There is not a little rare and curious

ading to be found in the occasional

He is the Hero of the Hour After Years of Defeat- Story of His Life and Anventures of Intense Interest.

General Shafter, commanding the ar- age and patriotism of the heroic mumy of invasion, with Admiral Samp- latto general fired Garcia's heart anew first time, Cuban history began a new war," until he was defeated and again chapter. He is the man now talked of taken prisoner. for president of Cuba.

terly description of the scene, as cabled to the Herald, said it was a historical moment for the great generals. "They are grouped together under a hot that it burns the eyes, on motionless, a blue sea, broken only by the lines of white breakers on the under police surveillance.

shore, and which further out is broken again by the slow moving hulls of 1894, broke out, he was thirty transports and thirty ships of

they roll it up again the attack on Santiago will be decided upon and her fate mealed.

'Outside this hut are five negro sentries, naked to the waist, and on the open space about the hut are hunof the Cuban army officers, well armed and well uniformed, privates of every shade of skin, with every weamade, and small laughing boys. armed with machetes or not armed at

"The palm leaf hut where the conference is taking place is open to the hot air at both ends, and on each side and standing about it or kneeling on view are the strangest gathering of an expedition for Cuba. persons that this war has thrown to-

"Colonel John Jacob Astor is crowded by a black giant, with only a guard belt to cover his naked shoulders. There are also General Ludlow of the engineers, General Costello and Lieutenant Miley and Admiral Sampson. 'Colonel Goetzen, the German

tache, in spotless white, and a Cuban officer, in a linen blouse and with bare feet, are talking in signs, and with them is Captain Lee, the British atglasses, helmet and immaculate khark! "Captain Stewart Brice, in the uni-form of the volunteer army-a blue jacket with breeches rolled above the knee-and a group of ensigns from the warships, act as a background for the principal actors, and still further back although hate would be justifiable on of them are the Cuban soldiers squatting on the ground, curious and inter-ested, and showing their teeth in broad property in the future compels us to smiles of welcome and touching their straw hats when any of the American prive Spain of this revenue, officers look their way.

'Any land would seem fair after a week on the troop ships, but there are few lands more fair than this one, and few places on it more beautiful than this camp of Garcia's, lying between the great mountains and the great sea, shaded by the royal palms and colored by the brilliant and scarlet flowers."

and General Blanco at Havana were the soldiers of ten years, and our flag the most deeply concerned Spaniards in all Cuba. The fate of Spain was today shall not cease this war until being decided. The chief actor in the the Cuban flag of revolution shall float council of war, so far as the Cuban over the Spanish fortresses. him since he was a hunted fugitive altar of the law, when we shall have in the dark days of the revolution. Those who know him best acknowledge "The country is helping us. Thou-

ability. as bidding goodby to the American hate Spanish tyranny. If they are not generals, "looking, with his beard and opened we propose to wade through nustache of the third empire, like a them in blood. marshal of France.

What is the life history of this de-

ba's war for liberty? General Calixto Garcia, by birth Cuban, formerly a resident of New heroes, eulogized your assassins and York, is about 59 years old, decidedly remained voluntarily infamous." military in pose and manner; his conversation always to the point and always brilliant. By profession a lawyer, he impresses as one born to command-a man of big affairs who would carry out any enterprise with honor treaty, unless based on the recogni-and success. Among his followers his tion of our independence—free forever, word is law and his counsel is always

sought and followed in grave emer-

He was one of the organizers of that first Cuban revolution of 1868. He met with his friends nightly at a farm Donato Marmol, near the owned by within two days Marmol and Garcia took up arms with 150 resolute followers. Extraordinary success attended them. Town after town surrender-ed, first Santa Rita, then Juguani, after hard fighting, with its 20,000 popula- battle! For his bravery Garcia was promoted brigadier general under Gomez,

Later, when the provisional government, for some reason not clearly explained, removed Gomez, Garcia succeeded him Finding that Juguani had, meanwhile, been retaken by the Spaniards, he proceeded to capture it town where the revolution was origorganized. Other victories rapidly followed. At the obstinate all day battle of

Santa Maria, in 1869, he followed Von Moltke's tactics at Sedan-surrounded the enemy's army and forced the sur-render of General Vingues and his men. They were well treated and given

So grateful were they for the unexgenerosity of Garcia. But victory did September, 1873, brought reverses.

In the absence of his main forces, Garcia, with his guard of twenty men, was surrounded by twenty men, and when, at the last moment, capture was might suppose that he was going to inevitable, rather than surrender and see some fanatic who would be more inevitable, rather than surrender and die of torture, Garcia fired a pistol off in his mouth, and fell among his dead else. It is difficult to imagine my surcomrades. The Spaniards carried him to Manzanillo in triumph, also thinking him dead. To the amazement of the Spanish doctors and generals. Garcia revived, aithough the bullet had penetrated his palate, following the line of his nose, and emerging from the fore.

It seemed a miracle that the general lived. Then it was equally surprising dressed our hostess with all the courthat, recovering, he escaped execution, tesy and gallantry of the creois cav-But he was spared and imprisoned at alier. Valencia and Santona, in Spain.

Fortunately for Garcia, Campos, governor general of Havana, was not vindictive, for when peace was declared the features illuminated with a pleas-in 1877, Premier Canovas freed him, at ant shile. That terrible scar was inthe cabled request of Campos. This flicted by himself in 1874, when he was explains why Martinez Campos has al-ways been respected by the insurgents. shal Concha, and he preferred to be Notwithstanding he was free, Garcia felo de se sooner than go to the cruel did not fully believe in the sincerity of chapel and vile garote that awaited the peace treaty, and he came to New most of the prisoners of war of any York, to await further developments note.

The wound was so dangerous that were not keeping their promises

At last the Cuban insuregnt comes to prevailed. Hostilities continued, and the front as a man of importance in General Maceo continued to hold his the affairs of the United States. When ground against great odds. The courson, landed in a small boat near San- and again he appeared in the field tiago and met General Garcia for the during what was known as the "little

soon made a career for himself in a restless, enthusiastic, a high cliff overlooking a magnificent humble way, and earned money by valley of royal palms, which meets teaching French and English. He lived

war.

"The three commanders are seated on boxes under the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map on his knees, and before the palm leaf roof of an open hut. One of them has a blue print map of his life in Spain.

kins expedition in January, 1896, and fitted out the steamer Bermuda the dren in America, and that he would following month. But the Washington no longer share in any adventures. government Interfered. Garcia was arrested and held for trial under \$2,500 bonds

Before the day set for the trial had arrived he forfeited his ball, and this the ground in order to obtain a better time succeeded in getting away with Garcia's sentiments were vividly ex-

pressed in his proclamation on reaching | Martinez Campos. the island: "To the People of Cuba: In returning to Cuba, still oppressed, I commence with the same principles I had twelve years ago. If we were justified then in raising the standard of independence and rebellion, new and greater

struggle. "A rotten tree must be uprooted. I have never doubted the success of our

crimes have caused us to renew the

struggle. "Gathering around me the vast elements of our command, I will uphold of Maceo, Garcia and their illustrious the standard raised in 1868, determined brother patriots—dead or alive—will to redeem by battle that battle lost two years ago. (The treaty of Sanjan). the great Cuban war of the revolution It is not hate which guides me to war, our side. The wish for peace destroy the same at present-to dewhich would enable her to carry on the war for some time to come

We combat for freedom of the white and the negro. And there is not an honest heart who dares insult those who fight for liberty and honor.

"Our children shall live for something else than the Spaniard's poinard and guillotine. Our men are the men At that moment Cervera at Santlago of the last rebellion; our soldiers are the flag of 'Yara.' The warriors of

lofty courage and commanding sands of men are swelling our ranks. and the gates of the cities shall be Richard Harding Davis described him open to our armies, because the people

Cuban history is written, and it will We come to continue to be written. roted patriot-this intrepid hero of Cu- die for you and our army. It will not be read in history that when you infantry, he will thunder straight could have been free you insulted your In his address to the Cuban army,

Garcia closed eloquently, thus: "Army of the republic, your old general comes to die by your side, if necessary. Let there be no armistices, no or battling until free.

"If we die in the struggle we shall be dead, but our country shall live, and

will be honored thereby. 'It is necessary to save our men from indignity, our women from outrage and dishonor, to save our children from town of Holguin. The Cubans were the gallows and to make our country already in revolt under Cespedes, and prosperous and great. To arms, veterprosperous and great. To arms, veter-ans! Indifference is cowardice! Glory is achieved by honored death! there not be rest for us until we pass the threshold of the palace, where our enemies forge our irons. Soldiers, to

Since then he has become a distinguished leader, proving himself worthy to share the laurels of victory with Gomez, Cuba's greatest Cuban general. Garcia's most important achievement so far as direct results are concerned, was the capture of Gualmaro, in December, 1896. After a siege of twelve and the "rally" on the bugle may bring He next took Holguin, the days he captured sixteen forts, one after another, finally forcing the sur- body. render of the garrison, who took refuge in a large stone church in the center of the town. He opened on them with a couple of field pieces and speedily captured the forces, amounting to nearly 300 men and officers. There was much booty, consisting of Spanish gold, Mauser rifles, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, with machetes, and a large supply of clothing. The prisoners were pected ciemency, that one of the offi-cers, General Rosales, on returning to role. Again Garcia's humane general-Spain, issued a pamphlet extolling the ship won him plaudits from the enemy, A Herald correspondent, writing from generosity of Garcia. But not always follow the Cuban eagles. Madrid, when Garcia was a political prisoner there in 1880, thus describes the general:

"Any one going to meet a chieftain famous in a war like that of Cuba, like a panther at bay than anything prise at finding myself in the presence of a well dressed, gentlemanly looking man, whose grizzly beard alone might lead any one to suppose that he was about 50 years of age.

"The manners and polite behavior of the celebrated 'guerillero' might have graced any of the proudest salons the grandees of Castile, and he ad-

"It was only when he turned around that a deep round scar between the eyebrows gave a strange appearance to

not keeping their promises in the Spanish surgeons thought the Cu- "that you are comfaith, and bitter dissatisfaction ban leader could not live, and Mar- fighting at home."

shal Concha gave him an 'indulto'--When the creole recovered ne was sent to Spain, to be kept under lock and key, and the government of Marshal Serrano treated him kindly compared with what he would have ceived in the foul dungeon of the Cu ban forts, where rats, damp and dark ness made more Cubans die than ever court-martial.

"It is now a matter of history how this singular enthusiast actively co-operated in preparing the second rising in Cuba-how he joined the when the struggle was almost hopeless, and how for months and weeks he de fied the numerous columns and gueror president of Cuba.

For the second time, his life was rillas of General Blanco in the mounRichard Harding Davis, in his masspared. He was sent to Madrid, howtains of the Oriente department until
erly description of the scene, as caever, where he was allowed limited he himself confessed that he surrenfreedom and not permitted to leave the dered in order not to prolong a useless country. Being a man of education, struggle detrimental to his native isle refinement and indomitable will, he "It seems incredible that the daring "It seems incredible that the daring, by which such a career reveals, can be ved concealed under the modest, quiet beara quiet, retired life, but was always ing that certainly captivates sympathy even in strangers. Not a word of ran-When the revolution of February, cor for his victors, not an expression 1894, broke out, he was anxious to imprudent hate or anger against leave Madrid, but the eye of the gov-

until he sudednly disappeared at mid night. Before the authorities were aware of it he had arrived in Paris. "Once only, our hostess having ma-liciously remarked that he was a con-spicuous figure in Madrid, and had aware of it he had arrived in raise.

Reaching New York City in the automorphisms and the struggle, Garcia raised his tumn of 1895, he prepared to go to the a third struggle, Garcia raised his tumn of his countrymen, but he head with great decision and a slight was not immediately successful. He tinge of sadness, remarking that his organized and led the ill-fated Haw- active life was over, that all he wished for was to look after his wife and chil-

> "Garcia's original profession was law, and his calm and dignified discussion speaking always impartially and with out prejudice, won him many friends among the Spanish men of note and influence. Hence there was a lack of vindictiveness toward him on the part of two Spanish generals-Blanco and

> These are some of the qualifications that go to make up the character of the Cuban leader who has already won the confidence and respect of Shafter. Sampson and other high representatives of the American government. The old erroneous belief is passing

away-that the Cuban insurgents are a band of ignorant half-breeds, with fanatical leaders, who might possibly figure in civil life as successful cigar dealers and managers of Cuban barber shops. The deeds of Gomez, of Marti not be forgotten when the history of comes to be impartially written.

## Cavalry Horses in Battle

A veteran cavalry horse partages of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over his waiting. If the wait is spun out he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. he has been six months in service h knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance, says the St. Louis Republic, the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He can not bolt, however. The lines will carry him forcouncil of war, so far as the Cuban over the Spanish fortresses.

Cause was concerned, was General "But they shall tear the revolution-the bit, lay back his ears, and one can Garcia. A great change had come to ary flag in pieces before the sacred feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible. When the troopers begin to cheer and the sabers flash the horse responds. An exultation fills his heart, he will often scream out, and his eyes blaze and are fixed steadily in front. No matter how obstinate he was at the start he will not fail as the sarry the last fifty feet of If a volley comes and he is unhurt he will lower his head, and take a sudden breath for the crash. If charging a man and knock him down; if against a line of horsemen he will lift his head and front feet as if going over a fence A man seldem cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six. when struck by a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg or foot or arm, they fall forward and roll off. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally hurt but he hobbles out of the fight to right or left, and stands with drooping head until loss of blood brings him down.

The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself, will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neigh with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them if possible, and in any case leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds they "fall in" and keep together, as if for mutual protection. the whole of them into the ranks in a

A horse which has passed through a battle unwounded is fretful, sulky and nervous-the same as a man-for the next three or four days. His first battle is also the making or unmaking of If the nervous him as a war horse. tension has been too great he will become a bolter in the face of danger, and thereby become a danger in himself. If the test has not been beyond him, he will go into the next fight with head high and flecks of foam blowing from his mouth as he thunders over

While European Russia will need only forty-five years or so, Germany about sixty-five years, Austria-Hungary sevyears, England eighty years and Italy 110 years, it will take France over

860 years to double its population. What signifies the loss of Alsace Lor-raine's 1,500,000 souls compared with the loss France suffers every day? the last five years the German popula-tion has increased by 3,000,000, who are every one fully German. France meanwhile has increased her people by only 175,000, who are not even of French na-

tionality The increase of a nation is of the utmost importance to the success of its It has meant much in the country. nineteenth century; it will mean more in the twentieth

At Soulac, Germany, a cross was ately discovered projecting above the sand, urther investigation showed that it was attached to a steeple, and later a well preserved church of the thirteenth century was excavated. The church is now in use.

"Bah!" cried Mrs. Peck. "If I was man I would go to the war and fight!"
"I'm sorry," replied Henry Peck "that you are compelled to do all your A Cool, Sturdy, Courageous, Independent Fighter, Differing Greatly From His European Brother. (By Poultney Bigelow, Special Corre-, nothing excepting that it was about a

spondent of the London Times.) The American regular is different from anything I have yet encountered or had been a garrison of 2,000 Spanin the armies of Europe. The Russian lards. has abundance of courage; the German is unequalled for discipline; the Frenchman is a lusty antagonist when all goes well, and of them all the Hungarian has the most dash and pluck combined. I leave out Tommy Atkins, for he is our first cousin. The American soldier is of a different composition from any of these. To get an idea of the American regular the European would have to make a composite ture containing something of the Boer of South Africa and something of the officer who has seen rough

work in India. The ground element of the European soldier is the peasant. In America there are not and never have been pensants. and consequently our enlisted and consequently our enlisted men have wholly lacked the element of docile servility which makes discipline in continental armies comparatively easy. The American regular gets a min-

imum pay of \$13 a month-small, to be sure, considering the average rate of wages in civil life. Yet not only is it sufficient to attract good men to

The quality which impressed me most in the regulars at Tampa was the avropean sense, and one regiment of reging general's point of view. I have never heard a regular officer curse a man or even use offensive language to of manhood as he stood up in the stern ments at Camp Alger.

standard of personal comfort are therelike cattle.

this view. I could give several illustrations from the little that has happened to the United States in this war. Europe were ever for so long a time tunity of shooting them to pieces.

compelled to live in discomfort so ex- As there were not enough deck hands treme and so unnecessary as the bulk of the regiments about Tampa. I have already retailed much of what I saw while living in the camp, and do not propose to reopen that painful chapter. During that time, however, I did not hear of any serious breach of discimuttering among the men, but no attempt was made to influence headquar-

I moved freely among the companies in the regiment whose guest I trip, and found him one of the was, and the men had ample opporto the charge of worrying about matters of mere comfort. In some of the regiments where I happened to have devil from too much government.
the opportunity of noting the matter Buerger stepped into his seat, t I found the average height of the men decidedly higher than what prevails in Europe. I have seen guard mountings where every man appeared to be five feet nine inches in height. Both superior in this respect to average foreign regiments I have seen. The Rus-

I made the reference to the composite picture of Boer and Englishman because the English officer represents can soldier is worried by very few rules, and these few are such as he ing with Spaniards on Cuban soil The of the First regular infantry, and we ears. were gone about six days. The men during that time had apparently as much liberty as though on a picnic. Guard was mounted at night, for rea-sons that all could understand, but during the day officers and men were at liberty to seek rest and recreation as much as they chose. The harshest rule made during that voyage was that no one should smoke between decks. This was ordered not from any precedent in the navy, but for the very good reason that our cargo was largely made up of hay bales, which were on the same deck as the sleeping quarters of

a large portion of the men. Not a single man had a bunk or a hammock during the entire trip. There Lieutenant Hobson, who corked was room for very few down below. Most of the two companies had to sleep on the two upper decks, which in this from the Spanish forts. particular craft were open to the weather. Thus when it rained-and it did rain very hard off the Cuban coast -the men sleeping on the decks had to get up and stand huddled together ually, through the night-at least, until the rain was past. Most of them were drenched through several times.

to get away from Tampa and see something of actual service that they found no fault.

These same men had traveled some before reaching Tampa, had twelve days on the journey, during case of accident. which they had been treated worse than cattle. This I mention here only in parenthesis to illustrate how men so much intelligence and familiarity with good living are able to submit to treatment which would be regarded as barbarous by officers in the Russian

army. On the afternoon of May 11. Havana all the way to Cabanas, some thirty odd miles to the westward. To fully sharp and continuous. measure the courage of the men who here went ashore we must understand sumes that under such conditions men past."

paddle steamer painted red.

mile from Cabanas, in which, according to our Cuban guides, ther was

According to all the probabilities, Spanish force would be on hand to dis pute our landing. Those first few men who landed through the surf went as coolly as though by special invitation of friends on shore. There was no parade of fine sentiment, no handshaking. no address from the commanding officer, no serving out of stimulating drink, which sometimes makes men careless of danger.

Thick tropical bushes lined the beach, and behind those we felt confident that Spanish sharpshooters must be lying in ambush, with possibly a small piece of artillery that would open upon our crazy transport so soon as we should have got the bulk of our landing party under way for the shore.

Every private who went on this trip knew the situation as well as his offi-cers. There was an ominous silence on shore, and no unnecessary talk on board.

We had no bluejackets on board, and had therefore to make use of the civilthe jan crew of the transport, four men, service, but it holds them practically with a coxswain named John Denovan This same John Donovan knew well that if he were caught ashore he would be treated as an insurgent or pirate erage intelligence and good sense. Of along with the rest of his crew of uncourse I do not compare them here uniformed filibusters. But John Donor of European armies. In America there are no guard or elite troops in the Eumember that he was a thoroughbred Irishman, with a coating of citizenship. ulars is presumably just as good as and a profound contempt for the "da-any other, at least from the command- go" and all others not of his own skin

him; on the contrary, I have been of the whaleboat, steering with his struck by the wholesome relation be- long sweep, and guiding his crew to tween officers and men. I cannot say where he thought the surf least dan-as much for certain volunteer regi- gerous. This was not saying much, for the transport was anchored off a coral It is frequently imagined that men reef, extending as far as the eye could accustomed to much liberty and a high reach in each direction. The waves broke high on this reef, and the men fore more difficult to control than are had to spring out of the boats and troops like those of Rissia, who are drag them ashore for a distance of accustomed at home to be treated much perhaps one hundred yards. Some of the boats capsized outright, and My experience does not tally with each case there were many minutes when the different crews were up to their necks in the breakers, holding of to the United States in this war. aloft their rifles and wondering why instance, I doubt if any troops in the Spaniards did not seize this oppor-

on the transport to row more than one small boat at a time, the commander called for volunteers. There was no lack of them from among the privates. One of them was my German friend German war, had then served in the There must have been plenty of United States navy, had been transferred to the army, and had already served Uncle Sam eighteen years. happy men I have ever met. He loved tunity of ventilating the grievances the service, had no idea of being any they felt, but they preferred to suffer thing else than a regular soldier, spoke thing else than a regular soldier, spoke like men rather than expose themselves English with a strong native accent, to the charge of worrying about mat- was proud of the German emperor, but thought Germany was going to the

Buerger stepped into his seat, picked up his sweep and pulled for the shore with mechanical ease and amphibiousness. There were one hundred and six soldiers altogether on board, five feet nine inches in height. Both and about half of them went ashore, officers and men seem to be decidedly while the other half lined the bulwarks of the transport-their rifles ready.

sians have perhaps the largest proportion of tall men, but outside of the Guards I doubt if any regiment of the Russian army has so large a proportion of well built, tall men as say the It was hard to say which was the First or Twenty-first United States water, with no means of saving life regular infantry.

There was a moment when about dozen regulars stood alone upon the the spirit of the enterprise, could be high breeding. The Boer, on the other hand, typifies the element of silent, take off more men. But never was there among these or any of those there among these or any of those previous to landing. They had not even can thoroughly understand. I was so been fired into by way of precaution. fortunate as to accompany the first Nevertheless, this handful of soldiers the unknown, and soon enough the transport used carried two companies bullets commenced to sing about our

These were not picked men. were taken as they happened to come. The commander did not ask for volunteers to start from Tampa, or even for the first landing party. He had to select men to pull the sweeps, not hopelessly small. The mere idea rison was enough to stamp the enterprise as equal in danger to that of harbor of Santiago by sinking the Merrimac in the channel under the fire

The secret of this peculiarly American attiude toward danger is in the habit our men have of acting individ-The American habitually takes care of himself, where the European is more apt to invoke the help of a po-The American of the western liceman. part of this country is not prone to risk However, most of them were so glad his rights to the slow and fickle justice of the law courts, especially where the judge is suspected of political ambi-Consequently the American type includes a man who venerates the conthree or four thousand miles by rail stitution of the United States in the been abstract, but carries a six shocter in

This forlorn hope of fifty men was at tacked from an ambush by a force estimated at several hundred. It might have been several thousand for aught these men cared. They had a splendid opportunity for running away in panic, they were in the thick forest, where they could see but little of the enemy and still less of their fellows. o'clock, these two companies of United They had reason to think they might The almost universal adoption of elec-States infantry were ordered to disembe cut off from their boats, and they tric traction is credited with bringing bark from the transport and go ashore knew that if they did reach the beach about this desirable result. It has been to fight anything that happened to pre-sent itself. Our expedition had been coasting along the Cuban shore from not fighting elbow to elbow, and the rattle of the enemy's bullets was pain. number of stables is consequently Theoretically the German officer as-

Just how much danger there was in are apt to run away, that they must the undertaking from their own point be held well in hand if they are to f view.

Presumably the Spanish garrisons all not only were the men in an extended the way from Havana to Cabanas knew skirmish line through thick under-of our presence. If they did not it was brush, but they knew that no reserves and three iron shoes each, the former their fault, for we coasted near to shore were on hand to support them, and, heing on the forefoot in some cases and the whole day on a very conspicuous moreover, that they could expect no on the hind foot in others. assistance from the transport by rea-

opies of the Havana newspapers that and then dribble through the blockade, Copies of La Lucha, re-cently received but already many days are particularly rich in oddities of Havana lournalism. One is immediately struck by

narvelous meagerness of the news reating to the war, but for this the cenis doubtless largely responsible. The only reference to the blockade in one number is a three line "official" notice that only two American ships

are in sight of the port of Havana.

To make up for this, however, a leading article headed. Piracy of the Worst Kind is devoted to the particulars of the capture of the steamer Argonauta, with Spanish officers and sol-diers on board who, by the way, are simply described as "passengers

After roundly denouncing the Amercan officers and sallers as no better than pirates in their treatment of the passengers and crews of all captured vessels, of whom they are said to have spared neither men nor women, the article continues: "Let us tell what appened to the passengers on Argonauta. On seizing the ship the enemy swarmed over the side, poniards in hand. like flerce buccaneers and before taking charge of their prize, or even approaching the captain, hastened to loot the baggage of the passengers, plundering all alike of whatever money they had, either in their values or on their persons. From a Portuguese lady they tore the rings from her fingers and robbed her of \$5,000 in gold and Spanish bank notes which she had in a satchel, which she attempted to conceal under her skirt.

"Having finished the work of pillage, the pirates cast loose of the boats, into which they hustled all their prisoners, all the while heaping on them the grossest abuse and indignities. Before casting off the boat, not content with the infamies already committed, they turned the steam hose on their victims. How worthy these wretches of being officers in the navy of

the country of Lincoln!"
The article closes with the comforting reflection that the nations of Europe will know of these "acts worthy of pirates, but unworthy of sailors who pretend to represent the honor of their nation.

dispatch dated Matanzas and adorned with a rude cut of rifle shell, tells with whimsical particularity how the projectile fired from the American fleet was unearthed by a committee of distinguished citizens, officially appointed for the purpose. The narrative, which takes the form of a regular proces verbal, describes minutely how the committee "proceeded to the ex-traction of the projectile," which fell, "in connection with others," in the patio of No 30 Calle de San Fernando. The "extraction" which it is declared was only accomplished with much labor, took place in the presence of sundry military dignities whose names are

given. Dewey's victory at Manila is disposed of in a four-line dispatch, dated Manila and headed, "The First Battle—The American Fleet Routed. The Cavite fleet has heroically fought the Amer-ican fleet, which retired badly dam-aged." By way of preparing the public for the truth a paragraph in an-other column states that there is "some anxiety" in Madrid over the result of the battle

Prices of all sorts of provisions are, of course, enormous, condensed milk being quoted at \$1 in gold per can. Curiously enough, however, we find an advertisement adorned with a picturesque cut of a mare donkey and foal, which states that "asses' milk, delivered at your residence, is now cheaper than ever." Little herds of she asses milked from door to door are one of the most familiar sights in Hayana.

## Spain's Aristocratic Cadets.

The Spanish naval cadet is selected from the upper classes. Sons of officers in service or retired constitute the majority, although any one who is in boats proper physical condition, a Roman were struggling through the surf to Catholic and a Spanish subject is supposed to be eligible. Outside the sons of officers, however, one finds only the governed against his will The Ameri- follow the orders given by the officers, children of professional men in the The woods had not been reconneitered list, occasionally the family of a tradesman being represented. This is far different from the United States, where American expedition which had fight, at once commenced skirmishing into the members of the Annapolis Naval academy come from all walks of life. As the navy is very popular with the people, there is a great demand for entrance, and the beginning of each school year finds far more applicants than can be accommodated at the training school. One reason is that the army and navy circles are as popular in the United States from a social because any were more brave than standpoint, and officers are everywhere the rest, but simply because of their received with the utmost cordiality at knowledge of rowing. Every man who festivities and other society events. It was in that fight on that day was in-telligent enough to know that his chances of seeing home again were cities, all of which have a numerous garrison, while all the more important landing fifty men on an unknown beach | Spanish harbors in time of peace conin the neighborhood of a strong gar- tain one or more warships, the officers being allowed ample time for recreation on shore. Another reason is that the number of physicians and legal practitioners is extremely small Spain, and the opening for young men in this respect is very limited.

The question of caste, such an important part of the social system, deters the young Spanlard from engag-ing in trade of any kind unless he is of the mercantile class. Even then many endeavor to avoid an occupation which they consider obnoxious, by entering the service. As the pay of officers is fairly good, and they are, of course, provided for at the expense of the government, life on board ship and in a garrison has many charms in time of peace. Consequently, it is not strange that the officers, as already intimated, represent the highest class of the Spanish people, and number not a few scions of nobility in their ranks.

It is announced that the annual harvest of flies is diminishing in number. and not less surprising is the therefor. A writer in the Electrical Review says: "Entomologists report that of late years the annual crop of flies is decreasing rapidly and steadily. stated that stables are the chief breeding places of flies, and as the street horse has been emancipated the growing less, hence the failure of the

Russia has tried experiments with atuminum shoes for cavatry horses. A few horses in the Finland dragoons periment lasted six weeks, and showed We anchored within a haif mile of son of the fact that these affect could that the aluminum shoes lasted lonsors and disembarked a dozen regulars on a beach of which we knew their own men.

fly to be born in multitudes as in the