

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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BELIEVES CUBA CANNOT BE CONQUERED.

Mr. Calhoun Will Probably So State in the Report Which He Will Make to President McKinley.

HE WILL TELL ALSO OF THE AWFUL BRUTALITY.

And That the Stories of Pacification Sent Out by Weyler Are Entirely Without Foundation.

EVIDENCES THAT SPAIN IS PRACTICALLY BANKRUPT.

Commissioner Does Not Favor Either the Recognition of Belligerency or the Idea of Annexation.

CONVINCED THAT THE ISLAND WILL SOON BE TURNED TO DESERT.

(Special Dispatch by Charles M. Pepper.)
New York, June 7.—Special Commissioner W. J. Calhoun touched American soil this morning after a month's absence. It was grateful to be back again and breathe a free atmosphere.

On Thursday evening, just before the *Saratoga* sailed from Havana, Consul General and the members of the American colony came on board to wish us good voyage. We were regretful at the parting, which left them behind. One of the members as the sun was sinking below the western horizon and the sea was calm, said in a low voice: "You will have the finest view of Morro from this ship. It is ever given a man to see the light of it from the deck of an American vessel bound home. God bless that flag, anyhow. You folks at home don't half appreciate it."

Some of us appreciate it better since we have been where the banner of Spain floats where a stolen glimpse of the standard of free Cuba would have meant a cell in the *Alcazar* or *Cabanas* for the liberty-loving Cuban who unfurled it. But *Cabanas* and *Alcazar* are only memories now. Mr. Calhoun and his companions first saw the grim and dark walls in the blaze of the rising sun. Then they wondered what tales of anguish and death were told in the prison walls. The last view was from the deck of an American vessel as it sailed out to sea. The stars and the flashing lights from the city showed Morro and its dim outline. The echoes from within the walls had reached their ears, but voices of hope and despair were music compared to the groans which had assailed them as they sailed under the open sky. Misery in prison walls may be shrouded. The voice of the free air and in the most of nature's richness cannot be hushed. And his stay in Cuba Mr. Calhoun both saw and heard. His ears were sympathetic to the eyes could not look unmoved on a paradise turned into a desert. Conflicting theories of interested parties are not the basis of his conclusions.

Some of such statements that he said after reaching New York this morning: "It is something about the atmosphere down there that if the truth were set forth and unadorned the people would not recognize it."

That Mr. Calhoun saw was nature stripped naked by human agency and her sustenance to her own creatures.

WILL NOT ALTER CALHOUN'S OPINIONS.

Special Commissioner Calhoun left Havana last Thursday night with rumors that Canovas ministry had fallen filling the air. They were only rumors, because Weyler's censorship kept secret the actual cable dispatches from Madrid.

Nevertheless, they gave renewed hopes to the autonomists or home rulers that Mr. Calhoun would report to President McKinley in favor of a moderate course by the United States. If the ministry were changed they hoped the only intervention by the United States would be toward guaranteeing reforms, which might help to end the insurrection.

He does not think any Cabinet change in Spain would alter Mr. Calhoun's opinion of the situation in Cuba. He found it too distressful and too complicated to be remedied by a shifting of ministries. The replacement of Canovas by Sagasta, or even Marti Campos, might prove a palliative, but it would not cure the disease which the President's special commissioner found in Cuba. Nor would it be likely to free the United States from the necessity of action. The news which greeted Mr. Calhoun on his arrival in New York today that Canovas was still in power and that Weyler's course was proved avoided the necessity of any consideration of affairs in Spain in making his report.

Ex-Consul General Ramon Williams had been a fellow-passenger from Havana. He stopped there only a day, but it was long enough for him to absorb the atmosphere. He too, heard the rumors of Cabinet changes in Spain, and he was hopeful that Canovas would come into power and that a large measure of home rule would be granted the island. Mr. Williams gave Mr. Calhoun the benefit of his economic studies in the island and also of his opinion that the recognition of belligerency or of independence by the United States or direct intervention by this country was not the policy which should be followed by the McKinley administration.

WILL IGNORE QUESTION OF PURCHASE.

Mr. Williams wants the economic laws to work themselves out, but on hearing that expected Cabinet changes had not taken place in Spain he confessed some disappointment over the outlook. I may state broadly that Mr. Calhoun will report to President McKinley what he saw regardless of representations which may be made by Mr. Lome concerning Spain's intentions. He went to Cuba a month ago feeling that solution of the problem might be the purchase of the independence of the island. Spain having been repudiated by both parties in Spain it, too, will be ignored to a great or less extent in his report.

Mr. Calhoun had formed an impression before leaving the States that negroes and, only, bandits were the chief agents in the insurrection. He had not been there three weeks before he was convinced the whole strength of the Cuban people is back of the rebellion. He became satisfied that it was in reality the struggle of Cuba for the independence and that they would fight desperately for independence. Everything he subsequently saw and heard strengthened this belief.

Mr. Calhoun had heard the reports of pacification by General Weyler and had credited them in some degree. His stay in Cuba destroyed this notion. He could not find pacification which was reported. Instead, he found signs of war everywhere—even the gates of Havana. The Spanish troops held certain parts of the island as an army camp, while the insurgents were making constant and often successful raids. Calhoun was so impressed with these evidences of actual warfare that he gave out the statement, saying he could see no end of the war and that the devastation was great. This opinion will be reiterated to President McKinley in the strongest possible manner.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES OF THE SOLDIERS.

Calhoun could not discover that any approach to civilized methods of warfare was made on either side. He was overwhelmed with evidence to show the atrocities committed by the soldiers under Weyler, particularly the guerrillas who form a part of the regular army. Such cases as he was able to investigate personally, generally proved to be correctly stated. He also learned it was true that the Red Cross society was permitted to exercise its offices of mercy between the two contending parties. Refusal was on the part of the Spanish Government.

Mr. Calhoun's personal inquiries and investigation satisfied him that the starvation suffering, caused by Weyler's reconcentration order, were not exaggerated. He saw the scenes of human misery at Matanzas, which determined him to look no further than that phase of the war, because he had seen enough. He could judge from the reconcentration camp at Matanzas the credulity to be given the reports which were brought from all over the island. Possibly if the rainy season had not set in he might have had his investigation to other points, but it would have been only with the idea of bringing cumulative evidence. His opinion on this matter will be declared to President McKinley, with vigor and directness.

WEYLER SEEKS TO DEPOPULATE CUBA.

It will possibly have a determining effect in deciding whether the warfare in Cuba reached the state of savagery that justifies the United States in intervening on the side of civilization and humanity. That the effect of Weyler's concentration order to depopulate Cuba is thoroughly convinced, though he may not assume the responsibility of saying that such is its purpose. That its effect is greatest in starving the children he will be able to state without reservation.

He does not think Mr. Calhoun was strongly impressed with the claim of the insurgents that the government as belligerent is usually defined by the lawyers, and that it is himself a lawyer. The existence of a Cuban government is unknown to him, perhaps, for one reason, because he did not go out to the eastern provinces to seek for it. However, he thinks the insurgents have the right to make war in their own way, while he could discover no progress towards driving the Spaniards out of the island, so the insurgents credit for their ability to keep up the present kind of warfare. In other words, there can be no permanent pacification by Spain.

That Mr. Calhoun did not attach so much importance to belligerency as to other phases of the question, what he saw did not cause him any fears for the United States. The policy of belligerency should be adopted by the administration and by Congress. He told the hot-headed Spaniards who sought to warn him in a friendly way that would result if the United States recognized belligerency to "keep cool." He pointed out to them that such recognition would not give Spain a grievance against the United States, and that the consequences need not be so serious as the Spaniards feared.

STUDY OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

During his stay in Cuba Mr. Calhoun gave a great deal of attention to the financial conditions. He understood perfectly that the hope of the insurgents was to win independence by bankrupting Spain. While he did not see actual bankruptcy, he found the credit of the peninsula was growing weaker, that faith in its ability to pull itself safely was lessening even among Spanish partisans in Havana, and that in the future progress of the insurrection Spain's ability to get money must also be considered. Mr. Calhoun also heard much about the corruption which was rampant in Havana and Weyler in the payment of the troops, and of the arrears.

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BOARD OF TRADE MEN UP IN ARMS AGAINST GOV. TANNER.

They Resent His Declaration That the Chicago Temple of Commerce Is the Biggest Gambling House in the World, Not Excepting the Famous Monte Carlo.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS DOUBT THAT SUCH A STATEMENT EVER WAS MADE.

But His Excellency in Springfield Comes Back with an Emphatic Indorsement of "The Tribune's" Interview as Absolutely Accurate in Every Particular.

HE IS READY TO PRODUCE PROOF OF HIS WORDS IF ANYBODY WANTS HIM TO GO THAT FAR.

Robert Lindblom Says the Illinois Executive Is an Old-Time Speculator on "Change Himself," and Furthermore Asserts He Is an Inveterate Poker Player.

WILLIAM T. BAKER IS AMUSED BY JOHN RILEY'S AFFIRMATION, BUT HE CONSIDERS IT UNDIGNIFIED.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—(Special.)—Governor Tanner said tonight, relative to the interview in "The Tribune" of today concerning the Chicago Board of Trade: "That interview as it appears in 'The Tribune' is correct and accurate in every particular. I said the Chicago Board of Trade was the biggest gambling place on earth, Monte Carlo, not excepted. I repeat it. If Mr. Baker or any of his friends so desire I can give proof, facts, and figures to substantiate what I said and now emphasize in that respect."

Board of Trade men do not accept with any relish the strictures of Governor Tanner, who stated in his criticism of President Baker that the Board of Trade was the biggest gambling institution on earth, Monte Carlo not excepted. Old-time speculators on the board at first were loath to believe Governor Tanner had made any such remark, but when they were convinced, the discussions that ensued were not altogether of a com-

Lindblom. "I never have believed in people who live in glass houses throwing stones and I think the Governor is in a bad business when he begins it. Governor Tanner for years has been credited with being a speculator on the board. It is true he never has placed any trades with my firm, but I think, if necessary, I could name the commission house whom he is dealing with at present."

error's acquaintance with Board of Trade deals, said: "It is a folly for Governor Tanner to have spoken in the way he did. He for years has been known to be an inveterate 'player' on the board. He at first was a patron of R. W. Dunham & Co. When Mr. Dunham died and was succeeded by Buxbaum & Co. the Governor still continued his deals with the successors. After the retirement of Buxbaum

and only about half the usual vote polled here. Following is the city vote; Baker (Rep.), 321; Boggs (Dem.), 301. Baker's majority in the county will reach 1,000.

Mount Vernon—Baker (Rep.) beats Boggs (Dem.) in this township 7 votes. Boggs' majority in the county is estimated at 300. Very light vote cast. McLeansboro—Hamilton County as far as heard from gives Boggs (Dem.), 447; Baker (Rep.), 418. Duquoin—Baker (Rep.) received 524 votes, Boggs (Dem.) 504 in this city.

Carlyle—Indications are that Boggs (Dem.) will have 300 majority over Baker (Rep.) in Clinton County. Belleville—The vote for Supreme Judges in St. Clair County is Baker (Rep.), 3,499; Boggs (Dem.), 4,303.

Chester—Randolph County will give the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge 400 majority. Mount City—Baker, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge from the First Supreme Judicial District, has carried Painesville County over Boggs, Democrat, by a majority of 701 votes.

Fairfield—Wayne County gives Boggs (Dem.) over Baker. The Democratic candidates for Circuit Judge will have about 400 majority. Benton—Incomplete returns from Franklin County today show 250 Democratic majority.

Carmel—Vote on Supreme Judge in White County, First District, gives Boggs (Dem.) a majority of 550 over Baker (Rep.). Mount Carmel—Boggs (Dem.) carries Warren County by 300 over Baker (Rep.) for Supreme Judge. The First Supreme District.

Anna—East and West Anna, Jonesboro, East and West Coudens, Dongola, Altoona, and Mill Creek Precincts, Union County, give Boggs (Dem.) for Judge of the Supreme Court, First District. 1,387 votes; Baker (Rep.) 864. Boggs will carry the County by 523.

Vienna—Incomplete returns from Johnson County indicate Baker (Rep.) has carried the County over Boggs (Dem.) by 300 majority. Shawneetown—The Democrats carry this County by 271 majority. Bryan carried this County by 508.

Harrisburg—Seven of twelve precincts, Saline County, give Baker (Rep.) for Supreme Judge, First District, 362 majority. Pinckneyville—Boggs (Dem.) carries Perry County by 300.

Carlyle—Boggs (Dem.) estimated majority in this [Clinton] County is 400. He carried the County by 700. Marion—Baker has carried Williamson County by 600. McKinley's majority was 454.

Second District. Hillsboro, Ill., June 7.—(Special.)—Returns indicate that Jesse J. Phillips, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in the Second Judicial District, has carried the District by 10,000 majority.

Greenville—This precinct gave the following vote for Judge of Supreme Court, Second District: Truitt (Rep.), 332; Phillips (Dem.), 200. Salem—The majority of Phillips (Dem.) in Marion County will be more than 900. Shelbyville—Judge Jesse H. Phillips carries this County for Judge of the Supreme Court by a majority of 700.

Newton—A light vote cast in Jasper County for Supreme Judge. Unofficial from all but three precincts gives Phillips (Dem.) 968. Edwardsville—Unofficial figures in Madison County indicate Phillips will have a majority over Truitt (Rep.) of at least 1,000 for Supreme Judge in the Second Supreme District.

Robinson—Crawford County polled about one-half its vote. The majority for Phillips over Truitt for Supreme Judge is about 500. Jerseyville—For Supreme Judges Second Judicial District.

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OLD JUDGES CARRY CHICAGO AND COOK.

Result of Judicial Elections Throughout the State.

REPUBLICANS WIN DAY.

Carry Twelve Circuits Out of the Seventeen.

MAGRUDER IS SUCCESSFUL.

Cartwright and Wilkin Also Elected to Supreme Bench.

VOTE IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

In the judicial elections throughout Illinois outside of Cook County the Republicans had decidedly the best of it. In some of the districts there were non-partisan tickets, and in some both parties united on one candidate and divided on others.

The Republicans elected to the Supreme bench besides Magruder were Wilkin and Cartwright. The Democrats elected are Boggs of the First and Phillips of the Second Districts.

Following are the returns in the elections of Supreme Court Judges:

First District. Murphyboro—Baker (Rep.) carried the County by 150 to 250 majority.

Carlyle—Only about half the usual vote polled here. Following is the city vote; Baker (Rep.), 321; Boggs (Dem.), 301. Baker's majority in the county will reach 1,000.

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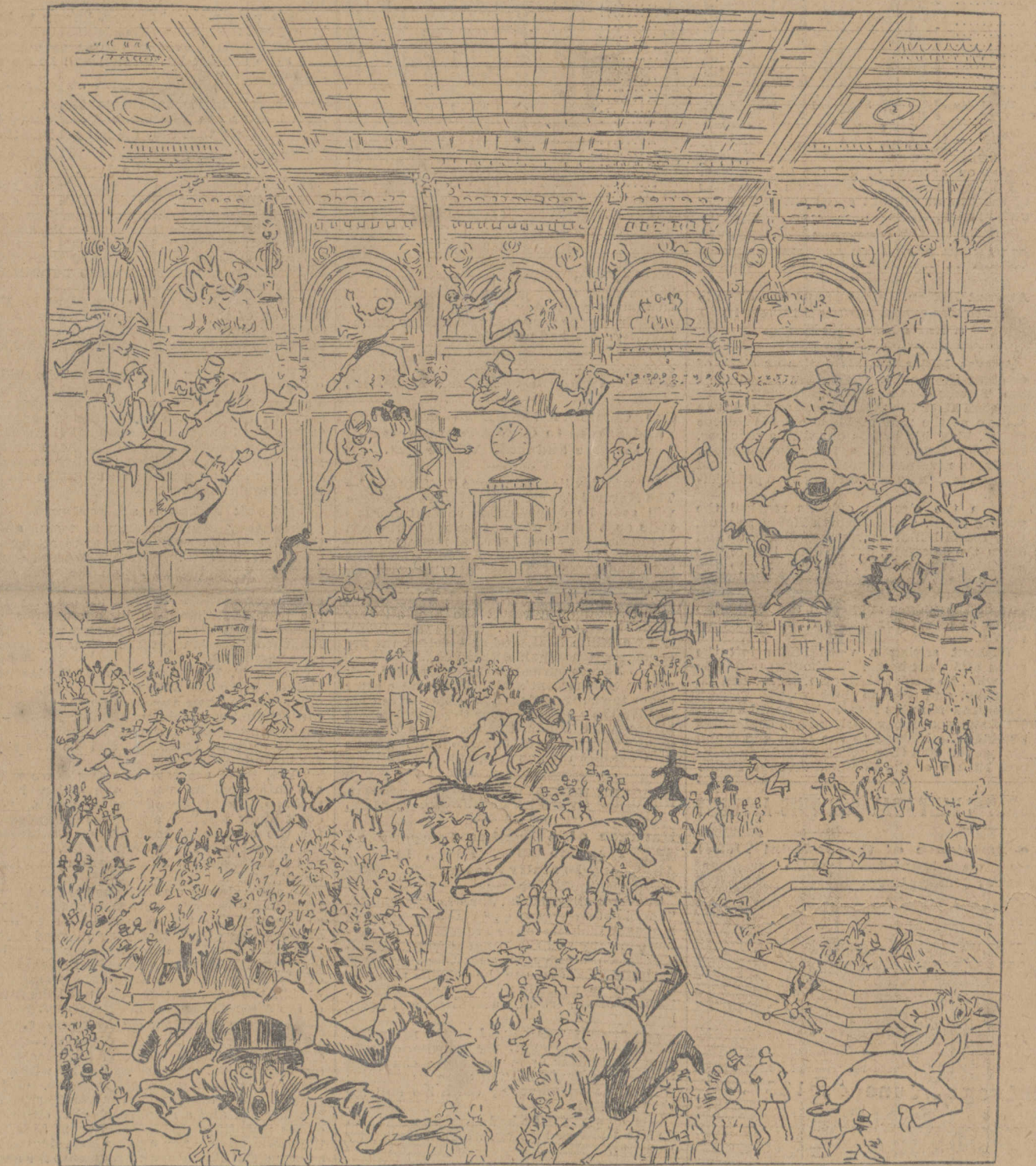
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THE BOARD OF TRADE—GOV. TANNER'S "MONTE CARLO"—AS SEEN BY FURNISS.

plinary character. Governor Tanner's statement, caused all the more surprise as the Board of Trade people asserted that for years he himself has been a familiar figure about the building, and has many friends and a wide acquaintance in commission circles.

William T. Baker said he was amused at the strictures of the Executive. "When a Governor of a great State like Illinois lowers himself to the use of such language as that," said Mr. Baker, "I feel that I would be placing myself on the same plane to reply. Governor Tanner condemns himself on the face of it by such talk. I think that is all that need be said."

"I am surprised that the Governor should have made any such remark," said Robert

and Co. he gave his trades to Baldwin, Farnum & Co., and he never lets a chance go to gather in a good thing. He for years lived at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when he came to the city from Louisville, Ill., and he used to spend the most of his time in the city. Dunham's offices were in the Grand Pacific Building and the Governor was almost as familiar a figure there as the proprietor himself. It is enough to make an angel weep to hear Tanner talking about 'gamblers.'"

"It is hard for me to believe Governor Tanner made the remarks credited to him," said S. W. Lamson of the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co. "He certainly knows that such talk is ridiculous. I do not propose to enter

Another broker, in discussing the Gov-

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BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; variable winds. Sun rises at 4:25 a. m.; sets at 7:32 p. m. Moon sets at 0:00 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AMSTERDAM.	Spee.	Edam.
ANTWERP.	Spee.	Edam.
BRISTOL.	Spee.	Edam.
CHINA.	Spee.	Edam.
COAST GUARD.	Spee.	Edam.
NEW YORK.	Spee.	Edam.
SOUTHAMPTON.	Spee.	Edam.

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INTERIOR OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—MONTE CARLO.