

# REARREST OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

## Another Late Raid by the United States Authorities.

### SIX OF THE PATRIOTS IN LIMBO.

#### Warrants Issued for the Arrest of All the Members of the Junta.

Late last evening Deputy United States Marshal Henry W. Davis and a corps of assistants, armed with warrants issued by United States Commissioner John A. Osborn, proceeded to rearrest the members of the Cuban Junta, and after a protracted search succeeded in finding and committing to the Ludlow street jail the persons of Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, Señor Ignatio Alfaro, Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta in New York; Felix Von Sternberg, William Snidorf, Captain James Peters and Abram Ackerman, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States in fitting out an expedition to Cuba with hostile intent.

The warrant upon which the arrest was made is as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of New York, and to his deputies, or any or either of them:—

Whereas complaint on oath hath been made to me, charging that W. A. C. Ryan and others did, on or about the 18th day of June, in the year 1892, at the Southern district of New York, knowingly and wilfully begin, set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the said Southern district of New York against the dominion and territory of the foreign State of Spain, with which the said United States were then and there at peace, and did knowingly and wilfully commit a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States. Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said W. A. C. Ryan and others and bring their bodies before me or some other judge or justice of the United States or United States commissioner, or a justice of the peace or other magistrate of the State of New York, whenever they may be found, that they may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offence.

Given under my hand and seal this 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN A. OSBORN,

United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District Attorney.

Señor Ignatio Alfaro is alleged to be the Secretary of War of the Cuban republic, and was arrested at his office, No. 71 Broadway. Contrary to the generally of the Cubans, he takes the affair quite coolly and seems to think that it is one of the ills that flesh is heir to. The charge is a new one and relates to the fitting out of a new expedition since the former arrest.

The commitment under which Warden Tracy, of Ludlow street jail, is directed to hold the prisoners is in the following form, a separate writ being drawn in the name of each of the captives:—

U. S.—COURT. *The United States vs. W. A. C. Ryan et al., Charged with Breach of the Neutrality Laws.* IGNATIO ALFARO, in the above-entitled cause, is delivered by me into the custody of the Keeper of the County Jail, in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,

Marshal of the United States

for the Southern District of New York.

JUNE 21, 1892.

#### STATEMENT OF COLONEL RYAN.

At nine o'clock last night Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, a tall, youthful-looking individual, dressed in a suit of light colored, fashionable clothes, and wearing long hair, which falls to his shoulders and gives him very much the appearance of a Southerner, was about as comfortable physically as most persons outside of Ludlow street jail, notwithstanding the fact that he was inside. He stated that he was arrested about six o'clock last evening. Just as he had stepped into a carriage, corner of Broadway and Houston street, to go to Brooklyn. "At the time I was inside the carriage and was parting with a friend, when an official from the Marshal's office stepped up to me and said that I was his prisoner. I then asked the deputy if he could take me and he said he guessed so. At the time I was arrested there were some three or four hundred men near, and the official said, "Well, I have got eight men here and there are seven more around the corner." The man who arrested me and acted as a deputy marshal is a Spanish spy, or at least I understand him to be such; he was in the employ of the Spanish Consul formerly, but on this occasion was deputized by the United States Marshal. I, of course, expressed my readiness to go with the deputy, and turned to my friend and said, "Captain Peters, I want you to attend to a certain matter for me," upon which another officer turned to Peters, saying, "We want you, too," and arrested him. We were shortly afterwards quartered where we now are. If the authorities wanted us they could have had us at any hour during the day, but they chose to cause our arrest late at night, when they knew bail would not be accepted, although friends came here this evening and offered bail to any amount for our release until morning. Their offers, however, were refused, and, of course, we lie here until to-morrow. Our friends have got a letter from District Attorney Pierrepont, asking for our release until to-morrow, but that letter could not be recognized here. There are orders out now, as I have learned from undoubted authority, for the arrest, in the morning, of every single member of the Junta. Five of the six persons now here are American citizens. The person who arrested me I believe to be a Spanish spy, for the reason that on the occasion of the previous arrest he wore a rose in his coat, and merely pointed out those whom he thought advisable to arrest; whereas on the present occasion this same individual actually put his hand on my shoulder and pronounced me his prisoner. That is why I believe he has been deputized as a deputy United States Marshal. From what we have overheard and been told in conversation between various officials, we are led to understand that information had been received by the Spanish Minister at Washington, to the effect that an expedition was about to leave here to-night, and that that information was the basis for our arrest. I think, and we all think, that the United States authorities are outraging us, and that money, Spanish money, is at the bottom of it. It is done in the interests of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, to produce a depressing effect on the minds of the revolutionists, and a corresponding elation among the Spaniards. But it will fall of its intended result. I do not expect to make anything out of it, although I came to this city with the intention of assisting the Junta, and the United States government cannot prove anything against me, that is all. One of the deputies told me they had particular instructions to arrest Alfaro and myself. Alfaro is a native Cuban. He is Secretary of War of the Junta in New York, and is a wealthy planter. He has contributed something like \$400,000 at various times to the cause of the revolution. Another thing you ought to know is this:—Webster and Gregg, the counsel of the Spanish government, are in the employ of the Spanish Consul in New York; and Webster is the son-in-law of Secretary Fish. This same Webster and Gregg were the counsel of the Spanish government in the seizure of the Quaker City, and their influence also got the vessel off. I consider the whole matter very inconsistent on the part of the United States government, and I do not think it is popular—in fact, I know the people of the United States sympathize with the revolution and do not accord with these proceedings. If the government is so scrupulous about breaches of the neutrality laws, why did they never interfere with the Fenians who paraded in the streets of every city in the country, held mass meetings, wore uniforms and carried arms openly, avowed their intention of invading Ireland, making war against England and gobbling up Canada?

#### STATEMENT OF SENOR ALFARO.

Señor Ignatio Alfaro is a tall and rather prepossessing gentleman both in manners and appearance, with dark complexion, luxuriant jet black whiskers, a la Dundreary, and a mustache. He stated that he was arrested about six o'clock, just as he was leaving the headquarters, No. 71 Broadway. He could not tell of any motive in making the

rest at so unseasonable an hour of the evening. It was done in petty spite and to inconvenience to the parties arrested. Numerous friends had called on him since his arrest and had offered to give bail, but of course it could not be accepted. The authorities could have found any number of the members of the Junta at the committee rooms up to five o'clock if they desired. The whole affair, however, was gotten up to produce a certain effect favorable to the Spanish cause, both in Spain and in Cuba, and the agents of the Spanish government had already telegraphed the facts to both countries. And we know also that warrants have been issued for the arrest of every member of the Junta.

I have not any doubt but that the revolution will succeed; and I assure you that despatches were received by the Junta to-day from the government of Céspedes, bearing date as late as the 21st of May, which report that all the expeditions that have landed have safely reached the patriots, and that with the means which those expeditions furnished several successful battles have been fought. It was also expected that a hot summer campaign would ensue, which would be very disastrous to the Spaniards, as they are very liable to fevers and other sickness, not being acclimatized. The despatches also say that the patriot troops in the eastern end and the centre of the island are harassing the Spanish troops very much, and that an effort would shortly be made to capture several large towns which they had hitherto been unable to attempt on account of not having arms and ammunition. The revolutionary government had also sent the Junta a considerable amount of money for the purchase of supplies in New York, the money having been raised by the friends in Cuba.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Soon after it became known among the Cubans that some of the members had been placed in "durance vile," a number of them flocked to Ludlow street to tender aid, and among the number Señor Mora, who was himself arrested a few days ago on a similar charge and released on bail. Señor Mora was not aware that the Marshal's deputies were again after "all hands and the cook," and was prepared to condole with the prisoners, but Señor Alfaro called him into a corner of the jail and informed him of the fact, at the same time advising him to "make himself scarce." Comment upon the alacrity with which Mora availed himself of the hint is unnecessary. But "a fleeting shadow," it may be remarked, was observed shortly afterwards on the jail steps and whisking along Grand street at a rapid gait. He had concluded to be no more a prisoner if he could help it—and he thought he could.

All the prisoners expressed themselves as highly pleased with the kindnesses shown them by Warden Tracy, and were in the best of spirits. They were not confined in the cells, but were allowed free range of the reception rooms, the vestibule and dining hall; in fact they patronized the latter apartment to a decidedly healthful extent, and laughed and cracked jokes over their wine, which their friends had provided and the substantial and highly palatable meals which their host, Tracy, had set before them. Messrs. Ryan and Alfaro occupied the same comfortable double-bedded room last night which was immortalized by being the place of captivity of Bowles, the Massachusetts editor.

Señor Alfaro offered \$5,000 cash bail for the privilege of his liberty until ten o'clock this morning, but he could not make the point.

The prisoners will be arraigned for examination before Commissioner Osborn at eleven o'clock this morning.