THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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SPANIARDS DID IT.

Deliberately Blew Up the Maine in Havana Harbor.

MINE MANUFACTURER TELLS.

Is Prepared to Satisfy a Jury of Reasonable Men that Spaniards Destroyed the Maine.

MAKES OUT A STRONG CASE IN THEORY.

Tells of the Shipping of Mines to Havana and Gives the Detail of Causing an Explosion Under a Warship.

New York, April 8.—Joseph Paul Liebone, the electrician who supplied submarine mines to the Spanish government, cables from London to the World:

The only submarine mines which have been supplied to the Spanish government since 1886-7 were manufactured under my patents.

I them supplied them with fifty-six pound mines, twenty-five magnet mines, each with a charge of 100 pounds of gun cotton, and fifteen electro-contact mines, exploded either on contact or by service from shore, each containing a charge of 100 pounds of gun cotton.

The mines sent to Havana would still retain full effectiveness. They will last under water for an indefinite period.

In 1896-7 the Spanish government ordered a fresh supply of my patent mines. Neither they nor went to Havana or not is immaterial.

One of the mines supplied in 1896 is still capable of causing the destruction of the Maine.

In fact, I am convinced from all surrounding circumstances that no other agency could have caused it.

In direct contradistinction of the assertions of the secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington and of General Weyler that there are no submarine mines in Havana harbor, I absolutely affirm that I shipped the three mines for Havana and Pernel in a Spanish ship, the property of the Spanish government and officered by Spanish naval officers, with two captains, at the West India dock, London.

My mines are in electrical connection with the shore and it is quite impossible that they could be exploded except by design.

I am convinced also that the explosion of the mine which destroyed the Maine was the work of one or two men, for these reasons:

First—A vessel carrying either mechanical or moored upon striking the circuit closer case, would merely drop a shuttle on the keyboard on shore, warning the officer in charge that she was in contact with the mine.

Second—Before the officer in charge could fire the mine, he must be satisfied that one of two acts. One is generally kept by the commanding, the other by the officer in charge of the firing station.

He then must unlock the glass door and break the seal which is placed to prevent a red danger plug in the mainland switch.

Third—He must insert a plug in the switch of the firing battery switchgear.

Fourth—The firing key hammer must be pressed on to the contact, and must complete the circuit that explodes the detonator by which the mine in turn is exploded.

I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Maine was deliberately destroyed. There is good ground mine as mounted and supplied by me.

There is a consensus of opinion that the first explosion was internal. This was established on the following grounds:

The forward magazine contained 2,500 pounds of gun powder, which might be ignited by fire alone. To point out which whether it would be capable of igniting the 4,500 pounds of powder in the midship magazine. Even if it did, the explosion of both would be quite incapable of detonating the 6,000 pounds of wet gun cotton in the after magazine. Had that quantity of gun cotton been detonated, not a vestige of the Maine would remain.

The only practical way of discovering the mine that sunk the Maine is by under-running the wreck from the inner to the bottom bar, and from thence under-running each individual cable to the mine, none of which was found without a wire attached.

I am satisfied that the explosion was caused by a ground mine—that is, a submarine mine—for Havana harbor is too shallow to admit of the use of the latter.

I am prepared to satisfy a demonstration any jury of reasonable men that this is a true explanation of the destruction of the Maine.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO BOAT AUDAZ.

English Officers Ordered to Seize Her if Not Repaired Before War Begins.

New York, April 8.—Dispatch to the Herald from Queenstown, Ireland, says: A large body of workmen has been brought down from the Clyde to assist in repairing and fitting the damaged Spanish torpedo gun boat Audaz for sea. The men are working night and day and the vessel is to leave if war is declared. The commanding officers have been instructed from the admiralty office in London to take possession of her immediately in case of war.

GUARDING GALVESTON.

That Port Being Placed in a State of Defense in Case of Need.

Galveston, Tex., April 8.—Lieut. Harry Burgess, of the engineer corps of Willets Point, New York, has been assigned to duty here to assist Lieut. Burke in placing Galveston in a state of defense.

Lieut. Burgess has taken a course in torpedo work, and it is believed the work of placing torpedoes in the channel here in case of hostilities will be assigned to him.

Among 500 torpedoes are now here, and they will be placed in position just as soon as the department orders the channel and its approaches mined.

Work on the fort at Bolivar point has been begun and will be pushed to a rapid completion.

SPAIN WILL DECLARE WAR.

View of Ex-Secretary Thompson on the Cuban Situation.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 8.—Former Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson says he now believes the United States should demand the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the island of Cuba and give the insurgents a chance to govern themselves. He continues: "You must look upon me as two things, either war or the retreat of the Spanish people. Spain will likely declare war.

"I cannot say that I am sensible to this on the question of armed intervention. From the first I have been in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic, and I have retained that view. It would be a magnificent thing for the United States to do something intangible. The Cubans have made a gallant fight and if they are not sweeping themselves in a civilized way as yet,

"I do not see why we would be any poorer against the fight between the United States and Spain than Kossuth poorer against Austria was the will stand and there is no good reason why the throne on the continent will interrupt us in the business. The German, Austrian, Russian and the Austrian and Italian governments are afraid of their subjects. On this account they will not arm them. They have their standing armies afraid of their own people. They would not put up their thumb, but our sound reason the arming of the common people. We exhibit the spectacle of a free government and expect it into one more allied to their democratic cousins."

HAVANA IS GETTING READY.

Urgent Preparations to Avoid an Attack by Sea and Land.

Calling All the Spaniards to Arms—Some Officials Despondent, Others Hope-ful of Success.

New York, April 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: This community awaits developments with moral indifference. Among the officials, from Blanco down, the feeling is one of resignation. They have despaired, but they have done what they could do to save the remnant of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba. They have also made the best preparations possible for repulsing a hostile attack. Some navy and army officers have real faith in the efficiency system of land batteries and in the harbor defenses of Havana. The higher officials, however, fear that if the point of hostilities is reached and the work of American troops within the island is desirable for strategic purposes, they will be added at Matanzas and other points not guarded by well-built walls. Havana is blockaded.

The authorities are doing what they can to increase the number of troops available for duty. A decree addressed to the civil governors of the provinces calls for a census of all able-bodied persons between the ages of 15 and 50 who are not already engaged in the volunteers and similar organizations. was interpreted as a call to arms for all Spanish subjects who are fit to bear arms. Such is not the intention, but the result was the same. In Havana the nightly drill of new recruits among the volunteers is a prohibition to excite ally. Castles literally seem to have been engulfed in order to add the resources of the men of those bearing muskets are boys under 18 years.

While the populace thinks their ready to defeat a hostile force they may treat with in the Spanish army. The Quesada, the Viscount de Rio Arriba, Castillo are all loyalists and all loyalists are patriotically. It is not a decision of the Spanish cabinet that war is not to be feared because in addition to defending Cuba, the Spanish fleet would threaten the coasts of the United and compel the Yankees to sue for peace.

Officials who encouraged this belief when they were trying to create a patriotic sentiment, are now trying to moderate it, but without success. An actual demonstration of American naval superiority is the only thing which will turn that delusion. This beat fooling and reached such a pitch that if peace negotiations on the basis of independence should finally prevail, a serious problem would arise in dealing with or canning a counter revolution. The authorities believe they can now adopt that course. But if the United States seeking an armistice, Augusta has offered it, and they might even propose a flag of truce. That, too, is in progress.

A week ago, such a suggestion could not have been made without peril of igniting the 4,500 pounds of powder in the midship magazine. Even if it did, the explosion of both would be quite incapable of detonating the 6,000 pounds of wet gun cotton in the after magazine. Had that quantity of gun cotton been detonated, not a vestige of the Maine would remain.

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OUT OF HARM'S WAY

American Consuls and Citizens Brought from Cuba.

REMAINDER COME SATURDAY.

President and Cabinet Do Not Expect War to Be Averted Now.

GEN. WOODFORD IS NOT YET RECALLED.

Miss Barton of the Red Cross Society and Her Nine Associates Will Leave Cuba at Once.

Washington, April 8.—Assistant Secretary Day announced this afternoon that all the citizens of the United States now in Cuba who desired to leave would positively be out of that island by tonight. He added that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on that day. This statement was made yesterday, but its positive reiteration on the day preceding the date set shows that there has been no delay in getting the Americans out and that nothing has developed that would keep Gen. Lee at Havana longer than tomorrow.

Judge Day said there had been no important communication from Minister Woodford at Madrid.

TODAY'S CABINET MEETING.

The cabinet meeting occupied a little over an hour and a half. It was mainly devoted to an informal discussion of the situation. The President's demeanor was grave throughout and the precautionary measures that there was no expectation on the part of the administration that war would be averted. It can be positively stated that there were no fresh developments in the situation brought to the attention of the cabinet, nor any dispatches or communications of any sort placed before it.

The joint note of the powers was considered, but that it will have practically no effect on the situation as it now exists was plainly evident.

Consul General Lee, it was reiterated, would surely have Havana Saturday according to the united date unless. Just when Gen. Woodford is expected to vacate his post is not ascertainable and may not have been decided, owing to the complete detension of the situation. However he is not expected to sail for Spain before Saturday. Nothing of new development was likely to be developed in the situation between now and Saturday.

Secretary Long, one of the last to leave, carried numerous papers on which he was engaged during the cabinet meeting.

BROUGHT FROM SANTIAGO.

The steamer Brooklyn arrived at Port Antonio this morning from the city of Santiago de Cuba, having on board the United States consul, Pulaski F. Hyatt, his staff, and consular effects, which were transferred. All was quiet at Santiago when the Brooklyn left that port.

The Spanish fleet is at anchor in the harbor and the entrance of the harbor is protected by torpedoes.

The authorities at Santiago de Cuba have been left in care of the British consul.

The Brooklyn is loading at Guantanamo and will sail for Boston tonight.

Mr. Hyatt has not determined whether he will go to Boston or stop in Guantanamo at Port Antonio. Some of the refugees will go to Boston, among them being the Ward line agents.

MISS BARTON COMING BACK.

New York, April 8.—At the headquarters of the Cuban relief committee in this city it was said today that Miss Clara Barton was expected to reach Cuba with her nine associates in company with Consul General Lee to morrow.

HAS DELAY BEEN TOO LONG.

New York, April 8.—A special cable dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser from Havana today says:

The rapid departure of Americans and others has not occurred yet, except on a small scale. When the Purdue and the Alliance arrived on Tuesday the Spanish authorities were ready to give passports for passengers, and Consul Lee thought it unnecessary to send the vessel out then. She left last night with 50 persons. On the contrary word came that all quarantine restrictions were removed, and that the Manonite and the Olivette would be allowed to take people away and that the Yucatan from New York to Mexico via Havana and Progreso would be allowed to take some purpose. But only 26 people left on the Manonite on the regular trip, Wednesday and returned from Key West and took away 75 more.

Yesterday the Olivette arrived, six days from New York. She stopped at Palm Beach over night to ascertain if it was safe to come here, and left for Mexico early without going to Key West.

The Olivette has been waiting at Tampa. It will arrive here Saturday at the special request of Gen. Lee. A list of passengers has been prepared for the Olivette.

Gen. Lee and the consulate generalist to go to Key West on the Fern, the Spanish consul at Tampa, but that program is subject to change.

The alarm of the people, which was only premonitory three days ago, now called when it became known that the President's message was not to be sent to Congress this week, and the unofficial news that the queen had taken Cuba seamen out of the volunteers bands and ordered people to the demands of the United States also alarmed the feeling. People who had arranged to leave, fearing, with the usual Spanish proclivity for procrastination, to wait, and they believe ground indications point to an immediate settlement. If they are mistaken in this, there may be no boats to take them in case of sudden exodus must next week.

The United States government has been given every opportunity to escape if they desire to go, but does not propose to urge them to get out.

Dangerous to be Armed.

Key West, Fla., April 8.—The fruit house under Magruder arrived here this morning from Havana. She had 28 passengers on board.

After landing her passengers the Magruder proceeded to her wharf, where she will be fitted with eight six guns.

INITIATIVE WAR MEASURES AT HAVANA.

Havana, April 8.—Everything is quiet here and the state of war continues necessary and quiet continues as it has during the past week or more.

According to the official announcements there is absolutely no change in the usual routine of life in a happy, tropical city.

Good Friday with its grave observances, is more the topic in the hostile United States than it is here.

From today on all cable business from or to Cuba must be forwarded at the censor's office with the ship heads in sight.

GERMANY FIGURING ON WAR.

Preparing to Cash the Credit Notes, if American Vessels Do Not Run.

New York, April 8.—A dispatch from the World from Berlin says:

In view of the probable outbreak of which at once will place every German ship in West Indian waters, considering the advisability of sending at once to the German consuls at the various American ports to take up the existing credit notes of the Spanish treasury. It is stated that the American shipowners will not risk running, fearing capture by Spanish privateers.

HOLDING BACK THE FLOTILLA.

Spain Will Not Risk the Torpedo Fleet in the West Indies Now.

Prefers to Take it Back to Cadiz Where it Would be Safer from Capture and Destruction.

New York, April 8.—A dispatch to the World from Cadiz, Spain, says:

The report that there are ships of evidence and the second flotilla are about to sail for Cuba or Porto Rico is absolutely false.

Positive orders have been sent to the Cape Verde islands for the torpedo squadron to stay there. It was contemplated to send the squadron of Admiral Cervera to join it on the contrary, Admiral's squadron is expected to return here.

Neither of the squadrons gathering here is in anything like ready for sea. Neither is assembled yet, and no orders have been received from the marine minister to move either squadron.

The only instructions which really have been given to Admiral Cervera, commanding at Cadiz, are to push preparations as fast as possible.

In consequence of the order, Cadiz bay, with the neighboring royal arsenal of San Fernando and the yards at Puntales, the Trans-Atlantic company, presents scenes of much activity.

Admiral Cervera's fleet is anchored here taking in stores and provisions. It consists now of the fast cruisers Alfonso XII, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon, the armored cruisers, four coast-leaking little torpedo boats and two destroyers fresh from England.

Reliable official information states that the Spanish government has the rival here of the battleships Pelayo, Cardinal Cisneros, Emperor Charles V and Princess of Asturias, a class exactly similar to the Spanish ironclad Numancia, and the torpedo cruiser Maria De Molina from Ferrol.

The Spanish vessels are not far advanced in their preparations for those which have been in foreign yards have been refitted during the Philippine and in the merchant service. Several large transatlantic steamers, Marques de Comillas, class are rapidly being fitted with rapid fire guns. Maximo, Norderfeldts, and Nordenfelts. The will be manned by naval officers.

A dispatch to the World from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, says: "The Spanish torpedo flotilla, in command of Admiral Montojo, is still here ready to put to sea, but awaiting orders from Madrid."

Defects in a Dry Dock.

New York, April 8.—The World says:

Dry dock No. 3 will not be able to receive one of the big battleships of the navy for some months.

Two leaks have been discovered in this dock within 24 hours. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly $150,000 has been spent in trying to make this dock ready to receive the big battleships of the North Atlantic squadron, it is now found necessary to make additional alterations in order to insure the safety of the dock. The leaks were discovered shortly after the water had been turned on the small tideway just outside of the dock proper Wednesday morning. It was the first time the dock was under the supervision of Naval Constructor F. T. Ward, who has charge of the reconstruction department of the Brooklyn navy yard. The water rushed into the space between the dock wall and the caisson on the side of the dock. When the accident was discovered, Constructor Ward ordered the water turned off and pumps were set in motion to relieve the pressure. No repairs can be made to the dock, Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the navy yard, or the navy department was notified of it.

According to Constructor Burtis it will take at least six weeks before the dock can be put in readiness to receive a battleship or any other vessel. The big dock was intended almost exclusively for the reception of the big battleships.

FASTEN THE CRIME.

Gen. Lee Said to Possess Conclusive Evidence of Spain's Guilt

IN BLOWING UP THE MAINE.

Captain Sigsbee Was in Possession of the Facts, But Had to Withhold Them.

RELATE TO HAVANA'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Experts Say that if they Went Out at the Time of the Explosion, the Maine Was Fired by Electricity.

Washington, April 8.—Representative Lorimer of Illinois is authority for the statement that General Lee, it is said, has some startling disclosures before the Senate committee on foreign relations when he arrives here regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine. It was announced yesterday that General Lee would be called before the committee, but the nature of the testimony expected from him was not disclosed.

"I understand that General Lee is to supply the missing link in the testimony," said Mr. Lorimer. "My information is that Captain Sigsbee is in possession of the facts but does not feel at liberty to give them until the person who gave them to him releases him from the secrecy imposed. That person, I understand, is General Lee."

It is said that the information Gen. Lee is expected to bring to Congress is to the extinguishment of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine. Electrical experts have said that if the lights went out in Havana at the time of the explosion it would be conclusive evidence that the mine under the Maine must have been fired from a shore electrical connection.

Captain Sigsbee, before the foreign relations committee, said he had information that the lights had gone out but did not think it advisable to give the name or his informant while he was in Cuba. His informant is said to be General Lee.

ITALY AS A SHIP MERCHANT.

Has Had Remarkable Success in Selling Those Recently Built.

New York, April 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

The navy department has learned officially that Italy has bought another Guiseppe Garibaldi, from Italy for future delivery, after the United States had refused to take the vessel. The Varese No. 2, which had also been offered to the United States, has been sold by Italy to the Argentine republic. She has been lying at the navy yard for four or five months, and by that time the United States does not expect to need her. Indeed, it is believed that Varese's fate is the reason that Commander Brownson, after inspecting the vessel, reported that she was not adapted for our service. It is also said