

AN INSURGENT MANIFESTO

**SALVATOR CISNEROS ASSERTS THAT T
CUBANS WILL NEVER YIELD**

**A Banished Correspondent Believes T
Cuba Will Be Free If the United Sta
Grants Belligerent Rights—The Spani
Army on the Defensive**

New York, March 31.—The Herald today publishes a long article by Salvador Cisneros, president of the insurgent Cuban government, has just been received from Havana, in which he states that sugar estates, which in the eastern division of the island have been permitted to grind all others for three years have been permitted to grind only their own sugar. The beginning arrangements were made between the proprietors of said estates and the government, and the latter is now former in consideration of a "war tax" paid into the Cuban treasury were granted the right to grind their own sugar for the use of those leaders. The manifesto states that the insurgent armies have no other country dwellings except those used by the army, and that the soldiers, and that for the sake of families, wives and children of non-combatants, the army has been ordered to leave the cities at present held by the army in Spain on the payment of an import duty of 10 per cent. The article states that bandits or outlaws form any part or have any connection with the Cuban army, and proclaims that notwithstanding the course of the war, the Cuban army will not treat insurgent soldiers and political prisoners

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phant if the United States government were to grant belligerent rights and give to the Cubans the same status as the Spaniards. The Spaniards are now on the defensive. Every battle fought in Cuba during the last few years has been won by the rebels. The Cubans are practicing the "island of Cuba. The troops of Spain had been, as they are now, entirely on the defensive."

"When General Maceo started on his western campaign one-third of his me 15,000 in number, were unarmed. His forces have engaged in battle with better than 100,000 men. The Spaniards, on the capture of the enemy's train for the ammunition to continue the fight. If the Cubans had enough arms they could put 100,000 men in the field."

"Thousands in Havana are suffering for nothing to eat and they are heart and so with the Cubans and are willing to sacrifice their lives for the cause. The prescribed. Execution of prisoners is a daily

SPAIN KILLS AT PRISONERS' COBLES.

BERNADA'S CASE

NEW YORK, April 1.—A dispatch from Havana to the World says: "Complete investigation of the case of Walter Grau Dyger, the American confined in prison since the capture of the captain-general by him, and he officially informed Consul General Williams of his decision tonight. High authority is quoted as saying that the evidence is not sufficient for determination. Consul-General Williams immediately called the result to the state department."

THE BERNADA SEIZURE

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special to the Herald from La Libertad, Salvador, to Galveston, says:

"The Bernada arrived at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, on the 29th, with a cargo of ammunition, which has been seized by the port authorities."

A Madrid special to the World says: The Epoca and other ministerial papers have been instructed to contradict rumors that the Madrid government had abandoned the idea of sending to Cuba a Spanish iron clad squadron and six merchant transport Atlantic steamers equipped as fast cruisers.

tinuous round of excitement on Ellis Island today. Twice a large body of Italians held for deportation, made desperate attempts to escape from their place of imprisonment. It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the first outbreak occurred. There were 250 savage-looking customers, mostly Italians, shut inside the "to be deported" pen on the second floor of the main building. Suddenly there was a murmur among them; it increased to a howl of defiance and rage. Hundreds of them tried to tear open the wirework of the barriers. In a moment more it would

have given away, had not the Keepers rushed up and down outside pounding the protruding fingers. Dr. Senner, early in the day, realized the gravity of the situation. He telegraphed to Washington that he must have more help. The reply was favorable and twenty more men will be at work tomorrow. It is also said on authority that the commissioner requests Gen. Miles to hold a small detachment of troops in readiness.

Just when all seemed peace, the Arizona steamer which takes the immigrants from Ellis island to the Battery arrived in... Several immigrants are to board the

and some of them shouted to the throng "detained." In a moment all was excitement again and a fierce rush was made. Savage blows were struck at the officials and more than one knife was drawn. The officials went at the undisciplined mob forcibly and after a few minutes' fighting the little knot of breathless officers had the crowd subdued.

the effect that when Commissioner Gimre Booth-Tucker landed on Saturday last she was met by a letter from Commander Booth, in which he stated that, having heard through the press that she desired to see him, he was willing to meet her at her convenience. She answered his letter on Sunday, saying she wished the interview to take place as soon as possible. The commander and Mrs. Booth appointed tonight at 8 o'clock for the interview. He, Mrs. Booth-Tucker objected to the stipulation that they have a witness present. Commander Booth then explained over the

telephone that in view of the fact that in previous interviews with London representatives had taken place without any other witnesses except Mr. Booth and had been misquoted in consequence, his version having been deliberately branded by Miss Booth as "false," he felt that they had made a private interview impossible. No understanding has yet been reached.