

GETTING OUT OF CUBA.

SPANISH EVACUATION OF THE ISLAND IS BEGUN.

Ona Melton, One of the Competitor Prisoners, Cables the 450 "Sick and Wounded" Soldiers Embarked for Spain Yesterday Were All Able-Bodied Men—Report That They Were Invalids Merely a Ruse of Captain-General Weyler.

(SPECIAL CABLE BY ONA MELTON.) Military Prison, Fortress of Cabanas, opposite Havana, Cuba, April 9.—(Copyright, 1897.)—It was reported that 450 sick and wounded soldiers were to be embarked for Spain today, but the soldiers who embarked were all able-bodied men and there were no sick and wounded among them.

The story that they were invalids was a simple ruse to cover the fact that the Spanish evacuation of



MAP SHOWING PORT OF BANIAS. (Copyrighted by the Cuban Insurgents.)

Cuba, has commenced, Weyler some days ago having received instructions to begin the gradual withdrawal of his troops in as quiet a manner as possible.

Another Destruction Order.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) Havana, April 15.—The Captain-General has ordered the demolition of all houses which are situated in the zone of the front line, for the reason that the houses would remain a night in the townhouses and remove their families to the towns.

Attack on a Gunboat.

One of the gunboats at Cardenas, while cruising thirty miles west of there, near the coast, was signaled to shore one night by a light vessel. The gunboat, which was a fifteen rowboats filled with insurgents. Fortunately for the Spanish it was a moonlight night and the character of the boats was seen before they got very close. It opened upon them with rapid-fire guns, and four of them were sunk, and a great many men drowned.

The other boats dashed forward, and an attempt was made to board the vessel. The Spanish crew, with their small arms, drove them off, and after half an hour's sharp fighting, the insurgents' boats were compelled to withdraw, having lost seven boats and a number of men.

The Spanish Captain was severely wounded, two lieutenants were killed, and fifteen men were badly injured, with three killed.

Story of Horrible Brutality.

A story of horrible brutality comes from Pinar del Rio, Havana Province. The town was raided a week ago by the Cubans, and after they had looted the stores they had a dance and a fandango in the public square, forcing a great many of the townspeople and the women there to join in with them in the dance.

The report came in yesterday that a Spanish force, raised in place Thursday and Friday, killed twenty-five of the leading men of the town, and then outrageously treated some thirty odd of the remaining Cuban and Spanish women, eighteen of the women being taken.

The men were arrested, tied up in line, and after being tortured in various ways, were hanged to pieces before the weeping, half-dressed women, who were brought out and compelled to witness the brutal murder of their husbands and relatives.

The women were all placed in a big stone trench and kept there two days at the mercy of the Spanish soldiers and their dogs.

When the troops left nearly twenty of the poor creatures were compelled to accompany them. They were set on fire and nearly every building laid in ruins.

What Sherman is Said to Have Said.

New York, April 15.—(Special.)—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: "Spain must keep her hands off Americans." Secretary Sherman is said to have told a high government official at a dinner, "I would employ every man, woman and child in the reach of this government in the defense of the means of our citizens. That is my Cuban policy, and that is all of it. I do not believe in interfering between Spain and Cuba; they must settle their own affairs, solve their own differences. I do not believe in Cuba's protector, should she become free by her own efforts. I should not favor annexation. We don't want her. We have undeveloped country of our own, enough to require to come. I go in for any policy of annexation that would annex Cuba, or even arrange a protectorate in the nature of a guardianship, should she have the right to become free, would mean vast expense and a great deal of trouble. We would have to keep up four times the navy and army we do now."

"I would shut the door on Hawaii or on Canada as quickly as on Cuba. We don't want any more territory. Let us develop what we have. These annexations of Cuba and Hawaii would cost millions of dollars. It would roll on and up this expense—day after day, and never cease. On the other hand they would not pay. Therefore it would be wise to let them alone; refuse to open to their knock."

Frustrating a Spanish Plot.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—A private meeting of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers was held in this city tonight, at which it was decided to take steps to frustrate what the Cubans claim is the real object of Maj. Juno Sandoval's visit to this city. This is said to be the first time that the members of the Cuban Junta in this city.

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TURKS DRIVEN BACK BY THE GREEKS.

Latter Now Have the Advantage in Position and Are Threatening the Other's Position.

Larissa, April 15.—There is no truth in the Turkish reports that the Greek irregulars have been driven out of Macedonia. The main body of the irregulars is still in the successful operations against the Turks. The report of the capture of Kipar, north of Balino, by the Greeks is confirmed, and the main forces of the Greek army have advanced as far as Plavitz, where there is an important bridge across a mountain torrent. From that point Chief Davellis, who is directing the operations, has taken a detachment, consisting of the Italian under Col. Cipriani, the well-known Socialist leader, to the left of Plavitz, with instructions to attack and capture Ziovo, a small town occupying an important strategic position. The Italians accomplished their task in the end, and the Greek army is in a position to withstand an attack from the Turks.

Simultaneously with ordering the movement against Ziovo, Chief Davellis sent another column of irregulars to the right, from Plavitz, under orders to invest and capture Ziovo, a small town occupying a strategic position of importance. This movement was also successfully carried out.

After the capture of Ziovo the Greek irregulars continued their advance as far as Kritidos, Pilsa, and Kourduzi. The Greeks have been instructed to hold the latter place at all costs, and to maintain the right approach to Grevena, which is held by a strong Turkish force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. At Kritidos, Pilsa, and Kourduzi heavy fighting occurred between the Greek and Turkish forces before the places mentioned were captured, but the invading irregulars of Greece proved themselves more than a match for the trained Turkish troops, and drove the latter before them from place to place.

Another column of Greek irregulars started from Macedonia from Zarkos, half way between Larissa and Trilichia. Shortly after crossing the frontier the Greeks were opposed by strong forces of the Turkish army, but they were able to hold their ground, and after a sharp fight, they were able to capture the Turkish positions, and to drive the Turkish forces back to their original positions.

One of the gunboats at Cardenas, while cruising thirty miles west of there, near the coast, was signaled to shore one night by a light vessel. The gunboat, which was a fifteen rowboats filled with insurgents. Fortunately for the Spanish it was a moonlight night and the character of the boats was seen before they got very close. It opened upon them with rapid-fire guns, and four of them were sunk, and a great many men drowned.

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