

## The Revolution in Cuba—New Complications and New Results.

The news from Cuba is of a grave character. Fifteen days have elapsed since General Dulce removed the repressive measures which kept down the expression of public opinion in Havana, and we are now receiving its first distinct utterances. In another column we give a review of the free press of Cuba and the main points of the platform of one of its most intelligent representatives. Its arguments are logical and its statements bold. "It is not enough," says *La Verdad*, "to proclaim to the country forgetfulness of the past. It is not the government which has offences to forgive; it is the country. This does not ask for pardon; it asks for justice; and it asks not with humility, but it demands." The popular voice, on the other hand, does not wait to clothe itself in well turned phrases. It will be content with nothing short of "*Viva Cespedes!*" This is the cry in the theatre and on the streets, and at the gates of the cemetery when the bodies of the Cuban dead are brought to interment. And Cespedes represents violent and complete separation from Spain.

This development of public opinion has produced the natural result in a community where, as in Havana to-day, the reliance of the government is on bayonets in the hands of a volunteer partisan organization of the purely Spanish population. A conflict with the people has occurred. A detachment assailed from the housetop deliberately fired into the crowded lower rooms of a coffee house, killing indiscriminately citizens, officers of the government and foreign merchants, and at a later hour shots were fired into an audience while leaving a theatre, killing two ladies and several children. To make the partisan operation more marked an American photographer is attacked and killed in the streets by parties supposed to belong to the same volunteer force, and his body is delivered on the demand of the American Consul. In thus proclaiming war upon the name and persons of American citizens the Spanish element in Havana has revealed itself in its true colors as markedly as the Cuban element has shown its determined aspiration for independence. The inquiry of the United States Consul yesterday to be informed whether the government of General Dulce is able to protect American citizens was a necessary one in the known tendency of the native Spaniards in Cuba; and in the present state of affairs a plain and prompt communication from Washington will no doubt save much blood.

These events mark a turning point in the revolution in Cuba. But one step can enable General Dulce to remain master of the situation, and that we doubt his authority or his readiness to take. An immediate proclamation of Cuban nationality under the protection of the Spanish government, with the convocation of a Cuban Congress at Havana, might restrain the coming revolution in the Western Department and preserve the connection of the island with Spain. Every other step will be futile. Cespedes has drawn the sting of the Spanish wasp, which proclaimed that Cuba must continue Spanish or become African by proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves. The people of Cuba are far in advance of the colonial government in accepting the ruling ideas of the age; and the watchword of "Free Cuba for all freemen, without distinction of nationality or race," now openly proclaimed in Havana, binds a hundred thousand strong arms to the revolution. The sudden recall of Count Valmaseda's column from the Eastern Department leaves one-half of the island in possession of Cespedes, and coming events are already casting a large shadow, thanks to the volunteer organization in Havana, over the populous western portion of Cuba.