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BIG BANK CRASH IN ROME.

CREDIT MOBILIER SUSPENDS.

ITS FAILURE DUE TO THE FALL IN ITALIAN RENTES.

PANIC ON THE LOCAL BOURSE AND CLOSING OF THE BOURSES OF GENOA AND FLORENCE —SEVERAL FAILURES EXPECTED IN THE CAPITAL TO-DAY.

London, Nov. 30. A dispatch to the United Press from Lo[illegible] says that the Credit Mobilier of that city has suspended payment. The news of the suspension has created a deep impression, owing to the various branches the concern had in different parts of Italy all the depositors in which will suffer severely. The failure is attributed to the fall in rentes. It is believed that the Credit Mobilier was lately engaged in syndicate operations on the bourse, with the object of raising its declining credit. Rumors regarding the instability of the concern have been current on the bourse for some time. The withdrawal of deposits and accounts began on November 1, and the sum of $6,250,000 has been paid out since then. The concern was obliged to stop in consequence of the run on it. After a lively discussion among the directors last night the board decided that it was unable to accept the conditional offers of aid made by the National Bank, and it was therefore decided to suspend. It is believed that had it not been for the present financial crisis the Government would have assisted the concern.

Rome, Nov. 30.—The suspension of the Credit Mobilier has caused a panic in the stock market here. It is impossible to predict accurately the results of the failure. Many other failures will certainly follow it. Genoa suffers most. The bourses there and in Florence closed after the announcement of the collapse. The effect of the crash will be evident here to-morrow, when several stock exchange firms will go into liquidation. The creditors of the Credit Mobilier, including depositors, number more than 20,000.

Depositors in the General Bank in Rome and elsewhere are drawing out their money in consequence of its connection with the Credit Mobilier.

It is reported to-night that a moratorium will be granted to the Credit Mobilier. The managers of the institution say that careful examination has shown that more than three-fourths of its assets are intact. The moratorium was requested merely because the institution was unable to realize on its property rapidly enough to meet all withdrawals.

If it is as yet "impossible," as said in the above dispatch, "to predict accurately the results of the failure" of the Credit Mobilier, it may be said that its influence over the direction of Italy's foreign policy is likely to be felt soon. The "Progresso Italo-Americano," of New-York, declared recently that the sitting of the Rome Chamber in which Prime Minister Giolitti was overthrown was a "Waterloo, without the heroism of the Old Guard and of Cambronne, but a vulgar and bureaucratic Waterloo, with the Correctional Police in sight." It was brought about by the discovery of financial scandals, in which were implicated some of the highest officials, Ministers, Senators and Deputies. Now, to those scandals is added another of extensive proportions, which will finally open the eyes of those Italian Chauvinists who persisted in not seeing that their country was being led to ruin by the Austro-German Tedeschi, who urged that Italy should be armed to help them in defending herself against France.

The latest financial failure in Rome will serve at least to prevent an Italian financial Waterloo, by increasing the force of the reaction which had already begun to show itself against the ruinous tendencies of the foreign policy of King Humbert. Three important newspapers of the Peninsula, the "Popolo Romano," the "Diritto" and the "Messagero," with others of smaller influence, declared: "The Triple Alliance is ruining us, while friendship with France, which used to buy nearly all Italian products, would enrich us. Let us give up the alliance, and place ourselves by the side of France. . . . How often have we not repeated that the Dreibund, on account of the military expenses it imposes, and the unavoidable hostility to France, which it brings, represents for Italian shoulders a weight which they cannot bear. . . ." The "Diritto" goes even further, and says that the German allies of Italy have not done anything to help her, and that "on the contrary, they have discredited her more than France has ever done!" The fact is that only French politicians or partisan organs have foolishly nourished disunion between France and Italy, but that real friendship has ever been nourished in the hearts of the people of both nations. It is a promising sign that this was admitted by Signor Crispi, ex-Premier and probably Premier to be, in an authenticated interview with a French journalist. He is aware, as are all his countrymen, that the Italian financial disasters will be repaired as soon as the former friendly relations between France and Italy, politically, financially and commercially, shall have been resumed.

TWENTY PERSONS SLAIN IN A CHURCH.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MAKE SHORT WORK OF CATHOLICS RESISTING THE CLOSING OF THE EDIFICE.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes a dispatch from Kovno, capital of the Government of that name in Russia, stating that the imperial authorities recently ordered the local authorities to close a Catholic church at Krosche, in the Government of Kovno. With the purpose of preventing the order being carried out, a large number of Catholics occupied the church day and night. Finally, a body of troops, headed by the Governor, forcibly entered the church. A fight resulted, in which twenty persons were killed with swords, and 100 were wounded. The others in the church fled to escape the wrath of the Cossacks, who pursued them. While the Catholics were attempting to cross a river, many of them were drowned. Several hundred Catholics have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial.

HAD BEEN ON DUTY FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

THE MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ITALIAN RAILWAY DISASTER WAS OVERWORKED—HIS REQUEST FOR RELIEF IGNORED.

Rome, Nov. 30.—Forty-three deaths have resulted from the railway collision near Milan night before last. This number includes those who were killed when the trains crashed together and those who have since died from their injuries.

The newspapers censure the Adriatic Railway Company severely for the accident. It has been learned that the station master at Limito, whose negligence led to the accident, had been alone on duty for forty-eight hours. He had telegraphed to the director a little before the accident that he could not bear the responsibility longer, but nobody had been sent to relieve him.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Nov. 30.—Scheig and Floyd, the two Americans arrested for robbing the Bank of Minneapolis, have waived the privilege of two weeks' detention before being extradited, and they will sail in charge of officers from Southampton for New-York on Saturday.

Manchester, Nov. 30.—The great ship canal connecting this town with the sea will be opened to traffic on December 7.

London, Nov. 30.—The Admiralty will immediately begin the construction at Chatham of a battleship similar to the Magnificent.

London, Nov. 30.—"The Canadian Gazette" officially states that Sir John S. D. Thompson, the Premier of Canada, who was one of the British Behring Sea arbitrators, has been nominated a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. C. Robinson, one of the British counsel before the Tribunal of Arbitration, will be made a Knight Bachelor.

London, Nov. 30.—The Fife mine owners have agreed to concede 6¼ per cent advance in wages to their men. This concession probably will end the dispute at the mines in Fifeshire.

Madrid, Nov. 30.—The Spanish Government has appointed a commission to visit the United States with a view to increasing the export of Spanish wines to that country. The commission will endeavor to open markets wherever it is possible to do so. It is charged to study native American wines in the belief that the Spanish wines are adapted for blending with California wines.

London, Nov. 30.—John Burns, M. P., was seized last night with vertigo while addressing his constituents in a street near his house, in Battersea. He was carried to his home, where he had a severe chill. He will recover, although he must keep his bed for two or three days. Overwork is the cause of his illness.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the military party at court have persuaded the Czar to consent to increase the Russian Army in view of the recent additions to the German Army.

London, Nov. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Central News" says that acute differences in the Committee of Ministers are likely to lead soon to the resignations of Privy Councillor Manasein, Minister of Justice, and Privy Councillor Krivoshein, Minister of Public [illegible]

CASIMIR-PERIER TO TRY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER UNDERTAKES THE FORMATION OF A CABINET.

M. SPULLER GIVES UP THE TASK, BEING UNABLE TO SECURE M. BURDEAU, WHO WOULD NOT ENTER THE MINISTRY WITHOUT M. CONSTANS—PRESIDENT CARNOT'S OPPOSITION TO THE LATTER.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Late this afternoon M. Spuller informed President Carnot that he could not form a Cabinet. His efforts were thwarted by the persistent refusal of Burdeau to enter a Cabinet without Constans or Casimir-Perier. He retired willingly in favor of Casimir-Perier, who this evening consented to try to form a Ministry. An official note from Casimir-Perier states thus the course of the negotiations:

"M. Spuller, at President Carnot's demand, accepted the mission to form a Cabinet. He conferred with M. Raynal and M Burdeau, who assured him of their support. Upon joint examination of the situation however, the conclusion was reached that M. Spuller should discontinue his efforts. He visited M. Carnot, and informed him that M. Raynal, M. Burdeau and himself concurred that M. Casimir-Perier was the politician who, in the present situation, was most capable of forming a Cabinet. Consequently President Carnot requested M. Spuller to see M. Casimir-Perier, explain to him the situation, and beg him to go to the Elysee. M. Casimir-Perier acceded to this wish. President Carnot appealed anew to his devotion and patriotism, and eventually received his acceptance of the mission."

This unexpected turn of affairs has excited a great stir among politicians and along the boulevards. Everybody is curious to know what means the President used to persuade Casimir-Perier to accept the mission, despite his oft-repeated and apparently decisive refusals. One rumor is that M. Carnot promised to withdraw from the contest for the Presidency next year and to exert himself to secure the election of Casimir-Perier. Many ascribe Spuller's failure to the "Cocarde's" campaign against him as a friend of England, and, therefore, an opponent of the alliance with Russia.

Probably M. Casimir-Perier will have his Cabinet completed before to-morrow evening. Meantime it is regarded as certain that Burdeau will be Minister of Finance; Raynal, Minister of the Interior, and Spuller, Minister of Public Instruction. The Premier is expected to take for himself the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

General Mercier is named for Minister of War, and Admiral Lafont for Minister of Marine in the new Cabinet.

There were conferences this morning between President Carnot and MM. David Raynal and Auguste Burdeau. The former, it was said last night, had accepted the Interior portfolio and the latter the Finance portfolio.

The delay in the formation of a Cabinet, it is asserted, has been due to President Carnot's resistance to the proposition that M. Constans should resume a post in the Ministry. M. Burdeau, as already said, refused to accept office without M. Constans being a member of the Government. M. Spuller urged upon M. Burdeau that there was absolute necessity for M. Constans having a Ministerial position. M. Spuller to-day visited M. Casimir-Perier, President of the Chamber of Deputies, with the object of inducing him to persuade President Carnot that M. Constans must be a member of the Government.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met today, pursuant to adjournment, and, after a brief session devoted to routine business, again adjourned. The Chamber ratified the contested election of M. Cluseret.

The validation of M. Cluseret's election will interest Americans who knew him while he was fighting in the Union ranks during the War of the Rebellion. It was from that period that he has been usually called General Cluseret. He had previously been an officer in the French Army, in 1848-49, and left France on account of Napoleon's assumption of the Dictatorship. M. Cluseret was Minister of War of the Paris Commune in 1871, and succeeded in escaping. After having travelled in Turkey and other Eastern countries, where he made his livelihood as an artist, he returned to France when amnesty was proclaimed for the surviving Communists. Up to the time of the last election he had been chosen three times a Deputy to the Chamber by the voters of the Var, a Southern Department near that of Basses Alpes, which Department was recently represented by General MacAdaras, an Irishman, who also served in the Union Army. General Cluseret is a Socialist Revolutionist Independent, not enrolled in any group, and he published recently a fine letter, in which he refused the invitation to attend a caucus of a Socialistic group composed of some Deputies who were preaching doctrines too internationalist and anti-patriotic.

ENGLAND'S POSITION AS TO DERELICTS.

SHE WILL GLADLY ACT IN CONCERT WITH OTHER COUNTRIES TO CLEAR THE NORTH ATLANTIC OF THEM.

London, Nov. 30.—John Cumming Macdona, Conservative, Member for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark, brought up again to-day in the House of Commons the subject of derelicts in the Atlantic. Was it not a fact, he asked, that the United States wished Great Britain's help in removing these derelicts? If such were the case, would not the Government facilitate the work in every way?

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, answered that he had heard nothing on the subject from the United States; but that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador in Washington, had been instructed to ask whether action had been taken or proposed.

A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, in answer to specific questions from Mr. Macdona, said that he had heard of an iron derelict, upside down, 250 miles west of Fastnet. This derelict had been reported last evening. Mr. Mundella referred Mr. Macdona to Sir Edward Grey's reply for information as to the Government's intentions.

Ferryman Bowles, Conservative, Member for the Enfield District of Middlesex, inquired: "Are we to understand that the Government always wait for America before taking steps to remove dangerous wrecks?"

"No; but in this case the report has just been received," said Mr. Mundella. "Cruisers cannot always be held ready to start immediately. The Board of Trade must act with the Admiralty in this matter. The Government, moreover, will gladly act in concert with other countries to clear the North Atlantic of derelicts."

Mr. Mundella's statement was received with cries of "Hear! Hear!"

LISBON CABINET MAY BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Lisbon, Nov. 30.—The Government organs consider that a dissolution of the Cabinet is imminent, in order that the Cabinet may be reconstructed under the present Prime Minister, Senhor Ribeiro.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL IN THE LORDS.

London, Nov. 30.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the second reading of the Employers' Liability bill. He argued that a settlement would be impossible if workmen were allowed to contract themselves out of the benefits of compensation for injuries. Lord Stalbridge, chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company, said that if the clause in the Employers' Liability bill forbidding contracting out should be passed the London and North Western would cease to contribute to the accident insurance fund for the benefit of its employes. He denied that the company had coerced its 60,000 employes to oppose the clause. The bill passed the second reading.

AN ITALIAN CABINET NOT YET FORMED.

Rome, Nov. 30.—Senator Saracco to-day had a long conference with Signor Zanardelli, who is endeavoring to form a Ministry. Senator Saracco agreed to enter the new Cabinet on certain conditions, one of which is that he receive the foreign portfolio. The formation of a Cabinet, according to the present plan, now depends upon a definite interview between Zanardelli and Saracco to-morrow. The avowed intention of members of the Right to maintain a reserved attitude causes Saracco to hesitate in committing himself to Zanardelli. Should he refuse to enter the Cabinet the settlement of the crisis would be delayed.

The Rome correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "Zanardelli probably will fail to form a Cabinet. Saracco has refused decidedly the Finance portfolio. If the King be forced to form a Ministry a general election will be inevitable, and then the Radicals will make great gains."

RUMORED CAPTURE OF KING LOBENGULA.

London, Nov. 30.—A report was circulated here yesterday by a news agency that King Lobengula had been captured by the British South Africa Company's forces. The Colonial Office, which is likely to know of Lobengula's capture as soon as it is made, has received no confirmation of the report.

MR. BAYARD ON SCOTCH THRIFT.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S HAPPY SPEECH AT THE DINNER OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 30.—The annual banquet of the Scottish Corporation was held this evening as usual in observance of St. Andrew's Day. Lord Roberts, formerly commander of the troops in India, presided. Many Scottish statesmen, clergymen and naval and army officers of national reputation were present. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, made a notable speech, which he introduced with the words, "My heart is like the Duke of Argyll's upon meeting Jeanne Deans, it warms to the tartan."

Many sneers had been levelled at Scotch thrift, Mr. Bayard said, but such cheap sneers were best answered by Sir Henry Taylor's words that there had never been a spendthrift who was generous. (Cheers.) A man could not give what he did not possess. He could not have the means of being generous unless he had been self-denying. Mr. Bayard recalled the relations of Sir Walter Scott to the publisher, Mr. Murray, as illustrative of the good feeling existing between Scotchmen. Although he had travelled much, Mr. Bayard said, he had never yet seen a land where one Scotchman in need could not find another Scotchman ready to share the fruits of his own thrift. In conclusion Mr. Bayard thanked his hosts for the insight they had given him into the charms of Scottish hospitality. He was cheered loudly.

IS MR. CLEVELAND A STOCKHOLDER?

THE PRESIDENT SAID TO BE INTERESTED IN A WOOD PULP COMPANY BENEFITED BY THE WILSON BILL.

Cleveland, Nov. 30 (Special).—Charles L. Pack, whose experience in and knowledge of the lumber business are well known in Cleveland, and all over the country, was asked yesterday by a reporter for his views as to the effect of the Wilson bill on the lumber industry. Mr. Pack said:

"The Wilson Tariff bill puts all logs and lumber and their products on the free list, but places a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all wood pulp, including chemical wood pulp. The Mitcherlich patent is the most common, most important, most generally used process for the manufacture of wood pulp. It is owned by a company, prominent in which, if not controlling stockholders, are William C. Whitney, Daniel S. Lamont, Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; J. Pierpont Morgan and President Cleveland. Yes, and also I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who at one time was, if he is not still, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan. When I say this, I know what I am talking about and sure of my facts—at all events, as far as knowing that such was the case last year. They were positively large stockholders then, to my personal knowledge, and I have not heard that any changes have taken place since. From the formation of that Tariff bill, I should assume that the same men are still owners."

"How came those men to possess that valuable patent?"

"Negotiations were had between certain Americans and Professor Mitcherlich, of Germany, looking to the purchase of his patent, which ended in its purchase for $290,000. The stock company now controlling it is organized at $5,000,000, the capitalization, no doubt, representing the investment of capital in improving and operating the patent, as well as in using it. Among those who bought the patent from Professor Mitcherlich in the first place were Don M. Dickinson and I. M. Weston. The other prominent gentlemen were not then interested in the venture, but became so later, and owned stock heavily."

PART OF HIS HEAD BLOWN OFF.

A HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS A COMRADE, WHO DIES THREE HOURS LATER.

Clarence Noden, younger son of Thomas Noden, who has a large newspaper and stationery store in Depot Square, Rutherford, N. J., was accidentally shot yesterday morning by Edward J. Snyder, of Company L, 24 Regiment, and died within three hours. The young men had gone hunting early in the day, and about 10 o'clock were at an old copper mine just outside Rutherford. Snyder walked ahead, with a Winchester rifle, trigger up, under his arm, the muzzle pointing toward Noden. The weapon was discharged, and Snyder, looking around, was horrified to see Noden lying on the ground, with part of his head blown off.

Noden was taken to his home in Orient Way, where he died soon after noon. Coroner Ullmann viewed the body and will hold an inquest. Snyder, almost frantic with grief, went home, and was placed temporarily in charge of Lieutenant Blake. Mr. and Mrs. Noden have now lost two children by violent deaths, one having been burned in a fire in Brooklyn.

VICTIMS OF THE WRECK RECOVERING.

With four exceptions, all the people rescued from the schooner Louisa H. Randall, which went ashore off Smith's Point Station on Tuesday morning, were able to leave the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday, not much the worse for their terrible experience. But Captain William F. Randall and his plucky wife, Thomas Smith, the first mate, and the seaman, Emil Hammquast, will remain at the hospital until Saturday. They are completely exhausted. At the hospital yesterday access to them was denied. Mrs. Randall is recovering slowly. The exposure to the gale and the suspense which she so bravely endured have completely broken her down, but the surgeons have no doubt that careful nursing and complete rest will soon restore her.

Those discharged from the hospital yesterday were George S. Phillips, second mate, Chelsea, Mass.; John Ott, engineer, Boston; J. S. Adams, cook, New-York, and the seamen Frederick Corison, Harry Theil, John Bealreland and George Leggett.

BURNED TO DEATH IN HER ROOM.

Mrs. Josephine Murray, fifty years old, a widow who keeps a boarding house at No. 156 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, was burned to death by the explosion of a lamp at 12:30 o'clock last night. She was alone in the back parlor of the first floor when the explosion occurred. Her body was almost burned to a crisp, when the boarders, aroused by the noise, came into the room.

FIRE IN A STEAMSHIP AT SEA.

The steamship Europe of the National Line, which arrived here yesterday from London, reported that last Tuesday a fire broke out in hold No. 5 of the ship. The fire originated from the spontaneous combustion of a cask containing chemicals. The fire was first discovered about 7 o'clock at night. Steam was at once forced into the compartment where the fire started and in ten minutes the flames were out.

EX-SERGEANT CROWLEY A FREE MAN.

Ex-Police Sergeant David Crowley was released from Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. He had served eight years of his seventeen years' sentence for assault on Maggie Morris, when his sentence was commuted by Governor Flower. Before being released he received $50.42 and a prison-made suit. The money was the amount he had earned from work in the prison and the $10 the State allows to every released convict.

Crowley reached New-York at 10:20 a. m., and was greeted by many policemen. He went immediately to the home of his wife, No. 231 Willis-ave. For the last two years he had been washing dishes in the hospital kitchen, succeeding to the place of ex-Alderman Jachne.

FOR PROTECTION OF COTTON FROM FIRE.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 30.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Supervision and Inspection of Cotton on Wharves reports that the local representatives of the marine underwriters will recommend the addition of ⅛ per cent premium on all cotton loaded by ships outside of Exchange supervision. In view of the fact that the main cause of recent cotton fires is the inadequate way in which cotton bales are now covered, the poorest and cheapest bagging being used, it suggests the adoption of a law providing that cotton be completely covered with bagging weighing not less than two pounds to the yard.

A COAL SCHOONER LOST AT SEA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Reports received here today lead to the belief that the schooner Genevieve, which sailed from this port October 7 for Charleston with a cargo of coal and has not been head from since, foundered off the Frying Pan Lighthouse. A three-masted schooner, the mainmast of which from the description given has been recognized as that of the missing vessel has been located there. A further investigation will be made.

COLONEL HOGE IN TEMPORARY SECLUSION.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 30.—Colonel J. Hampton Hoge was seen to-night by a reporter and asked to make a statement in regard to the Amoy Consulship matter. He declined to talk on the subject, at present, but intimated that he would give out something for publication within a few days. Colonel Hoge is now at the home of his brother-in-law, and his physician has ordered that he remain indoors for some time.

REBEL VICTORY REPORTED.

BATTLE IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES SAID TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

THE COMMANDER OF PEIXOTO'S FORCES TAKEN PRISONER—CANNONADING CONTINUES IN RIO HARBOR—THE AQUIDABAN DAMAGED—ANOTHER REPORT SAYS THAT THE REBELS ARE GREATLY WEAKENED AND THAT PARA IS NOT IN REVOLT—SAILING OF MELLO'S FLEET.

London, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres gives this report of recent movements in Brazil:

"The insurgents have won a victory near Bage, in Rio Grande do Sul. General Isidoro, commander of the Government forces, was taken prisoner. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

"The forts at Rio Janeiro continue to cannonade the warships in the harbor. The transport Madeira recently fired upon the insurgent warship Aquidaban and damaged her seriously."

A dispatch from Paris says that Senhor Guanabara, ex-member of the Brazilian Congress, has received a dispatch from Dr. Barbosa Lima, Governor of Pernambuco, who, writing yesterday, reported:

"All members of Mariano's conspiracy here have been arrested. The Hebaas decree of a state of siege has been suspended. Federal and local forces are united in a desire to uphold the Government. The rebels lack arms, money and popular support. Public feeling is calm. Business is as usual."

The Brazilian Legation here has received from Rio Janeiro a denial of the report that Para has gone over to the insurgents. The dispatch added:

"The rebels have suffered great losses and are materially weakened."

"The Times" has this dispatch from Rio Janeiro, under date of November 26:

"Admiral Gama says that the loss of the insurgent warship Javary was not important, as the Tamandare, with her Armstrong and Hotchkiss guns, more than compensate the insurgents for her destruction.

"General Saraiva, with 6,000 irregular cavalry, is reported to be eighty miles south of Sao Paulo. The Government ordered the National Guard of Sao Paulo to march southward to meet the insurgents, but the Guard refused to do so. The Government then sent out 1,200 troops from this district.

"The Aquidaban is waiting for the Aurora, Bahia and Tiradentes. When Admiral Mello assumes the offensive Gama will take the command here. Mello sails Thursday aboard the Aquidaban.

"The Government is erecting sandbag defences at every point of the city shore, embrasures for machine guns and Krupp field pieces being made at all commanding elevations. Admiral Gama states positively that he will not bombard the city unless the latter cannonades the ships.

"General Telles, commander in Rio Grande do Sul, has arrived here, and resigned his commission. On the same day his brother joined the insurgents.

"Several more arrests have been made here by the Government. The political prisoners now number 1,500. Two Brazilians were arrested aboard the Royal Mail steamship Tamar. President Peixoto has alienated the sympathy of all respectable people and stands alone with the army. Many persons daily join Gama on the island of Cobras, which is strongly fortified and garrisoned with 300 sailors. The States of Bahia and Para have declared in favor of the insurgents."

A dispatch has been received in this city from Rome stating that a telegram has been received there from Rio Janeiro, dated November 29, saying that the insurgent Admiral Mello, with several of his ships, had left Rio Janeiro Bay. The dispatch adds that the insurgent squadron is believed to have gone South. Not much reliance is placed in the story in London, for the reason that it is not understood how the insurgent fleet could run the forts at the mouth of the bay.

ADMIRAL STANTON HERE.

TO REPORT AT WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

HE SAYS HE SALUTED THE BRAZILIAN FLAG AFLOAT IN THE HARBOR OF RIO, AND NOT MELLO.

Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, who was recently relieved from command of the South Atlantic Station and ordered home for saluting the flag of the rebel Admiral Mello, in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, was a passenger yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree. The Spree reached her pier at Hoboken about 9:30 in the morning. Admiral Stanton took the noon train for New-London, where he ate his Thanksgiving dinner with his family. To-day he will go to Washington to explain his course in saluting Mello's flag.

The Admiral yesterday refused to discuss the subject of the much-talked-about salute. He said that it would be manifestly improper for him to say anything about the affair until after he had made his report to the Navy Department. Admiral Stanton saluted the "Brazilian flag afloat" when he entered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro with his fleet on October 20. He was relieved from command four days later, and ordered home. He took a steamer to Southampton, where he caught the Spree for this port. The Admiral said yesterday:

"I can say nothing more than has been already published about the matter of the salute. I saluted the Brazilian flag afloat, not Mello. His flag was the only Brazilian one afloat at the time. I shall state the reasons for my action in my report to the Secretary. The present struggle in Brazil is likely to be protracted, and will only end when both sides are thoroughly tired out. The gunnery on both sides is bad. I think the Brazilians are by nature desirous of peace. When I was in Rio there was firing almost every day between the forts and the fleet. Not much damage was done.

"The people on shore at Rio do not take as much interest in the struggle going on in the bay as one would expect. The sooner the war is over the better all of the Brazilians will be pleased. As to the new boats fitted out here for Peixoto's navy, they must look out for the long range guns of the Aquidaban. Still, with dash and proper handling, the new boats may be effective as torpedo boats anyway."

THE DECK SWEPT BY BULLETS.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE STEAMSHIP SARDINIAN PRINCE IN RIO HARBOR—A TALE OF THE CAPTAIN.

The steamship Sardinian Prince, which left Rio de Janeiro on October 8, arrived here yesterday. Captain Chambers, her commander, said yesterday: "We lay in the harbor of Rio for fourteen days, and most of that time the steamer was directly in the line of fire between the land and naval forces. The day we sailed we were in the greatest danger. Mello had sent boats to cut off a vessel laden with dynamite, which was lying in a little bay under the guns of an improvised battery of sand bags. The boats from Mello's ships succeeded in cutting out the vessel with the dynamite on it. A brisk fire was kept up between the men in the boats and the soldiers on the shore. The Sardinian Prince was lying in a position to get the fire of both sides.

"While the firing was going on, Robert Hayden, a fireman on the steamer, was shot through the thighs as he was walking across the deck of the Sardinian Prince. He was transferred to the British man-of-war Sirius for surgical treatment. Many bullets struck the sides of the steamer, but she was not injured. The people of prominence in Rio do not care to say much about the present state of affairs.

"Peixoto carries things with a strong hand. The people of Pernambuco, I believe, are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to declare for Mello. At Victoria I found nearly every one in favor of Mello. They say they would declare for him at once if he had a warship in the harbor."

"TENDERLOIN" IN AN UPROAR.

THE POLICE HAVE A BUSY TIME AFTER THE FOOTBALL GAME.

HILARIOUS THRONGS IN THE STREETS—ALMOST A RIOT AT KOSTER & BIAL'S—MANY ARRESTS.

The glories of Thanksgiving night in the "Tenderloin" Precinct were revived with a vengeance yesterday. Captain O'Connor and his police, the tradespeople who have stores along Broadway, the theatrical managers, and the Yale and Princeton men themselves will remember the football game of 1893 not so much because of Princeton's victory as of the occurrences which followed it. Acting on instructions from Superintendent Byrnes and on the innumerable complaints and warnings from all quarters, Inspector McAvoy and Captain O'Connor determined to wage a vigorous war against the adolescent disturbers of the peace, and carried into effect their determination with such goodwill that upward of twenty persons were safely landed in the station before midnight. So far as can be judged, the offences for the most part were of the usual character, yelling at street corners and refusing to move when requested forming the staple charge against the boys. Sometimes the mere emission of the college yell was enough to startle the policemen into activity, and before he could quite awaken the luckless youth found himself in front of the sergeant's desk giving a false name and address.

A LIVELY TIME AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Of all the managers in the theatre district John Koster, of Koster & Bial's, of course, suffered the most. In olden times the boys were accustomed to flock into the old vault-like structure in Twenty-third-st. The removal to the Manhattan Opera House uptown did not deter them. When half-past eight had struck the orchestra seats in the big house were packed with an assemblage equally divided between Yale and Princeton men, and from the start it was evident that mischief would result. Never had the spirit of "fight" been so rampant; never had the college cries carried more sound and fury. A party of Apaches on the warpath would have died with envy only to have heard the yell of Princeton in response to Yale. However, nothing serious might have happened except for the party of six in Box J, next the stage. Here were six Princeton men clad in evening dress and bevelled edged champagne "jags." They began by forgetting the respect due to themselves; then they forgot the respect due to their hosts, the citizens of New-York, and last they forgot the respect due to women. A pretty little song and dance girl was on the stage doing her best to make herself heard above the din, when suddenly one of the youths in Box J rose and threw a cane on to the stage. His companions followed his example with cries of "put her off! put her off!" In a moment the building rang with a combined roar.

Detective Sullivan turned and beckoned to three uniformed policemen, and, opening the door of Box J, the four officers seized the six occupants, and amid a deafening howl, fighting every inch of their ground, they dragged them to the station. The names of the prisoners, real or assumed, were Horace D. Austen, Joseph E. Patterson, John Voorhis, who raised a roar of laughter when, in answer to the question as to his occupation, he replied, "Health Board"; Howard Van Norden, Edmund Wallace and Joseph Blackburn. Of course, all the addresses and all the occupations were absurdly fictitious.

DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

But the lads were not to suffer without a struggle. The throng left behind in Koster & Bial's rose as one man, and with wild yells threatened to smash all things within reach unless their comrades were released, and Mr. Koster sent a "rush" call to the Nineteenth Precinct, and in response a section of police, headed by a sergeant, started out at the double-quick for the Opera House. Mr. Koster's stage manager here went on the stage, and, asking for silence, announced that if the lads would allow the performance to proceed, he would secure the release of the prisoners.

"Hear! hear!" cried the crowd, and then, accompanied by two Yale seniors, Mr. Koster hurried around to the station and gave bail for his guests. The audience had now settled down to give Ada Reeve and Harriet Vernon a hearing, and the house was quiet.

But the released prisoners were not satisfied. They were determined to get back, and in a body, despite the protests of Mr. Koster, marched to the Opera House. In one solid line they strode up the aisle, prepared to force their way through with a "rush," but the police were ready, and, forming an opposition line, drove them into the street. Now the performance had ended, and the crowd began to pour out into the street. No sooner did they set eyes on the ex-prisoners than they set up a yell of triumph,

and for a minute or more stood at Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st. That minute was enough. Detectives Lang and Sullivan were on them, and in a flash had four prisoners, Richard Harding Davis being among the crowd that followed to the station. Frank Sullivan, a naval officer of the U. S. S. Portsmouth, was the first taken downstairs. Percy Judson described himself as a laborer with no home. The others were George Prentiss, "stoker," Maryland; Frank Miller, tramp, of New-Jersey, and William H. Hewitt, barber, single, of No. 34½ Oak-st. A yell of mirth greeted each sally, and with a parting yell the prisoners were led downstairs

Just before this incident Dr. E. Parmly Brown, a dentist, had called at the station and vehemently protested against the arrest of the negro mascot and two students for shouting in the streets, but his harangue failed to move Sergeant Sheehan. He left the station with a threat to see "My friend, Commissioner McClave." George Lembert who, after long consideration, said he lived at No. 6 West Third-st., and Thomas Richards had come into collision with a colored woman at Thirtieth-st. and Sixth-ave. They were promptly hauled in, and the same fate attended Horace Smith, of Yale, who had engaged in a fight of flags outside the Imperial Music Hall.

HOW THE YALE BOYS WERE WELCOMED.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Murray Hill were the centres of the crowds of college men immediately after the game. The quarters of the Yale eleven were at the Fifth Avenue, those of the Princeton team at the Murray Hill. The Yale eleven arrived at the hotel at 6:30 o'clock. They came down Fifth-ave. in a Fifth-ave. stage. Half of the men were on top of the vehicle, with their blankets about them, the rest were within the coach.

About the entrance to the hotel were perhaps 500 people waiting to see what a defeated Yale team looked like. And they saw.

But they never saw a more woe-begone, used-up, pale-faced, bruised and bloodied lot of respectable, healthy, sane young men before. One by one the players crawled down off the coach and passed into the hotel through the alley made by the police through the crowd. Two of the players had to be helped, half carried by substitutes. The men had come directly from the field and were in their battle clothes. Their faces were muddy and marked with bloody streaks; their sweaters were stained and reddened, their heads a mass of tangled hair. In their dilapidated condition, marked with defeat, they did not look the strong, powerful, young giants that had driven away from the hotel so full of confidence and sure of victory earlier in the day.

In the lobby of the Fifth Avenue there was a crowd of Yale sympathizers awaiting the eleven. The men limped to the elevator amid a perfect silence. On the main stairway, leading up to the parlor, a crowd of young women had assembled to welcome their fallen heroes. They could just get a glimpse of the men as they passed by into the elevator. They waved handkerchiefs and shook their hands enthusiastically. Before the eleven disappeared they received many a cheer that was all the heartier because of the defeat. The women on the stairs clapped their hands, and one could not refrain from calling, "Good boys! good boys!"

WILD JOY AT THE MURRAY HILL.

A different scene was the return of the Princeton eleven to the Murray Hill. They did not arrive until 7 o'clock. They had taken time to wash away the marks of the game, and came in dressed in their usual clothes. After the victory every Princeton man had made straight

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GLORY FOR PRINCETON.

THE FOOTBALL GAME IS HERS

YALE, COMPLETELY OUTPLAYED, IS BEATEN BY THE SCORE OF 6 TO 0.

A VAST CROWD SEES A SUPERB MATCH.

NO SUCH CONCOURSE AT A THANKSGIVING GAME BEFORE—AN HONEST VICTORY, WORTHILY WON—EVEN BUTTERWORTH RUSHED TO LITTLE PURPOSE—MAGNIFICENT WORK DONE BY CAPTAIN TRENCHARD'S MEN.

Public judgment, which had made Yale a favorite over Princeton at odds of from 2 to 5 against 1, hung its head in shame last night. Princeton won the great Thanksgiving football match; won it gloriously; won it by playing which will ever fill a bright page in the annals of college athletics. The score was 6 to 0, and Yale was beaten for the first time since 1890.

Seldom, if ever, has there been a big football game in the metropolitan district which offered more thrilling entertainment or more distracting excitement. Never has there been one that was beheld by so vast a concourse as gathered in and about Manhattan Field on yesterday's fine afternoon. To most of the spectators the multitudes of human beings, bright with fluttering college colors, must have been even more notable than the magnificent match itself. Over 20,000 persons passed the gates of the field; certainly half that number viewed the struggles of the two elevens from "Dead Head" Hill and the great new viaduct.

A STRIKING PICTURE.

The whole scene was one to be long and vividly remembered. About the football rectangle were banks of people, stretching in irregular lines which approximately formed an oval. The broadest part was toward the east, where were one covered and one open stand, and the clubhouse. To the southward was another great roofed-in stand. From the field of play to the top of the uncovered stand to the west stretched a myriad of faces. Other thousands filled the boxes, stand and spaces lying north of the huge gridiron. It seemed that even on Manhattan Field as many stood as sat, for the wide stretches of ground between the stands and the fence inclosing the space on which the game was played were for the most part jammed.

It is true that from the viaduct and the bluff no close watch could be kept on the play, but great numbers were pleased to get even such a distant view of the battle. Some persons to the northwest were so far from the field that the players must have seemed liliputians to them, even if really distinguishable as individual persons. But field-glasses overcame this difficulty in part.

Those who paid 50 cents for a space on the hillside or hilltop on which to stand were grouped in picturesque l