

SPANIARDS DISPLAY
COWARDLY FEROCITY,
Fresh Proof That the Aged
and Feeble Are Marked
for Slaughter.

Captain Arteaga Says Instances
Multiply of Atrocities
in Cuba.

Gomez's Aide-de-Camp Tells of Sev-
eral That Came Under His
Personal Notice.

COUPS MURDER TWO YOUNG GIRLS.

One Other Particularly Appalling Case He
Cites as the Wanton Killing of an
Old Man and His
Grandson.

Captain Seralpio Arteaga, aide-de-camp to General Gomez, who arrived in New York recently with important dispatches from the Cuban Commander-in-Chief, gives a graphic description of several outrages recently perpetrated by the Spanish soldiery in Cuba. His narrative carries with it almost the weight of an eye-witness. He addresses the following letter to the Journal:

"The mist which the Spanish authorities have contrived to throw over the events which for more than a year have been taking place in Cuba, by a system of deliberate falsehood and prevarication, is being partially cleared away. It is true that even yet nearly all the news relating to our present struggle reaches the United States only after passing through the sieve of Spanish censorship, but now and then one of your brave correspondents, or an occasional arrival from our ranks, is enabled to present things in their true light.

Spaniards Cowardly and Ferocious.
"The cowardly ferocity which the Spaniards display in their so-called military operations and their fiendish massacres of aged, feeble or defenceless persons, carried on systematically throughout the island, form sombre pictures that would surely appall the American mind could it be brought to realize them to their full extent.

"The few instances I here mention did not come to my knowledge by mere hearsay, I have been either an actual eye-witness or so near the places concerned as to see the corpses immediately after slaughter, receiving the particulars from the lips of the terrified families of the victims.

"On the morning of May 2 I was detained by General Gomez to cross over into Sagua la Grande and circulate orders for a concentration of the forces operating under Brigadier-General Mariano Fortes and Majors Mirabal and Yero. After communicating with the first two mentioned, I entered the Viamontes district at the head of some twenty scouts, to find Major Yero. The high road we were following went through the sugar plantation, called Olayita, which was formerly owned by Colonel Emilio Nunez, now of Philadelphia, who is charged with sending out filibustering expeditions from the United States. The present owner is a Frenchman named Dominique Velarde.

Overseer's Daughters Killed.
"The overseer, Pelaez, had joined the insurgents some time ago, leaving his family, consisting of an invalid wife and two young daughters, Antonia and Isabel, at the plantation. M. Velarde generously allowed them the free use of a small palm-thatched hut, situated in one of the cane fields near the road. As we passed by, the girls came to the door to ask for news of their father, and have a chat. When informed that we would probably return by the same road, as a freak of girlish conceit they asked us to lend them a couple of cockades to wear until our return. Two of my fellows detached theirs from their hats, and the girls pinned them on their dresses, kissing their hands to us as we rode away.

"A few moments afterward, as they were at breakfast, a Spanish column under Colonel Segura came up and halted at the hut. Segura walked in and roughly asked if an insurgent force had passed that way. Paralyzed with fear, the girls could hardly reply. The Spaniards, detecting the Cuban emblem on their bosoms, then cried out:

"'Oh! I see why you don't answer. Well, since I can't win up with your rebel avowals, I'll deal with you.'"
"Turning to the door he gave an order, and a sergeant, followed by eight soldiers, entered the hut. The crippled mother cried out loudly for mercy from her chair.

"'Stop that old devil's noise, one of you,' ordered the Colonel, upon which one of the soldiers brutally kicked the invalid mother on the mouth. The girls were dragged from the hut, forced to kneel and then shot.

"As noon, as we marched back with Major Yero's force, we found the two dead bodies on the lawn, and heard the recital from the distracted mother.

Laborers Artlessly Killed.
"Don Mariano Artiz owns a sugar estate named Central Naveira, in the district of Yaguajay. As his laborers were cutting cane in one of the fields not many days ago a negro boy came running to them with an order from the master to hasten toward the house and close the doors for a Spanish force was approaching. Hardly had they returned to comply when the soldiers appeared at the end of the field, and without the shadow of a warning gave them a volley, by which one of the laborers was killed. The rest ran back into the adjoining cane field and lay on the ground. Several volleys were fired into the field, and the Spaniards then sent a few men to reconnoitre. One of the soldiers said in a disappointed tone: 'Why, we have only killed one of the dogs.'

"Eleven of those who were hiding were wounded, three mortally, eight were injured and they started on a run to notify the Cuban leader, Garcia, who, with only sixty men, was marching some miles away. The Spaniards were by this time marching through the plantation plantations. Garcia

ambushed his small force behind a stone fence opposite the forcing place of the Arroyo Piedra River. He allowed the enemy's van and centre to pass unmolested, and when the rear entered the path opened a murderous fire of rapid volleys, which did great execution.

Spanish Report.

"Such was the surprise of the paleo-stricken Spaniards that they tumbled over each other in their desperate hurry to get away from the place. After running a distance they made a feeble attempt to rally, but soon stopped their fire and scampered away, leaving two lieutenants and fourteen soldiers killed and thirty-four wounded. Yet the Spanish official report of the affair at Piteros stated that the Cubans, who were but sixty in all, had been defeated, with a loss of fifty killed and one hundred wounded, and that they carried away many of the latter through the road of Rompe-Garratones.

"A man sixty years old, named Manuel Canada, owned a small farm in the vicinity of Remedios. As he was ploughing one morning with his grandson by his side the band of Spanish guerrillas commanded by Captain Ruiz appeared. The former stopped his oxen as the guerrillas approached.

"'Say, old man, is that child your son?' asked Ruiz.
"No, sir; he is my grandson."
"But I heard you had a son; where is he?"

"The report that President William P. St. John, of the Mercantile National Bank, had attended a conference of silver leaders in the rooms of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, at the Hoffman House on Sunday, and had consented to preside at a silver mass meeting in Cooper Union on June 25 caused



LABORER SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD

CAPT. SERAPIO ARTEAGA, AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GOMEZ



THE PELAEZ SISTERS MURDERED AT THEIR HOME

TARNER AND HIS SON KILLED BY RUIZ GUEPILLA

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BANKER ST. JOHN NOT
TO LEAD SILVERITES.

Eases the Minds of Directors
Who Heard He Was to Guide
A Mass Meeting.

Mercantile National's President Believes in Silver; His Colleagues
All Favor Gold.

NOT IN SENATOR TILLMAN'S CLASS.

One of the Directors Says the Public Must
Not Be Allowed to Put St. John
in the Same Category with
the Southerner.

The report that President William P. St. John, of the Mercantile National Bank, had attended a conference of silver leaders in the rooms of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, at the Hoffman House on Sunday, and had consented to preside at a silver mass meeting in Cooper Union on June 25 caused

great uneasiness among the bank's other directors, all of whom are gold standard advocates. The rumor so excited the directors that there was some talk of calling a meeting to discuss the situation.

President St. John himself set all their fears at rest. Soon after he arrived at the bank yesterday morning he called up Director Seth M. Milliken by telephone and assured him that there was no truth in the report.

"As a matter of fact," said President St. John yesterday, "I did not attend the conference in Senator Stewart's rooms at the Hoffman House yesterday. Neither did I make any promise to preside at the Cooper Union mass meeting. I do not even intend to be present at that meeting. At the same time, I am frank to say that my attitude on the silver question for the last three years is well known, and that I have not changed my mind. What is more, I do not expect to, no matter what may happen."

"Yes," said Director Seth M. Milliken, of the dry-goods commission firm of Deering, Milliken & Co., No. 79 Leonard street, "I heard from President St. John by telephone this morning, and he told me there was no truth in the report about his presiding at the silver mass meeting. I should like all the readers of the Journal to understand that every director of the Mercantile National Bank except the President is for gold under the existing conditions. In other words we do not believe in free silver coinage until England, France and others of the leading countries of the world pronounce in favor of it."

"It is just this way," said another director, who asked that his name be not used. "President St. John has warm personal friends among the directors, and we do not want to see him adopt any line of action that would subject him or us to adverse criticism. Now it is announced that Senators Tillman and Stewart are to be among the speakers at the Cooper Union meeting. Tillman is an enemy of existing social conditions just as much as is Herr Most. It is a difference between Most and Tillman that the latter has far greater ability. He is, therefore, all the more dangerous. It would never do, therefore, for a financial speaker at a meeting of which Tillman is bound to be one of the most prominent figures. The public would not properly discriminate between the two."

The directors of the bank, besides President St. John and Seth M. Milliken, are John E. Borne, William C. Browning, George W. Crossman, Yale Kneeland, Emmanuel Lehman, John E. Nichols, Augustus G. Patne, George H. Sargent, Charles M. Vall, Isaac Wallace, James M. Wentz, Richard H. Williams and Frederick B. Schenck.

Slashed His Legs to Die.

Norwalk, Conn., June 22.—Jonathan Burr Dotts, a carpenter, about sixty years old, attempted suicide to-day by slashing his bare legs with a sharp knife. Dotts is a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He fought when interfered with, and said he wanted to die. It is not believed that he can recover. He lapsed into unconsciousness shortly after he was found.

Death of Banker Cantoni.

Salvatore Cantoni, of the firm of Cantoni & Co., foreign money brokers and bankers, of No. 49 Wall street, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday at his country place at Bayside. His city home was at No. 96 South Portland avenue, Hroisgrove.

Mr. Cantoni, who was born in Italy, was about fifty-six years of age, and came to America thirty years ago. He was well known in the Italian colony, and for services to his countrymen was knighted by the King of Italy.

HOT WATER MOTOR
FOR LONG DISTANCES.

May Be Used to Draw Fast
Trains from This City to Al-
bany or Other Points.

Experiments to Be Continued by the
Officers of the New York Cen-
tral Railroad.

REMARKABLY CHEAP MOTOR POWER.

Perfecting the Gearing to Control It in
Going Up or Down Grade and
Changes in the Batteries
Cause Delay.

It was planned to give the wonderful hot-water motor, described exclusively in yesterday's Journal, another trial trip Monday afternoon, but the managing officers found that they could not be present and it was postponed. Several of the officers of the New York Central, who are inter-

gradations from cherubic sweetness to staid malignity. It made Belasco frown; it caused Judge Dittenhofer to wax exceeding wroth, and it afforded the twelve good men and true no end of merriment. It was a smile mixed with the blandness of a child and the assurance of a school teacher. It was present from the beginning to the end of a four hour's argument.

Mr. Deming began with a quiet and impassioned review of all the evidence. Then he outlined the interviews held and admitted by both sides, and those alleged to have taken place by the defense alone. He contrasted the positions of Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Willard, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Herick with those of Mr. Belasco, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Price and Mr. Koeder, and inquired meekly, all things being even, which quiet should first be believed. He said that Mr. Allen had been Mrs. Carter's attorney in her famous divorce case, and he made his first dramatic point when he exclaimed:

"If there hadn't been a Carter divorce suit, there never would have been a Carter theatrical enterprise." Then he went on to read Belasco's testimony regarding the interview in which the playwright alleged that Mr. Fairbank had instructed him to go on with his work with Mrs. Carter, no matter what it cost.

BOOMS BELASCO AS AN ACTOR.
"How like a business man!" commented Mr. Deming ironically. "Belasco says Fairbank said 'Go ahead, old boy; I lose a million one day and win it back the next.' That is so like Mr. Fairbank! Why, Belasco was only acting on the witness stand! I tell you, he is a wonder! Look how the expert testified in his behalf! Take the jury, for instance! Gentlemen, there isn't a man of you whom he couldn't teach to portray any and every emotion. Just think how Mrs. Carter stepped to the witness chair! She looked like a graceless girl of sixteen, did that Titian-tinted, well-taught piece of feminine duplicity! But there was one time that she unwittingly told the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Lawyer Deming's voice rang out through the court room and the corridors as even the emotional Belasco had never rung. "That," he continued, "was when I made her admit that she was under a ten-year contract at \$50 a week to Belasco. She, a star actress, at fifty per cent! Think of it! That's what Belasco was after when he got Fairbank to exploit her! He was after her future. And he has got it. She gets but \$50 per week, and he takes the rest. The whole motive of this suit was shown from the first—money! It was money they wanted in New York; it was money they wanted in Kansas City. And they got it! It was hush money, I tell you. That's what they wanted here! But this time they were fooled!"

THE "ANGEL" WORN OUT.
"Don't you suppose Mr. Fairbank realized what it meant to let this case come to trial? Don't you suppose he realized

"A TITIAN-TINTED
PIECE OF DUPLICITY."

That's What Lawyer Deming
Called Mrs. Leslie
Carter.

But What He Said About Mr.
Belasco Was Much More
Unkind.

CALLED HIM A "VARIEGATED LIAR."

To-day the Playwright's Lawyer Will Pay His
Respects to Mr. Fairbank and Then the
\$65,000 Educational Suit Will
Go to the Jury.

Horace E. Deming, counsel for Millionaire Fairbank, of Chicago, has a wonderful smile. It was constantly upon his face yesterday as he summed up the case for his client in Mr. Belasco's \$65,000 suit, but it was at no two consecutive moments the same smile. It ran all the

disgrace of it all? Yes, sir—yes! But he had reached his limit. Like a starling to fight, and that not another penny should he pay this man Belasco or his co-partner, Mrs. Carter. Why, this case could have been compromised for one-half the sum it has taken to defend it, but we came here to fight, and we have fought for principle from the first.

Next Mr. Deming referred to Belasco's statement given in rebuttal to the effect that he had held back an interview in his direct examination for the purpose of shielding Fairbank. He would hold back anything to shield Fairbank, what wouldn't he do to save himself? A self-confessed perjurer, he, gentlemen, and you have no right to ward off his testimony. It would surprise me greatly if this court took the word of this perjured liar on the fact that it was Fairbank who had sought out Mrs. Carter in the first place and not Mrs. Carter Fairbank.

"He called her a 'variety show,' Judge, 'when her divorce case was on in Chicago, and although on intimate terms with the husband, it was to the wife he went. His calls were either because he thought her in the right or were prompted by baser motives. I won't believe, however, that this old man,' pointing to Fairbank, 'had any

of complicity in the robbery.

The three were indicted. Dunlop pleaded guilty, Turner and Miss Stimquist remained in custody on the same ship in New York. They have since been in Tombs, where Ella Etimquist, a maid in the Burden house, accused of complicity in the robbery.

The under butler has been on the anxious seat ever since. He has ever been ready to admit participation in the robbery, a friend said yesterday, but he believed that by delaying trial some favorable circumstances might arise to mitigate his punishment. He was certain Dunlop would not confess, and if they stuck together he thought the State might not be able to convict them.

He claims, his friend said, that Dunlop planned the robbery and executed it, Turner's connection being only as a watchman in the hall. The jewels were, after the robbery, Turner told his friend, hidden in the dressing room of the Burden residence and remained there for two days covered by draperies while the detectives were searching the house.

NOT HIDDEN IN A HAM.
Turner denies that at any time the jewels were hidden in a ham, or that Ella Stimquist knew of their whereabouts.

Turner declares that Dunlop walked out of the house with the jewels in his clothing and concealed them in the stable of Whitelaw Reid's residence without the knowledge of Mr. Reid's coachman, who is Dunlop's kinsman. Here Turner's narrative stops, and it is surmised that in getting the jewels away from the stable and to England Turner had a large share. He was never suspected until the arrest in London, while the police did have a faint suspicion of Dunlop, and had shadowed him for several weeks.

The trial of the thieves will be called at the earliest convenience of all persons concerned, and it is probable that they may agree to go to trial next week.

Burden Suspect Convicted of Theft.
Count Ludovic Armand de Riviere, alias Francis Lubkirk, who was convicted of stealing a watch from Leopold Bagel, a fellow-passenger with whom he came to America last December, was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday to two years and six months in Sing Sing. He was suspected of the Burden robbery since Judge Fitzgerald, when he lived until his death, on funds furnished by an admiring married woman.

Florence Wickes Ford Divorced.
St. Louis, June 22.—Florence Lillian Wickes Ford, daughter of Thomas H. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was granted a divorce to-day by Judge Vallentyne, after she had separated from her husband Mrs. Ford went on the stage.

President Barker's Illness.
President Edward Barker, of the Tax Commission, was taken seriously ill on Friday evening last while in a train on his way to his mother's residence in Pawling, N. Y. His physician has advised him that he must abstain from business for at least two weeks.

HID BURDEN JEWELS
IN MR. REID'S STABLE.

Were Not Concealed, It Is
Said, in That Famous
Ham, After All.

First They Were Placed Behind
Draperies in the Draw-
ing Room.

Under Butler Watched in the Hall,
He Says, While Dunlop Pur-
loined the Gems.

NOT WILLING TO BE A SCAPEGOAT.

Ella Stimquist, the Maid, Asserted to Have
Been Ignorant of the Robbery—White-
law Reid's Coachman is Dun-
lop's Kinsman.

William Robert Dunlop's confession to the District-Attorney of his participation in the theft of the Burden jewels has aroused the emulation of his friend and accomplice, William Turner. Dunlop was butler in the L. Townsend Burden house, No. 5 West Twenty-fifth street, on December 27, 1895, when the robbery was committed. Turner was the second man servant in the house, and both remained in their situations weeks after the robbery. They left on different pretexts, sailed on different vessels for England, their native land, met in London, were arrested and turned in custody on the same ship in New York. They have since been in Tombs, where Ella Etimquist, a maid in the Burden house, accused of complicity in the robbery.

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INCREASE OF \$8,000,000.
Telephone Company Controlled by the Bell
Swells Its Capital Stock, but
Gives No Reason.

No meeting of the recently organized New York Telephone Company has been called, and none of the directors is willing to outline the policy of the company. It is said the delay is due to the indifference of the Western Union men among the incorporators. The representatives of the Metropolitan and the American Telephone companies are said to be anxious to organize and get to work on the scheme of consolidation.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company met yesterday at No. 38 Cortlandt street, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company, and voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Vice-President Hill after the meeting declared to the press the causes. Others were equally reticent, including the secretary, Melville Eggleston. The company is one of the adjuncts of the American Bell Telephone Company, and its stock is controlled by that company.

In connection with the formation of the New York Telephone Company, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000, it is interesting to note that already a powerful independent telephone company is preparing to operate telephone systems in various parts of this State, New Jersey and New England.

The telephone company is preparing to operate the automatic telephone at Gloversville, Fonda, Rochester, Utica, Amsterdam and Niagara Falls. Plans are also underfoot for systems at Buffalo, Albany and Syracuse. One or two systems are building in New England, and last week announced a syndicate of capitalists, for the right to use the automatic telephone at Gloversville, Fonda, Rochester, Utica, Amsterdam and Niagara Falls.

Among those the Bell have to fight are John Jacob Astor, W. Seward Webb, William H. Rankin, vice-president of the Cataract General Electric Company; Smith M. Weed and capitalists in the Western part of the State. The separate local companies organized by this syndicate are putting in telephone systems. Any one can make and operate a telephone without infringing Bell patents, and new companies have sprung up in many places, causing a serious foothold. This threatened displacement it is the purpose, it is said, of the newly organized company to prevent.

The Duplex Telephone Company is opposing the Bell company in Westchester County, and has lowered its rates to \$1 month to each subscriber. The Westchester Telephone Company, which is a Bell local concern and is owned by the Metropolitan Telephone Company, has lowered its rates to \$2.50 per month to meet the cut.

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SCENES OF SPANISH ATROCIETY DESCRIBED IN CAPTAIN ARTEAGA'S LETTER TO THE JOURNAL.

"He was sent to Ceuta, sir."
"Ah! he was a rebel dog, eh? Now, boys," said he, turning to the soldiers, "this old rascal must have been a rebel in the last war, his son is one at present, and that little chap will grow up to be another; so since one is already punished, I don't see why these ought to escape. To death with them!"

Wanton Murder of Both.
"Canada took up the trembling boy in his arms and stood calmly in front of the soldiers. A dozen of these raised their rifles, and grandfather and grandchild sank to the ground riddled with bullets. We found the bodies two days after, and heard the particulars at the little inn near by, where they had been related by one of the rascals.

"This sort of thing is going on all over the island, though in the majority of the cases no witness survives to give the story. As to the war, there is no doubt that all the chances of success are on our side. While the Spaniards are continually being decimated by bullets or fever, every day brings new accessions to our ranks. Every gun we capture is a soldier the more.

"And now, the mission which brought me to New York being accomplished, I return to my duty on the field of battle, hoping that the sympathy which is entertained for us throughout the United States may move the Washington Government to grant us those rights which your history, the spirit of our institutions and our duty to mankind forcibly indicate as our due.

"Thanking the Journal for its earnest and unflinching effort in the cause of justice, I beg to remain, yours truly,

"It is just this way," said another director, who asked that his name be not used. "President St. John has warm personal friends among the directors, and we do not want to see him adopt any line of action that would subject him or us to adverse criticism. Now it is announced that Senators Tillman and Stewart are to be among the speakers at the Cooper Union meeting. Tillman is an enemy of existing social conditions just as much as is Herr Most. It is a difference between Most and Tillman that the latter has far greater ability. He is, therefore, all the more dangerous. It would never do, therefore, for a financial speaker at a meeting of which Tillman is bound to be one of the most prominent figures. The public would not properly discriminate between the two."

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