

to steal the holy sepulchre to bury their kindred in. They built the church and had everything ready, but they could not make the rifle. So they have put one of their own tombs in this place which is indeed beautiful. Florence is the birth and burial place of Americus Vespucci, the discoverer of America. I took off my hat at his tomb, which is in a small church near the hotel. Of course, I visited the birth places of these illustrious men. Browning, our poet, is buried here in the cemetery. I saw the house he died in. You can also see the great statue of David by Michael Angelo in the Belle art gallery. On the portico of the Uffizi gallery is the great work in marble. The rape of the Sabin's, the Arno river people of by-gone days raved over is nothing, but a filthy muddy stream more like a sewer ditch than anything else. People may say I am prejudiced; well, maybe I am. But I write by own convictions. I am not sorry to be leaving Florence and her Medici. I have walked the soles off from my shoes through picture galleries and sculpture shops, treading the same ground, the dark and bloody Florentines did in gone by days. Pisa looms up before me. I have been on the famous leaning tower. It is a fascinating but awful sight to look down from the top gallery. It overhangs the base fifteen feet. You imagine you are going to kingdom come every minute. It has stood in the same position for six centuries so I guess it will stand while I descend. It is 190 feet high, consisting of eight stories with outside galleries projecting about seven feet, built entirely of marble. I remember the picture of it shown in my old school geographies. Little did I think then that I would ever see it. The Baptistery near by is a large dome-shaped building beautifully carved inside. You can get the prettiest echo in here by yelling, it sounds just like music and resounds thousands of times. It is the finest echo in the world. The cathedral here is a fine old building with some fine works of art. Also the old bronze lamp in the center which first suggested to Galileo, the pendulum. They have here last but not least some of the thorns from the Savior's crown. I forgot to say they had half of it in Florence in the cathedral there. They wanted to show it to me here in Pisa. But I said I wanted to live to get to Rome tonight.

RAYMOND McCUNE.

HAVANA IN SUSPENSE.

New York, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

Havana is in a state, not of tumult, but of unrest. The mass of the population is not turbulent. It is as anxious as the business men for a quiet transition from Spanish rule to American possession. Outside the vicious and criminal classes, whose numbers have unfortunately been increasing, the city dreads disorder. All classes may be relied upon to exercise self-restraint and to aid the authorities. But they do not know what the army may do, and not knowing, they are feverish and expectant. It is a question with some observers whether the trouble will yet come in Cuba, or whether the ambitious soldier politicians will mould the troops to their purposes and hold them in check until the return to Spain. The proposition is not a complicated one. If they get a fair amount of the back pay that is due them, the troops will remain quiet.

That many of the battalions are ready to mutiny is apparent. These will be the first ones placed aboard the transports and hastened back. The evacuation is likely to be hastened by this circumstance. The authorities have been slow and have found pretexts for delay, but when they themselves are threatened if the inaction

continues they will find it feasible to embark the troops with some rapidity. Captain General Blanco is himself anxious to return, but he cannot embark till the preparations for sending back the troops in Havana province have reached a more forward step. He is said to be urging his subordinates to greater activity. At times there has been a probability of a demonstration against the captain general.

That probability is a diminishing one. The hostility of the troops is now directed against Gen. Juan Arolas, military governor of Havana province. How deep the feeling is against him since he cut down an "Orden Publico" with his sword cannot be judged by a person who is not of the army. The Spanish soldiers are sullen and undemonstrative. Their obedience is that of dumb animals. Yet that they will forget the death of their comrades is not believed, though there may be no open revolt. The officers are excessively nervous. They appear to think that the death of the "Orden Publico" will be avenged on Gen. Arolas.

That grim old soldier is himself the least concerned of all. He would cut down with his own hand every member of the Orden Publico if it were necessary to maintain discipline. The Orden Publicos are the flower of the Spanish troops. Rather, it should be said, they were the flower, for as a body they have been dissolved. Instead of being Havana's police force they are now simply regulars in the ranks under the displeasure of the authorities, who do not dare disarm them, and with the sympathy of their comrades. Some of these men may have the personal sympathy of Gen. Arolas, who, in his republicanism, has been charged with Carlist leanings. Many of them were Carlist soldiers who, in concluding a truce with the government, stipulated that they should not be required to serve in Spain, and were therefore sent to Cuba.

Gen. Arolas himself is one of the best soldiers that Spain has ever sent to her colonies. If she had more like him, perhaps she would not be yielding her last possessions. It is said of Arolas that he refused to take the oath to support the monarchy, which was required of all the generals, and that he declared the word of a soldier was enough to attest his loyalty. Whether this incident is true or not, his independence made his presence uncomfortable in Spain and he was sent as governor of one of the Philippine islands. Testimony to his efficiency in making Spanish authority respected by the natives has been given by those who were in the Philippines at that time. It is also said that his integrity was something the other Spanish officials could not understand.

When Gen. Arolas was transferred to Cuba he was in favor of keeping up a persistent warfare on the insurgents. He may not take high rank as a tactician or a strategist, but he saw that the only way the insurrection could be subdued was by treading on its heels. At the time the plan of campaign was an occasional demonstration by the troops against the insurgents, and then a long rest. Arolas was fretted into acquiescence. He built the trocha across the western part of the island, which was known as Weyler Trocha, and which was measurably successful in keeping the insurgents under Macco from crossing at will. Arolas independent character brought him into conflict with General Weyler. He was sent to Santiago province and remained there till several weeks after Blanco superseded Weyler. Then he was recalled and made military governor of Havana province.

General Arolas arrived in Havana on the afternoon of the day in January on which the army officers precipitated

the riots against antonomy. The officers feared him far more than Blanco. He took immediate command of the military forces. During the days that followed he himself led many charges against the rioters, sometimes on horse back and sometimes on foot. He never failed to clear the streets.

If the peaceful blockade of Havana by the United States had been changed into an assault by land, many persons believe that the honor of a heroic defense would have fallen more to the military governor, Arolas, than to Captain Gen. Blanco. General Arolas was sincere in not wanting war with the United States. Since its conclusion he has hated the American nation with the robust hatred of a soldier who feels the humiliation of his defeated and humbled country. This feeling has not affected his official relations, nor has it lessened the esteem in which Americans in Havana hold him. They find no fault with the Spanish general who feels defeat too deeply to affect indifference.

It is known that a breach exists between Blanco and Arolas and this does not improve the outlook for getting the troops away peacefully. Apparently Arolas is not convinced that, in existing conditions, one company of Spanish troops would not fire on another company and that it is not wise to force the test. He would train the guns himself if every man in the ranks mutinied.

FILIPINOS ARE SORE.

Hong Kong, Nov. 16.—Following is the full text of the document drawn up by the so-called Filipino Junta here, whose members claim to represent Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and the government which he claims to have established.

It is impossible to ascertain how far this junta represents Aguinaldo and his followers and what they call an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," is more in the nature of an arraignment of the American officials at Manila and a criticism, from a Philippine point of view, of their doings. It is needless to add that many of the statements made are not in accordance with the facts in the case. The Filipinos write:

"We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people, as always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed.

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and the Filipinos—waiting patiently for the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the President, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, officials, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval authorities and soldiers."

"We do not wish to do Admiral Dewey or General Otis wrong, but we presume that reports, under press censorship, will be, as they have been, sent broadcast, alleging that all the mistakes are ours and that the Americans are treating us most kindly. But we must tell you the truth, for the best interests of both parties, depending upon the American President and people to see that justice is done to our leaders, Aguinaldo, especially, having full confidence in ultimately receiving justice from America.

"What have we done that we should experience unfriendly treatment? Are the Americans our friends? The tension becomes great daily, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier.