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A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Assertions of Enemies of Cuba Refuted.

The Republic Has an Organized Government.

It Was Provided From the Inception of the Republic.

Explicit and Detailed Statement of Senor Quesada, Representative of the Cuban Junta, of Action Taken From Time to Time.

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

The Republic of Cuba (Civil Government): "It is circulated by the enemies of the cause of independence of Cuba that they have no Government or civil organization to recognize. It is admitted by all that there is a Cuban army which has forced Spain to confess her inability to re-establish her 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, and yet there is no writer who has visited the island, English or American, who has not told the world of the Government of the Republic of Cuba. 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 Congressmen 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, whose zeal in establishing the paramount influence of the law over the sword is known. 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 the other military leaders, recognized Marti as the civil head. After the meeting of Gomez, Maceo and Marti at Majoram on 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 these important details. 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 Constitutional Assembly, which was to establish a civil Government, republican in form.

"The Constitutional Assembly, composed of doctors, lawyers and distinguished Cubans, met at Jimaguaya, 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 monarch, 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 the 18th of September the following officials of the Government were elected by the Constitutional Assembly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution:

"President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt of Puerto Principe; Vice-President, Bartolome Masso of Santa Clara; Secretary of the Treasury, Sevro Pina of Santa Spiritus; Secretary of the Interior, Sandago Gracia Canizares of Remedios; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Rafael M. Portunondo of Santiago de Cuba; Sub-Secretary of War, Mari Monocal of Matanzas; Sub-Secretary of the Treasury, Joaquin Castillo of Santiago de Cuba; Sub-Secretary of the Interior, Carlos Dubois 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-Chief and the second in command, who is to bear the title of Lieutenant-General, was then held, and resulted in the unanimous election of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, respectively.

"On the same day the Constitutional Assembly elected by acclamation as Delegate Plenipotentiary and general agent abroad of the Cuban Republic, Tomas Estrada Palma.

"During the two years of the Cisneros administration and up to the present time 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 afford innumerable proofs. General Blanco, in a communication to his Government under date of March 12th, 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, good workshops, manufactories, custom inspectors, postoffices; that stamps have been issued, public schools established, civil marriage provided for; that the public treasury is well organized; taxes being 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 declare 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.

"'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, its Commander-in-Chief reminds its officers of the inevitable duty which they have to respect the functionaries of the civil Government according to their rank.

"'The military authorities are obliged to give the decisive protection 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 subordinates against whom any complaints may be made of their bad conduct in this respect, they being answerable to this headquarters for their leniency or indifference. P. Y. L. Remanganaguns, 22d July, 1896. The General-in-Chief, MAXIMO GOMEZ.'

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 is worthy of perusal. Five newspapers are also published in the republic: "El Cuba No Libre," "La Independencia," "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 constituent 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 letter from General Garcia, translations of which reached President McKinley, he told how in Santiago De Cuba he gave his vote the same as the soldiers and peasants and how inspiring it was to see the people exercise the right of suffrage in districts controlled entirely by the republic.

"It was a brilliant congress that sat during the months of October and November. Dr. Mendez Capote, ex-President of Law in Havana University, presided. The outgoing Secretary of State submitted his reports, which were examined and passed upon by committees appointed for the purpose. A new Constitution was adopted on the 29th of October, 1897, which will be in force two years, unless independence is obtained beforehand, when an assembly shall be called to provide temporarily for the government and the administration of the republic, until a definite constituent assembly shall meet.

"The preamble says: 'We, the representatives of the Cuban people, freely meeting in constituent assembly, convoked by virtue of the mandate contained in the Constitution of 16th of September, 1895, ratify our firm and unshakable resolve of obtaining the absolute and immediate independence of the island, planting in it a democratic republic and inspiring ourselves in the present necessities of the revolution; we decree the following constitution:

"The constitution determines what is called the republic, who are citizens, their individual and political rights, the officers of the Government, their powers and provides for the assemblying of the representatives. The principal articles are: "'Article 6—Cubans and foreigners will be protected in their religious opinions and in the practice of their respective cults, as long as they are not opposed to public morals.

"'Article 8. Education is free in all the territory of the republic.

"'Article 10. The electoral right shall be regulated by the Government on the basis of universal suffrage.

"'Article 17. The administration of justice in reference to civil matters belongs to the civil authorities and its procedure shall be regulated by law.

"'Article 22. Besides the powers conferred upon it by other articles of this constitution, the Government Council has the following:

"'1. To make all laws and regulations regarding the revolution and the military, civil and political life of the Cuban people.

"'2. To resolve the petitions addressed to it, ordering those where not probably transmitted to take their due course.

"'3. To depose, for just cause and under its responsibility, any Councillor or sub-Secretary. This resolution shall be reported to the first assembly and can only be passed by the affirmative votes of four Councillors.

"'4. To appoint Secretary and sub-Secretaries for the transaction of business in any department, when these positions shall be vacated for two months.

"'5. To appoint and remove public functionaries of all classes in the manner prescribed by law, ordering that they shall be submitted to the courts of justice in the proper cases.

"'6. To determine the policy of the war and the general lines of campaign, and to intervene, when in their judgment there be found motive for it, in the military operations, always by means of the Generals of the nation.

"'7. To raise troops, to declare reprisals, and to grant letters of marque.

"'8. To grant military ranks, from Sub-Lieutenants to Major-General, in the form established by the law of military orgonization.

"'9. To issue paper money, to coin money, fixing its kind and value.

"'10. To contract loans, determining when they shall become due, the interests, discounts, commissions and guarantees, and to make all negotiations advised by the public weal, being strictly responsible for the use it shall make of these faculties and of those provided in the previous article.

"'11. To levy taxes, to decree the investment of the public funds, and to ask and approve the accounts of the same.

"'12. To determine the foreign policy and to appoint and remove agents, representatives and delegates of all classes.

"'13. To grant passports.

"'14. To issue the safe conduct necessary for the discharge of the functions of the Government.

"'15. To make treaties with other powers, to choosing the commissioners who are to celebrate them, but without being able to delegate to them its final approval. The one of peace with Spain must be ratified by the Assembly, and cannot be initiated but on the basis of the absolute and immediate independence of all the Island of Cuba.

"'Article 31. The Secretary of War will be the superior chief of rank of the army of liberty.'

"In the additional articles as to military organization the following are to be found:

"(No. 3) That the Government can name and may freely separate the General-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-General.

"(No. 4) That there shall be a chief for every army corps, appointed by the Government, on the information or at the proposal of the General-in-Chief as to the first mentioned chief of the Department, through the General-in-Chief for the second.

"Pursuant to the Constitution, which is published in Document 129 of the Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, the new Government was selected as follows:

"President, Bartolome Masso; Vice-President, Domingo Mendez Capote; Secretary of War, Jose B. Aleman; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Andres Mora Latorre; Secretary of the Treasury, Ernesto Fonts Sterling; Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Manuel R. Silva; Sub-Secretary of War, Rafael De Cardenas; Sub-Secretary of the Treasury, Colonel Saturnio Lastra; Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Nicolas Alberdi; Sub-Secretary of the Interior, Pedro Aguilera Kindlan.

"The said Government Council appointed General Maximo Gomez as General-in-Chief, and Major-General Calixto Garcia as Lieutenant-General. But the best proof of the existence of the Cuban capital and Government is the following official telegram published by the Spanish Minister, Dupuy De Lome, dated the 22d of January, 1898, and signed by Senor Congosto, the Secretary of the Spanish Government in Cuba. It is as follows:

"'HAVANA, January 21. — General Castellanos has taken possesion of the village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent Government has its headquarters.

"'During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents the Government officials escaped.

"'The next day, continuing his operations, the same General defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents who were coming to the aid of the Government, scattering them in all directions and killing fifty-nine. CONGOSTO.'

"The Cubans are willing to rest their case on this testimony of the Spanish Government.

"GONZALES DE QUESADA,
"Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban Republic."

QUIET DAY AT MADRID.

The Government is Taking Precautions Against Outbreaks.

MADRID, April 10.—The day has passed quietly and without special incident. Enormous crowds going to and coming from the bull fight passed within easy sight of General Woodford's house. Large reinforcements of police and civil guards were posted near and also in front of the Spanish Bank and other public buildings. Just as the crowd returned, General Woodford and Miss Woodford, who had been spending the afternoon in the park, walked to their residence.

The "Epoca," conservative, will this evening approve the resolution of the Government "concerning a prudential truce on the petition of the Pope and Powers," adding that by so doing the question is not concluded and that Spain is left in a better position for subsequent events.

"El Heraldo" of Madrid says: Though the greatest order is maintained in the crowded streets, yet the Government is suspicious, notwithstanding the precautionary orders given yesterday.

An incident happened about 7 o'clock to-night, showing that those measures were necessary. A boisterous crowd, heated by wine and the excitement of the bull fight, encountered a General who was wearing a scarf of the national colors. The crowd immediately raised cries of "Viva Espana," "Viva Cuba," and for the moment the situation looked dangerous, it being feared that some one would raise a seditious cry. The crowd dissolved, however, and the locality soon resumed its ordinary appearance.

WAR VESSELS SIGHTED.

Evidently the San Francisco and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Captain of the steamship Aller, which arrived here to-day, says that at 2 p. m. April 7, his vessel was within ten miles of two war vessels, both of which were painted white. The leading vessel was rigged with three masts and the other with two. Both were bound west and appeared to be going at the rate of ten knots an hour. The vessels were sighted in latitude 40.45, longtitude 48.48.

These vessels are evidently the New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, and the San Francisco, which sailed from Gravesend, England, two weeks ago today.

Gladstone Feeling Comfortable.

HAWARDEN, April 10.—Mr. Gladstone slept well last night, and is feeling quite comfortable to-day.

PROSPECTS OF A LIVELY WEEK.

Will Probably be Given to the Cuban Question.

Message to be Referred to the Committees on Foreign Relations.

One or Two Days May be Given to Debate on Intervention and Independence—Hundreds Sitting on the Capitol Steps All Night to Secure Admission to the Gallery of the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The week in the Senate probably will be given entirely to the Cuban question. The President's message is counted upon to arrive soon after the assembling at noon to-morrow. It will be referred promptly to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the present understanding is that no report will be made by the committee before Tuesday. The report may, in case of the development of radical differences in the committee, be delayed to even a later day.

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 the shaping the committee's report, contemporaneously with the committee and it is not improbable that a secret session of the Senate may be held with this purpose in view. The purpose of this movement is, as has been frequently stated, 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 upon the form of the resolution before it goes to the Senate 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 receipt of the message should develop that such action can be secured from the committee and in a way to insure harmonious action on the report in the Senate, then there will probably be no occasion for a discussion of the form of the resolution before taking up the real question at issue. Senators as a rule show very slight inclination for each other 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 to-morrow. Yet it is barely possible that the whole matter will be deferred until the Foreign Committee can make its report. A resolution scarcely can get through the Senate without arousing some discussion, as there are Senators who are opposed to any action at all, whether for intervention or independence. 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 the naval appropriation bill will be reported from the committee and taken up later in the week.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Upon the presumption that Spain's offer of an armistice to the Cuban insurgents will make no change in the plans of the administration and that the President's message will go to Congress to-morrow, the House this week will make history. In anticipation of stirring scenes and momentous action every Congressman has been besieged by hundreds of friends for tickets to the reserved galleries and the general multitude that must take its chances in the public galleries on the principle of first come first served, are prepared to assault the capitol at dawn to-morrow.

It is likely that hundreds 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 may end in war before the curtain goes down. After the message is read to-morrow it will probably be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without debate. Such is the programme to which both sides have practically assented, with the tacit understanding that the committee will report on Tuesday the resolutions upon which the House will be expected to act. Any individual attempt to frustrate this part of the programme will prove abortive. With the gravity of the situation confronting them, the members on both sides have been sobered and seem impressed with the idea that things should proceed in a regular and orderly way.

It seems almost certain now that there will be a conflict both in the committee and 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, based on the theory that the blowing up of the Maine was a hostile act, and a few who are opposed to any action whatever. But the real contest of course 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 the House, have taken an unequivocal josition for the recognition of Cuban 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 for intervention and independence. Two of them, Messrs. Quigg of New York and Henry of Indiana, while they do not favor recognition of the existing republic, have earnestly advocated a declaration to the effect that Spain's domination 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 adjusted and whether all the Republicans agree to a resolution declaring for intervention only or not, such a resolution will be reported. It seems equally certain that a resolution for the 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 occupied by the Cuban question will be devoted to the consideration of contested election cases and the general deficiency bill.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MADRID.

A Crowd Tries to Enthuse the Military Club.

MADRID, April 10, 10:10 p. m.—The Puerta Del Sol is now densely packed. A large body of police is drawn up near the Hotel De Paris, where Senor Aguilera, Civil Governor of Madrid, is dining. Occasionally the cry of "Viva Espana" is raised and re-echoed by a thousand voices. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw an arrest. The mob became turbulent and the burly, good-tempered Governor rushed into the thickest of the crowd, brandishing a stick, but hitting nobody.

Senor Aguilera is a man of gigantic proportions and the best loved individual in Madrid. The manifestants scuttled in all directions before his shillalah, producing a comic effect, and reducing the disturbance to its true proportions. The police are acting admirably and the military are kept in reserve at the barracks in case of emergency. Should there be more beneath the surface than appears, praise is due for the precautions taken.

10:30 p. m.—A large crowd is still parading the Puerta Del Sol, crying "Long live Spain," and "Long live the army." The Civil Governor of Madrid is among them, promenading up and down and begging them to disperse peacefully.

The crowd, relying upon the kind-heartedness of the Governor, refuses to disperse and is bent on forcing the military club to make a demonstration of sympathy. The authorities prohibit the formation of groups in front of the military club, the presidency or the American legation. General Castelvi was offered at the military club a banner to head the demonstration, but he refused, alleging that the crowd was composed of the dregs of the city. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested, the Civil Governor threatening to call out the civil guards if the crowd does not disperse.

The officer against whom the demonstration was made was General Castelvi, Bourbon pretender to the throne of France. He was recognized and cheered. The demonstration occured in front of the Presidency, and the Civil Governor went in among the crowd, exerting his personal influence rather than his authority to persuade them to disperse.

11 a. m.—"El Globo," Liberal, stoutly defends the policy of the Government in granting an armistice for the sake of peace and to avoid a rupture with the United States. The paper considers the measure in nowise disparaging to the military prestige of Spain and supports the policy of Senors Moret and Gullon, "whose tact has triumphed, notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation in the Colonial and Foreign Departments."

MADRID, April 10 (via Paris), 11:30 p. m.—Demonstrations continued in favor of the army and against the Government. The demonstrators have visited the military club and the offices of the Liberal newspapers. There have been numerous arrests and many of the demonstrators have been injured.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

General Pando Surrounded and Daily Fighting Going On.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), April 10.—An agent of the Cuban Government arrived here to-day, and is going on to New York. He reached Port Antonio on Friday by the Brookline. According to advices from Santiago de Cuba, small engagements are of daily occurrence in the country along the River Cauto.

General Pando and 1,500 Spaniards are operating near Bayamo, where the insurgents have them practically surrounded. Americans who arrived on the Brookline declare that the operations must be active, because for the past two weeks wagons loaded with wounded and sick have entered the city daily from the field.

Senor Estrada Palma cabled the local Junta yesterday to suspend the fitting out of an expedition here for Porto Rico, pending further advices. The Junta has agreed to make certain proposals to the American Consul, Mr. Dent, that in the event of war they will furnish pilots into safe, undefended or unchartered harbors.

Mr. Badell, a well-known merchant at Santiago de Cuba, cables to-day to have a steamer to take off fifty Cuban families, the best in the city, who wish to leave because of the probabilities of war. Efforts will be made to charter a British steamer for this purpose.

Some Americans are left there also who wish to leave, including Charles Fox, Auditor of the Juruguay Mining Company, and ten others connected with the same company, most of whom are Philadelphians.

HAVANA GUARDED CLOSELY.

Rumors of a Frustrated Plot to Kill General Lee.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 10.—Havana is guarded more closely than ever, the Arolas battalion being posted around the limits of Vidano, the swell suburb of the city. Within the last two days a number of Cubans have been arrested and are now confined in the Cabanas fortress, charged with serious offenses. Some say the prisoners have been engaged in a plot to assassinate United States Consul-General Lee and others assert that they have been acting as spies for the United States Government. There is no doubt that the Spanish Government is alarmed more than it has ever been before and is taking every precaution.

There are reasons to believe that there was a plot to kill General Lee and that it was allowed to come to a head by the Spanish detectives in order that they might get credit for defeating it.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation yesterday, and there was no trouble whatever in hearing any kind of a story and finding a dozen men to swear to its truth. The real impression among newspaper men was that General Lee's withdrawal was a shrewd move intended to show Spain that the United States means business. In the palace telegrams were shown saying the Queen Regent had agreed upon the intervention of Russia, that Spain would accept $250,000,000 for Cuba, end the war and withdraw her flag.

ONLY A SPANISH TRICK.

Quesada Says Cubans Will Not be Fooled Into an Armistice.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senor Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, when asked to-day 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 desert us, for we think they know it is merely a last effort to force some kind of 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."

CAPDEPON EXPLAINS.

Spain is Saving Her Honor and Military Dignity.

MADRID, April 10.—At 11 o'clock last evening Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, issued a circular to the Prefects giving an account of the situation, which, he explained, had been arranged at the request of the Pope and under the counsel of the great powers, and which, while saving the honor and military dignity of Spain, preserves her rights in the grand Antilles.

United States Minister Woodford, in a conference last evening with Senor Gulion, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements.

COURSING AT THE BAY.

Fine Sport at Ingleside and Union Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The coursing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

All age stake—Susie beat Dakota, Olien beat B. B., Log Boy beat Connemara, Nelly Conroy beat Silkwood, Patria beat White Wings, Magnet beat Sinaloa, Firenza beat Fireball, Old Glory beat General, Right Bower beat Decorator, Seminole beat Lady Blanche, Senorita beat Signal, Mystic Maid beat Myrtle.

Second ties—Susie beat Olein, Log Boy beat Nelly Conroy, Patria beat Magnet, Old Glory beat Firenza, Right Bower beat Seminole, Mystic Maid beat Senorita.

Third ties—Susie beat Log Boy, Patria beat Old Glory, Mystic Maid beat Right Bower.

Fourth ties—Patria beat Susie, Mystic Maid a bye.

Final—Patria beat Mystic Maid.

Consolation stakes—Koo Lawn beat Sweet Music, Vigilant beat Daisy, Princess Marie beat Olga, Lady Napoleon beat Sir Walter, Flashlight beat Bell of Moscow, Glen Roy beat Occidental, Bendalong beat Famous.

First ties—Koo Lawn beat Vigilant, Lady Napoleon beat Princess Marie, Glen Roy beat Flashlight, Bendalong a bye.

Second ties—Koo Lawn beat Lady Napoleon, Glen Roy beat Bendalong.

Final—Glen Roy beat Koo Lawn.

AT UNION PARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—At Union Park to-day the coursing resulted as follows:

Second round of the reserve stake all ages—Forget beat Sans Souci, Tod Sloan beat Tessie Fair, Douglas beat Green Valley Maid, Terrona beat Van Needa, Camilla beat Chit Chat, Sweet Lips beat Chartist, Theron beat Magic, Promise Me beat the Turk, Move On beat Moore's Prescription, White Chief beat Hercules, Eclipse beat Rusty Gold, Flying Buck beat Mountain Beauty.

Third round—Tod Sloan beat Forget, Terrona beat Douglas, Sweet Lips beat Camilla, Theron beat Promise Me, White Chief beat Move On, Eclipse beat Flying Buck.

Fourth round—Terrona beat Tod Sloan, Theron beat Sweet Lips, Eclipse beat White Chief.

Fifth round—Terrona beat Theron, Eclipse ran a bye.

Final—Terrona beat Eclipse.

Second round of the puppy stake—Royal Oak beat Palmer Hill, Pastime beat Star Pointer, Bonita beat Flying Faster, Minerva beat Handy Andy.

Third round—Pastime beat Royal Oak, Bonita beat Minerva.

Final—Bonita beat Pastime.

COURSING AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—There was a good crowd at Agricultural Park today to witness the coursing. In the run offs Van Tralle beat Reddy Mac, Oriental beat Romeo, Sir Jasper beat Mermaid, Cyclone beat La Tosca, Orpheum Lass beat Trip, Lady Wallace beat Little Tycoon, Rag Baby beat Bryant, Snooze beat Alizo, Homer beat Buck Massie, Ormonde beat Jack Spratt, Kitty Scott beat Blue Bird, Bright beat C. W. W., Tiger beat Jack L., Ouida beat Ebony Queen, A. B. C. beat Doncaster, Reliance beat Romeo.

In the finals Lady Wallace beat Reliance, Kitty Scott third, Sir Jasper fourth, Tiger fifth, Ormonde sixth, Snooze seventh, Oriental eighth.

Forty Thousand Orphans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Armenian Patriarch has sent to the Turkish Relief Committee a list of forty churches wholly or nearly destroyed during the recent massacres in Anatolia. He fixes the number of orphans whose parents were killed at 40,000.

Bergen, Norway, boasts a paper church large enough to seat 1,000 persons. The building is rendered waterproof by a solution of quicklime, curdled milk and white of eggs.

ARMISTICE WITHOUT CONDITIONS.

Spain's Communication to Bernabe.

He Delivers the Document to the State Department.

Arbitration Offered on the Maine Affair.

The Queen Calls Attention to the Sympathy Spain Expressed and the Honor of the Spaniards—Will Grant Cuba as Much Liberty as Canada.

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 to-morrow. On the best authority, it was stated that the meeting was devoted wholly to the consideration of the message's addition, necessitated by the receipt of the latest note from Spain advising this Government of the declaration of an unconditional armistice. The suffix to the President's message merely recited this latest development of the Spanish situation, 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 that 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 precisely as it was, merely stating the fact of this latest development."

Another member of the Cabinet said after the meeting:

"Our meeting to-night was for the final reading of the message which will be sent to Congress to-morrow. 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 contained in the newspapers. The President will ask that he be given authority to use 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 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.

"There was but one addition made to the message and that was in relation to the dispatch presented to the State Department by Minister Bernabe and containing the information that the Queen Regent had granted authority to 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 had been no suggestions made to the insurgents by this Government with a view of their considering the proposition of an armistice authorized by the Spanish Government. This Government has never had anything to do with the gentlemen 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 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.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President's message on Cuba will go to Congress to-morrow at noon. Whether it will make a recommendation on the situation as presented by Spain's last note and if so, what form this recommendation will take, is a matter upon which war or peace may rest.

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 on the President to use the army and navy of the United States to bring an end to the condition of affairs in Cuba, which he declared to the six Embassadors 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 her opportunity of a trial of her 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 to-night 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.

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 armistice had brought about a new condition which compelled the President and his advisers to meet and consider how far the

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