THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1898. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

NEW ISSUE JOINED

Official Notice of the Armistice Received at Washington.

WILL NOT ALTER PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

That Document Will Be Given to Congress Today.

WILL MERELY MENTION SPAIN'S ACTION

General Situation is Believed to Be Unchanged.

FORCE OF THE NEW PHASE IS UNCERTAIN

President Will Ask Authority to Use the Army and Navy to Bring About Order in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—At the close of the second cabinet meeting tonight it was announced that the president's message would undoubtedly go to congress at noon tomorrow. On the best authority obtainable it was stated that the night session was wholly devoted to the addition to the message occasioned by the latest note from Spain. The president's message is said to recite the latest developments of Spain's action, giving the substance of the Spanish note, and "recommending it to the earnest attention of congress." Otherwise the message stands unchanged.

After the meeting one member of the cabinet said the Spanish note had not altered either the message or the situation. "It is merely," said he, "what Spain has been asking for all along, more time. It does not touch the situation, and the president's message is left as it was before, merely stating the fact of this latest development."

Another member of the cabinet said: "Our meeting tonight was for the final reading of the message, which will be sent to congress tomorrow. It is a strong state paper and will contain a review of the conditions existing in Cuba for years past.

"There is no change in the tone of the message differing from that indicated in the newspapers. The president will ask that he be given authority to authorize the army and the navy to bring about peace in the island of Cuba and to insure there a stable government.

"An argument is made against the recognition of the independence of the insurgents for the reason that there is lacking the essential features of an independent people. There is a quotation from one of the former presidents who argued against the recognition of the Texans when in rebellion against the Mexican government, and from the opinions expressed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney during the last administration in opposition to a recognition of independence.

ADDITION TO THE MESSAGE.

"There was but one addition made to the message and that was in relation to the dispatch presented to the State department by Minister Polo y Bernabe and containing the information that the queen regent had granted authority to Captain General Blanco to issue an armistice, the terms and conditions of which would be left to his judgment. This was the first communication that the State department has had with the Spanish minister since a week from last Friday.

"So far as I am aware there has been no suggestion made to the insurgents by this government with a view to their considering the proposition for an armistice authorized by the Spanish government. This government has never had anything to do with the men composing the Cuban junta in New York. I do not think the armistice idea will have the least effect on any action that may be contemplated in congress."

It is said that some members of the cabinet recommended further delay simply to observe the practical effect of the armistice, but they were outvoted by the majority, who thought the president had waited long enough.

If the president should take the position that Spain's armistice comes too late, or that it does not meet the requirements of the nation, congress probably would act with a belligerent resolution calling upon the president to use the army and navy of the United States to bring to an end the condition of affairs in Cuba, which he declared to the six ambassadors of the powers who called upon him Thursday as being "insufferable."

Should the message take the ground that Spain's endeavors seem tending in the proper direction, and that justice should permit the opportunity to a trial of its stated desire to end the insurrection, or should the president simply refer the whole subject to congress without recommendation, a condition would arise of which no one tonight could positively see the outcome. So few congressmen knew the exact status of affairs that no prediction could be made as to what action congress would take.

LITTLE REST ON EASTER.

Easter Sunday brought little rest to those who are dealing with the Spanish situation. With the president's message ready to go to congress tomorrow, Spain's grant of an armistice had brought about a new condition which compelled the president and his advisers to meet and consider how far the situation was affected by Spain's concessions. As a result, the unusual, if not unprecedented, condition arose for two cabinet meetings on Sunday, one at noon time, lasting an hour and a half, and another at 8 o'clock tonight.

While the streets were thronged with people going to their Easter services early in the day, the carriages of cabinet officers were centering at the White House to take up the latest phases of the Spanish situation.

The cabinet meetings led to no change in the determination that the president's message would go to congress tomorrow. It seemed evident, however, from the new conditions presented by the grant of an armistice, that the message should deal with these conditions in order that congress might be fully advised on the latest phases of the subject.

Cabinet officers were extremely reticent over the changes in the message, although it seemed to be understood that the facts relating to the armistice would at least be incorporated, even though the general policy of the message underwent no change.

Although the Spanish note was surrounded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured:

The Spanish minister in Washington, deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in popular opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to again call the attention of the secretary of state of the United States to the following points:

ARMISTICE WITHOUT CONDITIONS.

First—Her Majesty, the Queen regent, of Spain, desirous of ending the troubles which are desolating Cuba, has commanded a suspension of hostilities. General Blanco has been ordered to proclaim today an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the details of this armistice so as to carry out the generous intentions of her majesty, and the wishes of the friends of peace.

Second—Her majesty has granted to the island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada under the British flag. The Cuban chambers will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develope these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the parliament at Madrid.

Third—Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was immediately followed by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from her majesty, the Queen, from her government, from her charge d' affaires in Washington, and from the authorities in Havana, all of which attended to affirm the horror which the disaster had caused to rise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States government and navy and the American nation.

The Spanish minister feels confident he can count on the courtesy and the sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion on this subject.

Fourth. As to the cause of this lamentable disaster it resolves itself into a question of facts, which can only be settled by material proofs. The Spanish minister reiterates the assurance that his government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose conclusions are in advance accepted.

Senor Polo delivered the document in person to the State department, and aside from the interest in the communication itself the call had added interest as an evidence of a renewal of diplomatic negotiations, this being his first call at the department in ten days.

BLANCO ACTS PROMPTLY.

During Senor Polo's call at the State department he notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that General Blanco had become prompt in executing the orders of the queen regent, and that the proclamation of armistice had been promulgated today.

The effect of this will bring about a complete cessation of all Spanish hostilities throughout the island. The Spanish troops will for the time being go into garrison. Their future disposition has not even been considered, for much depends upon the duration of the armistice and the course of the insurgents.

If the insurgents continue their fighting and make attacks upon the Spanish troops the situation will become complicated, for it is hardly believed the Spanish forces will lay down their arms for any length of time if they continue to be under fire from the insurgents.

The attitude of the insurgent advisers at Washington is that of rejecting the armistice. Senor Quesada of the junta declared today that the armistice was simply a Spanish trick, designed to create the impression that the insurgents were unreasonable. From his standpoint nothing short of independence will satisfy the insurgents.

It remains to be seen how far General Gomez and the insurgents in the field entertain this view. If they also reject the armistice Spain is not likely to continue it, and the resort to arms will continue as it has been doing during the last three years.

There is little doubt, however, that strong influence will now be brought to bear to induce the insurgents to suspend hostilities so that terms for a complete settlement may be reached. One of the ambassadors at Washington pointed out today that the influence of the pope was relied upon to a considerable extent with the insurgents, as they are a part of a country which is thoroughly Catholic and loyal to Rome.

ACTION OF THE INSURGENTS.

While the influence of the great powers is not likely to be exerted in any material way against the insurgents, their influence will be brought to bear as soon as possible from every standpoint.

The influence of the United States will also be a material matter in case the present crisis between Spain and the United States is prevented and the armistice is accepted in Washington as a tentative ground for the solution of the Cuban problem.

The attitude of congress on the general question is problematic. During recent days the feeling in both houses has been intense and it remains to be seen that the changes brought about by the armistice will suffice to allay this feeling. Resolutions authorizing intervention are already prepared, but these were framed when diplomatic negotiations were in a deadlock.

Diplomatic circles in Washington were keenly interested in the change brought about by Spain's grant of an armistice. The ambassadors and ministers exchanged calls and there was a general exchange of congratulations, as it was felt that the armistice at least gave time for calmer counsels.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, received a cable dispatch from the foreign office at Paris informing him that the armistice had been granted and was wholly without conditions. Besides seeing his associates of the diplomatic corps, the ambassador saw Archbishop Ireland, who was instrumental in securing the influences of the pope, and joined the archbishop in expressions of satisfaction.

Throughout the negotiations the French ambassador and the French government have taken a leading part in preventing an open rupture between the United States and Spain. While the British government has been most powerful in seeing that the action of the powers did not assume a menacing attitude toward the United States, yet it is known that Great Britain joins in the latest movement in approving of an armistice and is hopeful that this will clear the way for a fuller settlement of the general Cuban question.

SPANISH VIEW OF THE ARMISTICE.

It Will Not Interfere with Their War Preparations.

MADRID, April 10.—10 A. M.—El Imparcial says that Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, in a conversation yesterday with several people, expressed himself as follows:

It is an error to say that the government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would never give that before leaving the ministry, because it would be the same thing as recognizing the belligerency of the rebels.

The government has granted the wishes of the powers that we should cease hostilities during the day which General Blanco judges prudent for preparing peace.

I acceded to a cessation of hostilities because to refuse the wishes of the powers would be to divorce Spain from the world. If I left the cabinet I should be placing my successor in an awkward position.

General Blanco will probably publish a proclamation of truce, and also another offering indulgent terms during the cessation of hostilities. If, during this period, there are important submissions, and the United States withdraws its ships from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippines, all will be well and peace will soon be reached.

Otherwise, the Cuban war will continue, and the powers will be obliged to demand that the United States maintain absolute neutrality and enforce a dissolution of the filibustering committee in New York.

The armistice is not to prevent the Spanish government continuing its military preparations and placing the peninsular, the Canaries, the Balearic islands and Porto Rico in a state of defense."

El Imparcial says that during the cabinet council a minister reminded his colleagues that the powers before approaching Spain, approached the United States, getting President McKinley to delay his message to congress and General Woodford to withdraw the ultimatum.

CASTELAR GIVES HIS OPINION.

Speaks Right Out in Exceedingly Vigorous Language.

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VIENNA, April 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish republican leader, Emilo Castelar, in writing an article on the present situation to the Tagblatt, concludes:

"We will accept and esteem proofs of friendship, but must reject any intervention offered under any pretext. America's desire to interfere in the affairs of a foreign country not concerning them violates the primitive conception of national law in the civilized world. To trust a secret foe with such intervention is to open the gates to Spain's hangman to laugh to scorn our soldiers' self-sacrifice and to dishonor their graves and cover our names with disgrace. The last Spaniard will bleed to death before obeying such dishonorable behests. They say they will blocade the island; they cannot blockade our honor. They say they will land armies. Let them; they will find us prepared to protect the graves of our forefathers and the altar of independence. Indignation seals my mouth."

CONGRESS TO MAKE HISTORY

This Week Will Be a Memorable One with National Legislators.

SOME ACTION ON CUBA SEEMS CERTAIN.

Members Are Not Yet Decided as to the Form of the Resolution and an Interesting Debate is Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Upon the presumption that Spain's offer of an armistice to the Cuban insurgents will make on change in the plans of the administration, and that the president's message will go to congress tomorrow, congress will this week make history.

In anticipation of the stirring scenes every congressman has been besieged by hundreds of friends for admission to the reserved galleries, and the general multitude which must take its chance in the public galleries, on the principle that first come first served. It is likely that some of them will camp out on the marble steps all night, so intense is the desire to be present when the message is read. The public generally regards the message as the prologue to a drama which will end in war before the curtain goes down.

After the message is read tomorrow it will probably be referred to the committee on foreign relations without debate. Such is the program to which both sides have practically assented, with the tacit understanding that that committee will report on Tuesday, on which day the committee will be expected to act. Any statement to frustrate this part of the program will of necessity prove abortive.

With the gravity of the situation confronting them members on both sides have been sobered and seem impressed with the idea that things should proceed in regular and orderly way.

It seems almost certain now that there will be a conflict, both in the committee and in the house, as to the nature of the resolutions upon which the house will be called upon to act. Individual views vary greatly from those who desire a direct declaration of war on the basis that the blowing up of the Maine was a hostile act, and a few who are opposed to any action whatever.

HERE IS THE REAL CONTEST.

But the real contest will be between those who desire to follow what is now generally accepted as the president's recommendation, armed intervention, and those who desire the recognition of the Cuban republic.

The democrats, both of the committee and of the house, have taken an uniquivocal position for the recognition of independence, although there is a difference of opinion as to whether intervention should follow.

A majority of the republicans of the committee have within a few days declared themselves in favor of intervention. Two of them, while they do not favor recognition of the existing republic, have earnestly advocated a declaration to the effect that Spain's dominion over the island cease, leaving to the future the question of the actual government of the island.

But in the desire of the republicans of both houses to secure harmony of action, some of the advocates of independence have about come to the conclusion that the difference between armed intervention and recognition is more technical than substantial, as unless the island should be annexed, to which they are opposed, a republican form of government for the island must follow.

It seems probable that existing differences may at least to some extent be adjudged, and whether all the republicans agree to a resolution declaring for intervention or not, such a resolution will be reported.

It seems equally certain that a resolution for independence, possibly coupled with intervention, will be presented by the minority. No definite arrangements have yet been made as to the debate, but there seems to be no demand for prolonged time. Mr. Bailey of the minority thinks two days ought to suffice, and some of the republicans think our action would be strengthened if there were no debate at all. Two days seems to be the general opinion as to the length of the debate.

There probably will be considerable pressure for time for brief speeches. Many members desire to bury their hatchets in the painted war post.

But there is a solid ground for difference as to the character of the resolutions, and the question as to the possible liability of the United States for the Spanish bonds based on the Cuban revenues in the event of intervention without recognition will be thoroughly discussed.

Whatever time is not devoted to the Cuban question will be devoted to contested elections and the general deficiency bill.

SENATE FORECAST.

The week in the senate will probably be given entirely to the Cuban question. The president's message is counted on soon after assembling at noon tomorrow. It will be referred promptly to the committee on foreign relations, and the present understanding is that no report will be made from the committee before Tuesday.

The report may result in the development of radical differences in the committee. There is a decidedly strong disposition on the part of many senators who are not members of the committee to have the senate as a body take up the subject of shaping the committee's report contemporaneously with the committee, and it is not improbable that a secret session of the senate may be held tomorrow with this purpose in view.

The purpose of this movement, as has been frequently stated, is to secure as near an approach to harmony in the senate as possible, and it is believed this can be best accomplished by having the senate agree on the form of the resolution before it comes up for action.

The present tendency in the senate is to confine the congressional fulmination to a declaration for armed intervention, leaving the recognition of independence to come later, and it now appears probable that the foreign relations committee will report in favor of this course, though not without some dissent.

If the meeting of the committee to be held before the message is submitted should decide that a report can come from the committee, and a way suggested to secure harmonious action in the senate, then there will probably be no occasion for the discussion of the form of the resolution before the taking up of the real question at issue.

Senators as a rule show very slight inclination for other subjects, and the chances are that if the senate does not adjourn soon after receiving the message, the Cuban question will come up in some shape tomorrow. Yet it is barely possible the whole matter will be deferred until the foreign committee can make its report.

A resolution can scarcely get through the senate without arousing some dissension, as there are senators opposed to action at all. Senator White of California is one of these, and he probably will discuss any resolution reported.

There are several senators who now say that they will insist upon the recognition of independence in any action taken, and that they will be heard from in opposition to any measure that does not provide for this.

If opportunity appears the sundry civil appropriation bill will be finally disposed of, and it is possible that the naval appropriation bill will be reported from committee and taken up later in the week.

QUESADA PRONOUNCES IT A TRICK.

Says the Cubans Have Fought Too Long to Be Caught.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senor Quesada, the diplomatic representative of Cuban insurgents in this city, when asked today what he thought of the Spanish armistice, said:

It is only a Spanish trick. They want to put us before the American people in the attitude of being unreasonable. But we do not believe the American people will so consider us, for we think they know it is merely a last effort to force some kind of a Spanish home rule on us. We have fought three years for independence. We know this is a Spanish trick, and we will not give in now.

HAVE CUBANS A GOVERNMENT?

Civil Power Provided at Inception of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents, today issued the following signed statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government whose independence can be recognized:

It is circulated by the enemies of the cause of the independence of Cuba that it has no government or civil organization to recognize. It is admitted by all that there is a Cuban army, which has forced Spain to confess its inability to re-establish its control of the island; the triumphs and hardships of the Cuban soldiers are written up every day; but the more admirable example of the virtue and capacity of the people of Cuba, the creation and working of a civil organization, is lost sight of. And yet there is no person who has visited the island, English or American, who has not told the world of the government of the Cuban republic.

At this moment a short sketch of the laws and officers of the republic cannot fail to interest the American people and serve to dispel any doubt in the mind of senators and congressman, who will be called to vote for a resolution recognizing the republic.

From the very inception of the revolution the Cubans provided for a civil power. The Cuban revolutionary party, which prepared and directed the movement, was a civil organization headed by Jose Marti, most zealous in establishging the paramount influence of the law over the sword.

General Gomez then, and throughout all the revolution, has shown himself desirous that the civil authorities should have the supreme power. When he and Marti landed their first aim was to constitute a provisional government. Gomez, as well as all the other military leaders, recognized Marti as the civil head.

After the meeting of Gomez, Maceo and Marti at Mejorina, May 4, 1895, a call for the selection of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil government was made and Marti and Gomez marched to the central provinces to arrange for this important event. The decrees of that time are always signed by both Gomez and Marti.

The death of Marti postponed for a time the selection of representatives, but in the beginning of September, 1895, the call previously issued was complied with.

Representatives from each of the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and the western part of the island, comprising the provinces of Matanzas and Habana, making twenty in all, were elected to the constituent assembly, which was to establish a civil government, republican in form.

The constituent assembly, composed of doctors, lawyers and distinguished Cubans, met at Jimaguayu, in the province of Puerto Principe, on September 13, 1895. It was duly organized; it solemnly declared the independence of Cuba and its separation from the Spanish monarchy, and confirmed the existence of the republic of Cuba among the political divisions of the world.

The constitution, based on democratic and republican principles, was to be in force two years, unless the freedom of Cuba was obtained previous to the expiration of that time.

On September 18 the following officers of the government were elected by the constituent assembly, in accordance with the terms of the constitution: President, Salvador Cisneros Bisnacourt, of Porto Principe; vice president, Bartolomo Maso of Manzanillo; secretary of war, Carlos Roloff of Santa Clara; secretary of the treasury, Sevara Pina of Sancti Spiritus; secretary of the interior, Santiago Garcia Canizares of Remedios; secretary of foreign relations, Rafael M. Portuondo of Santiago de Cuba; sub secretary of war, Marie Monocal of Mantanzas; sub secretary of the treasury, Joaquin Castillo of Santiago de Cuba; sub secretary of the interior, Carlos Duboise of Baracoa; sub secretary of foreign relations, Fermin Valdez Dominguez of Habana.

The installation of these officers duly followed. The election of the general-in-crief, and the second-in-command, who is to bear the title of lieutenant general, was then had and resulted in the unanimous election of Maximo Gomez and Anotnio Maceo, respectively.

On the same day the constituent assembly elected by acclamation as delegate plenipotentiary and general agent of the Cuban republic, Thomas Estrada Palma.

During the two years of the Cisneros administration and up to the present time of Masso's, the civil authorities of the republic have exercised their functions throughout the territory controlled by the republic of Cuba, which is about three-fourths of the island.

There is a civil governor in every province, who has his subordinates and employes. The provinces are divided into prefectures under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. The duties of the prefects are various, and are subject to special laws. That these prefectures are in working operation the official telegrams of the Spanish press affords ample proof.

General Blanco, in a communication to his government under date of March 12, published in all the Madrid papers, says:

"HAVANA—Captain general to minister of war: In operations of columns in the east the military lines of the enemy between Bayamo, Manzanillo and Canto were broken, also destroying the civil organization which they had in that territory for two years."

Documents were filed before the senate committee on foreign relations last April, which were published as document No. 19, Fifty-fifth congress, first session, which proved that the civil government legislated as to commerce, government workshops, manufactories, coast inspectors, postoffices; that stamps have been issued, public schools established; civil marriage provided for; that the public treasury is well organized, taxes collected amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, President Cisneros and afterwards President Masso issuing state papers as they became opportune.

The military authorities are subordinate to the civil government. In many documents the generals so declared it, and General Gomez, the commander-in-chief, duly took the oath to the constitution.

In July, 1896, he published the following circular:

"Headquarters of the Army of Liberation—(Circular)—This headquarters being informed of the unworthy proceedings of some chiefs and officers of the army with regard to the civil authorities of the republic, and resolved as it is not to consent in any case, nor by any person, that the sacred principles of discipline, subordination and morality of the revolution should be disregarded, but that respect should be rendered to the majesty of its democratic institutions, it reminds all chiefs and officers of the inevitable duty which they have to respect the functions of the civil government, according to their rank.

"The military authorities are obliged to give the decisive portion of their force to the civil authorities, for the better fulfillment of their duties.

"The chiefs of the corps, divisions and brigades will chastise severely all subordinators against whom any claims may be made of their bad conduct in this respect, they being answerable to this headquarters for their leniency or indifference.

"MAXIMO GOMEZ,
"General-in-Chief.

"P. Y. L. Remanganaguins, July 22, 1896."

The general reports of the civil governor of the east, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for the years 1896 and 1897, quoted in one of Senator Morgan's speeches, confirm every one of our statements, and are worthy of perusal.

Five newspapers are also published in the republic—El Cubano Libre, La Independenca, El Boletin de la Guerra, La Sanidad and Las Villas. Books have also been published, the first being the primer for the public schools.

Pursuant to the mandate contained in the constitution of 1895 a constitutional assembly was convoked to meet in October, 1897, to revise the laws, and to elect new officers.

The government council passed an electoral law and twenty-four representatives were chosen from the six provinces by all the citizens of the republic, those in the army as well as the civilians. The election was untrammeled by the military.

In a notable paper, General Calixto Garcia's translation of which reached President McKinley, he told of where in Santiago de Cuba he gave his vote the same as the soldier and peasant, and how inspiring it was to see the rights of suffrage exercised in districts controlled by the republic.

It was a brilliant congress which sat during October and November. Dr. Mendez Capote, ex-professor of law in the Havana university, presided. The outgoing secretaries of state submitted their reports, which were examined and passed on by committees appointed for the purpose. A new constitution was then adopted on Oc-

(Continued on Second Page.)

LEE ARRIVES AT KEY WEST

United States Consul to Havana in His Own Country Again.

HEARTY WELCOME GIVEN THE REFUGEES

Many Go Ashore, But General Lee Proceeds on His Journey to Washington, Where He Will Make His Report.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—"Tell the Olivette to get under way at once. Captain Cowles signalled the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out."

These were the words of Consul General Lee at 5:15 yesterday afternoon as he stood on the poop of the Fern with a group of correspondents around him. It was evident to all that General Lee was to be the last to leave, and a murmur of applause went around in support of his intention.

The Evelyn had already passed Morro castle when the Olivette weighed anchor. The Bache was close behind, and the Fern was the last of the line. The wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards, who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out.

As the Fern rounded to, heading for the open sea, it passed near the Maine wreck. The group on deck had been laughing and talking, expressing their satisfaction at leaving Havana. With one accord each man doffed his hat in salute to the brave dead, while silence fell on all for the space of several minutes.

General Lee being on board the Fern, made that boat a target for redoubled hisses, groans, cat-calls and whistles from the crowds on shore. "Get out, Yankee swine," was among the mildest expressions used. This seemed to strike everyone on board as ludicrous. Vice Consul Springer, who had been in the island thirty years, waved his hat to a particularly abusive group, saying in tones loud enough for all to hear, "Wait, wait, my friends, we shall all be back soon."

There was one pretty incident. On the Cabanas shore a British steamer was unloading at its wharf. As the Fern passed the Union Jack was dipped, while the English crew gave a hearty cheer. It is needless to say that the compliment was returned with all possible gusto.

CONTINUE THEIR JOURNEY.

The steamer Olivette arrived from Havana at 2 o'clock this morning with 249 refugees on board. Forty of these landed here and the remainder proceeded for Tampa. Among those on board bound for Tampa are: Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Dr. Eagan and four Red Cross sisters, composing, with others, the regular Red Cross party; Dr. Brunner, United States sanitary inspector at Havana, and Dr. Dudley, his assistant; and Messrs. Lawton and Childs are also among the passengers bound for Tampa. Messrs. Lawton and Childs are accompanied by a large staff of clerks lately employed in the banking houses.

The passengers filed ashore after undergoing a cursory examination. With few exceptions they were either colored or Cubans, and spoke the tongue of the land from which they had just fled. A good-sized crowd greeted them, and much kissing, patting on the back and jabbery welcome ensued. It is hard to believe that those were American citizens for whose sake the action of congress had been delayed.

Among the few educated persons on board the Olivette considerable surprise was exhibited at finding themselves once more in their native land. Even up to yesterday morning they had scarcely believed it would prove necessary for them to leave Cuba. All said that when they sailed everything was quiet in Havana, and that externally there were no signs of anything which would make the exodus of Americans necessary.

Havana seemed dazed yesterday when the people found that General Lee was really going, and that all the Americans were going with him. Not to see the United States flag floating from the staff at Casa Nuevo struck many residents as little less than a calamity.

The correspondents were besieged with eager questions as to the intentions of the Americans, and when the fleet expected a bombardment was likely to commence. The government officials seemed as much at a loss as all the rest. A Spanish officer of high rank besought a correspondent to tell him if he had any news not made public, and affecting the future of the city.

FEAR AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

The fact that Mr. Gollan, the British consul, called with General Lee on Captain General Blanco also puzzled many, some believing that this meant an English alliance had been settled.

The truth is that the Havana newspapers have been under such close surveillance for months, have been made to publish so many untruths, and have printed so many tales of the United States backing down at the demand of Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia, that the residents take no stock whatever in anything published. Consequently when they saw the Americans leaving, despite the statements of the papers that they had no intention of going, the people believed a crisis at hand.

Under instructions from General Lee, who went on board the Fern immediately after his farewell call on Captain General Blanco, the consular people and the correspondents went quietly on board in twos and threes. No one was molested, or insulted, but the people stared curiously as the newspaper men, to whose presence all had grown accustomed, rode down to the dock with their grips, canes and other hand baggage, showing their intention to depart. In fact, Havana was kinder than the ocean outside.

All arrived at Key West today in a state of wreck. Everybody was sick, some more so than others. Even the naval men did not escape.

From the crowded decks of the Olivette hearty cheers went up as the launch from the Fern, with the correspondents and consular agents on board, put ashore. Several hundred persons on the dock added their shouts to this lusty welcome, and for some hours stayed gazing at the Fern, on which General Lee could be seen pacing the deck.

At about 11 o'clock General Lee came ashore and received an answer from Washington to his request for orders sent earlier. After a brief reception, General Lee went on board the Olivette, which had been kept waiting, and sailed for Tampa at noon. He will go direct to Washington.

Nineteen refugees were landed from the Bache and 100 from the Evelyn.

Captain Barnat has been detached from the Bache and ordered to Washington. Lieutenant Commander Davis will be temporarily in command of the vessel. The American consular staff, which accompanied Consul General Lee, is held here awaiting further orders, and the implication is that the staff may return to Cuba.

There was no movement of the fleet today. The Puritan coaled, and tonight the Marblehead will take the patrol.

There is no fresh news from Moron-Juraco Trucha, though there is little doubt that General Maximo Gomez and General Calixto Garcia have effected a union of forces. The commission sent by General Gomez six weeks ago, prior to the interview between General Pando's representatives and some of the insurgent leaders, is now carrying out its work, and it is believed that between 4,000 and 5,000 men, in addition to those that Generals Gomez and Garcia would have, are available in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

A significant occurrence took place yesterday when the Fern, with Consul General Lee and other Americans, was passing Moro castle. In reply to the Spanish rabble on the wharves, who hooted, "Death to the Yankee swine," the correspondent of the London Times, who was on the Fern, remarked loudly, "May every Yankee shell kill fifty of those Spanish dogs!"

Naval engineers have always held that Moro castle, at the entrance to the harbor of Havana, is more formidable in appearance than in reality. This opinion of it is fully confirmed by reports brought by the refugees today. Captain General Lee held a long conference with Captain Sampson this morning before leaving for Tampa.

HOPE THAT WAR MAY BE AVERTED.

Armistice Causes Feeling in England to Change Somewhat.

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LONDON, April 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Further action of the ambassadors of the powers at Madrid predicted in the dispatch of Friday as a last effort for peace has revived the hope here that war may possibly be averted. At the same time it is felt that if the armistice proposed on conditions stated from Madrid, of which no confirmation is obtainable here, it is most improbable that the United States can assent. Madrid agency dispatches, however, as already explained, are either doctored to meet the objections of the censor or supplied by the Spanish government solely with the motive of putting the best possible face on the condition of things in Spain.

As an example of the fashion in which the Madrid censor deals with dispatches, Houghton's interview in which a Carlist leader expressed the intention of the Carlists to support the government against the United States was delivered ninety minutes after it was filed in Madrid, whereas all other Madrid dispatches from Houghton for the last fortnight took from eight to ten hours to get through, and then were frequently tampered or made unintelligible where they reflect in the slightest degree on Spain's position and policy. Again, Houghton's interview with Gullon, forwarded this morning, in which nothing was said concerning the alleged conditions of an armistice, though handed in at Madrid at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, was not received here till close to 9 this morning, in order the conditions story might get the start. The system of blocking or poisoning information causes all Madrid dispatches to be regarded with entire scepticism.

The aspect of the Cuban question which now excites most discussion here is whether, freed from Spanish domination, the last condition of Cuba will be better than the first action of the Spanish junta in publishing a defiant warning. Washington authorities have undoubtedly exercised an immense influence on European opinion, giving American intervention to outside observers in other nations an amazingly Quixotic complexion. The London Observer, the independent organ on foreign affairs, says today that the difficulties of the United States regarding the independence of Cuba are more keenly appreciated every day, and feels much confidence in the Cuban junta to govern the island. The prospect of American intervention, says the Observer, may lead eventually to annexation, not tempting to the republicans, who suspect that Cuba would be a new source of strength to the democrats.

OPINIONS DIFFER AT MADRID.

Action of the Ministers Viewed in Different Lights.

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MADRID, April 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Tonight the press publishes very contradictory opinions concerning the decision of the government which was communicated officially late this afternoon by the minister of state to General Woodford. The ministerial papers, Correo and Correspondencia, defend the conduct of the government in measured terms and explain that it would have been unwise not to listen to the pope and the powers and expressing the hope that the action will lead to peace very soon. The Heraldo, though liberal, bitterly criticizes the concession which the Carlists and republicans attack sparingly and call them friends of Rome and of Weyler also. On the whole, however, the majority of Spaniards fully expected this outcome of the papal and powers diplomatic activity. Financial circles are much pleased. All funds and securities rose sharply.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

ARMISTICE NOT YET PUBLISHED.

Blanco Waiting for Explicit Orders from Madrid.

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HAVANA, April 10.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — General Blanco has received from Madrid instructions to give out the edict granting an armistice. He has asked with whom he shall carry on negotiations. When a reply is received from Sagasta he will publish the edict. Public opinion is undecided while waiting for explanations. Nevertheless, patriotism is on the increase. Volunteers, while drilling this morning, shouted through the streets: "Viva Espana" and "Viva Cuba Espanola." Heavy carts go by loaded with cannon and ammunition. War preparations go on in spite of the nearness of peace. Nevertheless Havana promises to keep quiet to the end. Diario, Marino and Elpais, in prominent editorials, attack General Lee and Captain Sigsbee for their behavior in Cuba.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DIAGO.

WAR VESSELS ENCOUNTER A STORM.

Somers Springs a Leak and the Crew Strike.

PORTLAND, Eng., April 10.—The new United States cruiser Topeka (formerly Diogenes), in command of Lieutenant John J. Knapp, and the torpedo boat Somers, Ensign C. W. Hazleton commanding, which were en route for the United States, put in here today. After clearing Portland Bill such a heavy sea was encountered that the Somers was almost buried, and Lieutenant Knapp deemed it safer to return.

About thirty of the Topeka's crew refused to sail in it, necessitating the shipping of others to fill their places.

The Somers, it is found, sprang a leak, but its officers do not regard the injury as serious. Its crew, however, became frightened and struck. Being merely hired hands, not enlisted men, they are not amenable to naval discipline and Lieutenant Knapp is endeavoring to secure a fresh crew.

After Sawyer's Place.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The commission of A. J. Sawyer as district attorney expires tomorrow. As court is in session at Lincoln and as Senator Thurston has not yet decided upon a successor to Sawyer, it is expected that a temporary commission will be issued by Justice Brewer covering the present term of court. It is essential that Sawyer complete the present docket at Lincoln in order to leave the docket pretty thoroughly cleaned up for his successor, who will, it is thought, be John C. Whorton of Omaha, although great pressure is being brought to bear on Senator Thurston in favor of W. F. Gurley of Omaha and W. S. Summers of Lincoln.

Steel Tugs for Patrol Duty.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 10.—The government has secured an option on the steel tug New England, lately from Boston, now at this port, and it has been ordered to report at Seattle tomorrow. The government also has an option on four tugs of the Puget Sound Tugboat company's fleet. They are the Tacoma, Holyoke, Tyee and Pioneer. These tugs are for patrol duty for the protection of American commerce and shipping and will be manned with suitable guns.

United States District Judge.

DALLAS, Tex., April 10.—United States Judge John B. Rector of the northern district of Texas, who has been insane for two years and unable to occupy the bench, died at his home in Austin last night.

Temperature at Omaha.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	37	[illegible] m.....	60
6 a. m.....	35	[illegible] m.....	61
7 a. m.....	35	[illegible] m.....	61
8 a. m.....	39	[illegible] p. m.....	62
9 a. m.....	43	[illegible] p. m.....	62
10 a. m.....	48	[illegible] p. m.....	62
11 a. m.....	55	[illegible] p. m.....	60
12 m.....	57	[illegible] p. m.....	58
		[illegible] p. m.....	55

LEAVE IT TO BLANCO

Spanish Ministers Instruct Cuba's Captain General About Armistice.

HOSTILITIES TO BE SUSPENDED AT ONCE

Blanco to Decide How Long the Peace Period Shall Last.

AUTHORIZED TO FIX IT HIS OWN WAY

Cabinet Claims to Have Made Another Great Concession.

GULLON POSES AS BENEFACTOR OF CUBA

Armistice Granted in Order to Give the Insurgents an Opportunity to Come Into the Autonomist Camp.

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MADRID, April 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I called upon the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, this afternoon and told him I would feel grateful if he could let me know something concerning the favorable rumors circulated in Madrid. Gullon, with much courtesy and strong assent, finally said:

"Yes, sir, something important has happened today. At 10 this morning the ambassadors of Austria, Germany, Italy, France and British Charge d'Affaires Barclay spontaneously paid me a visit at the private residence with a view to some action as a corrollary or complement of the step taken by the same powers at Washington. Also, in the interests of peace, the ambassadors frankly urged that Spain should listen to the advice of Pope Leo XIII and grant a suspension of hostilities in Cuba.

"Highly flattered at this proof of friendly sympathy, I undertook to convey their advice to my colleagues and sovereign. After carrying the news to Sagasta we went together to the palace for a conference with the queen, who deigned to approve our opinion in the matter, so a council of ministers was assembled at the foreign office after we left her majesty. In this council, with the assent obtained from the regent, we proposed and all the members of the cabinet assented to the idea of telegraphing the governor general of Cuba instructions to decree an immediate suspension of hostilities for a duration and in a way he might deem most expedient.

"You will observe that in the interests of peace we began last week by assenting to submit the Maine affair to arbitration, and we settled the question of the reconcentrados, or distressed Cubans, evidently to the satisfaction of all concerned by allowing them to go to their homes and providing liberally for their relief. Now we have made a further concession by the advice of the pope and on the recommendation of the powers, which shows we have done all we could for peace. I did not dwell on the advantages of a suspension of hostilities, which gives breathing time for all and will allow the insurgents to submit and adhere to autonomy under many of the past decrees of amnesty. More I cannot say."

On leaving his excellency I asked if I might make use for wire of his statement and he obligingly assented.

The most interesting feature of the situation this morning is the tone of the press in reflecting public opinion, which shows the government has really displayed much energy and courage in the interests of peace and in