, together with a letter of endorsement and approval of this action on the part of congress. action on the part of congress. appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national de-fense has been made by the Treasury de-partment on an executive order for £30,000 to be cabled to London to the government of Spain by such methods as he ment for the Abreuall. The twelve rapid for guns are for the use of the War depart-ment. appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national de



self open to convincement. The best way of washing is with Pearline. Ease, economy, safety, health, quickness -these are the arguments for Pearline washing. Every woman who wants these things can satisfy herself that this is so. and

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THE WOODWARD STOCK CO. Presenting THE ENSIGN. Specialties-STINE and EVANS, BOGART and O'BRIEN, and TONY WILSON and CLOWN. Next Sunday - - CHARITY BALL. Specialties -Bert Coole and Julia Kingsley, the Nawns, Harry Edison.

BOYD'S-PANTON & BURGES THIS AFTERNOON, 3 P. M. OMAHA ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY Direction FRANZ ADELMANN. MRS. E. W. BAKER - - CONTRALTO. The notion that the report would be

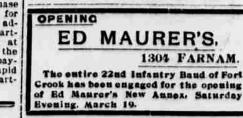
BOYD'S-PANTON & BURGESS, Managers, Tel. 1919. TONIGHT S:15. Special bargain matinee Saturday-The best dramn since "Blue Jenns."

And by the same author.

The Cherry Pickers By Joseph Arthur, "Author of Blue Jeans." See the great thrilling and realistic gun scene.

Prices-Lower Floor, \$1.00-75c. Bal. 75c-50c. Matinee-Lower Floor, 50c. Bal., 25c. ascertained by the correspondent that most of the time of the court was occupied in re-

BOYD'S, | PAXTON & BURGESS, Managors. Tel. 1913. 4 NIGHTS Commencing 20 Purchasing Guns of Armstrong. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The first dis-bursement under the recent act of congress KNABEN-KAPELLE HUNGARIAN BOYS' MILITARY BAND Prices-Lower Floor, 750-50c. Dat 50c. Matinee-Lower Floor, 50c. Bal. 20c.



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