

TWO PROVINCES IN REVOLT.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND MATANZAS, CUBA.

THE REST OF THE ISLAND TRANQUIL—INSURGENTS ANXIOUS TO TREAT WITH THE GOVERNMENT—THE UPRISING CONDEMNED BY THE HOME RULE PARTY.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Secretary Gresham to-day received a cable dispatch from Consul-General Williams at Havana, saying that, owing to the continuance of the rebellion near Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, which began on February 21, the Governor-General has issued a proclamation declaring those provinces in a state of war, the civil authorities continuing in the exercise of their functions, and offering full pardon to all insurgents who submit to legal authorities within eight days; that the rest of the island is tranquil, and that all recognized political parties have given support to the Government.

Advices received by Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister in Washington, reaffirm advices sent out by the Captain-General of Cuba on February 25 that the whole movement had collapsed.

Havana, Feb. 27.—News received from Santiago de Cuba this evening shows that the insurgents wish to treat with the Government. The rioters in Baire, province of Santiago de Cuba, have signified through their leader, Rubi, that they would like to arrange an interview between the provincial Governor, Capriles, and delegates whom they would choose to define their attitude to the authorities. They profess a desire to discuss the reforms for which they took up arms, but in reality they probably wish to secure a promise of clemency in return for their immediate submission. The insurgent bands from Vequita and Bueycito will march to Baire to act in concert with Rubi's men. The insurgents in Bayamo have made the same advances to Governor Capriles as have those in Baire.

The Guanatanamo insurgents are fleeing from the military. They have offered little or no resistance, and are now dispersing and seeking refuge from their pursuers. The bands at Ybarra and Jaquey Grande, Province of Matanzas, stood their ground. They have been attacked by troops, but the results of the conflicts have not been made known. The regiment María Christina started to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

The Home Rule party here condemn unstintingly the action of the insurgents. They say the movement is ill-timed, hopeless and bound to defer the hopes of Cuba's best friends. They regard those leaders who are not brigands as devoted but hot-headed patriots who have taken desperate chances rather than wait for a favorable opportunity.



CUBAN SUGAR PLANTERS IN STRAITS. SUSPENSION OF ALL TAXES ON SUGAR AND ITS FREE ADMISSION INTO SPAIN FOR A YEAR SOUGHT.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Reports by mail received at the State Department to-day from consuls in Cuba show a deplorable state of affairs there. Consul-General Williams sends a copy of a cable message addressed by the provincial deputation of Matanzas on February 16 to the representatives of that province in the Cortes at Madrid, as follows:

Matanzas deputation esteems sugar crisis most grave. Believes it impossible to finish crop. The suspension of all taxes on Cuban sugar, with its free admission into Peninsular markets for one year, is therefore urgently necessary.

Consul-General Williams adds: This telegram expresses the apprehension that the Cuban sugar planters, from the low prices of sugar consequent upon its overproduction, may not be able to finish their present crop, and asks for the suspension of all taxes on the manufacture of sugar, and for its free admission into the Spanish market for one year.

A report from Consul Baker, at Sagua La Grande, says that bankruptcy appears inevitable for nine-tenths of the growers in his district, and the mills may not finish their grinding. He predicts that a long continuance of present conditions will see "a direful and disastrous" state of affairs, even with the most prosperous planters. The impoverished condition of the people is verified by the almost daily suspension of well-known firms.



CUBANS IN NEW-YORK AROUSED. SYMPATHY AND MONEY FREELY GIVEN TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS—WHAT LEADERS HERE SAY.

The Cuban colony in New-York has the war fever badly. Nothing but war and rumors of war are discussed, and their several headquarters are thronged with revolutionists, who are excitedly discussing the new outbreak in the big island of the West Indies. There are about 6,000 male adult Cubans in this city, the great majority of whom are engaged in the tobacco business. It is said that the New-York Cubans feel so outraged at the tyranny of the Spanish authorities that nearly every one of the 6,000 will be eager to drop his tools and take the first opportunity to join the insurgents. That a serious revolt has broken out in Cuba seems to be assured. At the office of the Spanish Consul-General, No. 2 Stone-st., it is said that no official intimation has been received of a serious revolt breaking out, but from a number of private sources dispatches have come confirming the rumors.

Enrique Trujillo, the editor of a weekly Cuban paper called "El Porvenir," sent three messages to Cuba on Tuesday and yesterday, but he had received no answer.

The office of "El Porvenir," at No. 1 New-st., was filled with an excited throng of Cubans, smoking and eagerly discussing the prospects of the struggle. Mr. Trujillo said: "We mean war in earnest and we have every reason to be confident that we will be successful. This is not a hasty, ill-considered revolution. It has been in preparation many months, and every detail has been prepared with the most minute attention. We have a regular society of Cuban revolutionists in this city, having its headquarters at No. 120 Front-st. We knew that the revolution was about to begin and we further know that it will be a success."

The following dispatch from New-Orleans was received by the Cubans of this city: "Delegation of the Revolutionary party, Cuban colony, organized with one single thought. Great enthusiasm. Joseph Echezabal."

A meeting of Cubans was held last night in Hardman Hall, Nineteenth-st., near Fifth-ave., at which a number of speeches were made. A large amount of money was collected in aid of the revolutionists. Juan Fraga, president of the Cuban political club in this city, presided. Speeches urging New-York Cubans to support their friends in Cuba were made by Estrada Palma, ex-president of Cuban Revolutionists; Gonzalo de Quesado, Benjamin J. Guerra and by Enrique Trujillo. A number of Cubans in New-York have volunteered to join the army of the revolutionists. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the cause.



A NEW GOVERNOR FOR CAPE COLONY.

Cape Town, Feb. 27.—Sir Hercules Robinson has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Colony, to succeed Sir H. B. Loch.



Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G. C. M. G., P. C., was born in 1824, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, after leaving which institution he held for a few years a commission in the 87th Fusiliers. He retired from the Army in 1846, and from then until 1852 was in the Civil Service in Ireland. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher in 1855, Governor of Hong-Kong in 1859, Governor of Ceylon in 1865, and Governor of New-South Wales in 1872. In 1874, having been sent in an official capacity to the Fiji Islands, he accepted their unconditional cession to Great Britain, and hoisted the British flag there. In December, 1878, he was made Governor of New-Zealand, and in August, 1880, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (Cape Colony).

Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G. C. B., G. C., M. G., the retiring Governor, has held the office since 1889. His reported disagreement with Premier Cecil Rhodes is the probable cause of the change in the governorship.



DIDN'T UNDERSTAND MR. WHISTLER'S IRONY.

Paris, Feb. 27.—A suit brought by Sir William Eden against James Whistler, the painter, came to trial to-day. Sir William sued to force the artist to deliver Lady Eden's portrait and to pay £40 damages for delaying the delivery. The portrait was painted in 1894 and was exhibited in the Champ de Mars Salon. There was a dispute as to the price, and when the Salon closed Mr. Whistler refused to let Sir William have the picture. Sir William's lawyer produced to-day Mr. Whistler's letter apparently accepting £100 or £150. Mr. Whistler contended that the letter was merely an ironical protest against Sir William's indelicate attempt to beat down his original price of £550. He said he had effaced the head in the portrait. The Court deferred judgment.



LORD ROSEBERY'S CONDITION.

London, Feb. 27.—Lord Rosebery's insomnia continues, but in other respects he is better.