

EUROPE STIRRED OVER THE THRILLING RESCUE OF MISS CISNEROS.

Clergymen and Editors Admire the Pluck Displayed by the Cisneros Rescuers, and Declare It a Stroke for Humanity.

ADMIRATION FOR NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. Hope That the Affair Will Not Stop Here; but That a Full Exposure of the Indignities Practised on Miss Cisneros Be Made to Prevent a Recurrence.

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London, Oct. 12.—London is still talking of the Journal's coup in rescuing Evangelina Cisneros, and wondering at this latest and greatest exhibition of American newspaper enterprise. Many people have been interviewed, and all are outspoken in their commendation of the work done. This is what some of them say:

Preached it in His Sermon.

Rev. H. R. Havels, Vicar of Chelsea—That, indeed, is a glorious victory for journalism; the most brilliant achievement in its history. Only yesterday, in my sermon, I used these words:

"Can any one tell me whether there is such a thing as a Christian conscience among so-called Christian powers of Europe, and, if so, is the unfortunate girl, Senorita Cisneros, to be sacrificed without a blow of any kind being struck for her? Is no real power to stand between her and infamies worse than death?"

Now I learn the New York Journal has rescued her.

I congratulate the Journal for succeeding where governments failed, and I hope you will not let the matter rest even now. The world must know the infamies this poor girl has suffered, for only by a wide publicity can we hope to prevent its recurrence.

Daily News Muse at Work.

The Evening News says:

"The New York Journal has confessed that three of its boldest and most intrepid reporters broke into a prison in Havana and rescued Senorita Cisneros. The idea of nineteenth century journalistic knight-errantry going forth to succor damsels in distress was really a very pretty one."

The News then drops into poetry:

"I burst her prison bars!" he cried;
"I slew her gaolers where they stood;
I waded through a sea of blood,
Until I gained the damsel's side,
I raised her fair, unconscious form,
And swift my benighted burden bore
To where, upon the surf-beat shore,
My gallant bark rode on the storm."

This Celt Is Thrilled.

T. A. Cudlipp, Chief Editor of the Morning Leader:

"I am a Celt, and as such the action of these gallant Journal reporters appeals very strongly. Any man with Celtic blood resents as a personal outrage any injury done or insult offered a woman. The treatment Miss Cisneros received was a disgrace to modern civilization.

The daring way those Journal reporters effected her release stirs every drop of blood in my veins.

CISNEROS RESCUE LIKE LAFAYETTE'S.

Olmutz Adventure Had Similar Features, but Lacked Success.

The wonderful work of the Journal's correspondents in liberating, by stratagem and force, from imprisonment, in Havana, Senorita Evangelina Cosío y Cisneros, the beautiful Cuban girl who had been in various dungeons fifteen months, revives recollections of other romantic historical enterprises that were culminated adventures to set captives free. The precedent that will be first remembered by Americans is that of the attempt to liberate Lafayette when imprisoned and treated with almost incredible cruelty by the Austrians, at Olmutz, a Moravian fortress, distant one hundred and fifty miles from Vienna. Lafayette escaped from Paris when he was condemned to death for supporting the Constitution he had sworn to maintain, was kidnapped in Belgium and delivered up finally to Austria.

The Austrian Imperial theory was that Lafayette was the personification of the French Revolution, and hence he was regarded and treated as a most horrible criminal. His dungeon was loathsome. He was not, for a long time, permitted to walk for exercise. His wife's mother and sisters perished under the knife of the guillotine, and she was rescued by the wife of Minister Monroe, afterward President of the United States, on the very day she was to be executed. George Washington had sent her money, and so had Gouverneur Morris, and she travelled under an assumed name to Hamburg, and was joined by her daughters, and permitted to share the imprisonment of her husband. The daughters were restrained in cells, separated from their parents, and had to undergo cruel exposures, and sufferings from bad air and food. Madame Lafayette begged to be allowed to go to Vienna to consult a physician, but the Emperor refused to permit her to do so, unless she left her husband permanently, and she refused that form of His Gracious Majesty's permission, and remained in prison.

When Lafayette's wife joined him he had not received a word of news of his family and affairs for more than a year. The Austrian prison was a den of thieves, and the administration as merciless and as remorseless as Cuban prisons now are. Lafayette was kept in seclusion, frightfully abused and surrounded with mystery, especially after his vain effort to escape. Washington, then President, was anxious to help him, but restrained by his official position from the full expression of his personal sympathy. The estates of Lafayette were confiscated. His hair fell out. His condition was awful.

In 1794, Dr. Erick Bollmann undertook to open the prison doors of the Moravian, made the acquaintance of a military surgeon at Olmutz, and gave him a pamphlet to give Lafayette, who was sick, enough of the hardest of his treatment was still to come, telling the medical man that the news of his friends in it would do the sick prisoner more good than medicine could. He was at last permitted by the surgeon to write a note to the prisoner, and did it on prepared paper that would show the writing if heated. This was overthrown in French, and in this he made use of the "usual warmth," and it would afford some consolation. On this Lafayette acted, heated the paper, and knew there were friends striving to prepare a way of escape.

Dr. Bollmann absented himself, and had a carriage constructed in Vienna, with places contrived to convey secretly tools for cutting iron, also ropes and ladders. The surgeon who had conveyed the pamphlet to Lafayette after some time returned it to Dr. Bollmann, who found it had been written over with lime juice, and hearing it learned that Lafayette had at last obtained permission to take an airing in a guarded carriage on stated days, and the better way would be to attack the guard. Dr. Bollmann commanded his project to a young American, Francis Kinloch Huger, a South Carolinian, who had known Lafayette in America. The two then announced in Vienna they were going to England, and purchased saddle horses, and managed to get the carriage and horses and a groom to Olmutz.

November 8, 1794, they sent the groom to Hoff, twenty-five miles away, to have fresh horses ready at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The adventurers arranged, as a signal for action, to take off their hats and wipe their faces when the decisive moment came. With Lafayette were an officer and two soldiers—and the two friends followed on horseback, armed with pistols. The liberators rode forward passing the carriage, giving Lafayette the signal arranged. They then fell back, allowed the carriage to pass and followed. When the carriage stopped its occupants got out and took a walk, while the carriage, still containing the guards, proceeded slowly along the road. Lafayette and the officer were standing. Lafayette asked the officer's sword, but the latter fought vigorously, kept possession of his sword, and called loudly for help. The guards on the carriage were alerted, and drove off to summon help from the town. The officer was getting the best of Lafayette and had bitten a piece out of his thumb, when Bollmann, who had landed the reins of his horse, threw the officer down, and Huger, holding the reins, ran up, and with the other sword cut a handkerchief into his mouth. He stop the cries which were attracting the attention of peasants at work in an adjacent field.

Dr. Bollmann's own account it is stated that the officer "set up a tremendous roaring, not unlike that of Mars in the field." His astounding racket frightened the guards, who fled faster, and the astounded peasants looking on stood aghast. Just as Lafayette understood these directions, thinking that he was only told to "go off," he took the first road which he met with, and this, unfortunately, led to Jagersdorf, instead of Hoff, where the carriage was waiting. Bollmann and Huger let the officer pass, and recovered the runaway horse, which had been caught by a peasant. But the

"GLORIOUS," SAYS BISHOP OF LONDON.

By Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—I do not indorse jail-breaking under ordinary circumstances, but if there ever was a case when right, justice and humanity demanded that a prisoner be released by force it was this.

The New York Journal, in prying open the prison bars of tyranny to rescue this young, innocent girl from a fate worse than death, acted in the cause of humanity, a cause which tens of thousands of women all over the world have already indorsed.

To detain a young and innocent girl in the loathsome jail to which Miss Cisneros was consigned by the Spanish authorities was in itself a crime to which the Journal has just put an end. Apparently the peaceful and orderly methods to release her by the Journal failed; appeals to the Queen of Spain had no visible effect; the voice of humanity was unheard, if, indeed, the vindictive hatred of her captors had not already marked her for its victim.

And now what a glorious release! It is indeed a magnificent journalistic achievement!

EDITOR STEAD HAILS IT WITH JOY.

By William T. Stead, Editor Review of Reviews.

London, Oct. 12.—As a journalist of the Old World I hail with pride and joy this splendid deed of knight-errantry by which the staff of the Journal have emulated in the nineteenth century the heroic exploits of the paladins of romance. No more worthy use can be made of the sceptre of modern journalism than this, to revive the traditions of the age of chivalry by delivering the captive and bidding the oppressed go free.

In rescuing the beautiful but unhappy heroine of the Pearl of the Antilles the Journal has added a laurel to journalism of which every journalist in the world has a right to feel proud.



RESCUE PASSES THE COMPREHENSION OF THE PARIS BOULEVARDIERS.

But It Appeals So Strongly to Their Love of Romance, They Are Preparing to Believe the Tale of the Liberation of the Persecuted Cuban Girl—Government Sympathizes with Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The escape of Evangelina Cisneros by the aid of the representatives of the Journal has quite appealed to the gallant and romantic instincts of the Paris boulevardiers. Indeed, such is the awe of law and order that it was difficult at first to convince public opinion that so daring a deed has really taken place, but directly the truth became known, and despite the fact that only a few details were known, the people are loud in their expressions of admiration.

The French Government takes the side of the Spanish Administration, but all the best instincts of the people are on the side of the Cubans.

Hence, there is no doubt that the full story of the affair will, when known, create a great sensation.



Feeding Prisoners in Recojidas, the Vile Prison from Which the Journal Rescued Miss Cisneros.

animal ridden by Lafayette was the one intended to carry two persons. The horse now mounted by Bollmann and Huger speedily threw them. Huger generously gave up the horse to Bollmann, telling him to hasten to Lafayette's assistance, and that he himself would take his chances of escape on foot. Bollmann rode to Hoff, found no trace of Lafayette, and in a few days was arrested by Prussian officials, who handed him over to Austria. Huger was captured near the scene of the rescue. Lafayette reached a point near the frontier, but there his horse became exhausted. He engaged a man to bring a fresh one from an adjoining town, and the man's suspicions were excited, and he returned with soldiers, who arrested the fugitive. After remaining for a few days in custody he was recognized by officers from Olmutz and conveyed back to his prison.

The three prisoners were separately confined. Huger was chained to the floor of his dungeon, a stone arch, six feet by eight, and once in six hours, day and night, a guard entered with a lamp and examined each brick and plank of the chain. Huger begged to send word to his mother in America that he was alive, and was rudely refused. Dr. Bollmann was also placed in chains in a dungeon, where he was tormented with vermin. He was allowed four ounces worth of food per day. The unfortunate men remained some months in this condition, but had warm and indulgent sympathizers, and were freed by the intervention of a nobleman, whose name, Metevsky, ought to be remembered. Lafayette was put in chains, the fetters around his ankles giving him excruciating torture. There was a chain around his waist and fastened to the wall. His bed was damp straw, and he was told he was

to be executed. He was in this condition when his wife was able to join him, after her own miraculous escape, and was not released until the sword of the young Napoleon in Italy humbled Austria. Young Huger was made famous and honored by his gallantry in trying to liberate Lafayette. Dr. Bollmann became a troublesome guest of Washington, and was implicated in Burr's conspiracy. Lafayette interceded with President Jefferson and procured favorable recognition for him. Those who essay to open prison doors to adventure themselves hazard liberty and life. But there is no purer and more heroic fame than that which is the reward of the generous courage of those who take their lives in their hands for the opening of the dungeons of tyranny and torture that the oppressed may go free.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett Characterizes the Rescue of Miss Cisneros as Unparalleled in the Annals of Modern Warfare.

GIVES THIS PAPER FULL CREDIT FOR IT.

Lady Rothschild Also Adds to the General Words of Commendation That Are Coming In from All Over the English-Speaking World.

Lady Russell Proud of Her Share.

By Lady Russell.

London, Oct. 12.—I am glad that this beautiful young Cuban girl is restored to her friends. I am proud to remember that I signed the petition to the Queen Regent of Spain in her behalf.

Lady Rothschild's Satisfaction.

By Lady Rothschild.

London, Oct. 12.—I wished every success to the petitioners to the Queen Regent of Spain in behalf of Miss Cisneros four weeks ago. Now that she is free, I cannot withhold from expressing my satisfaction that this young and beautiful girl has been saved. The Journal, which has worked so steadily in her behalf and effected her liberation, is deserving of every praise.

ASHMEAD BARTLETT'S PRAISE.

He Says No Event in Modern Warfare Parallels the Rescue at Havana, and He Praises the Journal for Its Work.

By Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett.

London, Oct. 12.—The Journal's brilliant rescue of Senorita Cisneros from the vile dungeon to which Spanish hatred and injustice had condemned her is an act worthy of the age of chivalry. No war of modern times has produced an event so dramatic and thrilling as this rescue from a bastle of a beautiful, high-bred, young and innocent girl by journalists who risk their lives to save her. The situation is absolutely complete in its dramatic aspect when we consider the astonishing but ineffectual array of names of distinguished ladies, both here and in America, who signed the petitions in her favor.

Glory Is the Journal's.

"The entire glory, now that it has all ended so happily, belongs to the New York Journal, which discovered her in the loathsome prison where she had lain unnoticed for a year, aroused the old as well as the new world by its appeals, and, when these had failed, taking the law into its own hands, had gone into the Spanish prison, prised open the bars and freed the beautiful heroine of Cuba.

"No voice can be raised against conduct such as this. All must acclaim the courage, nerve and daring of the Journal. It has not merely accomplished a brilliant journalistic feat, but rendered a public service of inestimable value which will send a thrill of satisfaction throughout the Christian world."

SPAIN IS HELPLESS AN EXPERT SAYS.

Lawyer Olcott Declares Miss Cisneros Cannot Be Extradited.

Emmet R. Olcott, a cousin of District-Attorney Olcott and formerly a law partner of Frederick R. Coudert, late of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, and at present of Olcott, Mestre and Gonzalez, has had extensive practice in cases involving international law and extradition, and is an authority of wide repute in the profession in those branches of jurisprudence.

He said yesterday, after a careful scrutiny of the Cisneros case in all its phases, that neither Miss Cisneros nor her rescuers have ought to fear as to extradition by the United States Government.

Mr. Olcott first took up the case of Miss Cisneros and said before discussing the law that he would bear in mind that she is a subject of Spain and a fugitive from Spanish territory, against whom a charge is pending in Cuba. He said that the extradition treaty between this country and Spain, of which he exhibited a copy, provides specifically the grounds of extradition. They are as follows:

Murder, comprehending the crimes designated as homicide, assassination, poisoning and infanticide; attempt to commit murder, arson; crimes committed at sea, breaking into and entering public offices and offices of certain corporations with intent to commit a felony therein; robbery, forgery, fabrication of counterfeit money, seals and so forth; abduction and criminal seduction of public funds and kidnapping of minors or adults to extort money or for any other unlawful purpose.

"The young lady," said Mr. Olcott, "was arrested by the military and taken before a military tribunal. Whatever she is charged with, therefore, cannot be considered as an offense against the military authorities. It is notorious, however, that neither she nor those arrested with her were found with arms in hand or on their persons. No charge, moreover, has been made against her before the civil tribunal of the ordinary jurisdiction.

"That the military tribunal before which the young lady was held is not a tribunal of the ordinary jurisdiction is not a precedent to need mention. The charge against Miss Cisneros, not being comprehended within the crimes specifically mentioned in our treaty, Spain could only apply for her extradition as an act of courtesy. This surrender she would leave to the domain of the expediency of exercising such courtesy and the request for the surrender would be properly met with a reference to the existing treaty, and the fact that the charge had been preferred, not before a tribunal of ordinary jurisdiction, but before a military court and had been treated by Spain herself as coming under the im-

mediate cognizance of the military tribunal; in other words, that the character of the crime, if any, had been defined and delineated by the authorities of the demanding government.

"The United States Government has established innumerable precedents against its extradition of fugitives charged with the commission of crime, except under treaty stipulations. The highest authorities hold that the law of nations does not compel or even hint at such surrenders. European text writers declare that the principle of extradition, viewed irrespectively of treaty stipulation, has never been established in the practice of European nations so as to be regarded as an international law, such nations in modern times disposing of the question by treaties, thus showing that whatever may have been their earlier practice, they do not now recognize any obligation whatever to surrender fugitive criminals to one another, except as the same is provided for in this way.



Is there any reason for dodging and ignoring a great and vital fact simply because a few prejudiced, misguided and bigoted people have antiquated ideas of what constitutes morality and modesty? Reason and honesty say—certainly not. Men and women are attracted to each other because they are men and women and because it is right and necessary that they should be so attracted. The things that make a man attractive are the characteristics caused by his inherent manliness—by the strength which makes him a perfect man. The same is true of women. There is strong attractiveness in perfect health. There is fascination and magnetism in it. A woman cannot be entirely womanly—she cannot be a perfect woman—if she is not in perfect health. In just so much as her sickness affects the organs that make her a woman, in just so much she loses attractiveness. If anything is wrong there, it may result in all manner of ill all over the body. Careless, or too busy, physicians frequently treat the symptoms of this kind of disorder as separate and distinct ailments. The symptoms are many and varied, so much so that when a woman is sick in any way, the first thought should be given to the organs distinctly feminine. About a times in ten the cause of the trouble will be found there. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all disorders of this kind. There is no guesswork about it. There is no chance about it. It is a fact that has been demonstrated in 35 solid years of extensive practice. Thousands of women have written grateful letters, who have wished the whole world of women to know the wonderful things that "Prescription" has done for them.

A Journal "want" Will prove to you A friend in need. Both tried and true.