The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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HERE'S AID FOR CUBA

Great Britain Willing to Recognize the Insurgents.

IT CLEVELAND TAKES THE LEAD.

The Spanish Rio over Dr. Lome Sends a Sensational Dispatch to the Palace at Havana.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says:

Aid from Cuba has come from an unexpected source. It is said here that England will follow the United States in recognizing the Cuban patriots. An informal intimation to this effect has been received at the state department and the status of the Cuban question has changed at once to this extent.

While Spain has been preparing to appeal to European nations against the United States, there Britain has quietly taken the other tack, and decided to side with the United States in helping Cuba. Such a communication was not conveyed in an official note, but it is said Secretary Olney was informed by sir Julian Pauncefote that Great Britain would not only not object to any action the United States might take in connection with Cuba, but would give the most reasonable interference Weyler would say to stop the war now going on to be placed.

That such an intimation was given unofficially was learned positively last night and the effect of the information when it becomes generally known will be to produce almost nothing speedy action in this country.

Great Britain declines the warfare on the island, as English commercial interests will not suffer so much as that of the United States, for no two weeks ago the price of sugar was moving upward as the result of the destruction of Cuban cane fields. Therefore since the informal intimation that Great Britain would gladly stand aside and see the United States take the lead there has been a change.

No promises were made that could bind Great Britain in any way, and the queen's government was not asked to do any thing. But Secretary Olney has been given to understand that if the President decides to recognize the patriots as belligerents, Great Britain will not be far behind in doing the same thing.

British exploiters are large bondholders of the Spanish bonds issued to Cuba, and the recognition of belligerent rights would not retain the independence of the island under the bonds were provided for.

While the United States as an intervening power it might be possible to secure an arrangement by which the Cubans (bondholders would assume the bonds with this country as a guarantor.

An intervention by this country in any way, even if it did not result in the immediate independence of the island would unquestionably force Spain to grant local self government, promise the commerce of Cuba and therefore increase the value of the bonds, whose only security are the receipts of Cuban custom houses.

Such a scheme now might be expected to cause delay, but for the present Great Britain is considered by informing the United States that all fear of European interference with our Cuban policy is at an end.

It is also thought that if the United States, with the moral support of Great Britain intervenes in Cuba which we will make the two countries allies and easier rather than retard the favorable and friendly conclusion of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

It looks as though Cuba is now assured of either independence or genuine colonial government such as Great Britain gives to Canada and Australia.

PREMATURE RENOUNCING.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Great excitement was created by the receipt at the palace of the following dispatch from Minister Dupuy de Lome:

"The senators favoring belligerency are convinced of the growing opposition of the House of Representatives and the country, and have agreed to withdraw the resolution reported by the foreign committee. It is the general opinion that efforts to be made hereafter will be fruitless, the matter now seems considered as virtually settled."

The Havana papers issued late last evening extras, which were snapped up greedily in the hotels and cafes. The Spanish officers expressed great satisfaction and gathered in groups, congratulating one another on the news. Most Cubans, however, were slow to show the truth of the report, and believed that there must have been some mistake.

In regard to feeling towards America, as to Minister Dupuy de Lome's dispatch was illustrated at the pitcons and their exchanges, where quotations of 1 per cent, or less, were rather unusual, were greeted with handclasps, as in one or two cases merely escaped sing carried on the shoulders of their enthusiastic fellow-countrymen.

The editorials noted in the Havana papers, praise Minister de Lome and the President's action, some editions who have been clearing at the United States almost only speak of the great regards in terms of fraternal ceremonies.

The Diario de Marina says: The trial is a most critical and most to show attack of the greatest cause. There is no hope left for a restoration of their sympathies. Whatever we did not expect so complete a victory for our foe so delay and to soon accomplishers. In regards of the United States the rebels will no longer appear as a misunderstood people struggling to shield their rights and constitute for the Spanish government; they will now but as they are and must always be, a Europe with America—merely men hosts without particular aim.

SPANIARDS DEPRESSED.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The World has the following a correspondence from Santiago de Cuba, dated March 11:

A convoy of 120 wagons, some with cinchona for the manufacture of a tonic in the town of Caney, six miles from this city, 18 days and 24 mules loaded with provisions, was captured at Loma del Cabrigo, two and a half miles from Caney, 12 miles west of Bayamo, according to the Spanish official report. After an hour's fighting the Spaniards were obliged to abandon the convoy, leaving 35 dead and 70 wounded. The insurgents loss was very high.

On the 12th inst., a Spanish column, 800 strong, under Lieut. Col. Clemente's force party of 1,200, commanded by Vasquez, near Baire. The insurgents surrounded the Spaniards and fired upon them from all sides, finally routing them. The Spaniards lost 37 killed, 110 wounded and 20 prisoners. Among the killed were a captain and three subalterns. The rebels had 15 killed and 25 wounded.

On the 13th inst., a Spanish column, 800 strong, under Lieut. Col. Clemente's force party of 1,200, commanded by Vasquez, near Baire. The insurgents surrounded the Spaniards and fired upon them from all sides, finally routing them. The Spaniards lost 37 killed, 110 wounded and 20 prisoners. Among the killed were a captain and three subalterns. The rebels had 15 killed and 25 wounded.

On the 14th Spanish General in Chamiro, with 1,500 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery, was ambushed near Ranch de Las Tagnas by the rebel band, 500 strong, under Col. Bonne. The rebels were finally routed, but with a loss of 8 killed and 17 wounded, among the latter being Bonne. The Spaniards had 1 officer and 10 soldiers killed and 22 wounded.

Gen. Spanish, Gen. Pulgar of Tagarbo, while on a scouting expedition on the 16th came to a country house where night quiet and peaceful prevail, some of whom were sick, and a few of whom were nursing the wounds of insurgents. The guerrilla killed all the people there, including the wounded men, and burned the house. They say here that all the Spanish officers have secret orders to do all the cruelty they can, that they pass on their way and Gen. Pulgar, who is said to be like, and all the country people they meet who are celebrated the gentleman.

A heavy engagement took place on the 11th in Cienfuegos, between a Spanish column, 700 strong, under Lieutenant Colonel Sanchez, and 1,200 rebels under Gen. Castillo and Col. Ochoa. The insurgents surrounded the Spaniards and attacked them with machetes, and the Spaniards were obliged to retreat. The rebels had 3 killed and 10 wounded. The Spaniards had 25 killed and 40 wounded.

For the last two months sixty-pounder prisoners, accused of having murdered a Spanish soldier, in the Dagupit mining company district, have been locked up here in irons and in solitary cells. Yesterday these prisoners were released and the Cuban cause was not a hearing. One is a Frenchman, another a Englishman and the other a Cuban.

During the month of January and February eighty-five soldiers died of yellow fever in the military hospital in this city.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, March 25.—It is now officially denied that Great Britain has intimated she would take active intervention in the United States in Cuba.

In a Fit of Jealousy.

BOSTON, March 25.—Hiram H. Morrison, arrested on Monday night after his wife, she had been found dead in their house, with finger marks upon her throat, has confessed that he choked the woman to death in a fit of jealousy. He was not sorry for what he had done, he confessed, but he