

take in coal and provisions. The steep-of-war Saratoga and gunboat Pensacola are in the harbor.

**The Havana Press on the Revolution.**  
(From the *Voz de Cuba*—organ of the Spanish Volunteers.)

Our mind is not sufficiently tranquil at this moment to give form, with clearness and precision, to the thoughts which run to it.

The situation is serious—extremely serious. No one that the island of Cuba has heretofore experienced has presented greater dangers.

Should the good sense, of which the volunteers of Havana have given so much evidence, for one moment fail, all is lost. If they continue in their wisdom, if their passions are controlled by their love of country, all is saved.

General Dulce has resigned the command. General Espinar has assumed the power. Which of the two makes the greatest sacrifice? It is impossible to answer now. The first avoided a great conflict by resigning, the second succeeded in giving a legitimate solution to a very difficult situation. Both have done good to the country, and as we demand respect and consideration for the first we entreat that to the second be given all necessary aid to enable him to surmount all difficulties which may present themselves. "The king is dead," was said in ancient times with a painful intonation, by the herald, "Long live the king," responded the judges, which indicated the principle that the monarchy never ceased for one instant to exist; that the power, authority and representation of the State should not for one instant be abandoned. Let us do the same now. "The Captain General has resigned. Long live the Captain General!" that the representative of Spain, whatever his name, may have all the respect and authority necessary for him to carry the ship of state safely through in the midst of the tempest which at present prevails.

Two words in conclusion. Volunteers, be ye as the pearls which, adhering, form the precious necklace, but the thread once broken fell to the ground and is visible in the dust. Union, therefore, among ye forever.

Loyal Spaniards, it is not for us to tell you what you ought to do. Your proper leaders will guide you. But we will tell you what you ought not to do; avoid all that which may favor the cause of treason in the slightest degree. Before taking one step resist whether it will gratify you or not. Do not be of the Patria. Let their countenances be your barometer. If you see them jubilant and content distrust them. Persevere in your course as long as you see them doleful. We need not point them out to you. You know them well. But should some one of them disguise himself so well as to succeed in deceiving your sagacity we will point him out to you, as you already know that nothing will deter us in defence of the country for which we are ready to sacrifice ourselves.

(From the *Diario de la Marina*.)

Have those apostles of free ideas and lamentable doctrines only exercised their influence on those who were about organizing to carry out their work of emancipation? Certainly not; they have with prodigal hand scattered the seed so recklessly that it has withered in all parts. From the onset they comprehended that to divide those parties who could in no way enter into the secession views was necessary. They well knew and know that the close union of all good Spaniards can only be solid within the common legality; the authority of the nation. He who is all in his power to divide them; he does not think himself stronger, but believes himself more able than ourselves. Let us prove to him that we are simply discerning to elect the just, and have sufficient patriotism to restrain our passions. We can only be united within the limits of legitimacy—within the bounds of authority of the nation. Let us adopt that as our common banner, and proclaim loudly that we are defenders and slaves to the law."

(From the *Pressa*.)

As we do not understand what is understood by some publishers by uniting and disuniting, and as we have no public trust to seek for ourselves or others, it signifies little what fears there may or may not be about disuniting the good Spaniards, as we have already a thousand times said that we do fear the propaganda of dissolving doctrines more than any armed insurrection, however menacing it may appear. Fortunately we can now use this language in the island of Cuba, and we will let every day show the pernicious result of those doctrines, which continually deceive and mislead the public opinion from the facts, their cause and effects.

ish enough as to its inception are rife, the fact is patent that it followed upon the general dissatisfaction growing out of the practical failure of all military operations against the insurgents. For reasons which the readers of the *HERALD* appreciate, for want of men, supplies, and, above all, of money, Dulce has been able to accomplish nothing of late towards re-establishing the authority of the government in the island. Possibly a younger and more energetic man, under the same circumstances, would have accomplished more; but it may well be doubted if any man, with so many disadvantages, could have made any material change. The Spaniards, however, constantly informed of government successes and assured that the insurrection was already conquered, naturally enough could not understand the fact that the insurgents were constantly increasing in numbers and efficiency. Originally with no great love for Dulce, who had married a Cuban and was accused of Cuban sympathies, it gratified both their prejudices and pride to attribute the thing to the weakness of his administration. Of late, as before intimated in these despatches, a feeling of distrust has become very prevalent, and this has been materially added to by the late successful landings, it being fully realized that if no headway could be made against the Cubans with their machetes gone was likely against Americans with Remington rifles.

While the deposition of Dulce, in view of these circumstances, had been no doubt seriously discussed, though with great secrecy, by the Spaniards, it would not seem that any dispassionate determination had been arrived at. But advantage was taken of the excitement arising from the arrival of Pelaez to carry out what all desired though none had been bold enough to take the initiative, and he was compelled to tender his resignation and turn over the command to the second in command, General Espinar. This document, which appeared in the official *Gazette* of the 24th, is as follows:—

**SEÑOR DON POLICARPO GONZALEZ DE ESPINAR, COMANDANTE EN JEFE DEL EJERCITO DE LA PATRIA.**  
HABANA, June 2, 1898.

When signing this he stated that he did so by force, and that with the act ended Spanish domination in Cuba.

The details of the movement have for the most part already appeared in the *HERALD*. It is stated, on good authority, that Dulce ordered the guardia civil, stationed about the palace, to fire into the mob of riotous volunteers who were crying out for his abdication and his blood. They, however, refused to do so, stating that they would protect the Captain General's life and person, but would not fire into their companions and brothers. The night—that of Thursday, the 1st—was a sleepless one in the long time residence of vice royalty. The noise in the Plaza de Armas was continuous and on the ominous cry of "Death to Dulce!" pealed forth on the air to the ears of the terror-stricken family and attendants within. During the discussion and negotiations which followed upon the demand of the commission from the volunteers the Spaniards, General informed Dulce that he would stand by him in preservation of his authority with all his force. "How many men have you?" inquired the Captain General.

"Two thousand," said the other.

"Can you depend upon them?"

"As to that I cannot say."

It was well understood that the marines and sailors had fraternized with the volunteers, and that in any emergency which might arise they could not be depended upon against them. Convinced of his utter powerlessness and satisfied that he would be removed by force if necessary, he reluctantly assented to relinquishing the command. This action of the volunteers is of course illegal—revolutionary. The island is not in subjection to Spain, for Dulce represented the Spanish government. True, the Captain General had been a detestable despot, but his command, must, save to a regularly appointed successor, turn it over to the Segundo Cubo, and this has evidently been done. Still the fact remains the same that there is no authority here save what lies in an armed mob, actuated and controlled by caprice, as mobs always are, and the grave question suggests itself, can we can whether the relations which exist between the United States and Spain compel the former to recognize this mob as the legitimate representative of a friendly Power and entitled to all the advantages of belligerency, of uninterrupted trade and commerce, while they are at the same time denied to a people struggling upon their native soil for that self-government which it is admitted should be at the base of all political fabric.

Naturally, inevitably, rumors, speculations, theories are thicker than "leaves in Vallambrosa." Among those which have most definitely shaped themselves is one to the effect that the result of this successful exhibition of their power the Spaniards have inaugurated the beginning of the end, that realizing the danger and loss of the island to Spain they are beginning to consider where lies their own interests, the preservation of their homes and property. Thus with this latter end in view they are tending, perhaps unwittingly, toward some arrangement with the insurgents independent of Spain or, failing that, toward annexation to the United States. In opposition to this, which it must be confessed has some show of reason, stands the Spaniard's love of country, his bitter, unresolvable prejudices in her favor, which he will not correct judgment in matters affecting her, his intense hatred of Cubans, more than reciprocated, and his jealousy and ill feeling toward the United States.

During yesterday rumors of a triumvirate, of a directory, a convention or what not, filled the air. Indeed, the authority that something of the kind is in contemplation is not altogether contemptible, it being no less than an official of the government. The names of those to compose the convention are given, viz.: Don Gonzalo Cuadron, formerly censor of the Havana press, now proprietor of *La Voz de Cuba*; Don Francisco Duran y Cuervo, a Spanish lawyer, a contributor to *La Voz*; formerly one of the judges of the High Court of Justice and rector of the University, and Don Julian Zulueta, formerly a slave trader, now a planter and colonel of the second battalion of volunteers. Others place at the head Don Ramon Herrera, owner of the Antilles line of steamers and Colonel of the Fifth volunteers, adding Don Miguel Antonio Herrera, a Floridian by birth, and another Don to make up the triumvirate. The object of the movement is to proclaim, sooner or later, the Autonomia always desired in Spain, until such time as that Power may become sufficiently settled, so as to have a stable government. The old regime of Lerand, inasmuch as is possible, is to be restored. Valmaseda is to be placed at the head of affairs to direct the forces and terminate the civil war and to make appointments, independent of the provisional government. This intention has been developed in the Club Beacconario, made up of Peninsulars. From the same authority I learn other facts of interest. The Segundo Cubo will resign soon, having accepted the appointment only for the time and to cover the situation. He fully understands that there will be a clean sweep of the present administration. The City Governor gave in his resignation on the same day as Dulce, although it was not published. Dulce leaves a declaration among the archives of the palace, declaring that he was forced to resign and that he has not surrendered the command. He has chartered the mail steamer Guipuzcoa for \$10,000, to take himself and family to Spain. The bishop, who is also very anxious to the volunteers, leaves with him. His reverence was looked for last evening by some of these volunteers, who were assured that he had left. Had he been found something disreputable would have happened to him. It is generally believed that Peaez, in company with the engineer, Colonel Model, have escaped to Key West. It has been currently reported that they went upon an American man-of-war, but this is denied on authority.

The course to be pursued by the navy in this somewhat anomalous condition of affairs is a matter of paramount importance. The Admiral of the station, as heretofore stated, was opposed to the action of the Spaniards; but in the uncertain temper of his men, much demoralized by events here and at home, he dare not attempt to sustain him by force. Doubtless, as representing the Spanish navy in these waters, he will passively accept the situation, going forward in the protection of his duties as usual, and await the development of events and the instructions of the home government.

The Cubans are jubilant at the way in which matters have shaped themselves. They say, allowing that a Spanish cobbler or Manchego might—allowing other representatives of the Cid—has a right to rule the Indies, "It is only as good representative, and they claim that the miles here have by far more of a lost such character. Again, they have placed themselves on a par with the Cubans, in that they have become insurgents and revolutionaries, throwing themselves beyond the pale of recognition, and being no longer entitled to those advantages given them as a part of the Spanish nation. A recognition of the Cuban government was at first strongly pressed upon the United States, with the strongest anticipations of success.

The condition of the American navy in these waters at the present emergency, which, it is now one likely to arise, excites much unfavorable comment. It is fully understood by the readers of the *HERALD* that not more than a few vessels are in the Gulf. It is to be hoped that the starting condition of affairs now existing will arouse the Navy Department, that all the ships which sleep it seems, in some part, to have inherited from the days of the comments of the Havana press upon the recent events here, translations of which I send you, are peculiarly moderate in them a short explanation is necessary. *La Voz de Cuba* was stated as a Spanish republican paper. On the establishment of the free press it has recently opposed Dulce, who recently tried to send its editors to the United States, and much of the present action of the volunteers is attributed to its influence. In its article, while seemingly of jubilation and self-sufficiency running through it. The other papers indirectly accuse it of bringing about the *status quo* with sinister designs inimical to liberty and the country. No other paper gives any details of the movement, indeed several mentioning the great fact, a sample of discretion not wanting. General Nelson, Minister to Mexico, sails for Vera Cruz to-day in the *Cleopatra*. The *Costa* took left this morning for Key West to

#### The Havana Revolution Consummated—Its Origin and Probable Results—A Triumvirate Proposed with Separate Government from Spain—Designations of High Officials—The Attitude of the Navy—Press Comments—The

HABANA, June 5, 1898.

A successful revolution has been accomplished here, bloodless, as yet, but likely to be of the gravest importance, changing the position of the parties engaged in the suicidal struggle going on in this island, and the relations which other Powers, and particularly the United States, hold towards it. In considering it, it should be borne in mind that it was the work of the Spanish element in this city, claiming allegiance to Spain (at least to outward seeming), and representing the great commercial and property interest, and rendered effective for aggressive movement from being embodied in armed organizations called "the Volunteers." The act resulted from entire unanimity among all of that class, the good and the bad, including those who, from interest and principle, are in favor of order, and it was passively acquiesced in, if not supported by the few regular troops in the city. While various theories come of them wild and fool-