

CUBA IN HAIRY

Spanish Profit by Disensions in American Commission.

Sampson and Wade Snub Butler to the Delight of the Dons.

HAVANA IS DESPOILED. Arsenals and Forts Robbed of Their Guns and Machinery for Shipment to Spain.

CUBANS HUNGRY; PLANTERS TOO While the Americans Engage in Trivialities the Islanders Starve and Grow More and More Hopeless.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

The following dispatch was filed on October 20 by the Journal correspondent and would have reached here that day had it not been held up by the censor.

Oct. 20, via Key West, Oct. 29.—The session yesterday of the two commissions was a useless waste of oratorical phrases emitted by Generals Butler and Parado, as nothing definite was arrived at, much to the satisfaction of the Spaniards, who so far have come out victorious in their programme of obstruction and delay.

Unfortunately for the Americans, the session was a clear revelation to the Spaniards, who are sure to profit by it, of the dissensions existing between the members of the American Commission. Sampson, who represents the navy, has the army, Wade and Butler, against him. Butler, who is the only one of the three capable of making a speech, is greatly envied by the two others, who lack that ability, and who are never willing to agree in the propositions he makes.

Yesterday, when Butler, after a long and brilliant speech, begged both sides to yield a little, so that a definite understanding might be arrived at, he was rebuffed by Sampson and Wade in the presence of the Spaniards. The attitude of the three Commissioners, as described to me by a witness of the session, is, Butler conciliatory, Sampson aggressive, Wade stolidly indifferent.

It is already the common talk among the Spaniards, the ill feeling and rivalry existing between the members of the American Commission, would had the Hotel Trocha on account of Wade, who wanted to know everything he did. Sampson has taken his quarters elsewhere, and Wade and Butler live under the same roof because the hotel is large enough to enable them to see very little of each other.

Works of Despoiling Goes On. While the Commission is wasting its time in rival discussions among themselves the Spaniards are making their harvest, leaving every fortification devoid of its cannons, every Government arsenal or shop empty of machinery and tools, which they are able to ship to Spain in vessels which ought to carry soldiers and not the spoils of Cuba.

In the meantime the Cubans, who are anxious to see their oppressors leave this country, are dying of hunger in all the towns and villages west of the Jucaro Moron trocha. The Cuban army is reluctant to disembark, seeing the pitiable condition of their brethren, the pacificos, as they, the soldiers, some times receive food from patriotic clubs of each other.

At the camp of Colonel Ruiz Arango, only a few miles from Havana, two horses had to be killed yesterday to feed men and two dead men were buried.

The continued uncertainty as to when the American Government will take charge of the government of the island is causing the greatest harm to the re-establishment of business. The next crop is doomed to be a total loss, as planters cannot annex their land until they begin work under the present chaotic state.

The Spaniards are reporting that, due to the yellow fever, the Americans will not take possession of the island until February, and the anti-American Spanish press, in order to speak against the publishing articles against American occupation, enumerating outrages perpetrated by American soldiers at Porto Rico, are saying that the same will occur here when these desperadoes, called Yankee soldiers, arrive here.

The Noticiera Universal published yesterday such an insulting article against Americans that Blanco, who is not reluctant at encouraging the press to speak against the Americans, was compelled to suppress the paper and imprison its editors.

This anti-American campaign, coupled with the uncertainty as to the date of the American occupation, is producing the keenest anguish among the poor Cubans.

Havana in Shocking State. Havana is sicker than ever. In some of the streets the dirt has not been removed for weeks, the contractor refusing to work for lack of pay. Small-pox, which causes great ravages during the dry season, has made its appearance in several places. General Wade received yesterday orders from Washington to try to clean the city, and he is looking for a contractor to do it. Another nuisance infesting Havana is the number of unclean and sickly Spanish soldiers, known as novillados, who are roaming the streets, begging for food, as they have been brought from different parts of the country here and disbanded without pay. On Sunday they were able to collect, but being yet armed, took possession of a fort near Cienfuegos. Military Governor Arolas was obliged to send two companies and one field piece to subdue them.

The Evacuation Commission is spending much of its time in trying to find out how many cannon the Spaniards were able to carry off on the Colon, and the Hecker Commission has the yellow fever scare and has asked to take the two months' cruise around the island on the Manteco.

Steamers Aground in Scotch Fog. Glasgow, Nov. 10.—A fog is prevailing on the Clyde which has caused a number of disasters to shipping. The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian, Captain Eastaway, from Boston for this port, has grounded just above Bowling, and the Anchor Line Furness, Captain Harris, from New York, also for here, while attempting to pass the Scandinavian, fouled her. Both steamers are reported to be damaged. Several other steamers are reported to be aground or fog-bound nearby.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CABLED BY JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS.

"OUTRAGE" GRIES THE PARIS PRESS

Lash Themselves Into Fury Over a Fancied Rudeness of Our Envoys.

REPLY NOT TRANSLATED. Petit Bleu Says the Americans "Threw It, Written in English, on the Table."

PARIS.

Nov. 10.—The newspapers of this city, after yesterday's meeting of the Peace Commissions, seemed to have gathered from some source or other the impression that the Spanish Commissioners have cause for complaint against the Americans because the latter presented their replies to the Spanish proposals in English and without a Spanish translation of the document.

There is no basis for complaint on the subject. The president of the Spanish Commission, Senor Montero Rios, and Judge Day, the president of the American Commission, agreed that, owing to the length of the document, all concerned might be spared the reading of matter which is usually translated in writing into Spanish for the benefit of Senor Montero Rios and two other members of the Spanish Commission, who do not understand English.

Each side, up to the present, has made its own written translation. Instead of the American interpreters, instead of the Spanish interpreters, it was the American interpreter who translated the document for the Spanish side, as they might have expected to do.

The American interpreter is Arthur Ferriss, and the Spaniards have marveled at the facility with which he did his work. They have never once checked him nor corrected him in the slightest degree.

Paris Papers Fume. In view of the facts in the case, some of the references of the Paris newspapers this morning are interesting. Regarding yesterday's meeting the Figaro says: "The American Commissioners contented themselves with producing a long memorandum, written in English. After having deposited this upon the table, they left the task of translating it to the Spanish Commissioners, apologizing courteously for their delay and exacting the cessation of the Philippines. The Spaniards, on their side, refused to cede the archipelago."

The Petit Bleu says: "All diplomatic forms were outraged by the Americans at yesterday's sitting. It is customary to take over the memorandum presented to the other side. The Americans, however, contented themselves with throwing it, written in English, upon the table."

The Matin says: "A Spanish Commissioner has declared that the Spaniards will yield only to force in the question of the Philippines. Continuing, the Rappel asserts that it anticipates a rupture of the negotiations at an early date, adding: 'The liberator of Cuba now threatens war, although her demands as to Cuba have been rejected. It is to be expected that the liberator of Cuba will prefer the liberation of Cuba to the oppression of Spain.'"

Kaiser Friendly to Spain. The Glatines intimates that there might be a possibility of European intervention, although the paper doubts this in view of the differences which divide France, Great Britain and Russia. Germany alone, according to the Glatines, seems disposed to offer aid to Spain, saying: "The expected arrival of Emperor William at Cadix and his probable visit to the Queen Regent are sufficiently significant indications of his friendly disposition to Spain."

The Matin announces that the Spaniards on Saturday next will present "a fresh refutation of the points of law and fact advanced by the Americans."

Madrid, Nov. 10.—The Madrid newspapers are revealing their readers with violent attacks upon everything American. They assert that, "owing to the brutality of the American soldiers, a large number of the interior of Porto Rico, and many residents, are quitting their homes."

They compare the "present disorder" in the interior of Porto Rico with the "tranquillity" under Spanish rule. With regard to the Philippines, they reiterate that "America's demands will not be tolerated."

Special Cable Dispatch. Berlin, Nov. 10.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs authorizes me to deny emphatically the report that Germany would protest should the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference result in the cession of the Philippines by the United States.

Whether France and Russia will protest is not known here. Leading diplomats, however, declare that no such protest will be entered if England sides with the United States.

Paris Talks of Cambon's Recall. Reported Among the Diplomats That the French Minister is to Be Transferred. Paris, Nov. 10.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will shortly be transferred from Washington.

More War Ships in West Indies. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Nov. 10.—The Italian cruiser Dogali has arrived here. She will proceed for Lagayra, Venezuela, on Saturday next. The German training ship Moltke is at St. Lucia. The flagship of the French West Indian squadron, the Dubouche, is at the island of Martinique.

GEN. MERRITT ON THE ELECTIONS.

Pleased Because He Thinks the Result Will Affect the Philippines.

ALL THE ISLANDS OR NONE. "Desirable There Should Be a Congress to Ratify the Result of the War."

LONDON.

Nov. 10.—Major-General Merritt, the Commander of the American military forces in the Philippine Islands, who is now in this city, in an interview on the result of the elections in the United States, is quoted as saying: "I am very glad the President's policy seems to have been indorsed. Although I am somewhat of a Democrat, I think it highly desirable that there should be a Congress that will ratify and carry into effect the result of the war and the peace treaty."

Referring to the Marquis of Salisbury's Gullhall speech, General Merritt said: "Most Americans, I believe, agree, and our English cousins insist, that we should keep the Philippine Islands."

"I don't know whether the British Government is cooling down, but all the officials I have met here, some of them being in very high places, seemed enthusiastic over the friendship between the two countries."

"All the Englishmen I met in the East, including Governors, Consuls, naval men, military men and business men, the latter of all nationalities, were most anxious that the United States should retain the Philippine Islands."

"We have a fine trade with North China, which could be strengthened by coaling stations and headquarters in the East, without interfering with British interests."

"I do not think it true, as the Russian papers say, that the Pacific will become an American lake. But one thing is certain about the Philippine Islands, we must either take them all or drop them all together."

OUR "REJOINDER" AN ULTIMATUM. State Department Says the Government Will Maintain Its Position, Even by Force.

Washington, Nov. 10.—"What the newspapers have called the rejoinder of America to Spain at Paris is really an ultimatum. It must be accepted, or the United States will, within thirty days from the withdrawal of the Spanish Commissioners, settle the pending questions with the Spanish Government itself."

This is the position of the President as reflected in the utterances to-day of the State Department. One of the highest of the diplomatic and military points of view of the State Department is that the exact attitude of this Government toward Spain.

"The Journal was right," he said, "when it stated this morning that the reply of our Commissioners has been a rejoinder to the adverse contentions of Spain. Having put ourselves on record and in writing, there is nothing now to do or to expect but that this Government shall maintain its position diplomatically, if that be agreeable to Spain, and by force if necessary."

"By force" I mean that the United States will not hesitate to resort to force if Spain insists upon her dilatory tactics to send a fleet to the Canaries, add them to our conquests and then begin operations against the Mediterranean coast of Spain.

WAR SECRETS ON POSTAL CARDS. German Government Trying to Suppress a Series of Reproductions of Fortifications.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The German Government is making wholesale raids on the illustrated postal cards which of late are flooding the country. The cards specially offensive to the Government, and which have been confiscated, are such as are regarded as betrayors of military secrets.

One series reproduces one of the gates of the town of Posen, a strongly fortified place close to the Russian frontier.

Among the other cards seized are those which display views of Spandau, Coblentz, on the Rhine, Ehrenbreitstein, Magdeburg, Mayence and all places where garrisons are stationed.

FLAME



LUCHENI

Empress of Austria's Assassin Sentenced Yesterday.

The anarchist Lucheni received the extreme penalty of the law, which, in Switzerland, is rigorous imprisonment for life. Lucheni's demeanor was courteous and calm. His further purpose, he said, was to kill the Duke of Orleans, whose death and also that of King Humbert, of Italy, he prophesied would occur within a year.

CUBAN MOB FIRE ON U. S. OFFICER

Lieutenant Graham Wounded While Rescuing Alleged Guerilla.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Graham, of the Fifth United States Infantry, is suffering from a flesh wound caused by a stray bullet fired from a Cuban mob surrounding an alleged Spanish guerilla, who was rescued by some American soldiers and placed in jail for safety, the enraged Cubans threatening his life.

General Wood, the American commander here, left Santiago yesterday for Guantanamo and the north coast on board the converted yacht Hist, Captain Young. As he left there was a striking scene. The crew of the United States cruiser Cincinnati were lined up on her deck and a salute of thirteen guns was fired as the Josefa, with the body of General Vara del Rey on board, steamed slowly out of the harbor, amid the rays of the sinking sun and with the band of the Cincinnati playing a dead march in honor of the deceased Spanish officer, and with the Spanish flag hoisted on board the American war ship as a further token of respect for the dead and as a farewell to the Spanish officers, homeland bound, who were assembled, a sad looking group, on the forward deck of the Josefa.

TO REPORT NEEDS OF PORTO RICANS. Commissioner Carroll Has Sailed for San Juan with Statements of Islanders.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Nov. 10.—United States Special Commissioner Carroll sailed to-day for New York by the steamer Caracas, Captain Woodcock. He goes to prepare and present to President McKinley his preliminary report as to Porto Rican conditions and needs.

Mr. Carroll is pleased with what he has seen here and, on the whole, favorably impressed by the people, who have shown him every courtesy and furnished him all the information he has asked for. The Porto Ricans, he asserts, are all gratified at the change of sovereignty, and look forward with intense eagerness to the establishment of American institutions in Porto Rico.

Mr. Carroll takes with him to Washington the statements of Senor Munoz de Rivera, who was President of the Autonomist Council of Secretaries under the Spanish regime; also statements of several members of the Council, leading merchants, bankers, lawyers, physicians and prominent men representing all other vocations throughout the island.

MAN DEATHS IN HAWAIIAN CAMPS.

Among Soldiers in Honolulu Typhoid Fever Is Almost Epidemic.

208 NEW YORKERS ILL. New Cases, While Every Effort Is Being Made to Improve Sanitation.

HONOLULU.

Nov. 4 (via San Francisco, Nov. 10).—Sickness among the soldiers in camp here is increasing. New cases are of almost hourly occurrence. Typhoid fever is almost epidemic. The military hospital is crowded, and the nursing force is entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon it.

Since August 28 fifteen soldiers have succumbed to various diseases, typhoid carrying off seven. The death list is as follows: William Sullivan, typhoid; C. H. Watson, typhoid; Isaac Strickland, typhoid; Ormond Fletcher, heart disease; William Weuster, typhoid; Walter Johnson, typhoid; Clarence H. Porter, septic infection; William De grain, malarial fever; Charles H. Thompson, consumption; Thomas Beaver, peritonitis; William T. Timberlake, typhoid; Julius N. Miller, acute miliary fever; Thomas Hanna, electric wire accident; D. W. Dawson, typhoid; Webster McCarthy, typhoid; George W. Nienan, convulsions; C. Carter, typhoid.

The bodies of Goodrich and Carter were embalmed and sent to San Francisco. Last evening there were no less than 208 New Yorkers on the sick list. Every effort is being made to place the camp in good sanitary condition.

The troop ships Valeneta and Senator sailed yesterday afternoon, and the Arizona, which has been delayed here on account of an accident to her water tanks, will sail Sunday for Manila.

General King has been confined to his room for several days suffering from the effects of a vaccination wound. The inflammation is serious and there is a possibility of blood poisoning.

REIGN OF TERROR IN HAVANA.

Hunger, Privation and Alarming Increase of Crime the Result of Corruption.

By Associated Press. Havana, Nov. 9.—Since early on the morning of last Sunday the streets of Havana have again presented the appearance of a state of siege. At every corner four regulars are stationed armed with Mauser rifles, besides the usual city patrol.

Colonel Massol Parro, late commander of the disbanded Cuba Espanola Brigade, with his officers, threatened to come to the city, proceed to the palace and demand the settlement of his and his officers' pay. Fearful that the arrival of Colonel Parro would be the signal for other movements, the city authorities, in the cause of serious trouble, Captain-General Blanco forbade Colonel Parro from coming to Havana. Anticipating insubordination, however, General Blanco promptly took precautions to quell any attempted uprising.

Colonel Masso Parro still attracted attention when he was brigadier-general of the Cuban insurgents. He deserted to the Spanish ranks, was given the rank of colonel, and organized a brigade of three thousand men. He was known as the "Cuban Espanola Brigade," which did signal service for the Spaniards during the latter part of the war.

About a month ago the brigade began to cause considerable trouble at Cienfuegos by clamoring for their overdue pay. They attacked themselves on the city, outside of the city, and refused to disband or lay down their arms until a settlement was made with them on a cash basis. General Aguirre, the Spanish Military Governor of Cienfuegos, visited the camp under a flag of truce and held a conference with Colonel Parro. The result of this meeting was that a portion of the overdue money was paid to the soldiers and the brigade was disbanded.

This was the first serious trouble with the irregular or mobilized troops over the question of the non-payment of wages, but open discontent in regard to this matter has since spread to every branch of the service. The trouble in this connection is heightened by the announcement that the \$2,000,000 which the Government agreed to pay to every enlisted man obtaining his discharge will only be paid upon the evacuation of the island by the regular army in Spain. This met with such an energetic protest, however, that it was subsequently revoked, and the money will be paid in full upon landing in Spain.

CHAS. WYNDHAM IN A NEW TRAGEDY. "The Jest," by Parker & Carson, Opens the London Criterion Season.

London, Nov. 10.—After the long and successful run at the Criterion Theatre of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Liar," now being played by John Drew's Company at the Empire Theatre, New York, Charles Wyndham opened the regular Criterion season this evening with a romantic drama, "The Jest," by Messrs. Louis Parker and Murray Carson, authors of "Rosemary."

The scene was laid in the middle ages, at the palace of Cesare, a nobleman, overlooking the city and bay of Genoa. Flora carries Cesare in a fit of pique, after quarrelling with her lover, Cosmo, who leaves her. When Cosmo returns Cesare is crushed by the discovery of their love, and while seeking an honorable solution of the tragedy, he is stabbed by his sister.

"LIVE ANARCHY!" CRIES LUCHENI.

Mild Swiss Law Gives Assassin Life Sentence.

But the Court Specified That Imprisonment Should Be "Rigorous."

AT WHICH HE LAUGHED. Anarchist Prisoner Said the Duke of Orleans Would Be Killed Within a Year.

THE SAME FATE FOR HUMBERT. With Fifty Francs, Instead of Killing Empress of Austria He Would Have Gone to Italy.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva, Nov. 10.—The Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni, who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria, on September 10, was placed on trial here to-day. The proceedings of the court were brief. The assassin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

The courtroom was crowded, and the prisoner was strongly guarded, but there was no excitement. Lucheni bowed politely to the Court and to the public, and answered the preliminary questions through an interpreter, in a clear, strong voice.

The Public Prosecutor, in reciting the circumstances of the crime, said there was no clear evidence that Lucheni had accomplices, except in the fact of the prisoner's own silence on certain points which, as he, in his declarations, had not spared himself, could only be intended to shield accomplices.

The evidence of an electrician, a boatman and a cabman who assisted in Lucheni's capture was then taken. Lucheni admitted that he came to Geneva in order to kill the Duke of Orleans, but he added, he arrived too late.

The prisoner then remarked that, in spite of this, he would have been content to die for Italy with the intention of killing King Humbert. He added: "It does not matter, however, as another will kill Humbert shortly."

When the full penalty allowed by the Swiss law was imposed upon him, Lucheni laughed and cried loudly: "Long live anarchy! Death to the aristocracy!" A curious feature of the trial was that whenever anything was said tending to show that Lucheni had accomplices, he invariably interrupted, openly glorying in the crime, which, he said, was premeditated, adding, in one instance, "I did my utmost to make the stroke fatal."

He declared that his motive was found in the "My doctrine," he frequently reiterated, "is that no one who does not work shall be allowed to live. The Anarchist will kill within a year."

The Empress of Austria was killed by Lucheni while she was on her way on foot from the railway station to the pier of the lake steamer. In committing the deed the assassin used a finely-pointed pin which he carried in his pocket. The boat in an unconscious condition, and at first it was not thought that she was seriously hurt.

At the request of Her Majesty's attendants, the captain of the steamer started the boat. But the Empress did not regain consciousness and the boat subsequently put back. The Empress was carried to a hotel, and, without having regained consciousness, died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lucheni, after committing the crime, tried to escape, but was captured and taken to the police station. According to the Anarchist's confession it was his intention to kill the Duke of Orleans, but the latter had left Geneva.

Finding, however, through the papers, that the Empress was in the city, Lucheni dogged her footsteps. He had been watching the Hotel Beauvau, and on the day of the crime saw a maid from the Empress's hotel, and he followed her toward the landing place, from which he inferred that the Empress was going to take the steamer. The Anarchist hid behind a tree with the sharpened pin concealed in his sleeve.

After his arrest Lucheni said he knew the crime was useless, but he had committed it "for the sake of example."

The Geneva authorities wished to have Lucheni tried in Austria, but the Swiss Constitution this could not be done. The prisoner, though knowing that he would be imprisoned for life, and that capital punishment did not exist in Switzerland, is said to have preferred being sent to Austria for trial.

FIGHT A LA MORT WITH SABRES. Deputies After the Austrian Diet Meet on the Field of Honor and One Falls.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—There was a bloody sequel to-day to the riotous scenes in the Austrian Diet yesterday. Deputy Wolf met the Polish Deputy Herr Golewos on the field of honor this afternoon, seeking vengeance for insults which the latter had heaped upon him in a Parliamentary debate.

Herr Golewos had bestowed upon Herr Wolf such epithets as "pig," "dog," "bond" and "leaver," and the result was the challenge to a sabre duel.

The duel took place at 2 o'clock. Golewos was carried away by his friends mortally wounded, having received several deep sabre cuts in the head and arms. Herr Wolf escaped without a scratch.

Snake Stopped the Messages. London, Nov. 10.—Telegraph officials here have brought to light a curious case of wire obstruction. It was found that messages were lost somewhere between Gilling and Market Deeping, and employees were sent there. They discovered a four-foot snake hanging from the wire.

Norwegian Oil Tank Ship Abnase. Bergen, Norway, Nov. 10.—The Norwegian oil tank bark Unlonen, Captain Eriksen, from Philadelphia, October 7, for Skanlevig, is on fire here, with part of her inward cargo on board.