further recruited. On the side of the hill near the first descent from the Scales stood a tent that was partially buried by snow. When the men came to it, crying "Come out! Come out! Run from the avalanche!" there was no answer, and they hastily tore open the flies of the tent. Three men lay inside, crushed to death under a weight of heavy boxes and timber that have been thrown upon them by a snowslide. The bodies were taken out and there was some considerable delay before it was fully determined that they were dead and that the wisest thing to be done at the time was to leave them. This delay no doubt cost many lives. The men returned to their places on the line and it moved on.

Down near the power house of the Chilcoot Railway and Transportation Company the trail divides, a path down a deeper cut being reserved for individuals and handsled men as apart from the horses and regular packmen. A rope had been stretched along one side of the trail which is, or was, a deep gully, b which those going up could assist themselves. The leader of the line had given out exhausted and taken a place further back, and a new man was in his place. He swerved over and made down the side trail, intending to use the rope as a guide, for the trail was now obliterated by the downfall of snow. They had scarcely entered the lower level of the side trail when a man ran down the line crying:

"The power house is falling, boys! Look out! Look out!"

There was a low, hissing sound; the earth, or the great snowdrift, seemed to rise up; those on the rear end of the rope saw the dark line in front of them lean to one side for an instant, rise and fall back, and there was only the whiteness of the snow where the black line had been.

"It was as though you scattered a handful of ten-penny nails in the snow, so completely and silently did they disappear," according to one of those in the rear who saw it.

Men with shovels have been placed at the forward and rear end of the line. The forward man was lost. Only one shovel was at hand. About twenty on the rear end of the line were only partly submerged, and these worked themselves clear. Among them was Holbrook, and he took the shovel and began to work down the line. Messengers were sent to Sheep Camp calling for assistance, and a force came down from the power-house. The power-house had not moved; it was merely the illusion in the eye of the excited man who saw the snow rushing down upon it.

The work of the afternoon and night recovered six men living and the bodies of twenty-one dead. The dead and living were carried to the power-house near by, where all that could be done was done for them. There are a number of physicians at Sheep Camp, and they, with a corps of assistants, labored for the resuscitation of all who were brought in. The people at Sheep Camp were slow to believe the first excited messengers from the disaster, but, assured of the terrible truth, they turned out in numbers and worked tirelessly.

The loss of the men in the employ of the Chilcoot Railway and Transportation Company was not realized until Monday morning, for the nineteen who were out were all buried under the snow, leaving not one to tell of their fate. There had been almost no outside work done on the line for several days because of the storm. The men had become restless, and when one of the bosses proposed that a certain wire that had gotten out of place on one of the towers be fixed he found ready volunteers, even to the chief engineer and head bookkeeper. The party of nineteen started up the trail and reached the vicinity of the power-house about a half hour before the men on the rope came down from the Scales. Some men in the power-house saw them pass and declare that there were thirty-five of them by actual count. This, however, must be an error, as only nineteen of the employees are missing.

A few moments after they passed those men in the power-house felt a rush of snow but paid no attention to it, believing it to have been nothing more than a slide from the roof. It was half an hour later when a man ran in and gave notice of the slide that buried the people coming down from the Scales. So it is clear there were two avalanches, occurring a half hour apart, at the same place, and both, by a strange circumstance, falling at the moment when large parties of men were passing. The employes of the transportation company were stationed at Sheep Camp, and there they would have been missed that evening but that a messenger called upon Nelson Bennett, the general manager, at his office there, from J. B. Pierce, the bookkeeper, saying that he was all right, but would not return that night—he would remain on the summit. The messenger was a stranger to Mr. Bennett, and he does not know where Pierce was when he dispatched him or what time he did so, but the message caused Bennett to rest easy that night with regard to the party. Not until morning did he discover that they were all lost.

The party was composed of Clarence McNeil of San Francisco, chief engineer, formerly first assistant chief engineer of the sea wall improvement of the Fair estate at San Francisco. He is married and has a family. George Lewis, foreman of the Stone House camp; I. B. Pierce of Portland, head bookkeeper, married; Tim Glinn, foreman of the camp at Sheep Camp; A. M. Holt of the engineer corps, residence Tacoma; A. F. King, Tacoma, married; Ed Doran, Tacoma, single; John Merchant; Austin Preston; Charles Kinney; John Reddy; E. R. Johnson; Albert Englund, Tacoma; Oscar Anderson; Tom Wall; G. W. Smith, Sedro, Wash., married and family; H. Yeager, O. A. Ulin; Jeff Salling, Weiser, Idaho.

Living and dead were recovered at a depth of from eight to fourteen feet. They were found in every variety of positions as they were caught and pinioned or thrown by the snow. One was found entirely reversed, head down; another upright with hand upraised, but most of them were lying on their faces. The dead bodies were fixed and immovable in the positions they had been held by the snow. The expression on many indicated an agony of suffering before death came. In nearly every case death resulted from suffocation, although those who were taken out alive after having been under the snow for several hours reported having had but little difficulty in breathing. The limbs of some of the dead were broken.

The first avalanche at the power-house left no living witness, and what it buried and destroyed cannot be known. The second left some twenty or thirty people floundering in the snow, dazed and frightened. The wind was blowing a gale and the snow was so thick in the air that they could not see. They staggered against each other as they worked. Holbrook of No. 99 assumed the leadership and urged everybody to do his utmost. Dazed and exhausted, some one after some hours suggested that they could work better if they had some stimulant. Holbrook climbed the hill back to his tent, whence they had started, to get a bottle of whisky, but found that his tent had in the meantime been buried under a snow slide and two men were under it. He had to remain and alone labor to get them out.

Great confusion prevailed all along the trail. Men were hunting for and calling upon their partners, fearful that they were under the snow. The confusion and panic spread to the settlement at Sheep Camp, and with every one who had friend who was not at hand great anxiety and alarm was felt. As the hours ran into days, however, many of the missing were found, and the friends of those who were not gave them up for lost.

The character of the situation—that of a straggling army without organization or roster, few being acquainted with their next neighbor, all shifting position from day to day as they moved forward along the trail—makes it practically impossible to gain any idea of the number of the missing. Among those who were on the trail and who were searched for by their friends without success until the time of my leaving the scene at noon on Monday were:

C. C. Turner of Omha, Neb. He was a civil engineer and was taking a boat over to Crater Lake.

William Folker, who had come out from Dawson last fall, and was returning.

Among those who were buried under the snow, but taken out alive were the following: C. L. Burge, Emporia, Kans.; Leo Brock, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Rimes, Lockport, Me. and Kansas; Hubbard G. Hancock, Kiowa, I. T.; Frank Bearss, Emporia, Kans.; —— Bowles, Seattle; Adam Muller, Vancouver; Tom Hanna, Michigan; E. W. Dalton, Iowa; Charles Chriscaden, Seattle; J. A. Revencroft, Seattle; John Lally, Missouri; W. H. Maxson, Punxatawny, Pa.

The above were all on the rope coming from the Scales to Sheep Camp.

Tom Callahan of San Francisco and J. Wilkinson of McKeesport left the Scales ahead of the party with the rope, but were caught in the slide. They dug themselves out. The following were buried further down near the Stone House:

J. G. Holmes, Mark White, Frank Stedman, W. J. Wallace, Orleans, Neb.; W. J. Jennings, H. S. McGowan and another of the same party, whose name could not be learned, all of Nebraska; John A. Murphy, Dixon, N. D.; Arthur L. Chappy, New York.

There were three women tied to the rope line that came down from the Scales—Mrs. W. H. Maxson, Mrs. E. Estes and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Maxson, the woman who was buried in her tent earlier in the day and who urged the men to lead the way to Sheep Camp, was lost. Her husband escaped. The other two women were on the rear end of the rope and were not submerged.

Cliff L. Burge of Emporia, Kan., was eight feet under the snow for an hour and was taken out unconscious. His account of the catastrophe as given to me is as follows:

"It had been storming for several days and the snow lay five feet deep on the level at the Scales. Slides from the mountain had become frequent. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning I was awakened by the stove in my tent upsetting. I got out and found that a number of tents were entirely buried, and with others I began shoveling. We could hear the cries of the people under the snow. In a few hours we had rescued twenty-five persons. At 9 o'clock another slide buried part of the tent, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Maxson and others. We dug them out and then this plan of the rope line was agitated and carried out. Mrs. Maxson was active in this and kept urging the men: "Come, get hold of the rope, boys, and save your lives!" As we ran down the hill in the blinding storm we lost the trail frequently and got tangled up with the caches that were strewn along the way. I saw and heard the slide coming and I yelled a warning, 'There she comes!' An instant later I felt myself lifted; then all was dark and silent, and I was pinioned as in a vice and lost consciousness. They say it was an hour afterward that I was taken out."

Leo Brock of Buffalo, a newspaper man representing the Buffalo Sunday Times, was buried for nearly four hours. He was taken out unconscious, but is almost recovered. He was at Holbrook's tent No. 99 when the slide came at 9 o'clock, and he helped to dig the people out and afterward helped to organize the rope line party.

"It started from a point about 150 feet from the base of the summit," said he. "From the foot of the first pitch below the Scales it turned to the left for about 1000 feet, to where a cable utilized for hauling up sleds is stretched. On reaching the cable we were about 200 feet below and 500 feet to the left of the tramway power - house located at the foot of the long hill. A small tene was observed here almost completely covered with snow. As smoke was seen to issue from it a halt was made to induce the occupants to join us. Two or three of us reached it with difficulty, and found that the rear end had been crushed in. We opened the flies and saw three men there half buried under boxes and bales. We took them out, and upon examining them found that life was extinct. We returned to the line, and had hardly moved fifty feet when some one running along the line cried: 'The power-house is sliding down. At the same instant I felt myself gently pushed forward by the snow—forward and downword until I lay on my face. Then a weight came upon me that grew heavier and heavier, and I felt that the power-house was over me. I was not frightened. I could not move hand or foot, and although there was a tremendous pressure all about me I had no great difficulty in breathing. I blew the snow out of my mouth and nostrils. Some one had taken my mits in the confusion before leaving the tent, and some one else had slipped a pair of stockings on my hands and arms. I had great difficulty in holding the rope with these, and so twisted it around my arm. I still held to it that way.

"I did a heap of thinking as I lay there, of course. No other idea occurred to me than that I was under the power-house. Still I felt reasonably sure that I would be dug out; that they would follow the rope and rescue me. The thought worried me, however, that if they did not, my wife and friends would never know what had become of me, for I am supposed to be over on the lakes and have got my outfit there, and have written home to that effect. I came back to help an old man through. I do not know, of course, how long I was in the snow when I lost consciousness, but it was three hours and forty-five minutes after the slide that I was taken out. It was several hours after that when I regained consciousness."

Mr. Brock was still in bed at the Woodlawn when interviewed, and in the course of his story frequently broke down, especially when referring to the thought that those he loved would not have known what had become of him.

J. A. Rines, an old man of 63 years, was buried for a half-hour, and was taken out before he lost consciousness. He had hold of the rope at about the middle. He could not see well in the storm, but he heard a subdued roar and felt the rush of the snow. He carried a staff and planted himself firmly upon it when he felt the slide. Out of of the whirl of the storm and the rush of the avalanche there came suddenly rest and complete silence, with a pressure on every side that fixed him motionless. He realized what had taken place and could see a dim light from above, so he felt he was not buried deeply. His hat and parky had kept the snow away from his face so that he had a slight breathing space. He called continually but could not be heard, although he could dimly hear the voices of the rescuing party. Presently came the shovels above him, striking and cutting his coat, but he was saved.

F. B. Holbroook of tent No. 99, who took such an active part in organizing the party with the rope, as well as in rescuing the submerged, was about the twentieth man from the rear end of the line. He had been opposed to making this run and was protesting against it, he said, when he saw the slide coming. He was caught only to his waist, immediately struggled out and began to work for the rescue of others. He described how he saw the long line ahead of him "drop out of sight quickly and silently like a handful of nails thrown into the snow." On the line were his partners and tent mates, Con Gepfert, E. J. Judson, Grimes, Cullen, Beck and Dahlstrom, all of whom were lost.

"I have seen all manner of disasters and accidents, from a steamboat explosion to a railroad collision," he said, "but never anything that unnerved me like this swift and silent horror, the burial alive, before my eyes, of so many people, some of them to whom I was strongly attached as the best and kindest-hearted men I had ever known. And that night in the power house, where a half-hundred bodies, living and dead, were laid, the friends of all of them calling upon the doctors and every passer-by to come for God's sake and help them bring them back to life! It was a pandemonium of distress the like of which I hope never to be called to witness again."

A. S. Smith of Kansas City gives it as his opinion that there were about 125 on the rope. He was caught only to the waist in the snow. Immediately behind him was a man named Herzog who had a shovel. Smith and he did good work with the single tool. Smith is one of the Burge party, all of whom were caught but none lost.

Hubbard G. Hancock was one of the Burge party and was on the line immediately in front of Smith. He was submerged by about fourteen inches and was completely imprisoned. He could see the light above and called, but could not be heard. Smith cleared the snow away from his head and afterward helped to dig him out.

Tom Hanna of Detroit, Mich., is a second cousin of Mark Hanna. He was with the rope party and before it started he said that if he was ever caught in a snow slide he would throw up his hand so that the searching party might see it. When found Hanna's hand was up.

Arthur L. Chappy was one of the last taken out alive. He was buried for four hours and did not recover consciousness until 10 o'clock Monday morning. He was then taken down to Sheep Camp. His arrival there at that time gave rise to the story that he had been buried for nineteen hours. Chappy is a young man, married and has a family in Detroit.

T. M. Black of Punxatawny, Pa., was ten feet under the snow for two hours. He says that he was at first not alarmed. His hands were caught up-raised near his face. He immediately began to work one of them around to his mouth to clear a breathing space. It seemed to him an hour before he had worked his hand over to his mouth, a distance of a few inches. Realizing the impossibility of freeing himself under these conditions, especially as he did not know in which direction, up or down, lay the outer world, he began to despair and determined to try to sleep with the hope that it would merge without pain into the long sleep. He did actually go to sleep, but again awoke. Previous to his going to sleep he had heard despairing voices all around him, praying, calling upon God for help and deliverance. When he awoke all the voices save one were silent and that seemed to be the voice of an old man just above him, that still kept up an agonizing appeal for God for help. Presently he heard the voices of the rescuers, heard the stroke of the shovel in the snow, heard the man above him released, and at last the snow was lightened. He thrust his hand up and was drawn into the bright world again.

On Sunday night a meeting of citizens and miners was held and an executive committee was appointed to take charge of the work of excavation and of caring for the wounded and the bodies of the dead and their effects. The committee is composed of J. B. Cleveland, chairman; Arthur Waters, secretary; Dr. J. E. M nle, C. W. Young, C. Deichmiller, John Knee and C. F. Wilks. It has taken charge of the bodies, turned them over to friends when called upon, has had an undertaker prepare rough boxes, kept a careful inventory of the effects found on the bodies of the dead and forwarded the work of recovering the bodies from the snow as speedily as possible.

A called meeting of Masons took charge of the bodies of John A. Morgan of Emporia and O. A. Ulin of Sedro or Wooley, Wash., and will have them embalmed and sent to their late homes. The body of S. M. Grimes was taken charge of by C. B. Haraden and by him shipped on the Australia to Astoria, where his widow now is.

The body of I. K. Clark will be buried at Dyea. His brother, J. D. Clark, who is here and was one of the party with him going over the mountain, did not wish to ship it back to his former home in Ohio, although he leaves a widow and family there.

Nelson Bennett, general manager of the Chilkoot Railway and Transportation Company, has instituted a search for the bodies of all of its employes killed in the avalanche, and will have them embalmed and sent to their friends.

The work of excavating goes on early and late, and will continue as long as anything may be accomplished thereby.

This disaster, terrible as it was, has been impotent to check the stampede over the high white summit that stands in the path leading toward the Yukon and the gold fields. Monday, the day following the catastrophe, was a beautiful, clear day, and as it opened the army of fortune hunters—that part of it that had not been disturbed in person or property by the avalanche or checked by the storm at Sheep Camp—took up its march, threaded its way through workers with shovels on a trail from which the bodies of their fellows were hourly being taken, and climbed, as they must, in single file on up to the mountain top, where their bent forms stood for a single instant clear against the sky—and then on over and beyond.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

# HOW INSURGENTS WON RECOGNITION

## Review of the Establishment of the Cuban Republic and the Battle of Patriots for Independence.

Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, April 10.

Senor Gonzales de Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban Junta, to-day 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 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 minds 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, who zealously aided in establishing 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 Mejorana on May 1, 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 the 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, Senta 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 the 18th of September the following officials of the Government were elected by the constituent assembly in accordance with the terms of the constitution: President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt of Puerto Principe; Vice-President, Bartolomeo Maso of Manzanillo; Secretary of War, Carlos Roloff of Santa Clara; Secretary of the Treasury; Severo Pina of Santa Spiritus; Secretary of the Interior, Santiago 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 constituent 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 time of Maceo's death, 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 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, 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 and amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, President Cisneros, and afterward President Maso, 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 and 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,
"MAXIMO GOMEZ, General-in-Chief.
"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 is worthy of perusal. Five newspapers are also published in the republic: El Cubano 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 of 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 to 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 the months of October and November. Dr. Mendez Capote, ex-professor 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 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 September, 1895, ratify our firm and unshakable resolve of obtaining the absolute and immediate independence of the island, in order to establish 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 assembling 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 which are not properly transmitted to take their due course.
3. To depose for just cause and under its responsibility any councilor or sub-secretary. This resolution shall be reported to the first assembly and can only be passed by the affirmative votes of four councilors.
4. To appoint a secretary and sub-secretaries for the transaction of business in any department, when both positions shall have been vacated for two months.
5. To appoint and remove public functionaries of all classes in the manner provided 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 organization.
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, commission 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, choosing the commissioners who are to celebrate them, but without being able to delegate in 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 the army of liberty.

In the additional articles, as to military organization, the following are 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 and by the chief of department, through the general-in-chief for the second.

Pursuant of that constitution, which is published in document 129 of the Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, the new Government was selected as follows: President, Bartolomo Maso; 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 Saturnino Lastra; Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Nicolas Alberdi; Sub-Secretary of the Interior, Pedro Aguilera Kindelan.

The said Government Council appointed Major-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, Jan. 21.—General Castellanos has taken possession 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 2500 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.

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

# DOES THIS MEAN SPAIN WEAKENS?

## Armistice Has Been Granted Without Conditions.

## All Kinds of Concessions Are Freely Promised Poor Cuba.

## Appeal by the Queen Regent Through Spanish Minister at Washington.

## DIPLOMACY IS RENEWED.

### It Would Seem That the Madrid Government Is Not Absolutely Hopeless of Securing Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, April 10.

The Spanish Government, through its Minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, to-night delivered an important official document to the State Department, stating that the armistice which the Queen Regent of Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim was without conditions; that her Majesty's Government had granted liberal institutions to the island of Cuba, which the coming Cuban Parliament would adopt; recalling the condolence and sympathy expressed by the Queen Regent and her Government on the disaster of the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain.

The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish Government to submit the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish Government to the United States of the granting of an armistice and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch last night had briefly stated the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Spanish Government. To-day's communication cleared up misapprehension on the most vital point of Spain's conditions.

The note was received by the State Department after the first Cabinet meeting and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second Cabinet meeting held to-night. Although the Spanish note was surrunded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured:

The Spanish Minister in Washington is deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, and considers it his duty to call again the attention of the Secretary of the State of the United States to the following points:

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 to-day an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the duration and 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 Chamber will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develop 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 tended to affirm the horror which this disaster has caused to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States Government and navy and for the American nation. The Spanish Minister feels confident he can count upon the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten the public opinion on the 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 y Bernabe delivered the document in person to the State Department, and aside from the interest in the communication itself, the call has added interest as an evidence of renewal of diplomatic negotiations, this being his first call at the department in ten days. Later Senor Dubosc, first secretary of legation, made another call at the department on the same general subject. Besides delivering the note, the call permitted a personal exchange between the Secretary and State and the Spanish officials of an agreeable character.

## WHISTLED AT AND INSULTED

### But General Lee Is Anxious to Return and Make Spaniards Change Their Tune.

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KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—General Lee was so indignant at the conduct of the crowds who watched the departure of the refugees from Havana that he wrote this note to be sent by the pilot to General Blanco:

**"You have broken every promise made me. We have been whistled at and insulted as we go. We will return and your whistle will be that of another tune."**

General Lee tore this note up, however, and as the pilot was leaving he turned to him and gave him a verbal message for Blanco. Beneath the shadow of Morro some one brought a bottle of champagne and glasses, and General Lee gave this toast, "Here's to the officers and men of the Maine, who were blown up by a Spanish mine."

In responding, Mr. Ackers, an English subject, said:

**"May fifty guns speak for each of the Maine's dead, and may each gun mean fifty Spaniards' lives."**

I asked General Lee if his toast was significant. He replied, "It is significant only as I speak from the heart, not from the head."

"Is it true," I asked him, "that you have evidence showing Spanish implication in the blowing up of the Maine?"

"I have a report to make on the Maine," he answered, "which will be in the President's hands on Tuesday, but I have no evidence."

General Lee again denied in Key West that he had any positive evidence to add to what the court of inquiry had reported. Speaking to me about possible hostilities, General Lee said: "I believe it is my duty that I should be allowed to lead the first division on Havana. If I do, please say in the Herald for me that I know how to take a city."

General Lee displayed a letter from Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General Grant, in which he said he wrote to him as a grandson of the great commander on the Northern side to ask one of the leaders on the Southern side to permit him in case he headed an invasion of Cuba to serve on his staff. Mr. Sartoris added that he was 21 years old and sound, and presented the compliments of his mother and grandmother.

## OVATION TO LEE AT KEY WEST.

### Friends Hope He Will Soon Return to Cuba at the Head of a Division.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—Consul-General Lee's orders from Washington came soon. They were that he should take the Olivette, which was in waiting, and proceed to Port Tampa, where he would find special transportation which would take him to Washington. After breakfasting on the Fern with several naval officers, General Lee went ashore. The whole town turned out to meet him. He avoided a display as much as possible, however, remaining most of the time at the naval station with Captain Forsythe, the commandant, and Captain Cowles of the Fern.

General Lee expressed gratification that the exodus from Cuba had been made without serious mishap. He also voiced a hope that there might be no longer a delay on the part of the United States in settling the Cuban question. Questions involving criticism of President McKinley were put to the consul-general, but he declined to be entrapped, saying he had no intention of discussing the political matters of his superior, who was doing well. Delegations of Cubans met at the postoffice and addressed a memorial to General Lee, thanking him for his courage and firmness, which had saved so many of their friends from death, and complimenting him upon the administration of his difficult office.

In the meantime, returned Americans and Cuban refugees were swarming through the hotel corridors rejoicing that they were once again on American soil and beneath the stars and stripes. Nearly every one had friends in Key West. The landing was really a home coming. Nearly all the refugees had money enough for their immediate wants. They were all bitter against Spain and expressed the intention of returning to Cuba as soon as Spain was driven out. Most of them thought Havana would be capitulating about next Wednesday.

General Lee went aboard the Olivette by launch from the naval station at half-past 12 o'clock, and the steamer sailed for Tampa, most of the refugees from Cuba also going to Tampa. Drs. Bruno and Dudley of the Marine Hospital Service were ordered to Tampa to await instructions. Vice-Consul Springer was given leave of absence. Members of the staff of the Havana consulate were told to remain in Key West. The last thing said to Lee as he embarked was by an old friend, who remarked: "General, I hope you will be leading a division against Havana before the week is out." To this Consul-General Lee made no reply.

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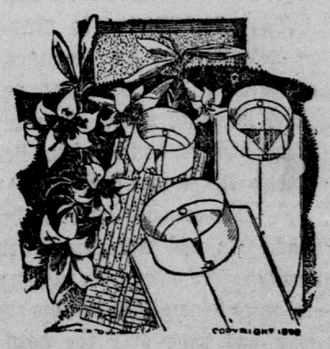

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