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*Victim(s):
Henry Phillips*

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"THE MAN WHO WAS."

The Released Competitor Prisoners at New York

pitiable Condition of the Men—The Story of One of Them Who Owed His Life to Possession of Secrets or Spanish Generals—Feared Disclosure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—"The Man Who Was" came down the gang plank of the steamer Saratoga yesterday afternoon, nervous, dazed and shrinking with the remnant of terror that still tainted his manhood, even though five days removed from the source that bred it.

There were fire of him, but five duplicates of the same terror-haunted wretches. They were the "Competitor prisoners"—from Havana.

No more description in words can paint the ghastly picture presented by these one-time men, now shattered wrecks and mere shells of humanity. The strongest impression given by them is the idea of an overwhelming terror still present and almost incurable. It will be months before any of these men will be able to sleep quietly and without the fear of some frightful fate.

This is the story which young Quesada told last night concerning his release.

"While a member of the army corps in the Pinar del Rio district I became possessed of information to the knowledge of which I think I owe the saving of my life.

"Last March I wandered about half a mile away from our hospital tent in search of some herbs, of which I desired to make medicine, when a detachment of Spanish infantry captured me. The noise made by my struggle to free myself aroused my II companions, and they rushed to my assistance. During the fight that followed my friends were beaten and one of them was killed."

"After the conflict over I was bound and thrown on the ground, beaten numerically. I was told I would confess where my comrades had their dynamite stored, then they would stop beating me. This I declined to do, and seeing that they could not force a confession from me, they sent me to Artesiana prison, where I was tried and sentenced to be shot."

"It was at this juncture that my knowledge stood me in good stead. Two prominent Spanish generals, one a brigadier general, whose name I do not care to mention, and Gen. Arolas, principally concerned themselves in my release. They feared me because they knew I had disclosures to make which would ruin them. They knew that I could tell what I knew. These men are either base cowards or their desire to hold their positions overcame their scruples. They were in constant communication with the insurgents, having written letters to them which I saw while in the Pinar del Rio district, in which they stated that they wanted to make arrangements by which Spanish soldiers would not be attacked in the districts controlled by them. In return, the insurgents were to have free access to the trocha and be permitted to pass it at will. This proposition was accepted, and in this way we were able to keep in constant communication with Gomez, Maceo and Garcia. We had about 5,000 men under command of Gen. Nuñez, while the Spaniards had between 40,000 to 50,000, yet we were well able to cope with them."

The men of the Quesada were surprised to learn that he had secured his release by giving away a secret which betrayed the allies of the insurgents in the Spanish army. It was this information and not Gen. Blanco's friendship for the late Prof. Quesada that secured his pardon.

A FALSE CLAIM.

Americans Have Not Forgotten the Virgins and Other Spanish Outrages.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—La Lucha in an editorial, says that in spite of all the proofs of friendship Spain has given the United States, in its moral and physical support, she has not received in exchange from the government of the republic anything signifying the purpose of that government to put a stop to the departure of filibustering expeditions.

Continuing, La Lucha says that the more Spain yields the greater enthusiasm will be manifested by the American people in favor of the "separatists," explaining, however, that this is not out of love for the Cubans, but in the interests of American agitators.

EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA.

Count Goliczowski's Appeal and Its Significance.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Evening Post's London correspondent cables to his paper that Count Goliczowski's appeal to Europe, "is interpreted into a battle cry of a commercial war of pan-Europe vs. pan-American. England clearly was not included in Europe in Count Goliczowski's mind, nor can he have had the Dingley tariff chiefly in mind, for it hardly affects Austria."

The Vienna correspondent of the London Standard, according to this cablegram, asserts that Count Goliczowski referred to the competition with imported corn and beef, with which, after the completion of the Siberian railroad, Russia means to supply Europe.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Some Interesting Data as to Its Educational—Superintendent Hallmann's Report—Schools—Indian Schools and the Influence of Their Actual Life on the Tribes—Manual Training—What Shall Constitute an Indian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Some interesting data as to the educational aspect of the Indian problem is given in the annual report of Dr. W. L. Hallmann, superintendent of Indian schools, which has just been made public. The subject of "returned students" going back to their tribes after school life is taken up, and Sept. Hallmann says he is still collecting data bearing on this phase of the problem, but the information already obtained justifies the statement that the severe criticisms made of both the Indians and schools on this score, if at all justifiable, are so only in a limited degree. Wherever on reservation there has been marked progress in civilization it is traceable largely to the returning students' influence, the majority of whom are measurably successful in the efforts to turn away from tribal evils and customs, though many obstacles confront them not only in the stubborn conservatism of older Indians, but also in excessive tutelage on the part of the government.

"Honor and grateful admiration," he says, "are due to the young heroes and heroines who annually go forth from our Indian schools, pitting their lives against adamantine walls of unreasoning tradition and superstition, wrestling victory from what seems utterly hopeless."

As to the manual training movement in the Indian schools, Dr. Hallmann says a foolish schoolboy would work in this direction, but in the majority of them, even where manual training teachers are employed, the results are meager. This is due partly to the lack of facilities for systematic work, and to lack of civil service eligibilities for this important branch of the Indian school work. The former obstacle is being overcome as fast as Indian office means will permit, the other can be overcome only by making the position more lucrative.

The opinion is given that in the study of agriculture an excessive acreage of land is a hindrance rather than a help, from an educational standpoint.

The discovery of many children with very little, if any, Indian blood in the boarding schools leads to the recommendation:

"Inasmuch as these seem to be no remedy under existing laws, it is imperative, in the interest of both races, that congress should early indicate by statute what degree of blood shall constitute an Indian, and to what extent adopted Indians shall be entitled to governmental support in matters of education."

QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

A Long Session Predicted, with the Currency as the Most Important Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator Burrows, of Michigan, expresses the opinion that there will be a protracted discussion of the currency question during the approaching session of congress and that in all probability congress will be in session until August.

"In addition to the routine business of congress, appropriations, etc.," he said, "the Hawaiian question will be disposed of and consideration will be given to the currency question, immigration and a few other things."

"As to the Cuban question, I think the situation is very peculiar. There seems to be a great deal of confusion with regard to the adoption of a new policy by Spain, and I do not think congress ought to act until an opportunity has been had to determine what will result from Blanco's undertaking."

"I think," he added, "that the most perplexing thing that confronts us is how to handle the currency question."

LAW FOR ALASKA.

Those of Oregon to be Made Applicable for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The commission appointed to revise the criminal code of the United States, in the partial report which it will make to the president and congress, will present a proposed code for criminal justice in Alaska.

The commission is authorized to do this in the act which creates it, as the territorial laws are also United States laws. At present the laws of Oregon are made applicable to Alaska, and these will be revised, codified and amended by the commission to suit present conditions, and will be submitted as a partial report for the basis of legislation by congress.

MOONSHINERS RUN IN.

A Successful Raid by Revenue Officers in the Arkansas Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Commissioner Forman of the internal revenue bureau yesterday received a telegram from Little Rock, Ark., stating that Revenue Agent Clark had returned with his forces to a raid through Scott and Polk counties, Ark., with 14 prisoners and a quantity of contraband goods. Six illicit stills were destroyed.

Some weeks ago three agents of the department of justice were found dead in the Arkansas mountains, and the circumstances seemed to indicate that they were murdered by moonshiners. A large party, composed of revenue officers and agents of the department of justice, went immediately to the scene of the tragedy, with the result stated.

IT PLEASES MR. GARY.

Discussion on the Postal Savings Bank Proposition—Some Opposition Has Developed—On the Whole, However, Sentiment is in Favor of the Plan, and What the People Want It Usually Gets in the Long Run.

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A Sensible Use to Make of Adverse Criticism.

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