BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE

The Side of Spain and Also the Side of Cuba.

BOTH OFFICIALLY PRESENTED

The Statement of Senor Dopuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and a Reply from Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban Delegation.

In a recently issued signed statement, Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister to this country, took the position that the American people have been systematically misinformed with regard to Spain's treatment of Cuba and Cubans. After pleading for a fair hearing, he goes on to present Spain's case as follows:

"I read with the deepest regret the statements made in the senate by some of the most influential senators of the United States. When the Congressional Record reached me I knew that the facts which were stated by them were incorrect; that their good faith, of which I have no doubt, had been imposed upon, and that it would be very easy for me to prove, with a little time, that the senators have been misinformed by persons interested in bringing a misunderstanding between the two nations. I did not believe then that my work would be so easy and so short.

"Senator Sherman, in the sitting of Feb. 23, quoted freely, among other things, from an article published in a New York morning paper of Sunday, Feb. 23. He said, giving in very strong language his opinion of the present commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in Cuba, the following: 'A book was published in Spanish, which I am very sorry I cannot get from the library, written by a Spaniard by the name of Enrique Donderlo, who came over from Spain with the Spanish troops to see the war of 1872, and who was so horror stricken with the high nothing of Donderis nor his book, and that flew to the United States and there published his manuscript. Telling is this evidence, and it shows General Weyler, etc., etc. * * *

"I have made an investigation about that book, and I have found that the name of the author is not Enrique Donderlo, as the paper printed it, but Enrique Donderis. For this reason, probably, the senator was unable to find the book in the Congressional library. Had he found it, he would have seen that in the book, which is a small pamphlet of forty-three pages, printed in New York city in the publishing house of A. H. Jones, No. 38 New street, in the year 1876, not a single time is the name of General Weyler mentioned.

"I have carefully read, and have read the pamphlet read by other persons, and I see in it that many horrors are described attributed both to the Spaniards and to the rebels, but, in it, as I said before, and as I most emphatically affirm now, the name of General Weyler is not mentioned one single time. I have the book at the disposal of anybody who would like to verify my statement.

DONDERIS A DESERTER.

"I have been told that Enrique Donderis was a Spanish officer who fought in Spain against the government, and was sent to Cuba. He fought there on the Spanish side, then deserted and afterward fought in the rebel ranks. But although this fact has been stated by a Cuban sympathizer it cannot be vouched for by me, and it is of no consequence. A paper prints a telegram from Havana, stating, upon the authority of Mr. Martoro, one of the leaders of the home rule party, that he knows nithing of Donderis nor his book, and that he believes the name a nom de plume. What is important is, that the honorable senator from Ohio said in good faith that all the crimes that he related were attributed by Spanish authority to General Weyler, and that his good faith has been imposed upon, as has been the good faith of the New York paper.

"I have related those facts to the editor of the paper, and he has kindly informed me that he will investigate the matter with the utmost care. I am sure he will and hope he will make public his investigation. Enough bad has already come from the article.

"General Weyler went to Cuba as a lieutenant colonel in 1868, and returned to Spain as a brigadier general in 1873. During a part of the campaign he held the position of colonel of a regiment of volunteers, which was made up and paid by the merchants of Havana. He defended the town of Holguin, being commander general of that jurisdiction; but he has never held in Cuba any other position than that of a subordinate officer up to the time he took command a few weeks ago.

"In my investigation I have read many pamphlets written by Cubans during the war from 1868 to 1878, with all the natural bias when a contest is standing, and have failed to see the name of General Weyler recorded as responsible for the horrors that now, when he is at the head of the army against the rebels, are attributed to him.

REFERS TO SHERMAN.

"Senator Sherman, in his speech, said: 'General Campos, a gentleman, no doubt, of the highest character—kind, generous—yet one of the best soldiers that Spain has furnished of late years.' These words are just and true, and nobody doubts or denies them now. But compare that justice done to General Campos, when he is not in the field, with what was said against him in the papers of the United States, when he arrived in Cuba, and began to conduct the military operations—compare these kind and just words with what has been said of his proclamations, and of his acts, by the rebels, who swarm in the United States.

"Senator Morgan, in the sitting of Feb. 24, spoke the following words: 'It is stated on high authority that, according to official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States minister, 13,600 Cubans have been killed in battle up to August, 1872, besides 43,500 prisoners, whom the Spanish minister admitted to have been put to death.' From this statement Senator Morgan derived many conclusions, and said that his authority was the American Cyclopedia. A friend of mine addressed to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., publishers of the cyclopedia, inquiring as to the authority of the book quoted by Senator Morgan. In reply to his inquiry Rossiter Johnson, associate editor of the American Cyclopedia, said:

"'The statement to which Senator Morgan evidently refers is to be found on page 555 of the fifth volume of the American Cyclopedia, and reads exactly as follows: 'According to official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States minister 13,600 Cubans have been killed in battle up to August, 1872, besides 43,500 prisoners, whom the Spanish minister admitted to have been put to death.'"

"He said that the article was written by Antonio Bachiller y Morales (who, I may say, was a Cuban and a decided and partial enemy of Spain), and that he presumed it would be easy to get access to these official reports in the department of state at Washington. I have accepted the advice, and the state department has sent me the following: 'The minister of the United States to Spain on the date of Aug. 16, 1872, quotes from the Imparcial, described as a semi-official journal of Madrid, of which the colony minister was the director until he entered the present cabinet, the following: 'From the beginning of hostilities in Cuba 13,600 insurgents have been killed in battle and 43,500 taken prisoners.' The minister adds: 'And it is believed that all prisoners of war taken are shot or garroted.'" It thus appears that the United States minister is not responsible for the assertion of the sentences last quoted, but only stated it as a matter of belief, while there seems to be no authority for alleging any admission to that effect by any Spanish minister.

"It is plain that the American minister, who was General Sickles, read the statement in a paper. The paper (El Imparcial) was owned by a cabinet minister, Senor Gasset y Artime. General Sickles said, in a general way, that it was believed that the prisoners were all shot or garroted. Of course that is not true; that is simply a belief, an opinion. And he says also that the Imparcial, which never said that the prisoners had been executed, but that so many prisoners had been made, was owned by one of the members of the cabinet.

DISTORTED, DE LOME SAYS.

"From these facts an article in the American Cyclopedia has been written by a strong enemy of Spain; the sense of the dispatch of the American minister has been distorted from the expression of a belief into an official report; from the statement in a newspaper that the prisoners were taken the conclusion is drawn that they were executed, and because the Imparcial was the property of a minister of the cabinet the assertion is advanced that a cabinet officer admitted that they had been put to death. That has been said in the United States senate, and indorsed by a vote of that high body.

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in a speech made on Feb. 25, quoted from the Liberal, of Madrid, an interview sent by cable from Cadiz, Spain, at the time General Weyler embarked for Cuba. The translation which has been given to the senator from Massachusetts is a fraud. My attention was called to it by a telegram from Mr. Taltavul, correspondent in the United States of the Liberal, from Madrid, and a former member of the Cortes. This distinguished gentleman wired to me: 'General Weyler never said in any interview or conversation published in the Liberal that he would exterminate the filibusters. What he said was that he would clean out the western provinces of Cuba of filibusters, and that he would exterminate the small bands of bandits.'

"I have now before me the text of that interview. But even taking it as granted that General Weyler said what is printed, the words that the person who has furnished documents to Senator Lodge have made him say are not exact. General Weyler said: 'Al llegar a Cuba me propongo, en primer termino, limpiar de filibusteros las provincias de la Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas y Las Villas; entendiendose que me refiero por ahora a las gruesas partidas que las invaden. Despues quedan las pequanas partidas de bandidos que exterminare paulatinamente.' The exact translation is: 'On my arrival in Cuba I propose in the first place to clean out of filibusters the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Las Villas; be it well understood that I refer for the moment to the large bands which have invaded them. Then will remain the small bands of bandits, which I will exterminate gradually.'

"Nobody can believe that General Weyler by the word exterminate meant to put to death; but even if that sense is applied to his word, it is necessary to understand what those bands of bandits in Cuba are and have been. I would like to know the opinion that the American planters, respectful, law abiding citizens, who are working for their own interest, and for the prosperity of Cuba, have in that respect; what would be done in this country with the people who have been kidnapping and blackmailing the honest toilers living out in the country; what treatment they think deserve people like Manuel Garcia, Mirabel, Matagas, Perico Delgado and others, who were in the field before and who would be afterward. To those apply the words of General Weyler. The paper to which I refer is at the disposal of the senator from Massachusetts and of anybody who wants to see it.

TREATY NOT VIOLATED.

"Senator Lodge also said that the Treaty of Zanjon had been violated. This statement can only be made by persons who have not read that treaty, and who do not know the laws actually in force in Cuba. The Treaty of Zanjon only said that the same laws which were enforced in Puerto Rico will be promulgated and applied to Cuba. They were immediately promulgated, and since then many reforms, in a liberal sense, which it will take too long a time to detail, have been accorded to both islands.

"Many conclusions have been derived by the senators whom I have mentioned, and by others, from a proclamation about to be given to the people of Cuba by General Weyler. The authority that the proclamation was going to be issued is only a telegram of a press association.

"I remember that one of the greatest judges of the seventeenth century in France said that if a line written by the hand of a man was given to him he could convict him and hang him, but I have never seen that a man can be condemned by the intentions that a newspaper supposes he has.

"I cannot understand how every rule of war are so criminal, so cruel and so tyrannical when they are applied to Cuba. I have before my eyes a summary of charges of inhumanity in connection with the war of the rebellion in the United States against both sides, taken from American history. I am sure that many of them are false, most of them exaggerated, some necessary and others unavoidable. But, taking only as an illustration and for the sake of argument what I see in that list, I cannot understand with those necessary evils of war have been able to use such harsh, unjust and offensive language against Spain.

"In an English paper of those days I read the following opinion of the American civil war: 'Stripped of its trappings, it is a mere quarrel for territory; the antagonists are acting like Delawares and Pawnees. War to the knife, pushed to absolute extermination, is what they have resolved on, and the people breathe a language of massacre and extermination.' This charge was no more justified than the charges which are brought now against Spain.

"I said nothing when that language was used in the press, but I believe it is my duty, although against the conventionalities of my position, to appeal, as I have said, to the honest common sense of the American people when those words are uttered from the capitol of the United States. Nothing is done in Cuba that has not been done and has not been deemed necessary in other countries when at war. It would be possible and easy for me, if I had the time to quote many facts not different from those which now arouse public sentiment against Spain. I will only ask of persons wanting an impartial and honest opinion to read what the commander-in-chief of the American armies, of both sides, and what those of the armies of France and Germany have deemed necessary for the protection of their soldiers and the carrying out of the wars in which they have been engaged."

CUBA'S REPLY.

To the above communication a reply has been made by Gonzalo de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban delegation to the United States. He says:

"Minister Dupuy de Lome, against all propriety and precedent, has turned from his unsuccessful work in diplomatic circles to the newspaper arena. The Cubans are glad to see him discuss this burning question of the revolution in the public press, which he has so often condemned, but we will not allow him to distort facts, as he has to his government, if the reported cable be true in which he said that the president of this great country had taken him into the confidence of the administration and declared that during Mr. Cleveland's term of office the Cubans would not be recognized as belligerents. Mr. Dupuy de Lome will find that we are prepared to meet him here, none the less, as our gallant armis in Cuba meet the thousands of unfortunate recruits who fight to maintain oppression and the power of Spain in the island which so liberally pays a Spanish minister in Washington to insult and misrepresent the land from which comes his salary.

"The newspapers of this country need no defenders. In every one of them the minister sees an enemy, because he does not want the truth to be known. Why have the correspondents been denied entrance into the ranks of the Cubans? Why have they all had to leave the island? Today an American reporter—Michelson—tells of his experiences in the Morro for trying to expose the fruits of General Valerian Weyler's recent brutal proclamations—'a massacre of unarmed, peaceful country people at the town of Guatao, a dozen miles from Havana, by Spanish volunteers,' and describes the tortures to which Walter Grant Dygart, an innocent American, is subjected. Sylvester Scovelle, another reported, was thrown into jail as soon as he arrived in Cuba, and yet Dupuy de Lome cynically says that statesmen do not know the real situation in Cuba.

HORRORS OF 1871 RECALLED.

"But let us refute the minister's statements. The book of Donderis exists, and if the name of Weyler does not specifically occur it is because Valmaceda and other superiors of his take the credit for his atrocities. Will Minister Dupuy de Lome deny that eight students were butchered in Havana in November, 1871? Will he deny the assassination committed by Burriel in the Virginius affair, where Americans and Cubans were murdered and afterward their private parts desecrated, as was done with the brave Crittenden and his fifty Kentuckians, from whose skulls Spanish beasts drank Spanish wine? Is the crime of the Mora family of the 4th of January, 1871, forgotten by Spain, when two of Cuba's most beautiful women and their children were violated, insulted, and burnt alive to conceal the horrible crime? And did not Hamilton Fish, the secretary of state of the United States, himself take cognizance of the barbarities committed by Spain's officers, among which was Weyler?

"Can Mr. Dupuy de Lome deny this crime of Weyler committed under his command on the farm of Lavado, in the territory of Las Tunas? There are witnesses to this occurrence, and it is no excuse for Weyler to say that he only obeyed orders, or for De Lome to argue that he was a subordinate. Two young men, Eugenio and Lorenzo Odourio, brothers, and relatives of Aguilera, the vice-president of the Cuban republic, were sick on their farm. They were cared for by a lady who was accompanied by her daughter eight years old. The troops of Weyler surprised the place, captured the men and the woman and child, and took them to the camp of Weyler. Weyler ordered the men to be killed with machetes in the presence of the lady. He formed the soldiers in a circle, placed in the center the poor woman and the child, despoiled the woman of her clothes and, naked, forced her to dance by whipping her before the drunken and passionate soldiery. All the efforts of the virtuous woman to cover herself with the child were unavailing; the troops laughed and jeered; the unfortunate victim was given up to the lust of the troops; she died the next day. Weyler was the executioner of the French family of Rigoteau, for which Spain had to pay a large indemnity.

DIARY OF IGNACIO MORA.

"Let Dupuy de Lome read the diary of 'Ignacio Mora,' a copy of which is in my possession, dated the 27th of May, 1872, the very epoch in which Weyler was in command of the Spanish forces in that provinces. 'The details,' he declares, 'which the postillira, Juan Lorres, gives me of the operations of the enemy are horrible. They assault the families; they rob them. They killed Mercedes Henandez and the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Sanchez. They also assassinated the children of that unfortunate woman. They committed other assassinations. On the 1st of June, 1872,' he says in the Migial, 'they killed Juana Gregoria Torres, after violating her, and her child, a few months old. The total number of murders committed in Canto from the 8th to the 28th of May was twenty-eight, of which thirteen were women and eleven children. In Estancia Grande they killed three women and a child of 8 years.'

"Weyler branded the Cuban women in the bosom, as if they were cattle. He killed the prisoners in the jails by suffocating them with charcoal, it was this man of whom Martinez Campos said once that f he came to Cuba the very dead would rise against Spain.

"The French papers of a year ago tell how he crushed anarchism in Barcelona. He arrested by wholesale innocents and suspects in the darkness of night. He tortured them most inhumanely. If Minister De Lome wants to know how, he can read the press of that time. I dare not repeat, for decency's sake, the torments to which he submitted the prisoners. He gave them salt codfish as their only food and tantalized them by offering them water which he did not allow them to touch. He applied the inquisition. He killed 200 people, among them women and children.

"I have asked for the terrible exposure of his acts published in a Parisian paper, and when it comes I shall send a copy to the minister who defends the man who is today sending hundreds of men to Africa and the Isle of Pines, and who is, in fact, clearing the prisons by killing the captives. Of course Mr. De Lome would like names of persons who have seen these horrors. They dare not speak. They know what happens to those who disobey the decrees of the autocrat; but the book of blood will ere long be published, similar to the one which was published in the last war, a copy of which Minister De Lome can obtain in New York, and in which he will see the thousands of defenseless Cubans executed by his government, by his nation, which lost Italy by her crimes, the Low Countries by her murders, and the entire American continent as a punishment for her extermination of the Indian, for her treachery and ingratitude to the native races. The data used by Senator Morgan 'were from the official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States minister,' were revised by John D. Champlin, and are incontrovertible, and an exact translation of Senator Lodge, in which the word 'exterminate' is used for 'clean out,' there is no essential difference; it is a mere quibble of the casuistic mind of Philip II.

PROPERTIES OF THE SLAIN.

"And as to the conduct of the war, when, in the history of any civilized nation, has the property of the slain gone to the General and officers of the victorious army? General Jose Marti was killed at Dos Rios; instead of his watch and valuables being given to his widow and only child, the watch was given to the minister of war in Spain, the ring was kept by an officer of the noble Spanish army, who took it from the dead hero's finger, and the rest of his things were distributed among the mother country.

"Of the horrors committed in this revolution by the Spanish commander, the American press have daily reports; it is indeed worthy of note that the Cubans have not been the authors of those reports, and it would be too much for Minister de Lome to declare that either the great Americans press has sold itself to the Cubans, or that all the American newspaper men send 'exaggerated reports to cater to the American taste.'

"I will very soon publish as many of General Weyler's innumerable crimes as possible. I am now getting such accurate facts together as will identify Weyler as the author of similar if not the same crimes exposed by Donderis in his book, and by citing year and place prove to the world that Tourquemanda, Alva, Morillo, and Bores, Spanish angels, renowned in history for their humane methods, are all incarnate in the Captain General of Cuba, Valeriano Weyler, 'the Butcher.'"

AMERICANS DYING OFF FROM HEART TROUBLE.

The Best Heart and Brain of the Country the Victims.

Thoughtful people everywhere are asking themselves the question, what is coming over the race, with the alarmingly growing prevalence of heart disease? The immediate matter is to know the remedy. This is, without any doubt, found more surely in that great discovery of the present century, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, than anywhere else. One dose of it will give relief in severe cases, and one or two bottles will remove the disease. Let anyone who has the slightest fluttertings of the heart, the barest symptoms of the disease, guard themselves against possible fatality by using this medicine. Sold by Matthews Bros.

THE TOURIST'S PARADISE

Strange and Picturesque Spanish Scenes and Customs.

WHERE SAMENESS IS MISSING

The Happy, Indolent, Life of the Early Settlers of Southern California Portrayed in Charming Fashion—An Event of Interest.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Los Angeles, Feb. 7.—One of the complaints made by the tourists in the United States is that there is so much sameness from one end of the country to the other and so little of historical interest to be found. Everything, they say, is new and monotonous. This is undoubtedly one of the main reasons why so many Americans travel across the Atlantic every year, to seek relaxation and change among the historic spots of Europe.

There is at least one section of the United States to which this criticism does not apply. There is no part of the United States, not excepting New England, whose history, during the past 350 years, has been so varied and interesting as that of California, especially Southern California, for it was in this section that early activity was most strongly manifested. Kaleidoscopic changes have taken place, unparalleled in the rest of the country. Since its discovery, California has been under four flags—under Spanish rule, under Mexican rule, under a provisional American government, and has become a state in the Union. It has had a missionary era, during which hides and tallow were the chief products, and a mining era; and now it has a horticultural era, which has come to stay.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Although the California coast had been explored by Spanish navigators as far north as latitude 40 deg. during the sixteenth century, no attempt was made to occupy this section until 1769, in which year Don Gasper de Portola, having left Father Junipero Serra at San Diego to found a mission, pushed northwest to re-discover the bay of Monterey. With soldiers, priests and servants, there were sixty-four persons in the party. On reaching what is now known as the Los Angeles river, in the southern part of the present site of the city of Los Angeles, they gave the river the name of Porciuncula, after the famous Franciscan convent of Italy. Following the river up, they camped on Aug. 2 about where Sonoratown is now, and celebrated the feast of Neustra Senora, la Reyna de Los Angeles—Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels. From this fact the town founded on the same spot eleven years later took its name. This may therefore be said to have been the first celebration of the Fiesta de Los Angeles, now an annual event, attracting thousands of visitors from all over the continent. The first celebration was, however, a purely religious affair, far different in that respect from the modern fiesta.

It was a custom of Spanish explorers to name their camping places, or special geographical features they discovered, after the name of the saint in the church calendar of the day they were there. In this manner it is nearly possible, with a chart and a church calendar, to trace the exact course of the explorers up the coast.

FIRST WHITE MEN.

Portola and his party were the first white men upon the ground where is now the city of Los Angeles, but they found at this place a village of the Cahuilla Indians. The party only remained a day at this point, and it was not until Sept. 4, 1781, that the city of Los Angeles was founded, as a Spanish colony, by order of Governor de Neve. Eleven families—Spaniards, Indians, mulattoes and a negro—composed the early population of Los Angeles—a very mixed crowd. Not one of them could read or write, and only one of them had a trade. They were very poor, otherwise they would not have come all the way from Mexico to work for $10 a month. The colonists first built mud-roofed dwellings around the old plaza, which is still the geographical center of the city, although the center of business has moved nearly half a mile away in a southwesterly direction. An irrigation ditch was taken out from the river, and the lowlands were cultivated. The colonists prospered from the start. Their crops were large and their cattle multiplied. The government had furnished each family with oxen, horses, cows, tools, etc., payment for which was deducted from their wages.

It was an easy-going, dolce far niente sort of life that was led by the few white inhabitants of Southern California during the mission era. In the earlier years of that era the settlements were confined to the missions, a chain of which had been built up by the persevering piety of the fathers, from San Diego on the south to the northern part of the state.

RAPIDLY DEVELOPED.

In less than sixty years from the founding of the mission of San Gabriel, which occurred in 1771, the herds of neat cattle, bands of horses, and flocks of sheep and goats of the three missions of this county, covered the major part of the land in Los Angeles county, and parts of the San Bernardino mountain range.

In those days the ranch life was not confined to the country. It prevailed in the towns, too. There was not a hotel in San Francisco or Monterey, or anywhere in California, till 1846, when the Americans took the country. The priests at the missions were glad to entertain strangers without charge. They would give you a room in which to sleep, and perhaps a bedstead, with a hide stretched across it, and over that you would spread your blankets.

At this time there was not in California any vehicle except a rude California cart. The wheels were without tires, and were made by felling an oak tree and hewing it down till it made a solid wheel, nearly a foot thick on the rim, and a little larger where the axle went through.

The houses of the Spanish people were built of adobe, and were roofed with red tiles. They were very comfortable, cool in summer and warm in winter. The clay used to make the bricks were dark brown, not white nor yellow, as in Mexico. Cut straw was mixed with the clay, and trodden together by the Indians. When the bricks were laid, they were set in clay as in mortar, and sometimes small pebbles from the brooks were mixed with the mortar to make bands across the house. All the timber of the floors, the rafters and cross-beams, the doorways, and the window lintels were "built in" as the house was carried up. After the house was roofed it was usually plastered inside and out, to protect it against the weather and make it more comfortable. A great deal of trouble was often taken to obtain stone for the doorsteps, and curious rocks were sometimes brought many miles for this purpose, or for gateposts in front of the dwelling.

In the old days every one seemed to live out-doors. There was much gaiety and social life, even though people were widely scattered. They traveled as much as possible on horseback. Only old people or invalids cared to use the slow cart or carreta. Young men would ride from one ranch to another for parties, and whoever found his horse tired would let him go and catch another. In his "Two Years Before the Mast" Dana tells the story of a messmate who, having hired a horse from a ranchero, was thrown and saw the horse gallop away. The honest tar picked up the torn saddle and returned it to the owner, expecting to be jailed for the loss of the horse. After inspecting the saddle the Californian declared that it could not be repaired under six bits. When asked what he would charge for the horse, he replied, looking indifferently at the animal which was scampering up the hills, Oh, el caballo, he don't count!"

A band of gaily-attired caballeros, on spirited horses, formed an interesting feature of the Fiesta celebration in Los Angeles last year.

HOLIDAYS FREQUENT.

Holidays were more frequent in California than they are now in Mexico. At these, spectators were rejoiced by the sight of horse races, fights between bulls and bears, spectacle plays, in which a vaquero played Jesus Christ and an altar boy the Virgin Mary. The whole bound up with a fandango, which was like a Kentucky breakdown, and lasted all night. Rancheros who could not cross a street on foot or cut a furrow would ride fifty miles to a fandango and dance till daybreak without flinching.

Those were the days of open-hearted hospitality, such as we read of in Bible history, and such as still exist in some eastern countries, where a man regards it not only a duty, but a pleasure to entertain travelers, without expectation or hope of reward. In those days the population was so small and scattered that the arrival of a visitor was hailed as a welcome variation in the monotony of life. All the leading American settlers and travelers testify to the unaffected kindness and generosity with which strangers were entertained.

It was over forty years before the first American arrived in Los Angeles. In 1824 a Scotchman opened a store on the American plan. In 1831 there was a beginning of extensive trade with the East, over the Santa Fe trail. Beginning in 1835, Los Angeles was for a short time the capital of the state. There were a few bloodless combats during the Mexican war, before Los Angeles came permanently under American rule.

THE COMING FESTIVAL.

The next apoach to a fiesta celebration was on Sept. 4, 1881, when the city celebrated its centennial anniversary with geat enthusiasm, thousands of people being in procession, the native Californian population taking an impotant part in the ceremonies as they have done in the fiestas of 1894 and 1895, and will do again this year in April, when it is promised that the fiesta will far eclipse in magnificence the two preceding celebrations. It will last four days, during which a constant round of varied and interesting entertainments will be furnished to the thousands of visitors who are expected from all parts of the country. The fiesta, however, deserves a separate letter to itself.

The history of Los Angeles was an uneventful one from early days until a dozen years ago, when commenced that remarkable growth that has astonished the country. How the city has advanced may be judged from the population figures, which have increased from 11,000 in 1880 to 50,000 in 1890, and 80,000 in 1895.

HARRY BROOK.

BOCK BEER CARD.

Mr. Joseph Glennon, of the firm of Hughes & Glennon, the Pittston brewers, has designed a magnificent Bock Beer card. The card contains portraits of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland stands aloof from the group, to whom he is delivering an address. He wears upon his lapel a third term badge, and rests his left hand on Hughes & Glennon's mascot bock goat. The right hand is extended to impress his hearers with his last words, which were, "The Union and Hughes & Glennon's Bock Beer forever."

Hughes & Glennon's Bock Beer is better this year than ever. This is due to the artesian well from which the firm obtains the pure crystal deep rock used in making the beer. No imported beer can compare with the Forest Castle beer. Drink it down! Drink it down!

Hurrah for Hughes & Glennon!
Hurrah for their splendid bock.
It will set your face a-grinning,
It is made from pure deep rock.

If you want to see the next President of the United States, examine Hughes & Glennon's Bock Beer. In his speech at the city of Pittston, President Cleveland's words were, "The Union and Hughes & Glennon's Deep Rock Bock Beer forever!" The beer is now on tap.

Hughes & Glennon's Bock Beer is better this year than ever. This is due to the artesian well from which the firm obtains the pure crystal deep rock used in making the beer. No imported beer can compare with the Forest Castle beer. Drink it down! Drink it down!

If you cannot see your favorite candidate for the Presidency on Hughes & Glennon's Bock Beer card, drink a couple glasses of the beer. It will make you open your eyes and see double.

Hurrah for Hughes & Glennon!
Hurrah for their splendid bock!
It will set your face a-grinning.
It is made from pure deep rock.

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