

ON TO HAVANA.

SOME INTERESTING POINTS AS TO THE TWO ARMIES.

The Friends of Cuba in this Country are Speculating as to What McKinley will Do When He Takes Charge of Things.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—President McKinley has been elected New York of the United States. Cuban sympathizers are beginning to ask what steps he will take to put an end to the bloody struggle now going on in that unhappy island.

There was no uncertain ring to the Republican platform adopted in St. Louis, and the very least the new President can do when he takes the Presidential chair will be to bring the matter before a sympathizing Congress.

In the meantime, what are the Cubans going to do to help themselves? For the last six months they have remained practically idle as far as offensive warfare is concerned. They have burned several towns and have fought several battles, but nothing strategically important has been effected. A great deal of this idleness has been imposed by the rainy season.

It is no easy matter to move troops over a country that is knee deep in water and reeking with fever and malaria. Another thing that hampers the Cubans just now is their lack of horses. Thousands of animals were ridden to death on the long zigzag march down the island to Pinar del Rio, and thousands more were shot by the Spaniards. At present the Cubans are in a bad way for horses, and without horses they cannot move with a celerity sufficient to circumvent mounted forces such as the Spaniards have.

This, according to reliable Cuban information, is why nothing has been heard from Gomez in such a long time and why Maceo has remained so quiet in Pinar del Rio.

The latter has done almost all the fighting during the last summer, but he has done the most of it with his foot soldiers. At present it is said that he has barely sufficient horses to transport his camp equipage.

This, however, is to be remedied at an early day. Until then the Cubans will remain quietly in the mountainous districts, avoiding open engagements and confining themselves to occasional sorties on the Spanish lines.

I am told that arrangements have been made to land between 4,000 and 5,000 horses in the Vuelta Abajo district at an early day, and an equal number will be landed in the vicinity of Cape Maisi. Then the patriots will begin their old scheme of marches and counter-marches and their quick attacks on the Spanish positions.

These horses will practically drain the Cuban treasury, but if they can be safely landed the worn-out soldiers will welcome them with far more satisfaction than they would welcome guns and ammunition.

It is not likely that 10,000 horses would last the Cubans over a season at most. Unacclimated horses are inevitably stricken with fever—a sort of equine yellow fever in fact—which carries them off in great numbers.

Within two months, however, it is expected that the Cubans will make a decided move in the province of Havana province. Maceo has already demonstrated that he can cross the rocha when and where he pleases, and as soon as Gomez gets his horses he will move westward from Puerto Principe.

Will they attack Havana? Most certainly, if the Spaniards do not beat them back before they reach that city. Not that they would have any chance of capturing the city, but a dash without seeing guns would be practically impossible, but an hour's dash through the streets of Cuba's capital and a possible dynamite attack on the palace of the Governor General is by no means an impossibility.

The Cuban Junta says that such a thing will happen within the next three months. It is a bold statement, but it is indeed if Havana, the last stronghold of the Spaniards in this hemisphere, should be attacked by the Cubans.

As for the Spaniards themselves, they would not hesitate to bombard their own city in their efforts to drive the Cubans. From the Moro Castle, the Cabanas and the Punta there would come a steady rain of shot and shell. It is doubtful, however, if such a bombardment would do much against the invading forces. Havana's fortifications are so narrow and the houses are so strongly made that hitting an invader would be a work of art.

Most of the forts are exceedingly antiquated. The guns on the bastions of Moro Castle are all of the ancient Dahlgren pattern. Two or three shots from a modern battery would utterly dismantle the fortification. This is the case at the mouth of the bay. In the older times—that is, hundreds of years ago—when it was built, the fort might have been formidable. At present it is not worthy of the name.

Just behind the Moro is the Cabanas, a little more modern, a little more roomy and a little more formidable. At the same time, both of these forts, even assisted by the low stone fortifications of the Punta or La Reina, could not stop a modern battery ship on the bay, provided there were enough water for her to proceed. The fort on the Punta is just opposite of the Moro Castle, and it is quite as futile in the matter of defence. Further around on the ocean side is the Bateria la Reina, at the foot of Calle del Belascoain.

It is a rickety structure of stone and will probably prove quite as dangerous as old Fort Mifflin, on Governors Island.

These three forts, without ever catching a sight of the invading Cubans, would probably bombard the town in a blind way, without doing other damage than tearing down buildings and playing fire to the city.

Far more effective would be the two forts of Santo Domingo de Atarés and Castillo del Principe, on the Southern and Southwestern borders of the city. The former fort is situated at the head of the Western arm of the bay and commands the country to the South in the direction of Cerro and Jesus del Monte.

The relative importance of the forts around Havana can only be judged by the rank of the commanding officer of each. According to the present order of precedence, the commanding officers are: Castillo del Principe, brigadier general; Castillo de la Cabana, brigadier general; Fuerte de San Diego, first lieutenant; Castillo del Moro, major of infantry; Fuerte del Punta, captain

of infantry; Fuerte de Atarés, first lieutenant of infantry; Fuerte de la Reina, captain of artillery; Fuerte de la Santa Clara, captain of artillery.

At present the Guardia Civil in Havana, which corresponds somewhat to our militia, numbers about 5,000. These soldiers could be relied upon to repel a Cuban infantry attack with far greater certainty than the forts, because the Cubans would be foolish enough to attack the city by daylight.

It is not generally known that once before during the present war the Cubans were upon the verge of attacking Havana. It was during the insurgent raids in the neighborhood of Regla and Marianao.

Some time after these raids it was said that the Cubans had bribed the commandant of Fort Atarés and that the gates were to be opened to the insurgents at a given signal. Had this been done Havana would certainly have been laid waste before Atarés could have been demolished. It is said that the plot was discovered and that the commanding officer of Atarés was sent back to Spain in disgrace.

If the insurgents contemplate an attack on Havana during the present winter the very best they can expect will be to make a destructive dash into the city at night by way of the Calzada del Cerro, work their way swiftly up into the Calle de la Reina and out toward Vedado without a pause.

It is a daring scheme, and if accomplished will only be another proof of the utter impotency of the Spanish forces.

"They will never see Havana," say the Spanish officials. "Such a thing is impossible. We have too many soldiers."

It does not seem impossible, however, to capable non-combatants who have studied the situation carefully. Although such an attack might prove practically fruitless. There are not a hundred regular Spanish soldiers in Havana, and all the defensive fighting would have to be done by the 5,000 men of the Guardia Civil.

The Spaniards are supposed to have 150,000 soldiers scattered about at various points on the island. They are actually landed on the island, with the purpose of fighting for Spain, but it is doubtful if more than 125,000 can be accounted for at the present time.

Altogether eleven expeditions have been sent over from Spain. They are as follows:

March 15, 1895.....	5,833
April 15, 1895.....	7,477
April 24, 1895.....	4,908
June 20, 1895.....	2,962
July 10, 1895.....	9,601
July 20, 1895.....	20,658
October 14, 1895.....	26,539
January 4, 1896.....	9,033
February 15, 1896.....	22,432
September 20, 1896.....	9,000
Chasseurs from Porto Rico.....	1,526
This gives a total of 150,396 men.	
Of this number the Spanish officials in Cuba say they have lost only 4,271.	
They account for as follows:	
Killed in action.....	311
Died of wounds.....	160
Yellow fever.....	3,500
Other diseases.....	230

A FEW SPANIARDS KILLED.
This is according to the records of the military medical corps, and is up to and including the month of September.

An estimate made by a prominent Cuban physician, and which is probably far nearer the truth, is as follows:

Killed in action.....	9,500
Died of wounds.....	1,000
Yellow fever.....	10,000
Died of other diseases.....	3,000
This gives a total of 23,500.	
There is no doubt, according to the best obtainable authority, that the Spanish officials in Cuba are drawing money on the basis of 145,000 men, but this proves nothing. Spain lost nearly 100,000 men in the last war, but this she would never admit. It was known simply because the men never returned to their homes in Spain. Again, the Spaniards probably have 115,000 soldiers which Spain now has in Cuba, the insurgents have about 30,000 men, divided among the leaders as follows:	
Gomez.....	5,000
Calixto Garcia.....	4,000
Maceo.....	4,000
Lauret.....	2,500
Nunez.....	2,500
Cortina.....	2,500
Quintan Banderas.....	1,000
Zayas.....	500
Ruen.....	200
Suarez.....	200
Garcia.....	600
Cardenas.....	500
Carillo.....	400
Bermudez.....	500
Perez.....	500
Guerra.....	500
Lino Perez.....	700
Castillo.....	500
Vidal.....	600
Cabreco.....	500
Rafael Socorro.....	200
Miro.....	400
Bravo.....	200
Chaputin.....	500
Roban.....	400
Munoz.....	400

This gives a total of 40,000, which probably falls short of the mark. It is easy to see that, with a coalition of the forces of three or four leaders, a rapid march on Havana would be extremely possible. But will they do it? Nobody knows. New York Herald.

Defend the Seacoast.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 11.—Governor Mitchell has addressed the following letter to the Governors of Southern and Western States calling a harbor defense convention to meet at Tampa:

"In view of the dangers which threaten the defenseless Gulf and South Atlantic seaports of the United States, we have deemed it proper to issue a call for a convention in the interest of the Gulf and South Atlantic harbors and their defenses. The object of this convention, which will be assembled at Tampa, Fla., on the 20th of January, 1897, is to discuss methods for the proper defense of Southern harbors. As loyal citizens of this Republic, it behooves us to heed the admonitions of wisdom and endeavor to speedily place our defenseless Southern ports in a condition to protect us from the possible peril of foreign invasion. In the interest, therefore, of this important subject, we respectfully request your Excellency to honor this convention with your presence, and to urge your merchants to keep their property and their interests in mind, and to heretofore allied with any trust, and we for our own State do take the initial step by pleading ourselves to give to Mr. Bierce the worthy support he deserves.

Fraternally, D. P. Duncan, Manager Farmers' Alliance Exchange, of South Carolina.

FARMER'S CONGRESS.

Declaration for Bimetallism and Tariff for Farm Products.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—The Farmers' National Congress at its session today, by resolution, requested ex-President Harrison to address the body. The president of the Congress, referring to a bill pending in the United States Senate, providing for an industrial commission, said that action should be taken by the farmers' convention looking to the appointment of one or perhaps two of the members of the commission from the membership of this congress. The session was largely devoted to resolutions, and they were referred to the committee on resolutions as follows: Suggesting that the President of the United States be requested to address the Congress; Secretary of Agriculture; requesting the Congress of the United States to appoint a corps of civil engineers to examine and report as to the practicability of constructing a ship canal connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico; that women should be given the right of suffrage; that the Congress of the United States should take active measures to restrict undesirable immigration; discouraging class legislation and discouraging sectionalism.

W. H. Hoffman of Illinois introduced a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the laws of the United States which are the products of the farm, all farm products should be exempt from assessment or taxation.

Mr. Stahl, of Illinois: Whereas trusts are annually robbing the American people of millions of dollars, be it resolved, That this congress demand that the laws against trusts be enforced and such laws as are now inadequate be strengthened. The committee on locating the next meeting of the congress reported in favor of St. Paul, Minn., and suggested that it be held at least two months earlier in the year than the present congress.

A resolution was offered favoring the initiative and referendum in the State of Indiana. Mr. Stahl said he was a Democrat, but he knew that silver could be mined by the wealthy, by great corporations and that they alone could get any profit out of it.

A resolution with a decided silver ring, introduced by Mr. Offutt of Indiana, was substituted by the following resolution from the committee on resolutions and adopted against the wheat product of Mr. Offutt: "Whereas the general consensus of opinion of the people of the United States is that gold and silver coin on a just parity of value should be equally money of ultimate redemption without limit, in which this farmers' national congress concurs, but differences of opinion exist as to the methods by which this policy can be secured; and whereas the present election results in favor of bimetallism by international commercial nations; therefore, be it resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress urgently requests the incoming administration of the national government to speedily adopt all practicable methods to obtain results in favor of a sufficient number of nations to secure international bimetallism with the unlimited coinage of gold and silver as equally money of ultimate redemption and thereby to restore bimetallism to the world's commerce."

Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the committee, said the committee with one exception were of the opinion that the resolution was a proper one. The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of papers of interest to agriculturists.

The following committee was appointed to Congress the memorial of the Farmers' Congress under the signature of W. F. Clayton of Iowa, T. J. Clardy of Kentucky, W. B. Powell of Pennsylvania and Wm. Lawrence of Ohio.

The memorial which is to be presented to Congress and which will be adopted without change is being written by Judge Lawrence, chairman of the committee. The memorial covers the whole subject of protective duties relating to agricultural interests. It says that in order to give effect to the policy of protection three things are to be observed:

First, that American farmers can supply nearly all farm products in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of the American people.

Second, as to farm products there can be no combination or monopoly to control the price of such products.

Third, it results from these facts that as to such farm products the duties should be such as to secure to American farmers the whole American market. Among the products where such duties are to be required are cotton, hemp, flax, wheat, corn, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, dairy products, garden vegetables, poultry, and stock-raising food, many kinds of tobacco, apples and other orchard fruits. As to sugar, wool and rice, which the American farmer cannot sufficiently produce to supply all our needs, the duties should not be prohibitive, but they should be amply protective, so that in due time we shall be enabled to supply all.

Address to the Farmers.
The following address was issued yesterday.

To the Farmers of the Cotton States:
During the past year we have been oppressed by a merciless trust that has forced up the price of cotton ties until they are becoming a question of serious consideration. The fact of a combination existing was not made public until it was too late to materially aid ourselves for the season nearly past, but we made some progress looking to the adoption of other means with which to bind cotton buyers; our sole and only object being to defeat the cotton tie.

And, whereas, through the efforts of Mr. William W. Bierce of New Orleans, the trust has been forced to abandon its purpose and the price of ties is fast being restored to their nominal value.

We entreat and urge upon all the farmers of the Southern States to give to Mr. Bierce their earnest support in his further endeavors to keep up the campaign against the trust by insisting that their merchants handle ties not heretofore allied with any trust, and we for our own State do take the initial step by pleading ourselves to give to Mr. Bierce the worthy support he deserves.

Fraternally, D. P. Duncan, Manager Farmers' Alliance Exchange, of South Carolina.

SHOWS HIS HAND.

WATSON TRIES TO MAKE CAPITAL OUT OF BRYAN'S DEFEAT.

A Senseless Arrangement for the Democratic Leader for Not Allowing Him to Boss Them—He Has a High Idea of His Own Importance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The letter of acceptance written by Tom Watson accepting the Populist nomination for Vice President was today made public. Seven columns of Watson's People's Party Paper are devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of advice to Populists to "sit steady in the boat and hold their party together."

The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy. Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close States brought about McKinley's election. "I go to you, my fellow Populists," he says, "and accept the Vice Presidential nomination 'because I said I would.' He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been elected. It would, he said, have driven the Hills and Gormans where they belong in the Republican ranks—and the Bryan and Blucher would have been elected with the Populists. He complains bitterly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders and addresses himself particularly to Senator Butler in this way:

"Senator, a reform party has no right to exist if it has no valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties and yet go into political copartnership with them. The moment we make a treaty war must cease. And when we cease our war upon the old parties we have no longer any excuse for living."

"Whenever right compromises with wrong it is the right which suffers. The Democratic managers seem to represent as a strange piece of impertinence the fact that they decided to nominate a ticket differing at the rear end from theirs. Coming to that with the 2,000,000 votes they were begging for and pitifully needing. I can say with a perfect assurance of telling the unqualified truth that my arrival on the field of battle was not welcomed as heartily as Blucher was received by Wellington at Waterloo. By making me to go all you have done is to lead them. They need Blucher's troops, but they dread the line at Blucher. That is hardly fair either to Blucher or his troops nor is it the best way to defeat Napoleon. For this attitude upon the part of the Democratic managers I believe that you, Senator, are largely responsible. You made no effort to have me recognized. You would not let me be nominated. You went into the fusion policy, over my written protest, with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As chairman of the Populist committee the party certainly would not have allowed you to elect the Populist ticket."

"Had you demanded Mr. Sewall's withdrawal from the ticket, he would have been withdrawn. I have a letter of yours in which you state that the Democratic committee expected you to make a demand, but that you did not make it. From the perversity of temper with which the Democratic managers have refused to do the right thing I am sure you would seem that they might McKinleyism to any thing which might seem to be partly a Populist triumph. Their subtle purpose is to couple the Bryan election with the complete destruction of the Populist party. The position taken in this letter will be bitterly assailed. Would that the pathway of duty were always by making me to go. I am sure I represent a mere footstool for the Democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon. But if I were now lacking in the loyalty which was expected of me when I chose I might grieve the men who have honored me, trusted me and defended me over me."

"No one regrets more profoundly than I do that the Democratic managers have so shaped the campaign that the South has again been told that she must grovel in the dust and let an Eastern plutocrat put his foot upon her neck. Nor does any one regret more than I do that the Democratic managers in shaping their vision of the silver, have considered the Populists who were getting loaves and fishes. They have lost sight of the great army of private whose honest hearts and sincere souls from the strength of the reinforcement Mr. Bryan needs. These Populists of the rank and file have the spirit of the crusaders, and they would die for a principle more quickly than they would sell it. These men will not vote for Sewall, Bryan or Blucher. If Senators Jones and Gorman really wish to defeat McKinley let them lose no time in realizing this truth."

Mr. Bryan's Program.
LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 12.—In a speech to be delivered before the Lincoln Traveling Men's Bryan club and other local organizations favorable to Bryan, he said Saturday evening, W. J. Bryan, it is expected, will, in a measure, outline his future program and the policy of the bimetallists of the country. This will be the first formal utterance of the Democratic candidate from the rostrum since the election, and there is much speculation as to the trend of his remarks. In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Bryan will address the Ladies' Aid Society of Bryan, which was quite a factor in the late campaign. Next week Mr. Bryan intends to visit southern Missouri and northern Arkansas in company with Governor Stone and Senators Jones, but the trip is expected to be more of an outing than a speech-making tour. From the southern states he will go to Denver, make a few addresses probably and spend a number of days with personal and political friends.

Horse Show Sensation.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The aristocratic horse show provided a mild sensation to those in attendance tonight. A music hall artiste now performing in this city had entered a white stallion, and a entry list being open to all, her entry was received. Tonight the lady appeared ready to mount and ride in the ring, when it was discovered that the horse was equipped with a man's saddle. Further investigation showed that the lady was picturesquely attired in a long drab frock coat, which only partially disguised a pair of top-boots surmounted by pink fleshings.

TILLMAN ON THE RESULT.

We Would Not Have Carried a State on a Gold Platform.

Senator Tillman in an interview says that Bryan will be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1900.

"The battle has been the most heated and hardest fought political contest in our history and the Democratic party has never shown to better advantage," said Senator Tillman.

"The issues have been clearly defined and bravely sustained, while our great leader, Bryan, has covered himself with glory and is the idol of the Democratic masses."

"To what causes do you attribute McKinley's triumph?"

"There were several causes all of them making a combination that it was impossible to overcome. In the first place, the odium attaching to Democracy from Cleveland is more and all that it implies drove from us hundreds of thousands of men. Hard times; the issue of bonds in time of peace; the so-called free trade tariff bill; the loss of employment; all these things were against the Democratic party and the Democratic speakers and the few Northern newspapers which reached the masses in the Northern cities were powerless to obliterate the impression. The Democratic party suffered, although it had repudiated both Cleveland and his policy."

"Then the unblinking use of money in unlimited quantities controlled McKinley's election. The campaign of the Republicans was conducted by the Republicans with great vigor by a large corps of well trained speakers, many of them men of national reputation, while the Democracy, with out means, relied upon volunteer speakers and these could not cover the field thoroughly as their opponents."

"A third factor was the threat open or implied, by thousands of owners of manufacturing and workshop that Bryan's election meant the closing down of work. The army of the idle were promised work if McKinley should triumph. The Republican masses in the country or agricultural districts were promised a return of good prices and prosperous times under McKinley's administration, and with restoration of confidence. The natural alliance of the South and West, though not complete, has received an impetus which cannot be stopped or prevented. The issue of financial reform and the restoration of the money of the Constitution is not dead and will not die down."

"We have broken the solid North, while the South is practically solid. The men of the Federal judiciary and the greed of the plutocrats will drive the masses by the million to our support in the next great struggle. Jefferson lost his first battle in 1796, but won in 1800. The Republican party was over-whelmingly defeated in 1856 and Lincoln was defeated for the Senate in 1858, but he was elected President in 1860. We will win in 1900. McKinley cannot give us silver or restore prosperity unless the law of supply and demand, as it affects money, has been repealed."

"Will the policy of the party leaders look to conciliating the gold Democrats?"

"No; they have got in the party to which they belong and are a good ride. There can be no step backward. The Southern people and the Eastern Democrats are separated by an impassable barrier. They are our task-masters and we know it. We have turned to the West and must look and work in that direction. If the Democrats had put up a gold platform, we would not have carried a single State. The Democrats made a great mistake in not permitting that bill to pass in the last Congress. It was only a temporary measure intended to raise the revenue that the government absolutely needed, and if the Democrats had let it go through there would have been no necessity for bond issues and the Democratic administration would have escaped a great deal of the censures and criticism that was heaped upon it. The Democrats made a great mistake in not permitting that bill to pass in the last Congress. 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