

THE WAR IN CUBA. BY A CUBAN.

The failure of the last uprising, in 1885, so discouraged the leaders who had taken part in the war of 1868-78, that few of them could believe in the possibility of any successful movement for many years to come. The Cuban people had suffered very severely during the ten-year war, and they were poor and disheartened. Had the Spanish government then shown a more conciliatory disposition, introduced some reforms into the administration of the island and lightened a little the burdens of taxation, a long period of peace would have been assured; but instead of doing so, it showed a determination to persist in its policy of oppression and rapine, and even to aggravate it. The spirit of resistance, although not apparent, was by no means extinguished, and gradually stimulated by repeated acts of oppression, began again to assert itself. But as there existed no revolutionary organization in the island, it was difficult to ascertain to what extent an attempt at revolution would be supported by the people at large, and no leader was willing to assume the responsibility of inciting to an uprising which might

them, while their own fate was unknown to the others.
The Spaniards, meanwhile, having at their command the mail, telegraph and all the means of publicity, lost no time in misrepresenting, in the island and abroad, the character of the outbreak and its importance and significance. In this they were so successful at first, that three months after the occurrence, in the city of Havana, even Cubans interested and closely connected with the movement, were deceived and misled.
On April 1st, General Antonio Maceo and his brother Jose landed in Cuba, and two weeks later came General Maximo Gomez, Jose Marti, and several other leaders of less importance. Their arrival was most timely and opportune. The news of it at once spread all over the island, confidence was restored, enthusiasm was awakened, and volunteers from all classes of Cuban society began to join the little army of liberty. It was agreed that General Antonio Maceo should take command of the troops in the province of Santiago, with his brother as second in command, and General-in-Chief Maximo

to supply his men with arms and ammunition from the Spanish troops, and in various bold and daring attacks succeeded in capturing a considerable number of rifles and cartridges. Probably no less than one-half of the Cuban soldiers have been provided with arms and ammunition thus obtained. The Spaniards, who have so frequently asserted that the insurgents do not fight, have never explained how Spanish rifles and cartridges have been transferred to the Cubans.

Toward the end of the month of July the expeditions commanded by Generals Roloff, Sanchez and Rodriguez landed in the province of Santa Clara, not far from Trinidad, and found the people of that part of the island ready to join them, the revolutionary movement being thereby greatly strengthened.

On April 16th Captain-General Calleja, then in command, was succeeded by Martinez Campos, who had come over from Spain with thousands of soldiers, a score of the best Spanish Generals, unlimited powers and a good supply of money. Immediately after taking charge of the government of the island, he announced to the world that the war would soon be over; but a few days after, better acquainted, perhaps, with what he had to face, he informed the home government that he had found everything disorganized and in confusion, and could not begin active operations until order had been re-established. This was equivalent to confessing that nothing would be done until the following November or December, as the rainy season was near at hand, and it was not to be expected that he would then begin his campaign. Meanwhile he asked for more reinforcements, and kept on traveling up and down the island, devising and commencing various public works in order to give employment to the country laborers, as one of his theories of the cause of the disturbance was lack of occupation for the laboring class. In one of his excursions along the coast, about the middle of July, he decided to pass from Manzanillo to Bayamo with some four thousand men. On the way, at Peralejos, he encountered General Antonio Maceo and his army, and a bloody battle was fought. The Spanish forces were utterly routed; their General, Santoselles, was killed, and Martinez Campos himself came very near falling into the hands of the Cuban general. This was the first and the last attempt of General Martinez Campos to travel by land in the eastern part of the island.

source, and also the funds which may be raised abroad; to grant letters of marque; to raise troops, and to maintain them; to declare reprisals with respect to the enemy, and to ratify treaties; to grant authorization, when deeming it convenient to do so, for the trial before the civil courts of the president or any member of the Council of Government who may be accused; to decide all matters which may be brought before them by any citizen, except those of a judicial character; to approve the law of military organization, and the regulations of the military service as drawn up by the commander-in-chief; to grant military commissions from that of colonel upward, previously hearing and considering the report of the immediate superior officer, and of the general-in-chief or the lieutenant, and also to appoint the general-in-chief and his lieutenant in case of vacancy; to order the election of four representatives from each army corps whenever, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, an assembly shall be convened. For the validity of the decisions of the Council of

Join him, while he himself began to advance slowly to the west, so as to allow the former, who was coming forward at forced marches, to overtake him. They met about Piacetas, in the Province of Santa Clara, and after giving their troops two or three days rest, resumed their westward march, carrying before them everything which offered resistance. About the middle of December the Cuban forces were, right in the center of the Spanish army, and then began such a scattering of this latter as has been very seldom witnessed. In seven consecutive days General Martinez Campos was compelled by General Gomez to change his basis of operation seven times, and was finally so overwhelmed at Coliseo that the Spanish commander escaped to Havana and began hurriedly to fortify the approaches to the city, fearing that it might be attacked at any moment. General Gomez, on Christmas Eve, as he had promised, was only a few miles from Havana and Matanzas.

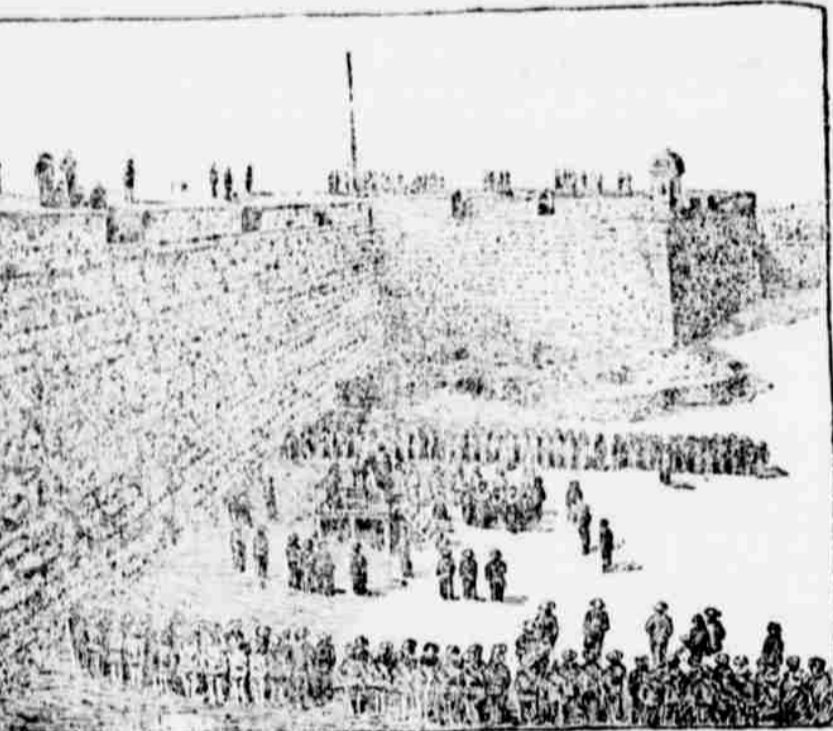
The famous Spanish general had been undone by the leaders of those whom the Spaniards had characterized

A correspondent of the National Provisioner in discussing lean hogs for the British trade says: "I have been preaching the same thing since the year 1876, when I first got my eyes opened to this subject. At that time I was packing hogs and shipping live stock across the water. I was much struck with the appearance of the live hogs which I saw in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and other markets in England. My brother is in the live stock business there, and handles large quantities of Irish, Danish and English hogs. One day I passed the remark to him that the hogs in those markets were of a very poor quality and not fit to compare with the hogs of our country. Long legged, long backed, slab sided, late sired razorbacks could not be sold in our markets at any price.

My description of those hogs did not meet my brother's views, and he tauntingly dared me to bring some of our fancy American hogs over, as he had not seen any of our fancy bacon to warrant my boasting. On my next trip I took a sample lot of the best I could get, which consisted of 200 of as fine young hogs as could be got together, weight 250 pounds and thoroughbred Berkshires. I took them over on the steamer along with sheep and horses. The hogs landed in fine condition and looked fully as well if not better than when first put on board at Montreal, but how shall I express my surprise on their being landed to see the disgust on my brother's face as soon as he saw the hogs. He welcomed me by telling me I "knew nothing about hogs," and that he was at a loss to know what to do with them. They were no good for the Liverpool or London market. He would divide them into two lots, himself taking 100 to Sheffield and I taking 100 to Manchester, he telling me what salesman's hand to put them in. When yarded in among a lot of Irish hogs, with their lobe ears and deep slab sides, my hogs went up 3 cents per pound in my estimation, but on being sold did not fetch as much by two cents as my slab sided friends. I was not yet satisfied, but saw them killed and cut alongside of Irish hogs. We were not in it, as any butcher or packer could see at a glance; there was no excess of fat in the Irish hog; bellies deep, thick and full of lean meat, back thin and full of meat of good color and fine grain fat firm and white, hams lean, but hog full of leaf lard; in fact, better leaf lard than was in my excessively fat hogs. I found I had something to learn about hogs yet. The hogs they cross with in England are the Yorkshire and Tamworth. As to feeding, there is no question. This is from actual experience, as far as quality of pork goes—oats first, peas and barley next, then wheat and law corn.

Exhibition Coops.

When some months ago there suddenly confronted the poultry fancier, the glad tidings of the concession in reduction of express rates on poultry breeding stock, he flattered himself that at show times, by re-arrangement of his exhibition coops he should be able to save to himself many dollars, as compared with past transportation charges, writes Nellie Hawks in Practical Farmer. But this dream proved to be a delusion after a time. Some among the prominent breeders of this section had made over, at considerable expense, the coops they had exhibited their fine specimens in heretofore. For the new law required all shipping coops to be of wood entire if the shipper would receive the benefits of hall rates. So far, the new law worked admirably. Everybody was glad, and many more sales and purchases were made upon the strength of it. But when it came to express rates on exhibition coops and specimens, therein the fancier found himself none the better off for having had his canvas-covered frames converted into heavier wooden coops. With the canvas coops we were charged double first-class rates, whereas the wood ones were returned free. Thus was the remodeler of coops put to all this additional expense, besides adding to, rather than diminishing transportation charges to and from the places of exhibition. One prominent exhibitor of many fowls, without having investigated thoroughly, but having in reality "jumped to conclusions," had his exhibition coops all remodelled at an expense of more than \$50. Imagine his disappointment upon learning that coops sent out at single rates must be also returned at single rates, whereas he had concluded that at those single rates they would be returned home, free of charge, just as were coops upon which double first-class rates were paid. "To live and learn" is the only way. And such a dear teacher does experience sometimes prove.



MORNING SCENE IN MORRO CASTLE.—EXECUTION OF A CAPTURED INSURGENT.

and in disaster and cause the sacrifice of many lives.

There was a man, however, who believed that Spain would never receive any pledge or fulfill any promise made to the Cubans, and who, even when appearances were most deceiving, and when not a few were misled by them, persisted in saying to his countrymen: "You are losing your time hoping against hope; Spain cannot give what she does not possess. Your salvation must come from your own efforts. Prepare for the revolution is coming; it is inevitable, and you must not be caught unawares." This man was Jose Marti. At the age of fifteen years he had been cast into prison in Havana and transported to the penal colony of Cuta in Africa. After the peace of El Zanjón, in 1878, he was set at liberty and sent by his father, a Spaniard, to Madrid, where he studied law and also the character of Spanish public men, and the social and political conditions of the peninsula.

Finally Marti thought that the opportunity to act had come and issued an order fixing the date on Feb. 24. How well considered and timely his action was, events have fully shown.

The outbreak took place simultaneously in the eastern, central and western part of the island; but in the two latter it was not successful. The arms and ammunition intended for the patriots were discovered and seized by the government, and the country being more populated, more open, and offering, therefore, greater facilities for the mobilization of the Spanish troops, the Cubans were compelled to seek safety in dispersion. In the east, favored by the presence of two or three experienced leaders in whom the people had confidence, the patriots were able to hold their ground, although in great want of arms and ammunition; more, they were even able to obtain some advantage over small bodies of Spanish troops which they encountered. But the first month and a half was a time of great uncertainty and anxiety. The little band of patriots, confined in the interior of the country, and unable to communicate with the cities, were ignorant of what their friends were doing to assist

Gomez should proceed with a small force to the province of Puerto Principe for the purpose of thoroughly organizing and disciplining another army corps while the Maceos kept the Spaniards busy in Santiago. These and other preliminary arrangements having been effected, Marti was about to return to the United States, where his presence was needed in order to hasten the shipment of military supplies, when on his way to the coast, in an encounter with a body of Spanish troops, he lost his life on May 19th, 1895.

Arms and ammunition were then, have been since, and are yet at the present time, the great want of the Cuban patriots. During the first four months after the outbreak scarcely any



RUINS OF THE VILLAGE OF HOYO, NEAR HAVANA, WHICH WAS BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

were forwarded from abroad, the funds which had been accumulated having been exhausted in the purchase of those shipped previous to the uprising, many of which unfortunately fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But General Maceo, as soon as he took command of the army in the east, made up his mind

secretaries. The Council of Government is empowered to dictate all measures and dispositions relative to the civil and political life of the revolution; to impose and collect taxes; to contract public loans; to issue paper money; to appropriate and expend the funds collected in the island from whatever

Government a two-thirds majority is required. The executive power is vested in the president, and in his default in the vice-president.

Two days later, the provisional government was organized in accordance with the constitutional provisions. Senor Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, was elected president; Senor Bartolome Maso, vice-president; General Carlos Roloff, secretary of war; Senor Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo, secretary of state; Senor Severo Pina, secretary of the treasury; Senor Santiago J. Cantizares, secretary of the interior. General Maximo Gomez was confirmed as commander-in-chief, and General Antonio Maceo appointed his lieutenant.

In the month of July, General Max-

as a "conglomerate of negroes, bandits, assassins and adventurers." The Havana Spanish volunteers lost faith in their great chief, and began to conspire for his immediate removal, until he was politely told by the Madrid government to resign; when he had done so, the renowned butcher of men, General Weyler, was appointed in his stead.

The policy of terror and butchery was at once inaugurated and diligently pursued. Its effects, however, instead of improving the chances of Spanish success, have diminished them. Thousands of Cubans who, under the administration of General Martinez Campos, had remained undecided and neutral, upon the advent of Weyler, either joined their brothers in the field or left the island, and are now fighting for its freedom or co-operating from abroad in the promotion and advancement of their country's cause.

The Cubans have under their control about three-fourths of the area of the island. In the Provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe and Santa Clara, the Cuban civil government is fully established, and the same is true to some extent in Matanzas and Pinar del Rio. In the course of a few months, unless something most unexpected and extraordinary happens, the Cuban flag will float all over the island, and the Republic of Cuba, free and independent, will be an accomplished fact.—Fidel G. Pierra in the Nickel Magazine.

To Utilize Hell Gate Water.

There appears no longer to be room for doubt that the street railways of Buffalo can be operated economically and successfully with electricity generated by Niagara Falls. Under the contract just closed, 1,000 horse power is to be furnished, but preparations are making to supply as high as 40,000. The success at Buffalo has given rise to the suggestion that New York city should utilize the water which now runs as waste through Hell Gate to furnish power, heat and light for the city. There is a considerable difference between the flow at Niagara and at Hell Gate, but undoubtedly the latter might be utilized to advantage, even though the results were much smaller than at Buffalo.

MARTIAL MUSIC.

Here is an Explanation of How It Helps Soldiers.

A question which has been agitating the military critics of Europe is in what way music assists the soldier in the march. All men, it is claimed, having any appreciation of music feel prompted to step in time to a march tune. Music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasant stimulus to exertion for the monotonous and somewhat dreary work of keeping place in the ranks. It is well known

that weariness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body, and that the muscles of the body do not tire half so soon as the nerve centers which move them. Music, by bringing a fresh nerve center into play, will often, it is held, banish all sense of weariness, and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve center, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than when it began. Why men's limbs should tend to move to music no one knows, but it is practically the same thing as dancing, and it is believed to have to do with the

instinct all men display which urges them to associate with what is beautiful in Nature and art.

Rubber Oysters.

A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the decoction contains nothing of a solid nature.

A LACK OF LIONS.

It is Now Found Necessary to Preserve the King of Beasts.

British hunters of large game are bitterly lamenting the gradual extinction of lions in India. They are no longer found there in any numbers outside of one region, the forest of Gir in Kathiawar. They have disappeared from the hills of Barda, the country of Pakot and other places which formerly enjoyed a high reputation on account of the abundance of lions in them. In the forest of Gir it is feared

their extinction will not long be delayed. Formerly few European hunters dared to venture into this place, which was infested with fever and bandits. Now the forest is being cleared and fevers and bandits are disappearing and with them the lions. To prevent the total extinction of these animals the Durbar of Kathiawar has prohibited the hunting of them for six years.

Every man who has great faith has great power for good.

The makers of oleomargarine claim that they have as much right to color their products as have butter makers. This is all fallacy, for butter is not colored in imitation of any other product.