

PALMA SPEAKS UP FOR ALL CUBANS.

Revolutionists' President Replies
to Assertions Made
in Paris.

ABLE TO GOVERN THE ISLE.

Natives, White and Black, He Says,
Are Law-Abiding and Law-
Loving Patriots.

HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK

Mr. T. Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States, in reply to the statements of a Cuban in Paris, sent to the European edition of the **HERALD**, says:—

"I have read with surprise the conversation published in the European edition of the **HERALD** between a correspondent of that paper and a person professing to be a resident of Cuba. His views concerning the Cuban revolution, his false statements and his erroneous judgment about the future of the island in case of its independence compel me to ask you a place in your paper for contradicting the misleading and perhaps malicious assertions of the informer. First, between Cuba and the island of Hayti there is no possible comparison. The division of Hayti into two different governments was the natural sequence of there having previously existed two colonies belonging to two distinctly different European Powers. The fact that one of those colonies became a colored nation was inevitable, since a great majority was of the negro race, who had a perfect right to struggle for their freedom.

DIFFERENT IN CUBA.

"Is this in any way the case in Cuba? Not at all. The greatest part of the inhabitants are white—over one million two hundred thousand against less than three hundred thousand colored people. There are no slaves; those who formerly existed were emancipated by virtue of the last revolution, started by the owners of the slaves themselves. The men thus redeemed are full of gratitude to those who set them free, and the whole colored population in Cuba, without exception, far from feeling the least grudge against the whites, live in perfect harmony with them in the most amicable relations.

"As to the assertion that the Cubans have no aptitude to govern themselves and that the Cuban Republic will be a dictatorship, let us answer that in the Republic established by the revolution of 1868 the legislative, judicial and executive powers fulfilled their functions in complete harmony, the victorious generals submitted obediently to the civil magistrates, the people, in the exercise of their own rights, showing their love for order and their respect to law. What reason then has the informer of the European **HERALD** to assert that if the revolutionists came into power they would be quite as corrupt and tyrannical as their present rulers?

PATRIOTS' ANSWER TO A BRIBE.

"He says, for instance, that if one-half, or perhaps one-third, of the appointments were allotted to Cubans, he is sure there never would have been a rebellion. He ignores the fact that in 1876 the Governor General, Jovellar, and the actual Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army, Martinez Campos, sent a messenger to the revolutionists proposing to them the acknowledgment of their military grades and the payment of their salaries from the beginning of the war to the very day we should lay down arms, and to give us positions under the Spanish government according to the rank of each one. To these bribes we answered by court-martialing and hanging the messenger, in obedience to a decree issued one year before, and with which the messenger was fully acquainted.

"The informer affirms that nearly all the hard labor is done by Spanish workmen, that the Cubans are lazy, and if the American public had direct personal dealings with the Cubans they would not espouse their cause. The first assertion is a malicious falsehood. The greatest number of laborers on the sugar and coffee plantations, on the cattle farms and in all agricultural industries are Cubans, white and black.

"In regard to the laziness of the islanders, our best answer will be to call attention to the State of Florida, where whole towns have been raised by Cuban enterprise."

PALMA WILL SETTLE HERE.

President Palma will make New York city his headquarters and will establish an office at No. 192 Water street within a few days. In speaking of his plans yesterday, he said:—

"We shall aim to do everything in strict conformance with the laws of the United States. We know that the sentiment of the people of this country is with us, but the government, we understand, must preserve its neutrality. At the next meeting of Congress we shall work hard to obtain recognition of the Cuban Republic."

"I have just had a conference with Senor Sangullly, and while we have not come to any agreement, we expect he will accept the

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]

PALMA SPEAKS UP FOR ALL CUBANS.

[CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.]

position of Diplomatic Delegate and start to South America to try and obtain recognition of our belligerent rights."

The death of Marti is a lamentable affair, but does not cause any danger to the revolutionary movement. On the contrary, it serves as a stimulant for the patriots to fight harder for their cause. This has been demonstrated by the different proofs given by the Cuban patriots, who received me as the substitute of the great Marti.

"The plans of the revolutionary party are to collect money by all possible means to preserve the position that the Cubans now hold through the strong campaign that the Spaniards are expected to keep up this winter. We are sure that we will succeed. We are going to try and furnish the Cubans in the island with all the ammunition necessary without violating the laws of the United States.

"Martinez Campos is going to send a large army, probably fifty thousand men, but one-third of these we will kill with our marches and countermarches, and by spring of '96 we expect to be in such a position in Cuba that the revolution will be ended soon after that. Once we reach Havana the Spaniards cannot help but leave Cuba independent and free, as we have long deserved to be."

CAPTAIN LOPEZ SHOT.

Rebels Suffer Heavy Loss in an Action with the Spanish Forces.

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

HAVANA, Cuba, July 12, 1895.—There has been an important engagement of the infantry forces of Marena and Borbon at El Seborcuca, one league from Remedios. Captain Gonzales Lopez and Sergeant Morales were shot and killed. The enemy suffered heavy loss.

Last night at a grocery store, situated between Cayajabo and Guanajay, three negroes and two mulattoes murdered the owner, his wife, brother-in-law and three daughters, respectively seventeen, six and four years old.

INSURGENTS DISPERSED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HAVANA, July 12, 1895.—A despatch from Remedios says that Major Devos reports having had a severe fight with a band of insurgents at Seborucal. The rebels were dispersed. Their loss is not known. The government troops had one officer and a sergeant killed.

THE BRIDGETON AGAIN.

In Port Disabled, Her Captain and Engineer Refusing to Serve.

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 12, 1895.—The Bridgeton, one day out from port, returned to-day, one of her pumps being disabled. Her captain and engineer have refused to sail, and fresh officers have been summoned by cable.

The Bridgeton, it was reported some time ago, had sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., in the United States, as alleged, with a filibustering expedition, bound for Cuba.

THE ATLANTA SAILS.

Explanation Given of the United States Cruiser's Visit to a Cuban Port.

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, July 12, 1895.—The United States cruiser Atlanta has sailed for Key West, Fla.

THE CRUISER ATLANTA WENT TO CUBA TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1895.

The mystery surrounding the visit of the cruiser Atlanta to Port au Prince, Hayti, and subsequently to Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, is at last being cleared up.

While it is true that she was ordered South to relieve the Raleigh at Key West, Fla., as previously stated in the HERALD, I learn to-day that the department had a specific object in view in despatching her to the two places mentioned.

At the request of the State Department she was sent to Port au Prince to look out for an alleged filibustering expedition which it had been represented to the department was being fitted out at this Haytian port, under and was to sail on a vessel carrying the American flag. Her mission was evidently not successful, for after remaining in Port au Prince for several days a despatch was received at the Navy Department stating that all was quiet at that place. This was taken to mean that no signs of a filibustering expedition had been discovered.

Her visit to Santiago de Cuba was probably for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs there. The reports have been so conflicting that the officials really have no definite knowledge as to the true situation. Reports from naval commanders are always highly valued by the State Department and Captain Cromwell's report will be awaited with considerable interest.

A cipher despatch was sent to Captain Cromwell yesterday directing him to proceed to Key West, Fla., for the purpose of relieving the Raleigh.

The question of sending army officers to Cuba to witness military operations there is being agitated at the War Department. The action of Spain in sending 50,000 men to the island, as has recently been stated, for the purpose of suppressing the revolt, promises some extensive military operations when the campaign begins in earnest as soon as the weather conditions permit.

Under the plan suggested four officers would be detailed for this duty, one to accompany each of the four divisions which Spain, it is said, intends to put into the field.

MACEO'S NEW ORDER.

Death to the Man Who Interferes with the Rights of Private Citizens.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

EL COBRE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 3, via TAMPA, Fla., July 12, 1895.—General Antonio Maceo, at the head of 6,000 men, camped last night at San Juan de Vilson, four leagues from this place. In an interview, he repudiates the burning of estates in this section, which occurred during the absence of Colonel Goulet, commander of the regular forces of the revolution operating therein.

Maceo and Goulet attribute recent outrages to irregular guerillas, acting without authorization whatever from the rebel authorities, military or civil.

The burning of Cuababitas was never ordered by Maceo nor Goulet, neither was the destruction of the adjacent sugar and coffee plantations.

Several leaders of these guerilla chiefs have been captured by Colonel Goulet and Lieutenant Colonel Gilard during the last week, and Maceo has called a court martial, before which they will be arraigned within a few days to answer for their crimes. Through Colonel Goulet, Maceo has issued the following general order:—

"Republic of Cuba. Army of Liberty, First Division, First Brigade, Battalion Flor Crombet."

"SAN JORGE DEL COBRE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 30, 1895.—(General order.)—Soldiers in the service of the revolution are strictly prohibited from entering private houses, stores or plantations, and the violation of the property rights of non-combatants is absolutely forbidden, under pain of death. Officials will see that this order be not infringed and have the same read out for three consecutive days for the information of the troops. God, Fatherland and Liberty. (Signed) Alfonso Goulet, colonel in command.

"DIEGO PALACIOS, Secretary and Chief Adjutant."

Another Cuban newspaper will soon appear from San Jorge or Los Moros, to be known as El Cubano Libre or the Free Cuban. Colonel Goulet received three hundred rifles and a quantity of ammunition last week from Jamaica. They were landed near Aseradero, on the coast, between Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo, from a small sloop, which returned at once to Montego Bay for another cargo, which, it is expected, will be disembarked in the vicinity of Manzanillo.