

those in arms who may not be criminals and to other restrictions, any answer to the question is useless, as all will be better seen in the proclamation of our Governor-in-Chief, which will be published shortly. It can only be stated at present that in all cases justice will be administered and that in some the authorities may use clemency.

"Has it not been taken into consideration by the officials that the concentration of the country people in the villages will be a burden to the Government? The officials have issued instructions that information should be sought as to the amount of aid that it will be necessary to distribute in Havana to the fugitives of the districts invaded by the rebels, and if the moneys are handled by Government employes or by those of the civil societies.

"The amount in question is impossible to be specified, as it is impossible to calculate the wants of said fugitives. Until now the amount has exceeded, and we are sure will be still greater than the needs, because Spanish charity is inexhaustible. The funds are managed by a committee of respectable people, who represent all social elements.

"The harmony of the press, is it not due to the known energetic character and executive power of the Captain-General, and not to the patriotism dominated by the political parties? For the press in all large cities is not generally a very happy family. The press in this city is alike in all other cities. The rare co-operations, aiming, as it is natural, to make their labors produce best results. This is the only reason why seldom the information is given with absolute impartiality. And, consequently, there cannot be among them the best of harmony. But there are circumstances in which reason prevails and without previous agreement all may be united, with small difference, in one single sentiment and thought; as, for instance, when the sacred interests of the country are at stake.

"This is all that has occurred here, as it has been noticed on the arrival of our actual General-in-Chief and Governor-General the press of all the political parties have been in accord in the unity of thought and feeling.

"If the rebels could raise the anarchical elements, as in the past war, and continue it for ten years more, would the island be devastated to such an extent that it would not be useful for Spain to own it? It is doubtful that the rebels could raise any more prejudicial elements than those they have already raised, and it is impossible that they could make the war prolong a period equal to the last. This is due to the measures which Spain has taken to finish the war, and every day the more she is disposed to carry out measures so as to end it shortly. But even in the case that the island should be destroyed, which is very doubtful, Spain would do what she is doing and in the end would reconstruct her (the Island of Cuba) anew, so as to save at all cost this precious gem of her territory were it only for her natural pride, because even the blood of her own children would revolt against her."

"What have you found in Cuba contrary to your anticipations?"
"Nothing."

QUESADA BLAMES MADRID PAPERS.

They Preached Firmness in the Attitude of Spain Toward the United States.

Students Express Public Sympathy, Which is Not Complimentary to America.

Secretary Quesada, of the Legation of the Cuban Republic, when seen to-night in regard to the action of the people of Madrid and Barcelona in attacking the consulates of the United States, said:

"This comes as a result of the crusade conducted in the Madrid newspapers for the past six months. They have been preaching that Spain should take some firm stand on this question and show the United States that the Spaniards will not permit what they believe to be their rights trampled on. The Spanish newspapers have frequently stated that the people of the United States were only merchants and speculators, and should not be considered as a power, either upon land or sea. They have frequently made stirring remarks about the military ability of the American Generals, and in this manner have succeeded in working the masses up to the pitch of attacking the Legations. They firmly believe that they could land a force on the coast of Florida and come up to Washington without any trouble. The papers have also stated that if Spanish troops were landed on American soil there would be a panic and as soon as stocks fell the Americans would be ready to capitulate.

"There is always a disposition on the part of Spanish authorities to place the blame of everything of this sort on the students, but as they represent the general tone of the people, I expect that, as soon as the news reaches Cuba, there will be demonstrations in Havana. The Spanish authorities, however, will do all in their power to prevent any such action, as it would simply be the cue for a division between the regular troops and the volunteers, and many of the latter would break away and join the insurgents, who are on the outskirts of the capital, and who are willing to receive all the deserters from the Spanish forces.

"General Weyler has begun a more strict censorship over papers now than that maintained by General Campos. He will allow nothing concerning the doings of the United States Congress to be printed in any of the Cuban newspapers, and about the only way the inhabitants of the island have of obtaining information from the outside is when some tourist or friend comes to the island and tells the latest happenings. From what I can learn, General Weyler also keeps under espionage persons whom he thinks will be liable to disseminate anything that bears in any manner whatever upon contemplated action by Congress.



"GIVE HIM A CHANGE, SENOR!"

and if he learns that the person is giving out such information, he is informed that it would be much better if he kept such information to himself."

MAY SPUR CONGRESS TO ACTION

Washington, March 1.—Speaker Reed was standing at the counter of the clerk's office of the Shoreham Hotel when seen to-night. He was chatting with several gentlemen,

among them Senator Gibson and Surgeon-General Wyman. The subject was this last phase of the Cuban question. Speaker Reed expressed himself as surprised at the occurrence, of which he had already had tidings. It was, no doubt, the emotional outburst of a mob, and as such the facts spoke for themselves. It could have no other significance, Speaker Reed remarked he had heard that the Consul at Barcelona, Herbert W. Bowen, was the son of the editor of the New York Independent, which was said to be opposed to the Cuban in-

surgers. This made the assault on the Consulate all the more surprising. R. W. Blue, of the House Committee on Appropriations, said to-night: "This commences to look like business, and the people of the United States (many of them) will be glad of a chance to have some excuse to get after Spain in a business-like fashion. All trouble between nations must have a beginning, and this may be the beginning of trouble between this Government and Spain.

"If it will lead to the liberty of Cuba, as I believe it will, there can be no doubt that the people of the country would approve any positive action Congress would take. In fact, I believe that the people would expect aggressive action on the part of Congress, and should any member fail to show this sort of a spirit, he would be reminded of the fact at his nominating convention or at the polls. "I think that the troubles reported in Spain and the disposition of the people there to interfere with our representatives

SUICIDAL FOR SPAIN TO FORCE A WAR.

To the Editor of the Journal: It would be suicidal for Spain to force a war with the United States. The action of Dupuy de Lome in attempting to dictate to the United States Senate shows the lack of knowledge on the part of the Spanish Government of the institutions of this country.

This action on the part of Spain insures a speedy victory for Cuba. BENJAMIN J. QUESEDA, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta.

WILL NOT AFFECT CONGRESS'S ACTION.

To the Editor of the Journal: Well, it is difficult to say anything about it. There is nothing to indicate that the Spanish authorities have given any countenance to these reported riotous actions or have failed in any respect to suppress them. Of course, this conduct on the part of the Spanish people won't affect the action of the American Congress. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Senator from Kentucky.

SENATOR SHERMAN NOT SURPRISED.

To the Editor of the Journal: I had anticipated that something of this kind would occur as a result of the action of the American Congress. The Spanish Government seems to be doing all it can to protect our representatives, and I presume full reparation and apologies will be made for the demonstration at Madrid and the attack upon the residence of the American Consul at Barcelona. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LOOKS FOR IMMEDIATE REPARATION.

To the Editor of the Journal: From the press dispatches which have been received from Spain it would appear that the Spanish officials are doing everything possible to preserve order and protect the American Legation at Madrid and Consulate at Barcelona. If the facts reported are true, I have not the slightest doubt that immediate reparation will be made. The United States would do so under like circumstances, and Spain, being a friendly power, will undoubtedly do all that could be required of her in this matter, as she did in the Aliancía affair. It is a mere outbreak of mob violence, which the officials seem to have done everything possible to quell. R. R. HITT, Chairman House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXPECTS SPAIN TO DISAVOW IT.

To the Editor of the Journal: When I have full and authentic information as to what the Spanish Government has done to disavow this conduct I can give an answer to your question. Any expression at an earlier date would be only a sentiment, in which all Americans unite, and it would be both unnecessary and unwise. JOHN T. MORGAN, Senator from Alabama.

will shorten the debate on the Cuban resolution before the House and create a more general desire among the people for interference on the part of the United States in behalf of Cuba. There is little doubt that the committee having in charge appropriations necessary to meet any possible emergency would respond promptly to the demands of the people.

O. L. Miller, member from Kansas, said: "We may get into this thing right away. If so, let it come. It would give us a chance to try our new guns.

"It would give us a chance to favor Cuba, and then it may have influence in the line of forcing the Administration to take some favorable action in behalf of Cuba, no matter what are the Cuban investments of the close financial friends of the President."

Assistant Secretary Rockhill, of the State Department, was waylaid by a Journal man on his way home from a "social function." He was inclined to treat the whole matter as something of a trivial nature. He said he had no doubt that the Spanish Government would afford ample protection to the Americans and was satisfied no complications between the two governments would grow out of the events of yesterday. He was also of the opinion that the Spanish Government would not even hesitate to make reparation for the action of the people in their demonstration at Madrid or their action in stoning the American Consulate at Barcelona.

Assistant Attorney-General Dodge laughed heartily on hearing that the Consulate at Barcelona had been attacked by a Spanish mob. Looking at it from its humorous side, he said it was too bad a Democratic Consul should be made to suffer for the doings of a Republican Congress. When asked what he thought the outcome of the trouble would be, Mr. Dodge remarked that he knew too little of the occurrence to express an opinion. He thought, however, that we would have been just as much in-

jured, and would probably have taken just as demonstrative methods to express our displeasure if Spain, during the war of the Rebellion, had recognized the Confederacy. The French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, refused to believe that any such things had occurred, as reported. He would not express an opinion as to the probable results even if the events had actually happened. He said: "In all probability no such things occurred, or if they did they have been greatly exaggerated. Here I am, 2,000 miles away from where certain things are said to have happened, and you ask me to express an opinion about the results. Then you would say the French Ambassador says so, and so. I know absolutely nothing about it. Are you sure there is an American Consul at Barcelona? May be there is a Spaniard there representing your Government as Consul. I privately have no opinion to express."

When told of the demonstrations made before the United States Legation at Madrid and the stoning of the consulate at Barcelona and asked what the results would be, the Russian Minister smilingly said: "All I have to say to you is that it is a great misfortune for the man who was stoned. I have great sympathy for the man who was hit. As to the effects, I don't know anything about it. If you want to know about the results ask some of your own statesmen, they will know all about it. Ask Mr. Olney and the others. I have no opinion to express, and I assure you you will find it much the same with the other Ministers."

Senator Gibson attached no importance to the occurrence. It was nothing but the work of a mob, which took the method of expressing displeasure at the attitude of the United States in the Cuban matter. It pertained nothing. The rioters were no doubt quickly quelled by the police and would not attempt to repeat the outrage.

EGLAU WITNESSES CALLED.
The Fitzgerald Boys Among Those Summoned to the Inquest To-day.

The Fitzgerald boys were served with subpoenas yesterday to appear at the Eglau inquest, set for to-day. It is stated that Coroner Fitzpatrick has decided to accede to the request for adjournment, made by District Attorney Oliver at the instance of the detectives. The detectives say they are no ready for the inquest.

Scraps from the shoes of Edward Eck found in them, just as they were found in scraps from the shoes of Willie Fitzgerald. Eck, however, has a perfect alibi, as he was at home the day of the murder.

SEEMS sometimes as if the world were all wrong. Seems as if all the things we like disagree with us, and all the things we don't like, agree with us. Dyspepsia lurks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of appetite. Of course, it isn't Nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion. Particularly for those in whom it manifests itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with Nature. They effect a permanent cure. You need take them regularly only a little while. After that, use them occasionally when you need them—when you have eaten something that disagrees with you. They are not violent in their effect, do not derange the system at all, and may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessary of life. Once used, they are always in favor. You can get the "Pellets" at any drug store. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it is your own fault if you do not get well.

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General Maceo and His Staff.