The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

GOD AND LIBERTY.

NO. 110. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

SPANISH CRUELTIES.

Said to Surpass the Worst of the Armenian Outrages

AND BE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE

Senor de Lome Insists that the Reports are Very Much Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The message from Havana giving the details of the killing of five prisoners by the garrote raised a cry of horror in Washington. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, admitted that the men had been killed but declared that the form of punishment was the one prescribed by Spanish law. He said the men were negroes and had been guilty of a most atrocious crime by hanging a merchant at Guira Melena, and in killing a small boy in the same place. He said the details of the execution had been exaggerated.

The reports to the Cubanite Washington representatives of the horrible execution of the five men at Havana is but a sample of the atrocious cruelties of Captain General Weyler in Cuba. They declare that they have been told on indicating that such atrocities are practiced nearly every day in Cuba, and that they are so horrible as to be beyond comprehension.

Senor Quesada, who represents the Cuban party in Washington, said such incidents as the one reported today only gave the vague idea of the terror that is now in progress on the island. He continued:

"A committee are being committed every week in Cuba that surpass in cruelty the worst Armenian outrages, that which each a stroke of popular indignation was caused in Christendom. The atrocities reported in the execution will be dealt by the Spanish authorities and the district will be relieved by the American people because they cannot conceive how such crimes can be committed by a civilized nation. The Spanish authorities are conducting in Cuba today exactly the same sort of warfare that the Apache Indians in Arizona waged twenty years ago on the Indian. They are building their victims in exactly the same way and are using the more barbarous methods of warfare."

Senor Quesada said he had no doubt that the five men put to death had been guilty of crimes against the Spanish law and that perhaps their crime merited the death penalty, but in no instance did the Spanish judges in Cuba allow the victim to have the benefit of a reasonable fairness punishment. The fact that they were put to death in such a brutal way, but they may have deserved it, is that they were tortures in the most barbarous manner ever inflicted on the disposition of civilization.

He continued: "We do not ask the American people or look to the events of the present war to form their opinions on the Spanish cruelty. It is a matter of history and the history that records just such cruelties was not written by Cubans or by Spaniards, but by Englishmen and Frenchmen. We can well understand how any reports the Cubans may spread in the United States as the time stands that the cruelties will be looked upon as prejudiced and false. For that reason we have not attempted to keep the American people advised of the atrocities. The Spanish are to contend on the island of Cuba and they exercise a censorship over the telegraph and mail that prevents a true statement of the affairs being known, but the truth will come out generally and the people of this country will put a stop to the war in a time.

"When Spain sent Weyler to Cuba it was hoped his presence in Cuba would terrorize the Cubans and that he would put a speedy end to the war the minute he put the foot on the island. He came his reputation in Havana, where he was famed as an anarchist. He created of Cuba, however, was a great mistake, because his methods of warfare will become known in time to civilized people and will be likewise hits."

National Cultura Photographer.

CHICAGO, April 1.—James W. Mc-Donough of Chicago, who, according to the records in the United States patent office, was the first American to make a practical telephonic receiver and transmitter, has recently perfected a process by which natural colors are photographed. The exhibition of the inventor is a collection of photographs of landscapes, men, women and children, taken with an ordinary camera, developed and finished by the ordinary process but differing from ordinary photographs in that the colors, as well as the lines, lights and shades, are preserved.

THE BERMUDA SEIZURE.

The Steamer Said to Have Been Intercepted off the Bermudas.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Herald says certain information received on the seizure of the Bermuda by the Spanish authorities:

The cable message from La Libertad, this morning, received by the Herald, stating that some on the steamer Bermuda, of Bermuda registry, has been seized at Puerto Cortes, on the north coast of Honduras, would appear to indicate that the Bermuda had been intercepted while attempting to make a landing in Cuba, and has been confiscated to Key West, which is not a port of her entry, or by the capture of Spanish officers. There is reason to believe that the expedition reported by Havana special dispatches to have landed at Marel, or on the north coast of Pinar del Rio, was on the Bermuda, but another expedition, consisting of two steamers and accompanied by small, fast sailing vessels, are known to slip across under cover of darkness from the Florida coast to the island of Cuba, at intervals. The success of landing of at least five of these small expeditions has been announced during the last month. These dispatches have all landed at different points on the north coast of the island and practically close to Havana.

The sailing of the Bermuda from New York, with Cubans known to be on board, was a matter of notoriety among the Spanish officials. All eyes were on the vessel and her crew, and it is not improbable that the circumstances that the small expedition which was set in the market at Marel on the north coast was advised of her and reported on the Bermuda.

When Captain O'Brien piloted the Garcia and his party off the Jersey coast and crossed out to sea, it was not with the intention of endangering his and property by stealing down the Atlantic coast toward Cuba, thus running the risk of interception and capture by Spanish cruisers, which were known to be on the water for him.

The experience of the Cuban runner last his course almost southward, and then he made a long detour of nine miles dangerous of interception. He left the Bahamas well to the west, sighting land first on their extreme eastern point.

Watlings Island first would have been made in about four days, as the Bermuda sailing easily at eleven knots an hour. Instead of going to Cape May, in the eastern end of Cuba, the course is almost due south and on the coast of the province of Santiago in Cuba there is good reason to believe the Bermuda attempted to land.

As the Bermuda approached the Cuban coast great caution was, of course, necessary. To pick a safe landing place and to avoid the patrol of Spanish cruisers demanded that one of the officers of the ship should go ashore first, as in the case of the steamer Horne, which is said to have landed Agnores and Cubito near Guantanamo and the steamer Three Friends, which recently landed Enrique Collazo near Caimanas, the Bermuda may have been brought in the sail and boat, and the Cuban has crossed the sea from the Cuban coast toward the sea coast.

Trying the Spanish flag was as much security as a Bermudan whether later cases, she would surely succeed in getting any port on the shore of Cuban. The Spanish officers would be called of her crew would or was chosen (either by Spanish manofwar. The Cubans would have to have been lashing from the Bermudan crew to arrive. Was cutter to land from Puerto Cortes. Tear were greatly surprised to hear that but a crew had been seized by the Spanish authorities.

READY FOR DEFENSE.

A Fort Sufficient to Keep Off a Venezuelan Attack.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, March 31.—A lot from work ever since the Venezuelan necessity despite to-day, the last fort on the Cuyuni River, which is intended to protect this city, is quite ready for service and the rapid fire guns are in position behind a mound of earth. It is thought they are sufficient to keep off any naval force the Venezuelans would be able to spare, but the city will be reasonably safe against such a contingency. The fact that they were put in shape in such a hurry, however, they were enabled to a reasonably fairness punishment. The fact that they were put in shape in such a hurry, however, but they may have deserved it, that they were tortures in the most barbarous manner ever inflicted under the disposition of civilization.

He continued: "We do not ask the American people or look to the events of the present war to form their opinions on the Spanish cruelty. It is a matter of history and the history that records just such cruelties was not written by Cubans or by Spaniards, but by Englishmen and Frenchmen. We can well understand how any reports the Cubans may spread in the United States as the time stands that the cruelties will be looked upon as prejudiced and false. For that reason we have not attempted to keep the American people advised of the atrocities. The Spanish are to contend on the island of Cuba and they exercise a censorship over the telegraph and mail that prevents a true statement of the affairs being known, but the truth will come out generally and the people of this country will put a stop to the war in a time.

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The sailing of the Bermuda from

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Senate Committee Decides Not to Report the Bill.

THE MEMBERS MUCH DIVIDED

Four Members Opposed to Granting a Subsidy, Others Disagree on the Amount.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate committee on foreign relations decided not to report any report on the cable to Hawaii. There was considerable being among the members. The bill had been drafted and accepted by a majority of the committee which is believed to contain the best features of two propositions under consideration, one coming from New York of the Pacific Cable company and the other from New Jersey or the Hawaiian company. The latter was composed chiefly of Chicago capitalists, of which the Pacific cable is a subsidiary. The bill had been amended in both committees and such agreed to accept the Pacific cable in order to secure to the use to which the contract would go.

The four Democratic members of the committee, Mills, Turpie, Daniel and Gorman, were opposed to granting any subsidy for the cable, leaving to Republican senators and Democrat Morgan to decide the matter by their majority or minority, but differed as between the two companies.

The bill as it stood by the block in the committee was in favor of the New York company, the last mentioned Morgan opposes any bill having a time or company, but differs