

HOT FOR MORE WAR.

Spaniards Want to Attack the United States.

IF THEY SUBDUDE CUBA.

Will Have an Army of 200,000 Men Ready.

WARSHIP FOR PATRIOTS.

More Powerful than Any Spanish Vessel in the Gulf.

COMFORT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Havana, Cuba, Sept. 21, via New York, Sept. 24.—[From The Tribune's Special Correspondent.]—The feeling of the Royalists against the United States is growing daily, and the most extraordinary statements are almost publicly made. Day before yesterday I had it on the highest authority that one of the officials in command said:

"We have soldiers enough now to finish with the insurgents, but more will come. We shall have an army of 200,000 men here in Cuba before we get through, and then, with the war here over, we will give those damned Yankees a lesson they will not forget."

This sort of war talk is common here and is believed by the people.

The papers now openly assert that the trial of the Penns Grove filibusters is a farce and that there is no real intention to punish on the part of the Government.

In the meantime mysterious things are going here. Since the arrest of the other night the papers have become suddenly silent. Two of the arrested men claimed American citizenship and were set free. The arrests were somewhat of a "drug net" character. But not one word can be learned about the alleged three still in prison. I am positively assured that soon events of startling magnitude and importance are to occur in Havana.

It is almost impossible to get at the truth of anything here. Both sides exaggerate, suppress, and lie with the most charming indifference to fact and reason. It is also due to the fact that the news is not such as pleases the government to permit to become public.

WARSHIP IS ALL READY FOR CUBA.

Vessel More Powerful than Any Spain Has in the Gulf of Mexico.

New York, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Secretary Gonzalez Quesada, who has been in Mexico City almost a fortnight in conference with President Diaz in relation to establishing open ports for the Cuban navy and working stations, writes that all his plans have been successful so far.

The first vessel to take advantage of Mexico's concessions to the Cuban patriots will be a British craft fitted out with an armament of 16 to 18 guns in Cuban waters with any Spanish warship still remaining there. It was built in the United States not long ago, is said, at a cost of \$250,000, for the West Indian trade and for trans-Atlantic business, and has been running between New York and Cuba.

In the River Thames at London, and has been out of commission about six months. Its armament is now in a warehouse in Temple Harbor, consists of two heavy guns, two rapid firing guns, one gatling gun, one Maxim, six torpedo tubes, and 1,000 stand of small arms and cartridges. Above the water line it has been supplied with 10-inch armor plates.

The vessel was bought about a month ago by an English syndicate, which has spent \$100,000 in fitting it out as a cruiser and commerce destroyer. The crew will consist of 500 men, under the command of the British captain, and will be used in Cuban trade. In letters received at Cuban headquarters in this city he writes that he will not need pilots. It will have five officers who have served in various navies of Europe. An exceptionally large quantity of provisions will be carried.

Cubans Pay in Part.

Part of the agreement with the English syndicate was that Gen. Maceo should supply \$50,000 to help pay for its equipment. It is said that it will carry to Cuba on its first trip an immense quantity of arms bought through the Mexican Government in France, Germany, and England.

Before leaving for the City of Mexico Secretary Quesada exhibited letters from President Diaz guaranteeing protection to the Cuban vessel and agreeing to supply it with coal and provisions. It will also be protected while taking on its armament.

The plans for the expedition were taken to Cuba by Dr. Juan G. Gomez, a Spanish physician, who lives at No. 230 West York-sixth street. Dr. Gomez was arrested as a spy in Santiago. One of the jailers, a Cuban at heart, conveyed secret messages to him from friends outside and delivered to them messages from the doctor.

The papers describing the plan, which he had succeeded in securing from the prison officials, were conveyed through this guard to representatives of the Cuban cause in Santiago and by them sent to Gen. Antonio Maceo, who was related to forward immediately to Secretary Quesada \$50,000 in gold. About a week ago a special courier arrived from Cuba at Cuban headquarters with letters from Gen. Maceo. An hour after receiving the letters Secretary Quesada boarded a fast train for the City of Mexico.

Commission an Admiral.

One stipulation in the agreement is that the vessel shall not sail from London until commissioned as a cruiser by the Cuban government. The commander is to have a commission as Admiral. It was feared that in case the officers were not thus commissioned both Captain and crew would be hanged as pirates in case of capture.

Immediately upon recognition of the Cuban Republic by the United States Government, or in fact by any government, Secretary Quesada has been notified that the Cubans can secure a ton of almost any amount of gold from an English syndicate or from the sugar trust, or both. The English syndicate expects extensive mining concessions, while the sugar trust would expect concessions in regard to plantations. This city two weeks ago held extensive conferences with the members of the Cuban Junta.

A number of new explosives has been experimented with by Porfirio Rubens, the legal representative of the Cuban cause in this city.

He has invented two hand bombs, one for infantry, the other for cavalry. The bomb for the infantry is shaped like the stick of a hand drum, which, it is stated, will kill or wound any person within forty feet. Probably some of these bombs will be filled with poisoned iron filings. The bomb for the cavalry is in the form of an oval disk and can be easily thrown.

WITH OPEN COMFORT FOR REBELS.

Steamer James Woodall to Leave New Orleans with Arms and Ammunition.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The steamer James Woodall proposes to leave here tomorrow, and the sensational feature of its departure is the open announcement that its mission is to take large consignments of arms to the Cuban insurgents. The arms are said to be waiting near the mouth of the river. The vessel has previously been charged with running the Spanish blockade and landing Roloff and his party on the Cuban shore. Some of the crew made this charge while in Baltimore, but it was not proved, and the boat went into drydock here unmolested, although it has been constantly watched by government officers. The Spanish Government did not deem this espionage sufficient, and engaged detectives upon its own account.

Capt. Hudson, commander of the vessel, is a daring American seaman, who won notoriety by crossing the Atlantic in a small boat, and lately became sole owner of the tug. It has been rumored for several weeks that he was dickering with the Cuban representatives in America and a week or so ago he left for New York to arrange the details and agree upon a price in case of success. The contract was evidently made. The boat will begin its journey without Hudson, who will probably join it later on.

The custom-house officials were consulted upon the matter, but no decision has been reached. The regular clearance papers, set out for the place where the arms are concealed, lead them on board, and then land them in Cuba if it can escape the Spanish cruisers, which it is confident it can do. It claims its departure cannot be interfered with, holding that as long as it does not carry any revolutionists the transportation of arms is not a violation of the neutrality laws.

Claims It Is Uncle Sam's Business.

The Spanish Consul claims it is the business of the United States to prevent this aid to the rebels and the question has been referred to Washington. So far the United States Marshal has not been authorized to interfere.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—William Tester, a seaman, arrived here today and reported the exciting experience of the crew of the steamer James Woodall during its recent filibustering expedition. Tester was a hand on the steamer when it sailed from Baltimore July 17, bound for Mexico, with a cargo of coal, but which really consisted of arms and ammunition for Cuba. Tester says the sailors when they signed were told the steamer was going to Progreso, Mex.

The third day at sea three men who had shipped as coal passers threw off their disguises and appeared on deck in uniform. They were Gen. Roloff, Gen. Sanchez, and Capt. Gangaley of the Cuban forces.

The sailors were frightened, and so was the engineer. The steamer at night made a harbor near Key West, and the boat did not clear the reef shortly somebody would die. All the crew were called on deck and the boat was cleared in less than twenty minutes.

Off the Mexican coast the Woodall ran on a coral reef. Gen. Sanchez was on deck with a rifle in his hand. He sent for Capt. Hudson and plainly told him if the boat did not clear the reef shortly somebody would die. All the crew were called on deck and the boat was cleared in less than twenty minutes.

To Be Given the Captain.

The boat was to be presented to the Captain when he landed the expedition in Cuba, but the other hand, has become more reticent and suspicious.

News from the seat of war is less and less both in quantity and quality. It is undeniable that this is in a large measure due to the tireless efforts of the revolutionists to interrupt all railroad and telegraph lines. But it is also due to the fact that the news is not such as pleases the government to permit to become public.

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IS UNFIT TO EXIST.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE EVANSTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

County Commissioners Investigate the Place Quietly and Report That It Is in a Horrible Condition—Girls Given No Care and Allowed to Run in a Half-Clothed and Filthy State—Mrs. Howard Tells of the Experience She Underwent While Her Daughter Was There.

County Commissioners Cuning, Struckman, Beer, and Jones will unite in a report to the County Board denouncing the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston as an institution unfit to be further supported by contributions from the County Treasury unless radical changes in the management of the place are made at once. The removal of Mrs. Margaret R. Wickins, the present superintendent, will, it is said, be insisted upon, and if the directors of the school do not comply with the cancellation of the county's contract with the school will be recommended.

This determination is the result of an inspection of the school made yesterday by Commissioners Cuning, Struckman, Beer, and Jones, who were appointed as a special committee for this purpose by President Healy some weeks ago. Their visit was intentionally delayed, as word had reached them of a thorough renovation of the school and a cleaning up of the inmates just after the resolution calling for an investigation was introduced in the County Board, and the committee did not care to make a dress-parade inquiry. They wanted to see the building and inmates in their every-day condition, and yesterday morning, when nearly every body but the four commissioners had been in the school, they were in the face of the most atrocious provision had been made for an inquiry, the committee made a quiet and unheralded trip to Evanston. What they found there is best described in the words of Commissioner J. N. Cuning, the Chairman of the committee:

"It is almost impossible," said Mr. Cuning last night, "to tell in readable language the condition of the Industrial School for Girls. The building, the beds, and the girls are indescribably filthy. We took the managers by surprise today, just as every committee of inquiry should do if information as to the real conditions is wanted, and we saw the place and the inmates in their normal state. To start with, the building is dilapidated and utterly unfit for the uses to which it is put. It is dirty and grimy from top to bottom, and in addition to this dirt and filth have been allowed to accumulate until it is little better than a human hog-pen.

"The floors are bare and ugly and there is no pretense of cleaning them. It was nearly noon when we got there, but no effort had been made to do the regular morning housework and things were in a slatternly, disordered shape. The bed linen is actually rotten with filth, and so covered with blood stains that it is impossible to tell the beds are alive with vermin.

"Of the 100 or more girls who are now at the school all but three or four are in horrible condition as regards their bodies and clothing. Few of them have apparel enough to cover them decently and such as they wear is filthy and so covered with blood stains that it is impossible to tell the beds are alive with vermin.

"The name 'industrial school' is misleading, for there is nothing like systematic industry or education of any kind. Most of the girls like this, as it leaves them free to do as they please. We did not get much of a chance to question the inmates, but so far as we did they were satisfied with their condition, undoubtedly because they don't know of any other. Dinner was prepared after we got there, and it was a fairly good meal, but if the allegations of a Lemont woman who had a child in the school are true, the fare was much better than is usually served."

Commissioners Struckman, Beer, and Jones stood by while Commissioner Cuning told of the result of the committee's visit and they confirmed his report in every detail. Beer stood and the diet were so overpowered by the stench and had to go out doors to get fresh air.

"What do you propose to do about it?" the Commissioner were asked.

"I recommend the discharge of Mrs. Wickins, the Superintendent," replied Chairman Cuning. "She is clearly incompetent to run such an institution, and if the directors will not release her Cook County will have to find another place in which to board its truant girls. The whole establishment must be reorganized from top to bottom. Mrs. Wickins, I understand, is the woman who was let out of the management of the State school on Indiana avenue, where there was considerable trouble, and she was then provided for by being given a job as Superintendent of the Evanston school. Then I want another thorough inspection by honest and interested women, who can report to the board on the physical condition of the girls. They have had some stories which would make me sick well in print."

Contract with County.

The Industrial School for Girls has a contract with Cook County by which truant girls are to be boarded for \$10 per month per head, but the county is not to pay more than \$10,000 a year for any girls now at the school.

When the inquiry which the report of the committee will call for is made special attention will be given to the charges of Mrs. Howard of Lemont, Ill., who alleges that Feb. 28 last she placed her child, Mabel Howard, in the school in the belief that it was a good place to board and educate her. Two weeks later this woman went to see the child and found all her good warm clothes had been taken away and, despite the fact that it was bitterly cold, the girl had absolutely nothing on but a ragged skirt and a big blue apron. The child then complained of being cold and hungry, but Mrs. Wickins explained matters so nicely the woman says she was misled and went away thinking the child had died to her.

Two weeks after this Mrs. Howard went to the school again and found that in such bad shape she took the girl away. No protest was made against this at the time. Mrs. Wickins says, so Mrs. Howard maintains, she would not be misled, because there were "over a hundred little brats" there. Later Mrs. Howard was notified she would be prosecuted if she did not return the child, but nothing came of it.

Mrs. Howard's Charges.

Her charges against the management of the school are so terrible in their nature the committee hesitated to give them credence until they were in large part verified by the disclosures of the inquiry made yesterday. Among other things Mrs. Howard asserts girls are beaten, starved, and deprived of clothes in cold weather; that their bodies are allowed to become infested with vermin; that Mrs. Cox drags girls about by the hair and slaps them in the face, pounding one little child of 8 years until its cheeks were covered with blisters; that evil-minded inmates are given full opportunity to corrupt those less wicked in mind; that eatables sent to the school for the girls are used by the teachers, while the girls get the crusts of food, often nothing but plain bread and water.

Chairman Cuning says he has enlisted for a fight against the principle on which most of the so-called charitable institutions which draw money from Cook County are managed. The County Board, he says, should be interested in the condition of the Industrial School for Girls. The building, the beds, and the girls are indescribably filthy. We took the managers by surprise today, just as every committee of inquiry should do if information as to the real conditions is wanted, and we saw the place and the inmates in their normal state. To start with, the building is dilapidated and utterly unfit for the uses to which it is put. It is dirty and grimy from top to bottom, and in addition to this dirt and filth have been allowed to accumulate until it is little better than a human hog-pen.

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by the board was \$910 for the keep and training of ninety-one girls in the month of August, but the Commissioners report the number now at the school at 108, and say it is the practice of the managers to make the yearly roster average over 100 so as to make sure of getting all of the \$10,000 and at the same time give the impression that a number of girls is being taken care of free of charge.

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When the inquiry which the report of the committee will call for is made special attention will be given to the charges of Mrs. Howard of Lemont, Ill., who alleges that Feb. 28 last she placed her child, Mabel Howard, in the school in the belief that it was a good place to board and educate her. Two weeks later this woman went to see the child and found all her good warm clothes had been taken away and, despite the fact that it was bitterly cold, the girl had absolutely nothing on but a ragged skirt and a big blue apron. The child then complained of being cold and hungry, but Mrs. Wickins explained matters so nicely the woman says she was misled and went away thinking the child had died to her.

Two weeks after this Mrs. Howard went to the school again and found that in such bad shape she took the girl away. No protest was made against this at the time. Mrs. Wickins says, so Mrs. Howard maintains, she would not be misled, because there were "over a hundred little brats" there. Later Mrs. Howard was notified she would be prosecuted if she did not return the child, but nothing came of it.

Mrs. Howard's Charges.

Her charges against the management of the school are so terrible in their nature the committee hesitated to give them credence until they were in large part verified by the disclosures of the inquiry made yesterday. Among other things Mrs. Howard asserts girls are beaten, starved, and deprived of clothes in cold weather; that their bodies are allowed to become infested with vermin; that Mrs. Cox drags girls about by the hair and slaps them in the face, pounding one little child of 8 years until its cheeks were covered with blisters; that evil-minded inmates are given full opportunity to corrupt those less wicked in mind; that eatables sent to the school for the girls