

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1898—TWELVE PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TIME TO INTERFERE

Senator Gallinger Makes Public His Impressions of Cuba.

SAYS AUTONOMY IS A FLAT FAILURE

Insurgents Well Remember Spain's Former Treacherous Dealings.

SCENES IN HAVANA ARE HARROWING

Trosporous People Are Converted Into Starving Unfortunates.

BEGGARY AND DEATH IN MANTANZAS

Speaker Says a Country Which Will Force Such Conditions Is Capable of Blowing Up the Main.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A vivid word picture of the horrors and barbarities of concentration on the island of Cuba was drawn in the senate today by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire. The senator recently visited Cuba to study the situation there. Long before the senate convened the galleries were packed.

Almost as soon as the session opened Mr. Bacon (Ga.) introduced a joint resolution declaring that the United States should do everything in its power to preserve peace with all the nations of the world and not be forced into a war except to preserve the honor and dignity of the nation. He said that he would not ask for immediate consideration of the resolution, but would permit it to lie on the table until tomorrow.

Then Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, quietly rose and favorably reported the bill providing for relief of the survivors of the Maine catastrophe. There was a suppressed murmur of expectancy in the galleries, but the measure was read and passed without a word of debate.

Mr. Gallinger's speech followed. He spoke in a low, clear tone of voice, distinctly audible throughout the chamber. There was not an interruption by word throughout his speech. His auditors listened intently to his description of the horrors and cruelties suffered by the reconcentrados.

"When he declared, however, that a government that would starve 400,000 of its people would do anything, and followed this with the further declaration that the lives of the brave men lost in the Maine disaster could not be atoned for with gold or silver, a spontaneous wave of applause swept over the galleries and the vice president had difficulty in restoring order.

When he had concluded he was accorded a burst of applause and the vice president made little effort to restrain.

The senate then quietly resumed consideration of the bill making further provision for a civil government in Alaska and at 2 o'clock took up the national quarantine bill. Its consideration had not been concluded when the senate adjourned.

HE MUST SPEAK.

In opening his speech, Mr. Gallinger said that after the calm, dispassionate and touching statement concerning Cuba, made in the senate recently by Mr. Proctor of Vermont, it might be well for him to remain silent, but yielding to the desire expressed by many of his colleagues, he had consented to give a plain recital of some of his observations on that "unhappy island." He referred to the efforts made by the Cubans in 1829, in 1844, in 1848, in 1859, in 1868 and again in 1896, to break the chains that bound them to Spain, in order that they might establish for themselves a free government, "upon the soil that was rightly theirs."

Save the last, all these efforts have ended in failure. The failure is history, and need not be recounted.

Mr. Gallinger then detailed some of the events leading up to his arrival in Cuba, and of his reception by General Lee, "General Lee," said he, "is deserving of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he carries himself in Havana. Cool and fearless in the midst of difficulties and dangers, he never loses sight of the fact that he is an American citizen, nor is he unmindful of the tremendous responsibilities and duties of his position."

AUTONOMY A FAILURE.

Referring to his call upon the autonomist cabinet, Mr. Gallinger said it was evident that the president of the cabinet was not encouraged in the work. "The truth is," said Mr. Gallinger, "autonomy is a flat failure, opposed alike by the ultra-Spaniards and the Cubans. The leaders of the insurrection have not forgotten how they were treated by Spain in 1878, and the blandishments and bribes now being offered them are spurned with contempt. "Better death than autonomy," said a leading Cuban to me. "For autonomy is only a pretense under which we would again be slaves to Spain."

Mr. Gallinger recalled that he had heard during debates in the senate denials made that a state of war existed in Cuba, but it requires only a brief, personal observation to convince one that what actually did exist. A desolated country and its stricken people told the story more eloquently than it could be conveyed in words. "The war in Cuba, however," he said, "is a war of starvation and extermination—a war more cruel than the world has ever known."

The Spanish troops do not impress Americans as great soldiers. They are under a lax discipline and are poorly uniformed and inadequately fed. The high officials do most of their fighting in hotels and cafés, the actual fighting being done by those of inferior grade. On the contrary, the insurgents are comfortably clad and under strict discipline. They occupy a large part of a house upon almost every kind of business and for the taxing and regulation of the liquor traffic. The tax on a wholesale liquor establishment is fixed at \$2,000 a year; upon a bar room or saloon in any town of more than 1,500 inhabitants \$1,500 a year, and upon any retail liquor saloon in communities of less than 1,500 inhabitants, \$1,000 a year.

Mr. Haasbroug said the Perkins amendment meant simply that the government would take part in the liquor business, but that the people of this country would approve of such a step. He offered an amendment to the pending bill to be considered as a substitute for that proposed by Mr. Perkins.

The amendment provides that no liquor shall be imported, manufactured or sold in Alaska, and that any violation of this provision shall be punished as provided in the act.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Under the very shadow of cathedrals and churches, where Spain's authority is absolutely unquestioned, the most horrible conditions are conceded to exist. Many have refused to believe that a great government was waging a war of extermination instead of a war of honor, yet such is an absolute fact. A visit was paid to the orphanage which is now under the care of Miss Clara Barton. It contains now about fifty children, almost every one of whom is a victim

WILL BE LAUNCHED TODAY

Kearsarge and Kentucky Ready for the Great Event.

EVENT ONE OF SURPASSING INTEREST

Governor Bradley and Staff of Kentucky, Governor Tyler and Staff of Virginia, and Many Other Notables Present.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 23.—The great battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* tonight rest on the ways ready for the signal that will send them to their maiden plunge into the waters of Hampton Roads.

Every detail for the double launching has been perfected, and already the city is crowded with visitors in anticipation of the unique event. The governors of Virginia and Kentucky, and many other persons of prominence are now here.

Governor William O. Bradley and staff, with about 600 other enthusiastic Kentuckians, arrived this afternoon on a special train. They were preceded at 1 o'clock by a committee from Louisville, who came aboard to make preparations for the reception of the gubernatorial party.

Tonight Governor Tyler of Virginia came over from Old Point Comfort. He will be joined tomorrow by the members of his staff.

Miss Christine Bradley and Mrs. Bradley came in this evening at 6 o'clock from Washington. They were accompanied by Miss Anna Webb of Paducah, Ky., one of Miss Bradley's maids of honor. Five other young women who will act in this capacity accompanied the gubernatorial party from Frankfort.

Mrs. Herbert Winslow of Boston, who will christen the *Kearsarge*, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning with her husband, Lieutenant Commander Winslow, of the United States navy.

After the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* glide into the water tomorrow, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company will entertain several hundred guests at a banquet at the Chamberlain hotel at Old Point Comfort. The Kentuckians will have another banquet at night.

The contingent from the Bluegrass state brought with them a goodly supply of "Old Bourbon" whisky. It is hinted tonight that they propose to do a little christening of their own account. When the good ship comes for their state begins to descend the ways, scores of flasks filled with the whisky, it is said, will be pelted against its hull.

Buildings throughout the city are elaborately decorated.

The *Kearsarge* will leave the ways at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the *Kentucky* will be launched an hour later.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Fully 1,000 people left Washington today to witness the launching of the *Kentucky* and *Kearsarge* at Newport News tomorrow. Quite a number of other had gone in the last two or three days to secure accommodations aboard.

There was a large delegation of naval officers, and more senators and representatives.

INTERVENE ON MORAL GROUNDS.

President McKinley Will Treat on the Suffering in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The prevailing impression among the republican leaders of the house is that the president will intervene in Cuba on moral grounds. It is positively stated by one of them who is close to the president that the intervention will not come until after the report of the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster goes to congress.

"The two questions will be treated separately," said he today, "and the message relative to Cuba will be sent to congress soon after the report on the Maine question."

The Cuban message, as forecasted by prominent republicans, will waive the question of the Maine disaster and putting aside that awful occurrence will be in effect a declaration to Spain that the present methods of warfare in Cuba must cease. It will result in intervention in case Spain demurs.

The message will be accompanied by the reports of the committee on Cuba. Mr. Doolittle (rep., Ia.) says that intervention on humane grounds will place our action on a moral level that would share the broad sympathy of the world. We could afford, he says, to waive all question as to the Maine if the board does not fix the responsibility for the disaster upon Spain, in order to make the great issue.

A prominent member of the house, who has been several times in consultation with the president recently and who possesses as much unofficial information of the cause of the Maine disaster probably as the president does, says that while the report of the board will not fix the responsibility for the explosion it will be starting in its nature.

The information at the capital is that already \$25,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 appropriated for the national defense has been expended or contracts entered into for its preparation.

WAR PREPARATIONS ARE GOING ON.

Activity is Reported from All Parts of the Country.

BOSTON, March 23.—The activity at the Charlestown navy yard continues. Orders have been issued for the employment of forty-seven men in the engineering department who will be put to work on the gunboat *Machias* in making necessary repairs.

Orders have also been received for the immediate construction of twenty-four small boats. This will necessitate the employment of a large force, and the expenditure of at least \$15,000.

READING, Pa., March 23.—The Carpenter Steel works today shipped 200 four-inch and 200 five-inch projectiles in response to an order from Washington.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steam yacht *Mayflower* was put into dry dock at the navy yard today and will be immediately transferred into a war vessel. Its rifles are now at the navy yard, and its torpedo tubes will arrive from Newport in a few days.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 23.—A Galveston railroad has secured the contract for transportation of 300 cavalry troops from Fort Sill, Okl. The light battery K of the Second regiment pitched camp today on the government reservation west of the city, and preparations are making to build quarters for the troops. The heavy battery of artillery from Jackson barracks is expected to reach here some time this week.

SPAIN WANTS TO GET EVEN

May Make a Demand for Indemnity for Filibustering.

MODEST DEMAND TO COME FROM MADRID

Offer to Pay Fifty Million for Maine if United States Puts Up One Hundred Million for Filibustering.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, March 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram).—An increasing disposition is shown in the press and political circles to dispute the validity of the protocol, or treaty, made in 1877 between Madrid and the American minister Calderon Collantes, to regulate the procedure for the trial of American citizens in Cuba and exempting them from summary military court-martials. Senator Moret has told a reporter of La Epoca that Collantes went out of office without having signed the protocol and his successor, Manuel Silveira, declined to sign it. Therefore, according to the custom prevalent, Collantes ultimately signed the treaty, though he had ceased to be a minister of state. The protocol was never published in the *Gazette*. Senator Moret added that the supreme court would for that reason deny that the protocol was the law of the realm and reduce it to a mere convention not binding on Spain. Commenting on these views lawyers point out that the supreme court could not have considered the protocol binding, as no allowance whatever is made to it in the judgment on the case of the Cuban chief, Sangulilly.

La Epoca, taking up the cudgels, defends the conservative party and Canovas, who always deemed the protocol of 1877 binding, and states that the text of the document shows it was signed at Madrid January 12, 1877, and Collantes only ceased to be a minister of state January 14, when he was appointed minister of justice in the same cabinet. Debaton on the matter will be held in the coming session. Impartially deprecates the idea recently mooted of forming a national cabinet with leaders of all parties to face and solve the difficulties of the situation in Cuba and the colonies. Impartial says the liberals must remain in the breach to the bitter end, keeping in reserve all other political worthies and forces for formidable contingencies already looming on the horizon. He will require such assistance to preserve and reorganize much that is indispensable for Spain herself.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

SPAIN WANTS TO GET EVEN

General Blanco has said the same thing and sagacious old Gomez saw it long ago and foretold it as a sure cause of final war when Sagasta found Cuba to be surely lost, and his government also, if Cuba was lost to the Cubans and not to the United States. Yesterday I saw one of the highest Spanish officials in Cuba. He admitted to me that Spain's answer to an American demand for a Maine indemnity would surely be a blank refusal to pay for the battleship unless the United States would pay \$100,000,000 for Spanish loss through Cuban filibustering, that Austria and France would endeavor at least to make the matter one of arbitration and thus to give to Spain the thing it has been clamoring for the last three years and the only thing it has gained. Should Spanish indemnity for the Maine disaster become a question for an international board and should its decision be the deciding point of American intervention, either America will have to feed Cuba a whole year or more at least, or the Cuban race will become practically extinct. If the Cubans are to live, the United States will have to pay that time spent as much for their food as the cost of the Maine. If they are to die, the quicker their misery is ended the better.

Although hundreds of tons of food are now distributed to starving Cubans and the good bishop of Havana blesses it for its saving Christian use, the Spanish government in Cuba still denies there is misery in Cuba. The censor might as well deny that Spain has lost 150,000 brave soldiers in the Cuban rebellion.

Mr. Klopach, directing member of McKinley's central Cuba relief committee, wrote a brief, businesslike, unimpassioned cablegram explaining what work was being done. Naturally he mentioned hunger, for hunger is what Mr. Klopach and his comrades are here for. But the government censor objected and American readers did not see what Mr. Klopach wrote. He said: "And 200,000 hungry men, women and children will be sustained." The censor vigorously repelled the word "hungry." Again Mr. Klopach wrote: "Four hundred and two towns and villages hopelessly destitute." The censor cut out all but two words. The sentence was then absolutely meaningless and if the censor by erasing the words meant to erase the fact his action was futile and was foolish.

LYNESTER SCOVILLE.

COMMANDER MARIX NAILS A LIE.

Denies Point Blank a Remark Attributed to Him.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Lieutenant Commander Marix, bearing to Washington the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, reached this city at 7:45 tonight and left at 8 o'clock via the old policy. El Liberal gallantly calls attention to the dangers of tampering with the sincerity and prestige of home rule just when the newly declared autonomy requires for colonial and international consideration every possible evidence of its being more than a reform on paper. El Liberal winds up with washing his hands of all responsibility in the drift of the colonial elections and expressing the hope that the government may yet tardily alter their course.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

MISS BARTON GOES TO NEW YORK.

Red Cross Leader Called Away on Personal Business.

HAVANA, March 23.—Mariana Barton, president of the American Branch of the Red Cross society, left for New York today on the Key West mail steamer. It was not known until this morning that she intended to do so. Miss Barton says the cause of her departure is purely personal and has to do with private financial matters. Miss Barton expects to go to Washington and expressed the hope that she would soon be able to return to Cuba.

Gunner Morgan left for the fleet at Key West today. With him went the naval divers Fisher, Rindquist and Schluter, and Glanz, the helper. Hang hangs to the Fern and has been ill. This leaves two navy divers and five civilians on the contract work. The body of a white man was found in the forward part of the wreck today. It will probably be identified by marks on the clothing which have been disinfected. The body was sent to Key West on the Olivette.

Four Red Cross society nurses are expected to arrive by the Ward line steamer today.

Captain Sigbee and the other officers of the Maine are still here, but are looking for orders to go north.

El Correo and other daily papers advise the government to expel from the island "all sensational foreign correspondents."

General Pan's mission to the insurgents has proved a failure.

MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR CUBA.

President Will Make the Request of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—An amendment to the sundry civil bill is pending before the senate committee on appropriations appropriating \$250,000 to furnish supplies to the starving people of Cuba. The subcommittee has not yet considered the amendment, but it is stated that it will probably be adopted. The suggestion is one of the results of the conference yesterday between the president and Senators Allison and Gorman, and it is the understanding in the committee the president will follow the suggestion with a request to congress that an appropriation be made. He thinks it as well that the money with which to relieve the distress of the Cubans should come from the national treasury, as that it should be collected by private subscription.

No doubt is expressed that the committee would report favorably on the recommendation or that congress will pass it. In certain quarters it is thought that the provision should be accompanied by a declaration favoring the recognition of the independence of the Cubans, but the indications are that this will not be attempted unless such is recommended by the president.

The senators who have seen the president in the last day or two have formed the impression that he has not yet formed any definite idea as to what general course he

PROTOCOL CALLED IN QUESTION.

Validity of Treaty of 1877 is Doubtful in Madrid.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, March 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram).—An increasing disposition is shown in the press and political circles to dispute the validity of the protocol, or treaty, made in 1877 between Madrid and the American minister Calderon Collantes, to regulate the procedure for the trial of American citizens in Cuba and exempting them from summary military court-martials. Senator Moret has told a reporter of La Epoca that Collantes went out of office without having signed the protocol and his successor, Manuel Silveira, declined to sign it. Therefore, according to the custom prevalent, Collantes ultimately signed the treaty, though he had ceased to be a minister of state. The protocol was never published in the *Gazette*. Senator Moret added that the supreme court would for that reason deny that the protocol was the law of the realm and reduce it to a mere convention not binding on Spain. Commenting on these views lawyers point out that the supreme court could not have considered the protocol binding, as no allowance whatever is made to it in the judgment on the case of the Cuban chief, Sangulilly.

La Epoca, taking up the cudgels, defends the conservative party and Canovas, who always deemed the protocol of 1877 binding, and states that the text of the document shows it was signed at Madrid January 12, 1877, and Collantes only ceased to be a minister of state January 14, when he was appointed minister of justice in the same cabinet. Debaton on the matter will be held in the coming session. Impartially deprecates the idea recently mooted of forming a national cabinet with leaders of all parties to face and solve the difficulties of the situation in Cuba and the colonies. Impartial says the liberals must remain in the breach to the bitter end, keeping in reserve all other political worthies and forces for formidable contingencies already looming on the horizon. He will require such assistance to preserve and reorganize much that is indispensable for Spain herself.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

SPAIN WANTS TO GET EVEN

General Blanco has said the same thing and sagacious old Gomez saw it long ago and foretold it as a sure cause of final war when Sagasta found Cuba to be surely lost, and his government also, if Cuba was lost to the Cubans and not to the United States. Yesterday I saw one of the highest Spanish officials in Cuba. He admitted to me that Spain's answer to an American demand for a Maine indemnity would surely be a blank refusal to pay for the battleship unless the United States would pay \$100,000,000 for Spanish loss through Cuban filibustering, that Austria and France would endeavor at least to make the matter one of arbitration and thus to give to Spain the thing it has been clamoring for the last three years and the only thing it has gained. Should Spanish indemnity for the Maine disaster become a question for an international board and should its decision be the deciding point of American intervention, either America will have to feed Cuba a whole year or more at least, or the Cuban race will become practically extinct. If the Cubans are to live, the United States will have to pay that time spent as much for their food as the cost of the Maine. If they are to die, the quicker their misery is ended the better.

Although hundreds of tons of food are now distributed to starving Cubans and the good bishop of Havana blesses it for its saving Christian use, the Spanish government in Cuba still denies there is misery in Cuba. The censor might as well deny that Spain has lost 150,000 brave soldiers in the Cuban rebellion.

Mr. Klopach, directing member of McKinley's central Cuba relief committee, wrote a brief, businesslike, unimpassioned cablegram explaining what work was being done. Naturally he mentioned hunger, for hunger is what Mr. Klopach and his comrades are here for. But the government censor objected and American readers did not see what Mr. Klopach wrote. He said: "And 200,000 hungry men, women and children will be sustained." The censor vigorously repelled the word "hungry." Again Mr. Klopach wrote: "Four hundred and two towns and villages hopelessly destitute." The censor cut out all but two words. The sentence was then absolutely meaningless and if the censor by erasing the words meant to erase the fact his action was futile and was foolish.

LYNESTER SCOVILLE.

COMMANDER MARIX NAILS A LIE.

Denies Point Blank a Remark Attributed to Him.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Lieutenant Commander Marix, bearing to Washington the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, reached this city at 7:45 tonight and left at 8 o'clock via the old policy. El Liberal gallantly calls attention to the dangers of tampering with the sincerity and prestige of home rule just when the newly declared autonomy requires for colonial and international consideration every possible evidence of its being more than a reform on paper. El Liberal winds up with washing his hands of all responsibility in the drift of the colonial elections and expressing the hope that the government may yet tardily alter their course.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

MISS BARTON GOES TO NEW YORK.

Red Cross Leader Called Away on Personal Business.

HAVANA, March 23.—Mariana Barton, president of the American Branch of the Red Cross society, left for New York today on the Key West mail steamer. It was not known until this morning that she intended to do so. Miss Barton says the cause of her departure is purely personal and has to do with private financial matters. Miss Barton expects to go to Washington and expressed the hope that she would soon be able to return to Cuba.

Gunner Morgan left for the fleet at Key West today. With him went the naval divers Fisher, Rindquist and Schluter, and Glanz, the helper. Hang hangs to the Fern and has been ill. This leaves two navy divers and five civilians on the contract work. The body of a white man was found in the forward part of the wreck today. It will probably be identified by marks on the clothing which have been disinfected. The body was sent to Key West on the Olivette.

Four Red Cross society nurses are expected to arrive by the Ward line steamer today.

Captain Sigbee and the other officers of the Maine are still here, but are looking for orders to go north.

El Correo and other daily papers advise the government to expel from the island "all sensational foreign correspondents."

General Pan's mission to the insurgents has proved a failure.

MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR CUBA.

President Will Make the Request of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—An amendment to the sundry civil bill is pending before the senate committee on appropriations appropriating \$250,000 to furnish supplies to the starving people of Cuba. The subcommittee has not yet considered the amendment, but it is stated that it will probably be adopted. The suggestion is one of the results of the conference yesterday between the president and Senators Allison and Gorman, and it is the understanding in the committee the president will follow the suggestion with a request to congress that an appropriation be made. He thinks it as well that the money with which to relieve the distress of the Cubans should come from the national treasury, as that it should be collected by private subscription.

No doubt is expressed that the committee would report favorably on the recommendation or that congress will pass it. In certain quarters it is thought that the provision should be accompanied by a declaration favoring the recognition of the independence of the Cubans, but the indications are that this will not be attempted unless such is recommended by the president.

The senators who have seen the president in the last day or two have formed the impression that he has not yet formed any definite idea as to what general course he

THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; warmer; 8 south.

- 1 Gallinger Advocates in War Ship Launching of Spain.
- 2 Meeting of Sound Mind Damage Done by Flood.
- 3 Nebraska News.
- 4 Editorial and Comment.
- 5 Nebraska Building Spac.
- 6 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
- 7 Iowa Legislative Proceedings.
- 8 General News of the Farther West.
- 9 Sporting Events of the Day.
- 10 Banquet to Mrs. Hodgson.
- 11 Justice Hand of Work.
- 12 Cornell's President Coming Here.
- 13 Ireland and St. Patrick.
- 14 No Compromise on Hollis.
- 15 Base Act on Chile's Orders.
- 16 Female Artist Goes Insane.
- 17 Proposed Currency Bill.
- 18 Commercial and Financial News.
- 19 "A Believer in Dreams."
- 20 Figures on Food Products.

Temperature at Omaha:

Temperature at Omaha:

GREELY WANTS SOME BALLOONS.

Thinks They Are Valuable in Observing the Enemy's Position.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Alger had with him in conference some General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army. General Greely has urged upon the secretary the importance of an allotment of money for the purpose of connecting the various parts of the fortifications at seaport cities by means of electrical communications, and in response to his representations on this subject work in that direction is about to begin in New York harbor.

Another matter which General Greely thinks of great importance to the army in case of hostilities is the employment of balloons for observation purposes. He has asked repeatedly for an appropriation from congress for experiments in this line, but thus far his efforts to obtain money have been unsuccessful. He hopes that some money may soon be put at his command for experimenting with balloons, as he believes they would be invaluable for many purposes in time of war.

HAVANA CAN BE EASILY CAPTURED.

General Grant's Declaration Made Fifty Years Ago.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The remarkable disclosure is made by Leslie's Weekly in this week's issue, that on April 20, 1838, General U. S. Grant wrote to General Adam Badeau, telling how easy it would be for the United States to capture Havana by a combined land and sea force.

The letter, which is printed in fac simile by Leslie's Weekly, General Grant says: "The hostility of the native population to Spanish authority would make this (the capture of Havana) a comparatively easy task for any first class power, and especially easy for the United States in case of war with Spain."

Decline in Spanish Bonds.

BARCELONA, March 23.—At the opening of the bourse here today Spanish funds were quoted at 76.10. This closing price yesterday was 76.40.

PARIS, March 23.—Spanish funds on the bourse today opened weak at 59.16, against 55.16, the closing price of yesterday.

LONDON, March 23.—On the Stock exchange today Spanish funds were weak, declining to 53, a net loss of 1 1/2 per cent from yesterday's closing price. Later they advanced to 53 1/2, but eased off slightly.

SOUTHALL PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Being Unable to Furnish a Bond He is Lodged in Jail.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—J. H. Southall, late chief clerk of the Upper Mississippi river division of the United States engineer corps, whose dealings in time checks to the extent of nearly half a million dollars were made public yesterday, was arrested today evening by United States Marshal O'Connell and later in the evening appeared before United States Commissioner McCafferty.

His attorneys waived preliminary examination and pleading and being unable to secure bondmen up to 10:30 o'clock, the bond having been fixed at \$25,000, Southall was committed to the Ramsey county jail, being held for appearance before the United States court here this city on June 28 next.

The charge to which Southall must answer is as stated in the Washington dispatches today, that of uttering false claims against the United States government. The charge is in three counts, copies of three fraudulent time checks being attached to the document.

Aside from the arrest and hearing of Southall, there were no developments in the case today, those who had suffered, or who feared they had lost, preferring to keep the fact to themselves. The amount of checks outstanding is still unknown and has been