

A NEW JERSEY MAN.

PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Senor Tomas Estrada Palma Named
by the revolutionists—Marti to
Visit Him, and the Islands
Claims to Be Urged Before the
United States Government.

The Herald Bureau.

144 Times Building

New York May 2—Senor Tomas Estrada Palma who, in 1875, assumed the provisional presidency of Cuba, has been proclaimed President of the hypothetical Republic by the Cuban revolutionists who have organized some kind of a Government in Palanque. Senor Palma lives at Center Valley, N. J. When seen there to-day, he said:

"This revolution is considered a continuation of the last war, and as I then had the honor to be President, I am not surprised that my friends in the Cuban party wish me to continue in that office. I have not yet received official notice of my election, but I presume that the news communicated to me is accurate. If it should prove so I shall have a conference within the next week or two with Senor Jose Marti, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban revolutionary party. Senor Marti is coming back to the United States to ask this Government to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, and, after we come to an understanding, this request will be made in a formal way of the proper authorities in Washington. As a patriot, I consider myself obliged to render the services my compatriots expect of me, and I prefer to do so in Cuba rather than from a distance, so I will go to Cuba and continue my mission."

Regarding the prospects of victory, Senor Palma said:

"My sincere opinion is that we shall win. Our men will be able to maintain their position for years without surrendering to the Spanish soldiers. Take the case of Montenegro. It is a small place, yet Turkey was not able to conquer it. We are just in the same position, in our mountainous revolutionary districts, and it will be next to impossible for the Spanish soldiers to win. We are well organized, but it is my opinion that no aggressive move will be made upon the Spanish troops until the latter part of June or the first of July. The Cubans are pursuing a defensive campaign, pending the harvesting of the sugar crops. It is only when they meet the Spanish soldiers by accident that fighting takes place. There have been no great battles yet and there will be none probably, until the crops have been gathered. Then the war will begin in earnest."

Asked what sort of a government would be established if the Cubans won, Senor Palma said:

"If I am elected President after the war I shall endeavor to establish a Federal Republic, as Cuba is not yet ripe for the Federal system. In all other respects I shall follow the example of the United States, the model Republic of the world, for I want my country to have a strong Government and a free people. When Cuba has been liberated our task will be by no means ended, for we shall then help our sister island, Porto Rico, to obtain her independence. The Spanish Government is well aware of this, and I have learned that on April 23 106 battalions of Spanish soldiers were drafted to that island from Cuba. The Spanish soldiers fight because they are sent but there is no sentiment to back them, while every Cuban is a soldier fighting for liberty."

Senor Palma was born in Bayamo, Cuba, in 1833. He was educated in Havana and at Seville, Spain. When the revolution of 1868 was inaugurated he served in the Cuban Congress and in 1875 he was elected President of the provisional Government. Two years later he was arrested by Spanish soldiers in the mountains and sent in prison. The war ended in 1878 and he was set free. Antonio Maceo continued the fight, however, until 1895 when he was forced to flee, the movement having collapsed.

SPANISH WARSHIP HELD.

Paid No Attention to United States

Quarantine Laws.

Tampa, Fla. May 2—Last evening, the Spanish warship Infanta Isabella steamed past Quarantine Station at Mullit Key without paying any attention to the quarantine law and anchored for the night about 10 miles this side Fort; this morning the State Board of Health chartered a steamer and started out to her. Both steamers then proceeded to Quarantine, where Lieut. Rhemonia informed Commander Francisco that before proceeding his ship would have to be fumigated and detained at least five days. The physician aboard the man-of-war presented a clean bill of health, but as they were only four days from Havana and had 125 men on board Lieut. Rhemonia had no alternative but the enforcement of the law.

Official news has been received that some of the most noted leaders of Port Principe are out in the field and that the revolution will spread there immediately.

Through the same source the death of General Combet is officially denied.

CUBANS CAPTURED

One of the Insurgent Leaders—Furnishes

His Defense to Contraband.

Havana May 2—The Government forces at Guantanamo have captured Colonel

Luis Corrao, one of the rebel leaders.

It is reported that Juan Vega, another insurgent chief, has surrendered. It is stated that General Antonio Maceo recently sent letters to farmers asking them to contribute arms and money in all of the rebel cause, adding that he desired to secure the sum of \$50,000. The recipients replied in effect that they were not disposed to contribute money for such a purpose and were still less disposed to contribute arms.

Aranda, a rebel chief, has surrendered at

Manzanillo.