

CUBA'S WONDERFUL WAR FOR FREEDOM

Results of the Three Years of Fighting Just Ended.

LIBERATION IS WITHIN SIGHT

Victories Won Against Tremendous Odds--The Great March of Gomez and Maceo--Weyler's Monstrous Crime Against Humanity--Offer and Failure of Autonomy in Cuba.

From the New York Sun. During the three years of their war, from Feb. 24, 1895, down to Feb. 24, 1898, the Cubans have endured more sufferings and displayed more heroism than any other people have done in a struggle for liberty. In the face of the most valiant odds--without the help of a friendly power abroad, without even military training, their army being composed principally of enthusiastic volunteers, without a regular supply of arms and ammunition, with every lit-

A BRIEF CHAPTER. These three years of war to the death form but a brief chapter in the history of Cuba's struggles. Since 1492, in this century their noble aspirations for liberty have cost the Cubans streams of blood shed by the Spanish tyrant. The list of Cuban martyrs who died for their cause on the scaffold or in exile before the military attempt against Spain, in 1898, would fill many pages. In 1850 General Narciso Lopez, after some ephemeral victories, was finally defeated, caught, and garroted in Havana. But his example, no more than that of Pinar and Estrampes, secured for him the name of a national hero. In 1895, the capital of Cuba, was not lost to the patriots. On Oct. 10, 1898, after eighteen years of turbulence and constant conspiracies, a formidable revolution broke out in Havana, which lasted ten years. If peace was signed in 1878, it was only for a truce in the terrible contest. Spain was not going to keep her promises of justice, and the Cubans would not accept the everlasting rule of Spain. The year of 1895 brought a new and formidable war. It was only the three years of war which have elapsed since then the Cubans have not given evidence enough of their uncompromising stand, the history of their past uprisings will suffice to prove that redoubtable war was impossible in the neighboring island while the flag of Spain waves over Morro castle in Havana.

ORGANIZED BY MARTI. The present revolution was organized by Jose Marti, a Cuban exile in this country and a man of genius and courage. He organized here what is called the Cuban revolutionary party, an association of Cuban political exiles, for the purpose of raising money to free their country. Poor as was the majority of the few Cubans who lived in the United States before the beginning of the revolution, they listened to the eloquent appeals of Marti and gave him all they had on earth to liberate Cuba from Spain. Marti was appointed delegate of the party, and his faithful friend, Benjamin J. Guerra, was made treasurer. There was not much money then in the safes of the afterward famous Junta, and their funds were soon exhausted by an unsuccessful attempt to start an expedition from the south. But Marti had obtained the co-operation of General Maximo Gomez and General Antonio Maceo, two veterans of the last war. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep throughout the island. He had important connections with conspirators in all the provinces. He gave without hesitation the orders for the uprising and went to Santo Domingo, to join General Gomez and take with him the field.

At that grave and decisive moment the total funds of the patriots amounted to not much more than \$70,000. It is wonderful that with a sum, comparatively speaking, so paltry for so great a purpose, a war should have been raised which has cost Spain up to this time, besides the sacrifice of so many of her soldiers, \$250,000,000 and has caused to the United States a loss in trade and business of \$300,000,000.

MARTI'S DEATH. On May 19, 1895, Marti was killed in the engagement at Dos Rios, but his work had already been done. He had landed on April 11 with General Gomez at Sabana la Mar, on the southern

coast of Cuba, after issuing at Monte Cristi a revolutionary manifesto, and had had time before his death to convolve the representatives of all the Cuban provinces to a general assembly to collect a Provisional Government and frame a constitution. If this was not done until later, in September of the same year, at the town of Jimaguayu. It was not less true that from the first days of the revolution the desire of Marti, and of all the patriots, was to organize a republic with popular institutions.

CAMPESINOS IN THE FIELD. The revolution was saved. The few patriots who took up arms on Feb. 24 at Balce and Manzanillo had courageously resisted under General Bartolome Maso, now Cuba's president, the columns of the columns of the Spanish General Lacharria, as well as the proposals of peace from the captain general of the island, Don Emilio Calleja. The envoys of the captain general told Maso that the revolution was a failure. The provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana were entirely won. A few unimportant lands in Matanzas and Santa Clara had been dispersed or had surrendered. Puerto Principe was unanimously in favor of peace. But Maso, knowing well how to receive such proposals, refused to yield. He had confidence in the landing of General Marti and Gomez. He knew the great moral effect that the presence of those leaders in the field was going to have on the Cuban people; and Spain knew it also. He was not to be deceived. Cuba reached Madrid shortly after the overthrow of the Sagasta cabinet. Canovas, then in power, resolved to fight the revolution with the first of the Spanish generals and with all the resources of the nation. General Calleja was recalled, and General Martinez Campos was sent to Cuba with 25,000 soldiers.

Martinez Campos landed in Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, on April 16, 1895. His first impression was pessimistic. He was not a general, but a politician. He was in command until December of the same year proved how right he was in believing from the first day of his arrival that this war was to be more important than the previous ones. He wasted a great deal of time in useless trips to the east. He was again to the east. Maceo was preparing in the meantime his men and Gomez was formulating the plan of the great invasion of the west in order to carry the revolution to all the provinces and establish there one regular body of the Cuban army.

VICTORY OF PERALEJO. July 12, 1895, is the memorable date of the battle of Peralejo. The war had been until then confined almost to the province of Santiago de Cuba, with some small bands of patriots roaming through Puerto Principe and keeping up only an unimportant guerrilla warfare. But Maceo had already obtained possession of the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas. He had decided to carry reinforcements to the Spanish towns in the interior which were in great danger of attack by the insurgents. While Martinez Campos was on the way to Bayamo, Maceo offered him battle near Peralejo. The result was a complete victory for the patriots. General Martinez Campos ordered his life--did not know that the Spaniards were commanded by Martinez Campos himself. He thought that the Spanish column of 8,000 men was led by General Fiedel Santocildes, because such was the information given to him by a Spanish deserter.

"Had I known at the beginning," he wrote afterward, "that Martinez Campos was there, I would have sacrificed 1,000 of my soldiers to catch him, alive or dead." The engagement was a pitched battle, and the Cubans, not numbering 6,000, carried the day. General Santocildes fell dead near General Martinez Campos. The Spaniards lost all their ammunition and their horses. Completely routed, a body of them, available remnants of the darkness of the evening fled to Bayamo, carrying Martinez Campos on a stretcher borne by four soldiers. He was exhausted by fatigue and filled with despair. More than 200 Spanish soldiers were left dead on the field. With the splendid booty secured by him, Maceo completed the arming of the patriots.

WORK OF GOMEZ. From April to October Gomez successfully carried the war through Pinar del Rio province and laid his plans for the invasion of the west. On Oct. 22, Maceo, having received orders from Gomez, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, in September, by the Assembly of representatives, started for the east with 2,500 of his men. On Oct. 29, Gomez invaded Las Villas. Maceo joined him on Nov. 29 near a place called Los Guayos. From there they began their triumphant march. On Dec. 3 the Spanish Colonel Segura was defeated by the patriots. On Dec. 10, Gomez left his headquarters in the east with a great supply of arms and ammunition. On Dec. 15 the Spanish battalions of Canarias and Tevino were routed by Maceo at Mal Tiempo, after the most gallant charge with bayonets of the Cuban cavalry, led by Maceo himself, that has ever been seen in the Cuban wars. On Dec. 21 the victory of El Desquite cleared the way for the invaders to the province of Matanzas. Martinez Campos then made a desperate effort to check the two Cuban leaders. Until that moment he had been hesitating before the invaders with his columns, hoping that they would pass by the west coast. But he saw that each step of the patriots to the west was a decisive triumph for their cause. The decisive plans for the revolution was growing day by day throughout the country. The Cuban minds were filled by volunteers from all the cities and towns by which Gomez and Maceo passed. Martinez Campos inflicted his almost dispersed men and presented battle at El Cuiseno on Dec. 23.

CAMPESINOS FORCED TO FLEE. The action was sharp and decisive. Martinez Campos behaved bravely, leading one of his wings in a charge against Gomez, but Maceo falling on the Spanish West the day for Cuba and compelled Martinez Campos to retire. The captain general hurriedly entered Havana, making preparations to defend the city, and he confessed his defeat to the astonished Spanish volunteers and residents of the capital.

Some Great Drapery Selling Is Now Going On at The Great Store

TREMENDOUS were the crowds yesterday who sought the Great Bargains we are offering in Drapery Stuffs and Curtainings. The main aisle of the store from Lackawanna avenue was a bee hive all day. Such values have never been known in Scranton before. No matter what your wants may be in this line, we have the goods for you at 25 per cent. less than you can buy them elsewhere--remember that.

THE SELLING WILL GO ON ALL DAY TODAY--for we've enough of everything for everybody--that's characteristic of the store. Once again, we tell you to come, expecting to find bargains--you'll not be disappointed.

- SILKOLINES, in all the pretty new shades, 12 1/2c quality, for this sale at 6c
GOLDEN DRAPERIES, Simpson's finest grades, light effective draperies, worth 18c.; for this sale at 10c
FRENCH FISH NETS, handsome double bordered goods, lacy centers and dainty borders, 18c. quality; for this great sale at 12 1/2c
EXTENSION RODS, 42 inches wide, worth 10c.; for this great sale at 6c
ART DENIMS, 36 inches, in the newest effects, 20-cent quality; for this sale at 14c
CURTAIN SCRIM, 40 inches, good quality, worth 8c.; for this great sale at 4c
CURTAIN SWISS, 36 inches wide, very good quality and worth fully 14c yard; For this great sale at 9c
CRETONNES, light, airy colors, 36 in. and washable, 18c. quality; for this sale at 12 1/2c
FANCY ETAMINE, pretty stripes, for windows, wears well, washes well, worth 15c.; this sale at 8c
FRENCH FISH NETS, fifty inches wide, superb quality, best weaves and designs, worth 30c.; for this great sale at 17c
CURTAIN LOOPS, for lace and Swiss Curtains, will wash nicely, worth 10c. pair; for this sale at 5c

MAIN AISLE--LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Jonas Long's Sons

On the night of Dec. 27 the captain general made that avowal. A few days later, the military expedition to Madrid. They demanded from Canovas a captain general, framed in the old iron east of the Spanish conquerors, not to fight battles and risk his life on the field, but to exterminate the native population. In their belief, Canovas satisfied them and appointed Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau to succeed Martinez Campos.

and children, were condemned to die from hunger. From the date of those decrees until November, 1896, 350,000 people were murdered thus in Cuba. Since November, as a result of Weyler's sanguinary orders, the number has been increased to 400,000. What monster in history ever did so much against humanity and civilization? Nero, Caligula, Tiberius, Torquemada, Alva, when compared with Weyler, appear mild and humane. A politician, besides being an assassin, he never offered battle to the Cubans or took the field to fight. In his time Spain sent 250,000 soldiers to Cuba. He kept them inactive guarding the trenches from Mariel to Matanzas in Pinar del Rio province or from Jimeno to Mayaguez in Puerto Principe. At other times from his palace in Havana, following on a map the imaginary positions of his enemies, he ordered his columns to make combined movements that always resulted in defeats.

ESCAPED BY SEA. One instance of the stupidity and cowardice of Weyler occurred on May 12. He ordered one of his favorite combined columns against Maceo at a place called Carrizal, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The result was that the forces of the Spanish Colonels Inellan and Gelabert were shattered by the Cuban leader, and the latter made his escape to the east. So great that the Spanish soldiers, panic-stricken, threw themselves into the sea to escape the Cuban machete. Weyler, as in all other cases, accused his subordinates of not having obeyed his orders exactly. On Dec. 7, 1896, Maceo, after having crossed Weyler's famous trench and entered Havana province, was assassinated in an ambush near Punta Brava. The revolution lost in him a great patriot and a heroic soldier. But Weyler soon understood that the murder of Maceo was not the death of Cuba's cause. In March, 1896, General Calixto Garcia landed in Santiago de Cuba. He soon replaced Maceo as a dashing fighter and a brilliant commander. At the same time Gomez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Saratoga and controlled the whole province. The battle of Juan Criollo in February, 1897, was another of Gomez's important victories, and in Santiago de Cuba the latter day Gomez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Saratoga and controlled the whole province. The battle of Juan Criollo in February, 1897, was another of Gomez's important victories, and in Santiago de Cuba the latter day Gomez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Saratoga and controlled the whole province.

Weyler's ATROCITIES. Before this Weyler had already shown his sanguinary spirit and plans of murder. Prisoners of war and innocent persons unjustly charged with aiding the rebellion were shot every day in Havana. The most summary court martial preceded the executions as a mere formality. In other cases the victims were murdered in cold blood in their dungeons or thrown alive into the sea during the night at the entrance of the harbor to feed the sharks. The horrors of the Council of Blood under Alva look pale when compared with the crimes of Weyler. In the country his troops had orders to outrage women and to kill every non-combatant without regard to age. In the cities he appointed as inspectors of police the most infamous murderers and thieves from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa. In a short time more than 100,000 persons emigrated from Cuba, panic-stricken. But Weyler was not satisfied. He intended to destroy the country and to exterminate the natives. Seeing that the executions in the forts were too slow a method and that the destruction wrought by his columns was not enough to ruin the island, he conceived one of the most monstrous crimes ever committed against humanity. On Feb. 16, 1896, he issued his two famous decrees of concentration. By them every human being in the country districts was compelled to leave his home, after it had been destroyed by the Spanish columns, and go to one of the fortified towns under the vigilance of the Spanish soldiery. With the homes of the reconcentrados their cultivated lands were to be devastated and around the towns where they had to live not a piece of bread was to be given to them. In this manner, under pretext of a military operation, half a million people, most of them women

KEYBOARDS OF ALL KINDS

Variety and Extent of the Usefulness of the Typewriter--American Ingenuity--Once More Conquers the World.

From the Sun. The typewriter is one American product which has never suffered a foreign boycott. The only one of the American type which is heard around the world. The tourist finds it turning up in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners, from Iceland to the Sandwich Islands. With the Donaghi and Ashtamir typewriters it has penetrated into the heart of the African wilderness, with Lieutenant Perry it found its way to the Arctic regions; the Russian government has sent it all around Siberia; it is to be found in the homes of the missionaries in India. The czar of Russia has a richly engraved, gold-plated, white enamel, ivory-keyed typewriter for writing both English and Russian. Queen Victoria has one in her household, and so have the queen regent of Spain and the khedive of Egypt. In the office of the battleship Maine was found a typewriter, and should the Russian eastern squadron's flagship suddenly sink in the Yellow Sea an American typewriter would be found in the captain's cabin.

The universal use of the typewriter is due to its easy adaptation to almost any language capable of being written in letters. Typewriters have been made to write Greek, German, Hebrew, Spanish, Telegu and Russian. The accents, so important in the case of other languages, are not written with dead keys, which do not move the cylinder carrying the paper. The dead key device has recently been ingeniously applied in solving a difficult problem in typewriter construction. An English missionary in India, Dr. Jacob Chamberlain at Madras, India, supplied the idea. He had been asked by the natives, who were writing in their own language, to write a book in English. He was asked to write the book in English, but he was asked to write the book in their own language. He was asked to write the book in English, but he was asked to write the book in their own language. He was asked to write the book in English, but he was asked to write the book in their own language.

HEBREW KEYBOARDS.

An English student of Hebrew sent an inquiry to the same company for a Hebrew typewriter. None had ever been made, but a Hebrew keyboard was planned and the order filled. Hebrew, it must be remembered, is written from right to left and from the bottom of the page to the top. The Hebrew typewriter made for the student has the mechanism of the ordinary typewriter, but the keyboard is reversed. The owner consequently has to write backwards. There is no sufficient demand for Hebrew typewriters that they would be made to write from the upper right-hand corner to the opposite. The German government recently ordered the use of only German letters in the government business. For several years German typewriters with Roman letters have been in use, but to meet the new order a German keyboard has been arranged. A change has also been made in the Greek typewriters. The first Greek typewriter was made in 1860. It was a new vertical letter having become much in favor in Athens, an American typewriter company has equipped a machine with the style of type. King Chulalongkorn of Siam, while traveling in Europe not long ago, first saw the typewriter. He was so interested in the machine that he immediately gave a command that a typewriter be added to the equipment of the royal household. The Siamese language had never been written with a typewriter, but an Amer-

These Dress Goods Bargains Are Unusual--Not Every-Day Occurrences.

Two Days of Great Selling in Dress Goods and Silks Friday and Saturday.

The most we can say about the offerings below are that they are worthy bargains--worthy of this great store. That's the whole story in a nutshell. We've made prices on certain lines for two days that command your attention, because of their lowness. Honest values are they and you'll find them such.

45 inch all wool French Novelty Poplins, the shadow changeable weave in delightful effects of the latest Spring colorings; a fabric expressly designed for high-class wear. Worth \$1.75 a yard. Special Price..... \$1.25

46 inch high-class silk finished Velour Novelities in bewitching tints of castor, tan, royal blue, garden brown, green and pearl grey, with small woven seeded effects, producing a rich and tasteful material. Worth \$1.50 a yard. Special price..... 98c

48 inch all wool French Granite Cloths, in a choice selection of new spring shades--light tans, grey, royal blue, army blue, reseda, golden brown, etc. Worth \$1.25 a yard. Special price..... 79c

42 inch English Covert Cloth, in magnificent color mixtures of tan, brown, grey and castor. High grade goods that are absolutely worth 75c. a yd. Special price..... 49c

All Wool English Tweed Suitings in a complete assortment of the season's most desirable colorings. Worth 50c. a yd. Special price..... 39c

40 inch fancy new Crepon novelities--a dainty Spring fabric in colorings of brown and white, blue and white, black and white, castor two-toned and brown and tan. Goods worth 50c. a yd. Special price..... 29c

56 pieces of Black Dress Goods in all-wool Cashmeres, all-wool Serges and all-wool Jacquards. Goods that are positively worth 40c. a yd. Special Price..... 29c

1,100 yards of Black Brocaded Gros Grain, all pure silk, splendid assortment of patterns. Worth 75c. a yd. Special price..... 48c

750 yards of Black Japan Silks; born in Japan, dyed in France and brought here for selling. 28 inches wide, very brilliant and heavy quality. Worth 75c. a yard. Special price..... 48c

10 pieces of Black Satin Duchess, pure silk with bright lustre. The kind that's worth 75c. a yard. Special price..... 59c

20 pieces of Black Figured Taffeta Gros Grain Silks, 24 in. wide, neat nobby patterns; also fine quality of Black Moire Velour, rich and lustrous. All worth \$1 a yard. Special price..... 68c

24 inch Black Imported Dress Taffeta, soft, rich lustre. Worth every cent of \$1 a yd. Special price..... 75c

DEPARTMENT--CORNER LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING AVES.

JONAS LONG'S SONS

lean typewriter company was appealed to, within a short time the king was supplied with a business typewriter. This was very shortly after Pierre Soule, once our minister to Spain, then a senator from Louisiana, spoke on the celebrated resolution, authorizing Mr. Buchanan to offer Spain \$1,000,000--500,000 Spanish pesetas--for the island of Cuba. Mr. Soule opposed it, and talked eloquently of the golden and bloody flag of Spain.

"That night," continued Mr. Lamar, "Lord Lyons suggested the plan of an Anglo-Saxon league. The impression the thought made upon my mind has never faded. I have often wondered, as it becomes more and more evident to me that we must one day fight Spain or some other European power, where we should find our allies in such an event. Castelar, the greatest orator Spain has ever known, won his chief fame in a great speech when he was the Republican leader in Spanish Cortes, in which he brilliantly advocated the formation of France, Spain and Portugal into a grand Latin republic. See how Castelar united the most important points in a kingdom, and look at united Germany, welded together by blood and iron under von Bismarck. 'Like to like,' we will have to follow the universal example some day."

CONVENTIONS.

"James," said the milkman to his new boy, "do you see what I'm doin' of?" "Yes, sir," replied James, "you're a-pourin' water into the milk."

"No, I'm not, James. I'm a-pourin' milk into the water. So if anybody asks you if I put water into the milk, you can tell 'em no. Always stick to the truth, James. Cheatin' is bad 'nough, but lyin' is wuss."--Pick-Me-Up.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Such a blaze of summer sun! Such a wealth of golden grass! Every hole a perfect one! The most charming inland course, Flowers dotted here and there. Where had I seen you fair feet, All the lady summer set. Laden with their perfume sweet, Who could feel but blithe and gay! Golf the only game to play!

By the way, I was right up with "Boogie" that day. Such a blatant glare of whine! Such a sun, one turns and blink; I was playing, for my sin. On that horrid little links. Spickly flowers that catch the eye! Every hole a perfect one! Spoiling every little. Smelling like a chemist's shop, Bound to make one go astray! Who, I ask you, who could play? By the way, I was in down with "Boogie" that day. --London Gait.

SKINS ON FIRE Cuticura BABY'S SKIN