

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. Trustworthy information from Cuba is not often obtained but dependence can be put upon the following statements of the officers of the U. S. steamer Nipsic which has just arrived at the Washington Navy Yard :

They say that all accounts agree that the insurrection is still unsubdued, though trustworthy facts about the reported encounters between the Spaniards and the rebels are very hard to get. The native inhabitants on the coast universally sympathize with and nearly all of them have relatives out with the rebels. In the towns where the Spanish troops were stationed, when their military bands would play at nightfall, the music would be received by the people in absolute silence, but if a native band struck up it would at once be greeted with cheers which the fear of ferocious soldiers could not suppress. There was a good deal of cholera and yellow fever spreading in Havana, and the Spanish troops were suffering some.

Captain Selfridge sums up the situation by saying that there are three distinct warring parties in Cuba. First, the Imperialists, headed by the Captain General, who stand by the home government. Second, the volunteers, composed of Spaniards, who have resided some time in the Island, and who want the Island erected into a separate province dependent upon Spain, but under their control, with the full liberty to oppress the Cubans and confiscate their property. The volunteers insist that the Spanish regulars should be sent home and leave them to put down the insurrection. Third, the party of independence who depend considerably upon the outside, and are poorly armed and supplied, but have the sympathies of the whole native population. The rebellion could easily be subdued if the first two parties would consent to act in concert, but this they obstinately refuse to do.