

BOLT IN THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Revolutionists Here Disturbed by
a Sharp Factional Fight,
It Is Reported.

LEADER IN THE REVOLT.

Francisco Carrillo, Veteran of the Ten
Years' War, and Bitterly Op-
posed to Palma.

SECRET MEETING WAS HELD.

Peacemakers Tried to Bring About
Harmony, but the Factions Are
Still Far Apart.

The Cuban Junta in this city, it is reported, is already disturbed with internal revolt. The line of division is distinctly marked, and the factions are already known as the Carrillo party and Palma's Junta.

Recently a meeting was held at the conservatory of Senor Emilio Agramonte, in Twenty-third street, for the purpose of conciliating the Cubans who had bolted from the regular Junta, known as the "Partido Revolucionario Cubano," but the purpose of the meeting has met with signal failure, so it is said.

LEADER OF THE REVOLT.

General Francisco Carrillo, who leads the anti-Junta party, is a veteran of the last Cuban war, which lasted from 1868 to 1878 and is known as the Ten Years War. His exploits and his sacrifices made him the idol of a great circle of admirers.

Carrillo's name and his presence in Cuba, it is acknowledged, would be the signal for a formidable uprising of a certain following whose sympathies are not with the present leaders.

Carrillo and Julio Sangulilly, who is now a prisoner in the Morro Castle, in Havana, were always warm friends. When the regular Junta procured the election of Senor Tomaso Estrada Palma, ignoring the Carrillo faction, whose choice for diplomatic delegate was Senor Manuel Sangulilly, the brother of Julio Sangulilly, the spirit of resentment was aroused in the breast of Carrillo.

The Carrillo faction now meets almost daily at No. 8 Cortlandt street, and it is known to only a few outside this faction that the General and his friends are preparing a strong expedition, which is shortly to sail from the Mexican coast.

This movement is being carried on independently of the regular Junta, and members of the latter do not express sanguine sentiments about it.

DELEGATE PALMA TALKS.

I tried to get Senor Palma to tell me what he thought of the breach in the insurgent Junta. When I mentioned the name of Carrillo to him he remarked:—

"I cannot tell you anything about Carrillo. You know we are not on good terms, and as we do not speak I cannot be expected to know anything of him or his movements."

Senor Palma would give no information on the subject of the reported revolt in the revolutionary movement, but the facts are too pronounced to admit of concealment. Not only is there open warfare between the rival factions, but it is also said everything is not peaceful in the Palma faction itself.

The incidents leading up to the present revolt among the patriots date very far back. When the last war ended, in 1878, under the Zangon treaty, Spain promised certain reforms, but Cubans say the promises were of a blind nature.

Maura, a Spanish Deputy, proposed certain measures which would have been of benefit to Cuba had they become laws, but delay intervened, and preparations were made for a new revolution.

MARTI'S PLANS.

The ill-fated Marti at this time held the leadership in New York, and he counselled slow action. He foresaw opposition to violent measures, but the old veterans in Cuba were determined to bring matters to a crisis.

In Florida, particularly, the Cuban cigar makers, who were subscribing one day's pay each, became impatient, demanded war and sharply criticised the action of Marti and the cautious men with whom he had surrounded himself as advisors. They forgot, it is said now, that Marti wanted to clinch the nail before he launched the revolution and be sure that the blow should fall in all parts of the island at the same moment. In this event only he believed that success would crown their efforts.

Even Gomez became impatient at the delay in this city, and he asked Carrillo to come here and advance matters.

Marti, nettled at this impatience, hesitatingly approved of the declaration of war, which really had been forced by the hasty landing of Maximo Gomez in Cuba February 24 of this year.

ARRESTS FOILED THEM.

By previous arrangement certain leaders had been assigned to be in certain parts of the island on the day the revolution should start, so that the insurrection should burst forth simultaneously all over the island on that date.

But Julio Sangulilly was arrested as he was about to take the train in Havana on his way to Matanzas, and Jose Maria Aguirre was arrested on the same day. The circumstance of the arrests seemed suspicious to the Junta in New York.

After Marti's death came the election of a delegate. In Cuba it was desired that Manuel Sangulilly should be chosen as the party's representative in the United States. Carrillo came to this country and almost demanded the election of Sangulilly. Then arose afresh the stories of the elder Sangulilly's action in favor of Spain in 1878. Carrillo became angry and drew out of the Cuban movement.

He has now emerged from his seclusion in Brooklyn and rallied his friends about him.

TALKED TILL MIDNIGHT.

The Revolutionary Junta, with Estrada Palma, at its head, Carrillo was informed, was threatened with disruption, and it was then that a secret meeting, which lasted from eight o'clock in the evening until after midnight, was called at Professor Agramonte's house, No. 108 East Twenty-third street. There were present sixty members of the Carrillo faction, and the conciliatory committee of the regular Junta.

J. Salicrup, a Carrillo adherent, attempted to act as peacemaker. A nominal truce was patched up, but was not established.

The two factions are just as far divided, it is said, as on the day when Guerra said, in speaking of the original cause of the break in the party:—

"It is hard to say that we have been betrayed, but it certainly seems as if treachery had been at work somewhere."

ARDERIUS DENIES IT.

Inquiries have been made by cable in Havana, Cuba, as to the truth of the report brought to the United States by passengers on the steamer Olivette to the effect that a train bearing soldiers from Havana to Santa

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(CONTINUED FROM NINTH PAGE.)

Clara had been blown up by insurgents, who placed dynamite under a bridge over which the train passed, only a few of the soldiers escaping death.

General Arderius, brother-in-law of Captain General Campos, who is in command at Havana during the latter's absence from the city, has telegraphed to the Spanish Consul here that the story has no foundation in fact.

General Arderius adds that the volunteers who have been called upon to serve in the field against the rebels are arriving at Havana, and that they display much enthusiasm.

FOUND NO FILIBUSTERS.

The Cincinnati Has Arrived at Key West and Will Cruise Around the Florida Coast.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1895. }

The cruiser Cincinnati had a bootless search on her mission south in quest of filibusters.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department this afternoon announcing her arrival at Key West and stating that there had been no signs of a filibuster either en route or at Key West.

The Cincinnati will cruise around the Florida-coast and may follow suspicious craft over to Cuban waters, just as the Atlanta did before she was brought North. The department officials regard the Cincinnati as much better fitted for this work than the Atlanta.

It was largely for the purpose of demonstrating to Spain that the administration was in earnest in its efforts to protect the neutrality laws that the swift Cincinnati was ordered to take the place of the Atlanta.