IN February, 1895, both branches of the Spanish Cortes—in which Cuba had forty-three representatives—unanimously passed a bill brought forward by Senor Abaruza, a Cuban, to establish in Cuba a liberal regime which should virtually confer autonomy, or home rule. This was in response to the demands of the autonomist Cuban members of the Cortes. Ten days after the enactment of the reform law an insurrection was begun in the province of Santiago. Their purpose, it has been stated, was to prevent the success of a reform which would content the people and render them indifferent to the idea of Cuba libre.

A republic was proclaimed and Cuebitas was made the capital, but the civil government was imaginary. The chief command and entire local government was in the hands of Gen. Gomez. He, with Maceo and others, gradually extended the rebel operations over the whole island, destroying everything outside the towns. Stealing in small bands through the bush and traveling by night, they eluded the Spanish troops and burned and plundered everywhere, driving the rustics into the already congested towns. To prevent the rebels from living off the rustics the Spanish forbade agriculture in exposed districts, thus also adding to the congestion of population in the towns. The wretchedness of the reconcentrados, imputed to Gen. Weyler, became the chief burden of the cry of inhumanity raised against Spanish rule.

By cutting the island into several isolated sections by means of trochas and by following up the rebel bands pertinaciously in the restricted areas Gen. Weyler had at length by December, 1897, virtually freed the island from all ravages except in the two easternmost provinces, where a desolate mountain country gave the insurgents impenetrable retreats. The nature of the jungle was such that the complete extinction of the rebel bands in Santiago was impracticable so long as they received supplies and encouragement from abroad. Their operations were on a small scale and unimportant except so far as the existence of their movement—even on a small scale—afforded a basis for the growing disposition at Washington to interfere to exclude Spain from her possessions in the West Indies.

In December, 1896, Congress signified its purpose to recognize Cuba libre until Secretary Olney, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, let it be known that in the President's view recognition was an executive function exclusively and action by Congress would be ignored. Mr. Cleveland's position, as indicated by his representations at Madrid, was that the plan of autonomy embodied in the Abaruza law of 1895 and much broadened in the decree of February, 1897, should be given a trial and the United States would not interfere until it was shown by experience that the new home rule scheme was a sham and failure.

With the beginning of the McKinley administration a less patient policy was favored and the idea of getting Spain to withdraw from Cuba by friendly insistance was entertained. Congressmen who wished to recognize Cuba's independence were at once advised that such result could be attained in a better way. Recognition was staved off. Meanwhile Spain was asked to make various concessions, as respects the removal of Weyler, the reconcentrados and an armistice, etc. All were granted. The hope was entertained that with Blanco favoring conciliation, the reconcentrados provided for and peace offered the rebels, a way would be found for giving Cuba a government as free as that of Canada. The retention of a nominal sovereignty was now at length all that Spain asked. It was resolved not to concede this and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize him to interfere in Cuba with force. Congress assented on the 19th and an ultimatum was sent to Spain demanding the evacuation of Cuba.

Destruction of the Maine.

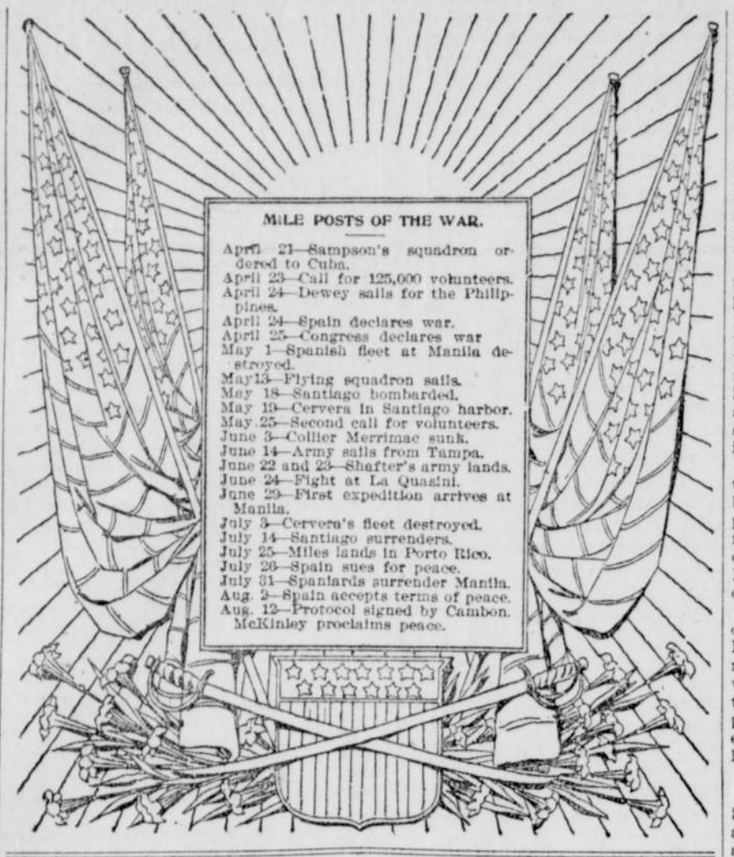
Hostilities were precipitated by the sinking of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana in February. The vessel sank after an explosion, the cause of which has not been ascertained. It is not known whether it was the work of a Spanish fanatic, animated by blind hatred of the United States, or of a Cuban patriot anxious to embroil Spain and Cuba. The explosion of the Maine, whatever the cause, fired popular resentment against Spain. There was a loud demand for revenge, and "Remember the Maine!" became a popular cry.

Long before the declaration of war our warships were assembled in large numbers at Key West, near Havana. War existed before the formal declaration on April 25, and the congressional resolution took cognizance of the situation by stating that hostilities dated from April 21. On that day the Buena Ventura, a Spanish ship, was captured by the gunboat Nashville, Lieut. Washburn commander, and on the same day President McKinley ordered the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Sampson to sail from Key West to inaugurate the Cuban blockade. The fleet left the harbor the following day. On April 23 President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers, and ordered Commodore Dewey at Hong Kong to "find and destroy the Spanish fleet."

Spain declared war on April 24, the day which saw Dewey's fleet weigh anchor and steam away for Manila bay. On April 26 militia camps were formed in nearly every State of the Union.

Matanzas was bombarded on April 27 by Admiral Sampson with the New York, the Cincinnati and the Puritan. Great damage was done the fortifications. Cienfuegos was bombarded on April 28, and on that day, also, Admiral Cervera began the series of maneuvers ending in the Santiago bottle, by leaving Spanish shores with his fleet, en route to the Cape Verde Islands.

The Cabanas batteries were silenced by a bombardment from the New York on April 30, the day which brought word from Rio Janeiro telling of the safe and wonderful voyage of the battleship Oregon on its way from San Francisco to join Sampson's fleet.



MILE POSTS OF THE WAR.

April 21—Sampson's squadron ordered to Cuba.
April 23—Call for 125,000 volunteers.
April 24—Dewey sails for the Philippines.
April 24—Spain declares war.
April 25—Congress declares war
May 1—Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed.
May 13—Flying squadron sails.
May 18—Santiago bombarded.
May 19—Cervera in Santiago harbor.
May 25—Second call for volunteers.
June 3—Collier Merrimac sunk.
June 14—Army sails from Tampa.
June 22 and 23—Shafter's army lands.
June 24—Fight at La Quasina.
June 29—First expedition arrives at Manila.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.
July 25—Miles lands in Porto Rico.
July 26—Spain sues for peace.
July 31—Spaniards surrender Manila.
Aug. 5—Spain accepts terms of peace.
Aug. 12—Protocol signed by Cambon.
McKinley proclaims peace.

Dewey's Great Victory.

On Sunday, May 1, the first great sea battle of the war was fought. Commodore George Dewey made himself Rear Admiral Dewey and won undying glory for the American navy by leading his fleet into the mined harbor of Manila and, under the guns of the fort on Corregidor Island and the heavy fortifications defending the arsenal and navy yard, destroying the entire Asiatic fleet of Spain. The Olympia was his flagship, and his remaining vessels were the Baltimore, the Boston and the Raleigh, protected cruisers; the Concord and Petrel, gunboats; and the McCulloch, dispatch boat. With this force, equal but not superior in armament to the Spanish fleet, far inferior when the land batteries are counted, he sunk, burned or blew up eight Spanish cruisers, six gunboats and three transports.

The sea victory was followed by an attack on the land fortifications, which were razed. The arsenal at Cavite was also captured, and before noon his guns commanded the city of Manila. In the engagement not one American life was lost, while in killed and drowned the Spanish loss has been placed between 500 and 900.

In the first week in May the definite division of the ships of the American navy in Atlantic and Cuban waters into squadrons and fleets was made. The flying squadron, Commodore Schley in command, was formed at Hampton Roads, the vessels being the Brooklyn, flagship; the Massachusetts, the Texas, the Columbia and the Minneapolis. Admiral Sampson in the blockade line at Havana had with him besides his flagship, the New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the cruisers Cincinnati and Marblehead, and a dozen torpedo craft and gunboats. Matanzas was bombarded for a second time May 7.

The first American casualties of the war were on the torpedo boat Winslow, off Cardenas harbor. The killed were Ensign Worth Bagley and five seamen. The Winslow attacked three Spanish gunboats and the shore fortifications, and in disregard of peril the boat was run too far inshore. It was crippled by the fire and the men were killed before other boats could come to its assistance. The Spanish gunboats were disabled by the re-enforcements and the batteries silenced.

Admiral Sampson appeared before San Juan, Porto Rico, on May 12, and bombarded the forts for three hours. Morro was partially reduced. Sampson was in search of Cervera's fleet, known by this time to have left the Cape Verde Islands and to be well on the way to Cuban waters for its famous game of hide-and-seek, and he made no pronounced effort to reduce the fortifications. One American was killed in the attack, while the Spanish loss was heavy.

On the following day the flying squadron put to sea to aid in finding Cervera, who was reported then to be at Curacoa, off Venezuela. The two fleets cut off Cervera from Havana and on May 18 it was reported that the Spanish admiral had taken refuge in Santiago bay.

Schley Traps Cervera.

Commodore Schley, with the flying squadron, reached Santiago before Admiral Sampson, and it is known now the arrival was just in time to prevent a dash by Cervera for Cienfuegos or Havana. The presence of Cervera in the bottle was known to a certainty in a few days through the daring trip of Lieut. Victor Blue, who made a circuit of the bay, even entering Santiago. Admiral Sampson arrived, and the combined fleets began their long wait for their prey.

The invasion of the army to co-operate with the fleet at Santiago was planned as soon as Cervera's whereabouts was known. President McKinley issued a second call for 75,000 volunteers on May 25. The demand was instantly met by the men who had failed to secure a place on the first call. The first expedition to re-enforce Dewey at Manila sailed also on May 25. It numbered 6,000 men. Daily bombardments of the forts at the entrance of Santiago bay continued.

Though Cervera was bottled, it was feared that a storm might scatter the blockading fleet and give him a chance to escape from his harbor prison. Accordingly it was concluded to sink a vessel in the narrow channel between Morro Castle and the Estrella battery. An iron collier, the Merrimac, was selected, and the perilous work of destruction was assigned to Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and a volunteer crew of seven men.

In the early morning of June 3 the vessel was guided into the channel under a terrific fire from the Spanish guns. One shot disabled its rudder and rendered it nearly uncontrollable. It was driven by its engines, however, into the narrowest part of the channel, and the attempt was made to swing it broadside to the entrance. The force of the current prevented success, as was shown by the passage of the Spanish fleet around its hulk at a later day, but failure did not detract from the bravery of the exploit. Hobson fired the torpedos which blew out the bottom of the ship, and, with his crew, took to a boat, surrendering in an hour to the Spanish admiral, who complimented him for his bravery, and sent a message to Sampson telling of his safety and that of his men.

The order was given June 8 to prepare a landing place for the army of invasion, and on June 10 Col. Huntington, with a force of marines landed at Guantanamo, established Camp McCalla, and for five days fought a body of Spaniards superior in numbers and protected by impenetrable brush. The Spaniards were repulsed in every attack, but the marines lost several men.

The fleet, with the aid of the marines, demolished Fort Caimanera and captured Baquiri, which was to be the landing place for Gen. Shafter's army, which left Tampa in transports on June 14.

Shafter appeared off Baquiri on June 22 and two days were occupied in landing. Juragua was captured on June 24, and the advance toward Santiago began. The Spanish resisted, and Roosevelt's rough riders and the Tenth United States cavalry, in the van of the American army, found themselves engaged with a superior body of Spaniards. The enemy were driven back by the furious charge of the Americans, but the loss was heavy, the greatest of any of the conflicts of the war up to that time. Thirteen were killed and sixty wounded.

Sevilla was occupied on June 26, and on the last day of June 13,000 American troops were before Santiago, 5,000 more on their way from the coast, with 3,000 Cubans near at hand.

Assault on Santiago.

The general assault began July 1, El Caney being captured at severe cost. The Spaniards retired from their trenches before the American advance, but the last of the outworks were not in the possession of the American army until the evening of July 2, while on one side the heights of San Juan were still untaken.

Gen. Lawton's division assaulted San Juan on July 3 and carried the heights in the greatest charge of a great battle. Santiago was surrounded and Gen. Shafter demanded its surrender. The American loss in the three days' battle was 231 killed, 1,283 wounded and 81 missing.

Convinced that the city must fall, the Madrid authorities, who were in cable communication with Santiago throughout the battle, ordered Admiral Cervera on July 2 to make a dash from the harbor. He carried out his instructions on the morning of July 3, and two hours after the Maria Teresa led the way past the sunken Merrimac his vessels were hulks, lying at intervals along the beach for fifty miles.

Admiral Sampson with the New York had gone to consult with Gen. Shafter when the Spanish ships were seen coming from the harbor, but Commodore Schley, with the Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Texas, Indiana and Gloucester, were more than a match for the Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Vizcaya and the destroyers Pluton and Terror. The Colon made the longest run, but was overhauled by the Brooklyn and the Oregon. One American sailor on the Brooklyn was killed, while of the Spanish 600 were killed and 1,100 taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The bombardment of Santiago was begun, and on July 14 Gen. Toral, recognizing the hopelessness of further resistance, surrendered the entire province and all its garrisons of 25,000 soldiers, the United States agreeing to send them back to Spain.

Gen. Miles, who arrived in Santiago before the surrender, prepared immediately to lead an army against Porto Rico. It landed near Ponce on July 25, the day that the rumor went abroad that Spain was ready to cry enough. Gen. Merritt reached Manila on that day also. The landing in Porto Rico was without loss and with no engagement other than a skirmish at Guanica, ending in the hoisting of the American flag over the town.

Spain made its direct appeal for peace through Ambassador Cambon on July 26, but suggested no terms. On July 27 the public learned of the outbreak of yellow fever in the camp before Santiago, and on that day Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles. President McKinley sent terms of peace to Spain on July 29.

The second battle of Manila was fought on July 31, on a Sunday, as was the first. It was a hand attack under cover of darkness by the Spaniards, and its purpose was to turn the American flank and drive the Americans into the sea. It was repulsed. The American loss was nine killed and forty-five wounded, the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was 600.

Army Ordered North.

The generals of the American army at Santiago surprised the country Aug. 3 by a "round robin" letter declaring that the army must be moved north away from yellow fever or it would perish. The army was ordered north the following day.

Spain sent an evasive answer to the United States on Aug. 5, and it was received after much delay in transmission on Aug. 9. President McKinley responded with an imperative reiteration of the original terms, and with bad grace Spain at last, on Aug. 11, gave permission to Cambon to accept them in its behalf. The protocol was signed on Aug. 12. President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities and the war with Spain was at an end.

BOY HERO OF SANTIAGO.

Thirteen-Year-Old Youth Carried Water on the Battlefield.

Bronzed by the sun of a southern clime, and in his ears still ringing the whizz of Mauser bullets which he heard at the battles of San Juan Hill and Santiago, there arrived in New York Charles Escudero, 13 years old, who marched by the side of his father, a regular army soldier, during the campaign in Cuba. This lad carried by his side during the battles a canteen, which he replenished from time to time with cold spring water, drafts of which he gave to those who were active in battle or lying helpless and wounded on the field.

CHARLES ESCUDERO.

The boy's home is in Columbus, O. His father has been in the regular army many years and was stationed at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N. Y., with the Ninth Infantry, when the war broke out. Charles was visiting at Sackets Harbor when the regiment was ordered south, and he went with them. He describes his experience as follows:

"The fellows, the boys of my father's company, asked me to go along, and I did; that's all. They said I'd be their mascot. We stayed at Tampa two months. I worked as 'helper' to the cooks. Then we took the Santiago to Cuba from Port Tampa. We landed in the sand in Siboney. We stayed there one day and then moved up six miles the next day, and then we got into the fight. That was the battle of San Juan Hill. Only one man in our company was wounded. He was hot in the foot before we got into battle. Where was I? Why, by my father's side most of the time, but I carried water to all the fellers. I kept filling my canteen. I got water from a spring. Why, the further we marched, the further away the spring was. Say, the Sapniards had sharpshooters up in the trees, but we got on to them, and the negro troops just hunted those sharpshooters like squirrels."

A man can never realize how time drags as a woman can, for the reason that he never gets interested in a continued story.

A lawyer is as enthusiastic in speaking of his client as a young man is in thinking of his sweetheart.

Some people always have time to attend celebrations.

Home-made bread is mighty good, but it is becoming a great rarity.

JACK CUDAHY'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

In Five Years He Has Paid $1,500,000 Indebtedness and Is Now on Top.

Grit and resourcefulness are well exemplified in the career of John Cudahy, of Chicago, who raised himself from a penniless boy to a multi-millionaire and who since a few years ago, when he sank into bankruptcy, with an indebtedness of $1,500,000, has recuperated, paying all his obligations, and now holds his head high among the financially strong men of the country.

Six years ago Cudahy was rated at $4,000,000. Six months later he was rated at nearly $1,000,000 more, through a daring deal in pork and provisions. Five years ago, August 1, his fortune was swept away in one day in the wildest scramble ever seen in the Chicago Board of Trade. When the smoke and dust of that fight blew away, John Cudahy was something like $1,500,000 poorer than penniless; he owed that sum above his fortune. To-day he is once more on top.

There has been a peculiar feature to John Cudahy's operations ever since he was a boy of 14. Five-year periods have been most marked in all that he has done. He was born in Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 3, 1843. Early in 1849 his parents came to this country. When he was 10 years old they removed to Milwaukee. At 15 he entered Edward Roddis' big packing house and in a few years was a trusted employe. Five years after he began work for John Plankinton. He rose to the position of manager and in one more cycle of five years became a partner, just as the war broke out. Then a number of changes were made, until 1870, when he went to Chicago and began packing and speculating. In five years he was rated as a millionaire and a leader on the board. Five years later he had reached the apex, cornered pork and lard, saw his millions vanish and himself reduced to practical penury. In another five years he paid off all of his obligations and is rich again.

JOHN CUDAHY.

John Cudahy's revival of fortune will please his many friends. In all his daring operations—and few men ever excelled him in this regard—he was popular among all his associates. Men in other walks of life, poor laborers whose daily bread was earned in the plants he run or was interested in, all recognized in him not only a man of great skill and daring in finance, but a man with a heart for his less fortunate fellows.

EVADING THE LAW.

Newsboy Sells Papers to Streetcar Passengers from a Bicycle.

The ruling of the Kansas City Street Railway Company against boys hopping on and off moving cable cars, interferes with the newsboys. But one newsboy has found a means whereby he can sell papers to passengers and at the same time not trust himself to the clutches of conductors. He sells from a bicycle.

THE BICYCLE NEWSBOY.

This boy rides close alongside a moving car. His stock hangs in a canvas bag at his side and he guides his wheel with his left hand. When a customer is found the boy draws a paper from the bag, passes it inside the car and receives the 2 cents in payment for it.

On Duty.

Inquiring Person—What time did the hotel catch fire?

Fireman—Midnight.

Inquiring Person—Everybody got out safe?

Fireman—All except the night watchman. They couldn't wake him up in time.—Tid-Bits.

A Dead Waste.

"Redwig, the actor, who enlisted with the Tough Walkers, died gloriously, I believe," said the wanderer on the Rialto.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the chronic press agent; "what good is that advertising going to do him?"—Philadelphia North American.

Women do not look well when they are comfortable.

A picnic that is put off a week is usually given up altogether.

NEARLY THE LAST.

Ex-Senator Reagan, Who Was a Member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet.

John Henninger Reagan, nearly the last living distinguished Confederate, is a gentleman of the old school with modern ideas. He is nearly 80 years old. He was born in Tennessee. As a boy he chopped wood and drove a flatboat. As a young man in the Texan war against the Cherokee Indians he was the favorite of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Before he was 30 he was a surveyor in Indian Territory. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and became a probate judge. Later Texas sent him to the Legislature, and then he was elected a district judge. He was first sent to Congress in 1856. Four years later he aided in the secession of Texas and became a member of the cabinet of Jefferson Davis—postmaster general and secretary of the treasury. As a prisoner of war he was confined at Fort Warren. During the reconstruction

JOHN HENNINGER REAGAN.

period he was the adviser of Andrew Johnson and Secretary Seward. Texas sent him to Congress again in 1874, and made him a United States Senator in 1887. With Senator Cullom he drew the interstate commerce bill. In the Senate he was a member of the Coast Defense Committee. Since 1891 he has been chairman of the State Railway Commission of Texas. He is a Democrat. His work in the United States Senate was marked by a close attention to the material interests of the nation. He has never been known as a "rancid" partisan. In Texas he is one of the most popular of the old school Democrats, who found at all times the needs of the nation greater than the hue and cry of partisan politics.

GRANDSON OF BRIGHAM YOUNG

He Commanded the Utah Artillery in the Glorious Fight Near Manila.

In the fight at Malate, in the Philippines, in which the American soldiers fought so gallantly and repulsed the Spaniards with great loss, one of the interesting figures who took part in the engagement was Capt. Richard W. Young, commander of the Utah Light Artillery, who is a grandson of Brigham Young, the late Mormon leader. The Utah Artillery drew forth the commendation of Gen. Greene for their brave work in repelling the Spanish attack. Capt. Young is a West Point graduate and was connected with the artillery branch of the army. He resigned from the army to practice law in Salt Lake City, having been graduated from the Columbia University Law School. When the war broke out he volunteered his services and was placed in command of two batteries of artillery from Utah. He is an able lawyer as well as a good fighter, and is the author of a standard pamphlet on the use of the military power in the suppression of mobs.

CAPT. RICHARD W. YOUNG.

Elderdown from Norway.

The rearing of elder ducks for their down is a novel industry on the Norwegian coast islands, which are owned by private individuals. The birds are naturally wild, but, being fed when necessary by the keepers, who also protect them from the ravens and eagles, lose much of their shyness and come at feeding time in great numbers, attended often by a train of gulls and wild ducks of many varieties. The industry is highly profitable.

Clear Enough.

"Why is it that we never hear anything about those reconcentrados any more?"

"You might as well ask why it is we never hear anything more about the people whose names are on the gravestones out in the cemetery."—Cleveland Leader.

Being good at figures never made a man rich.

Wise men change their minds occasionally, but fools have none to change.

Cut the amount of money you expect to get square in two.