

# SANDOVAL IS SHOT BY MARTIAL LAW.

## Rebels Report the Capture and Trial of the Officer, Whose Men Killed Marti.

### PRESIDENT PALMA'S WORDS.

#### His Praise for the Herald's Fair Treatment of Revolutionists and His Work for Cuba.

### VICTORIANO GARZAN DEAD.

#### Commander Lauzagorta, of Navarra's Column, Severely Wounded in a Fight with Insurgents.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]  
HAVANA, Cuba, July 3, 1895.—It is said in insurgent circles that Sandoval, who commanded the Spanish troops that surprised and killed Jose Marti, late President of the Cuban rebels, while the latter was making his way to the coast, was lately captured by a flying column of mounted guerrillas, commanded by General Jose Maceo.

Colonel Sandoval was immediately accorded a court martial, speedily condemned of treason against the Cuban Republic and of the murder of its chief, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried out and the

"I wish, first of all, to refer to the gratitude all Cubans feel toward the Herald for the fairness it shows toward them in their efforts to secure the freedom of their country from the oppressor. We feel very grateful to that paper.

"I have not yet received the official notification of my election as Civil Representative of Cuba, to fill the place of the lamented Marti. All I know about it is what I read in the Herald this morning. You will therefore see that I do not expect to assume the duties of the office as early as to-morrow. Mr. Guerra, the treasurer of the Cuban revolutionary party, is spending the summer with his family in Central Valley. He has business in New York, and comes up here generally twice a week. When he comes again, which may be by a late train this evening, he will probably bring all the reports of the election, and then I will know more about it.

"I shall accept the office and will do all in my power while occupying it to further the interests of Cuban independence.

"After the election of Senor Marti the revolutionary party had no representative and could not take as active steps in pushing the movement along as it will soon now be enabled to take. The party will be assisted by the delegates and the treasurer and the representative. The last mentioned official appoints a secretary, Senor Guerra Quisada, has done his full duty and to the satisfaction of the party in the office of secretary. We will be glad if he will accept the same position again."

When I asked Senor Palma as to the reasons for the present activity of his countrymen, he replied:—

"This is the natural movement of an American country that has been badly ruled by a European power. Naturally, if the country is in condition to have its own government we will do all in our power to afford Cuba that opportunity. We will not spare any sacrifice to be successful in this enterprise.

"As the United States is an American country also, it is natural for Cuba to expect the substantial help of the people and the government of here. Even more, I think that the United States government is bound, for the sake of humanity and Christianity, to acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionaries. Because in taking such steps this country can avert the bloodshed of the Cubans and of the Spaniards, too. It would also tend to prevent the destruction of a great deal of property in the island of Cuba.

"I think also that it is to the interest of the United States to try to help the cause of the independence of Cuba, because that country is commercially annexed to this. I think that, with the independence of Cuba, the commercial interests between the two countries will be of great benefit to both Cubans and Americans.

"If wish to say that we, the Cubans, have no hatred in our hearts and no prejudice at all against the Spaniards. We consider them our brothers and our fathers. But we are

and population than Gibara, which, though yet officially rated as a village, is full of life and business activity.

The streets of Holguin stand just at this season of the year knee deep in mud. There are no carriages and foot traffic is impossible. If one wishes to go to the Post Office, across the street, a horse must be brought out and saddled for the purpose.

Away back in the forties, an old settler tells me, there were sidewalks, but to-day the city can boast of none. Only here and there a fragment remains to remind one that the place has seen better days. According to the last census the population is placed at 32,240.

But, on account of the war, many persons have either fled to the mountains, moved to another district or gone abroad. There are not at the present time more than 20,000 inhabitants in the place, business is paralyzed and the town reminds one of an old Virginia graveyard. Many of the house-tops are grown over with grass. Even the church seems as if it had long been deserted. The miserable condition of the streets seems to keep the women, however devout, from attending mass.

When darkness comes an aspect of sadness overpreads the town. There are no street lights, save a few flickering oil lamps displayed in front of stores or private dwellings. El Casino, the only club in the place, seems deserted; the few who meet there sit in little groups and talk over, in whispered tones, the latest news from the seat of war.

Every man seems to distrust his neighbor as a government informer or a rebel spy, so few confidences are exchanged. The band no longer plays on the plaza.

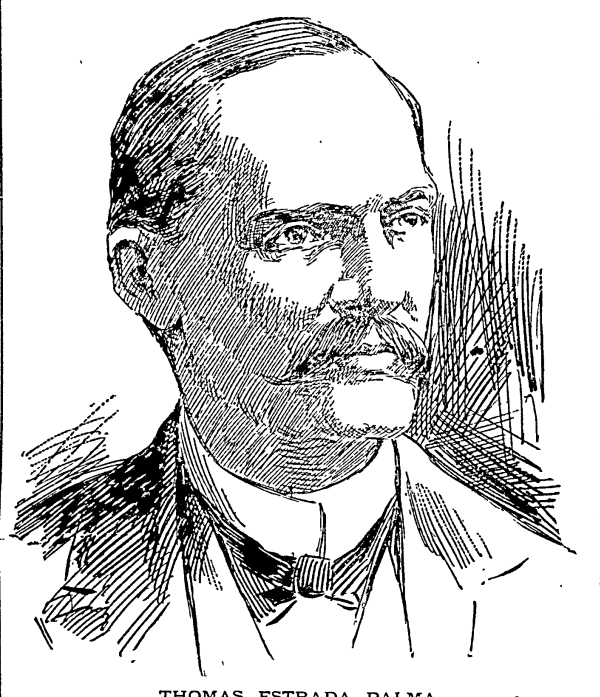
A rebel raid upon the place is expected from day to day, and new fortifications are being thrown up, to complete which troops of the local garrison are working night and day. Strangers are "spotted" upon arrival, and their every movement watched by the Spanish secret police.

Hotel accommodations are of the poorest kind, there being but one hotel in the place. The new comer is expected to supply his own blanket, sheets, pillow, soap and comb. Lodging includes the privilege only of a bare cot, and guests are packed like sardines, three to five in a room, often with but a single chair for the entire party.

The bill of fare is meagre—coffee, bread and butter for breakfast; black beans, sweet potatoes, meat and cheese for dinner; rice, milk and chocolate for supper. Fresh juice of the sugar cane is used instead of water in the preparation of both coffee and chocolate. It is not necessary, therefore, to add sugar.

Only one train a day is now run on the Gibara Railway; new arrivals are few and far between; the prices of the common necessities of life are constantly rising, and the landlady says she expects to have to close the house within a fortnight, the bulk of her boarders being military men and "bad pay."

The mail service could be improved. A fellow guest received a letter yesterday from Venezuela with a French stamp upon it. The postmaster, it appears, is a stamp collector and requiring a "bust of Bolivar" to fill out his book, deftly made the exchange, thinking the receiver of the letter would never know it. Unused stamps for local use, strange to say, are not sold by the postmaster. If you wish to post a letter you must buy your stamp of the butcher or barkeeper or at the livery stable. Writing paper is peddled by street hawkers, six sheets for a peseta.



THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

body buried. A mark was placed upon the grave.

The details of this tragic incident are being held back, pending the arrival of confirmatory news.

### SPANISH WIN A VICTORY.

General Gasco Overcomes an Insurgent Force After Three Days of Fighting.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10, 1895.—Brigadier General Gasco, commanding the Spanish troops at Cristo, reports having had a three days' battle with the insurgents at Sierra Maestra, in this province, capturing a quantity of arms, provisions, &c. No details of the fighting have been received.

### GARZON IS DEAD.

Insurgents Deny a Report Circulated That Jose Maceo Had Committed Suicide.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, July 10, 1895.—The insurgent chief, Colonel Victoriano Garzon, who was wounded in a battle with General Navarro's Spanish column, beyond Juraguá, died yesterday.

A report which has been current that General Jose Maceo had committed suicide is declared to be false by the insurgents.

It is reported that Angel Guerra, who was wounded in the foot in the battle fought near Camasán, has lost that member, the wound being so serious that amputation was found to be necessary.

From government sources it is learned that Major Sanchez, after his battle with Robi's command, withdrew toward Santarita. The battle was fought near Jiguani, in a place called El Cacaco.

### LANZAGORTA WOUNDED.

Rebels Lost Twenty-Five Men in an Action with Navarro's Column.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, July 10, 1895.—Major Lanzagorta, of General Navarro's column, was wounded in an action with the forces formerly commanded by the late Colonel Garzon yesterday.

It is reported that the rebels lost twenty-five men.

### PALMA WILL ACCEPT.

Thanks the Herald and Says the United States Should Help Cuba.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
NEWYORK, N. Y., July 10, 1895.—Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, whose election as civil representative, in place of Jose Marti, who was killed in Cuba, is practically assured, conducts a large educational institution for boys in Central Valley, Orange county, N. Y.

I found Senor Palma seated upon the veranda of his residence, with his wife and three of his five children, when I called there this evening. He is a slightly built man, sixty years old. When I told him that the Herald would like to know something about his election, and of Cuban affairs generally from his view point, Senor Palma said:—

resolute in one thing, and that is to fight until we can secure our freedom.

"I am very firm in the belief that the Cubans will gain their independence. The great body of them are determined to win in the present struggle. They cannot enter into any negotiations with the Spanish, except to acknowledge their independence. If this war should fail, the Cubans will undertake another, and another until finally they will succeed."

Senor Palma said in conclusion that he intended to remain at Central Valley for the present.

Thomas Estrada Palma was born in 1833 in Bayamo, in the eastern department of Cuba. He took an active part in the Cuban revolution of 1868. He was for a while a Deputy of the Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba. After that he was its Minister of State, and still later Senor Palma was elected President of the Republic. In 1877 he was taken prisoner by the Spanish troops.

He was taken to Spain, where he was imprisoned in the Castle of Figueras, in the northern province of that country. In June, 1878, after peace was declared, he was released, and at once went to France. He remained there a month or two and then came to the United States.

From here he went to Honduras, of which country he became Postmaster General. From Honduras Senor Palma returned to the United States.

### GOMEZ'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Interesting Details of Her Marriage to Senor Javier Paulino Dihns.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]  
HAVANA, Cuba, July 3, 1895.—Details of the brilliant wedding festivities which followed the marriage of Senorita Maria Gomez, daughter of General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the rebel army in Cuba, to Senor Javier Paulino Dihns, have just reached the interior of Eastern Cuba, where the old Cuban chieftain is fighting.

Senorita Maria is nineteen years old, and very handsome. She is a highly refined and accomplished young woman. The groom, Senor Dihns, is a Cuban, born at Santiago de Cuba, is twenty-three years old and a mechanical engineer. He enjoys high social distinction, and is a member of a wealthy family.

The marriage ceremony occurred June 21 in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Ciudad San Domingo, island of San Domingo. The nuptial knot was made fast by Archbishop Marino during the celebration of a special high mass, the music of which was sung by a quartet and choir organized for the occasion.

Senor Marafino Espino represented General Maximo Gomez at the religious ceremony and gave the bride away, while Mrs. Gomez, the bride's mother, represented the mother of the groom. The bride wore a gown of white Chinese silk, trimmed with lace and pearls. The groom wore a conventional wedding dress suit of Parisian cut.

During the most imposing part of the mass and while the Archbishop was uniting the couple, President Ulises Heureaux, of the Dominican Republic, and his Ministers, formed an imposing group about the principals.

The Spanish Consul in San Domingo was a prominent figure in the group. He wore his ceremonial uniform and congratulated the young couple.

After the ceremony in the cathedral the newly wedded couple held a reception at the home of the bride's mother.

### ONE CUBAN TOWN.

Holguin as It is Pictured by a Herald Correspondent's Pen.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]  
HOLGUIN, Cuba, June 28, 1895.—Though Holguin is the county site or capital of this district, and is put down upon Cuban maps as a city of importance, it is smaller in both size