

ONE LAST HOPE.

Mello Will Strike the Decisive Blow.

HE MUST DELIVER IT NOW.

If He Does Not the Revolt Will Be Swamped.

REBELS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Whatever Is Done Must Be Done Before Peixoto's Fleet Arrives From the North.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 14.—Word has been received from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro that it is reported that the revolutionists intend to strike the decisive blow to-morrow.

Mello's fleet in the harbor and his rebel forces in the city have combined, it is believed, to make a concerted attack on Peixoto's land forces.

The fate of the insurgents is believed to depend on this stroke, which if it is now felt must be delivered before the arrival of Peixoto's fleet or not at all.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The World's special from Rio Janeiro, dated November 9, says: "The most important piece of news that has become current here for some time is the report that Desterre, the capital of the Provisional Government set up by Mello, has been taken by forces which Peixoto sent against it."

These forces were commanded by General Agolla, who has sent a dispatch claiming a victory over President Lorena after a sharp fight. This news is very encouraging to Peixoto's adherents, who regard it as proof that Mello will be unable to maintain a foothold on land.

Colonel Mariano has been sent to Parana on a special mission in relation to the States of Parana and Santa Catharina. He is to raise battalions of volunteers for the purpose of putting down any attempt at insurrection in those States and to help Peixoto at the capital if required.

Governor Lima of Pernambuco declares that perfect peace prevails throughout that State, and the same declarations are made regarding all the northern States of the republic. Nothing is known here of the reported attempt at revolt in the State of San Paulo, and the report is discredited.

The insurgents have mounted four heavy siege guns on Mocange Heights and are keeping them busy. The Government forces set fire to several warehouses where torpedoes were stored, causing numerous explosions.

The heavy fusillade is kept up at San Domingo, where the insurgents have been making an attempt to land. Mello's vessels are bombarding the shore. The time west of Nietheroy proper, and the forts, especially St. John, are shelling Villegagnon. The firing is described as being furious and incessant from sunrise until dark.

The reports sent to Europe and the United States to the effect that foreigners were abused and killed by the Government forces are absolutely false.

The cruiser Aquidaban joined in the bombardment of the city on the 8th, causing heavy destruction of property and the wounding of many people in the streets.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times learns that the Government of Pernambuco has stopped the transmission of all telegraphic dispatches to Rio de Janeiro. This is regarded as proof that the Pernambuco authorities have declared against the central Government.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Count d'En, Dom Pedro's son-in-law, authorizes the agency of the Havas to announce that he has not accorded any interview with any representative of the press in regard to the revolt in Brazil.

MELLO WAS ANGRY.

But He Could Not Fight the Foreign Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch from Commander Pickens, in charge of the United States Government vessels in Rio Janeiro harbor, saying that the commanding officers of the naval vessels of the various nations represented at Rio Janeiro, that they would protect the landing of all cargoes in lighters of any nationality.

Mello was very angry, and though promising to answer, did not. He, however, abstained from interfering further with commerce. The firing on the city continues daily with small arms and machine guns. Pickens says both sides appear to be to blame.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Captain Zallinski, the originator of the pneumatic gun on board El Cid, which will hereafter be known as the Nichoroy, spent several hours to-day examining the mounting of the tube. It is understood that he received from the War Department the necessary leave of absence which will permit him to accompany the expedition.

THREATENS ENGLAND.

Warned to Beware Lest She Lose Her Supremacy.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes the first of a series of sensational articles which are intended to prove that England's naval supremacy in the Mediterranean has vanished.

It declares that France has quietly organized a fleet in that sea powerful enough to expel the English, and that Russia has also commenced upon a similar policy, while England has been at a standstill, doing nothing more than replace obsolete or lost vessels.

The paper warns England to profit by the example of Spain, whose dreadful day followed her loss of naval supremacy in the Mediterranean.

HANS WILL HELP.

He Will Reorganize the Thurber Whyland Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—It is said one of the largest stockholders in the reorganized Thurber Whyland Company, which has just gone into the hands of receivers, will probably be Kalman Haus of the firm of Haus Bros., San Francisco.

Haus has for some time been making a rigid investigation into the methods and accounts of the company and has found, according to the statement made yesterday by a friend, results very satisfactory. He has determined to do his best to pre-

CUBA IN REVOLT.

Conflicting Stories of the Trouble.

HAS BEEN SOME FIGHTING.

And It Is Reported That the Uprising Is General.

TALK OF A SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

The Whole Affair Is Said to Be a Plot to Draw Out the Cuban Chiefs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer Yumuri arrived here from Havana to-day, bringing a large number of Havana papers. They give a lengthy account of what appears to be a spontaneous outburst of revolutionists all over the island.

According to El Paze of November 9, the uprising started on November 5. Twenty men in La Jos entered the store of a dealer in firearms and demanded the surrender of the place. He refused and was shot, and the place was looted. The men, being thus armed, took thirty horses and were reinforced by more revolutionists.

In another small town thirty men are in arms. They had an engagement with Government troops, in which five men were taken prisoners and the rebels dispersed, only to get together again.

General Marti, who is now in New York, said this morning: "The present movement was started by the best youth of Las Lajas. All the neighboring towns immediately joined it."

The World to-morrow will publish a special dispatch from Key West to the following effect: "Evidence accumulates that the so-called Cuban revolution is a put-up job instigated by the Spanish authorities themselves. The person who arrived here with the first news undoubtedly misrepresented everything for the purpose of drawing out the Cuban chiefs. The real insurrection, when it comes, will mean something. The Spanish authorities know this and bogus insurrections are their scheme for thwarting it."

Cuba was very loyal to Spain in the old days—the only loyal province of all the empire in the Americas. On the deposition of the royal family of Spain by Napoleon, the news of which arrived in Cuba in July, 1808, every member of the cabinet took oath to preserve the island for the deposed sovereign and declared war against Napoleon. Since that time the island has been ruled by a succession of Governor-Captain-Generals from Spain armed with almost absolute authority.

Some of whom have conducted themselves honorably, while the names of others are loaded with infamy, the office having been frequently sought and bestowed only as means to acquiring fortunes.

The deprivation of political, civil and religious liberty and exclusion from all public stations, combined with a heavy taxation to maintain the standing army and navy, have resulted in a deadly hatred between the native Cubans and the mass of officials sent from Spain.

This has manifested itself in frequent risings for greater privileges and freedom. Of this was the conspiracy of the "Black Eagle" in 1820, the insurrection of the black population in 1844, the conspiracy of Maceio Lopez in 1848, his landing with 600 men from the United States in 1850, and his third attempt in 1851, which cost his life and that of many of his followers.

Soon after this a reformist party sprang up, desirous of coming to a settlement which should insure the rights of the colony without impairing the independence of Spain, and after protracted efforts this party succeeded in obtaining an inquiry at Madrid on the reforms needed in Cuba; but the only alteration decreed was that of a new system of taxation more oppressive than the former.

Great sympathy had long been shown for the Cubans by the people of the United States, and in 1848 President Polk had gone the length of proposing, through the American Ambassador at Madrid, a transference of the island to the United States for the sum of \$1,000,000.

A similar proposal was made ten years afterward in the Senate, the sum suggested being \$30,000,000, but after a debate it was withdrawn.

When the Spanish revolution of 1868 broke out the advanced party in Cuba at once matured their plans for the liberation of the island from the military despotism of Spain, rose in arms at Yara, in the district of Bayamo, and made a declaration of independence, dated at Manzanillo on the 15th of October of that year. This insurrection soon assumed formidable dimensions in the eastern portion of the island.

On the 18th of October the town of Bayamo was taken, and on the 28th the jurisdiction of Holguin rose in arms. Early in November the patriots defeated a force which had been sent against them from Santiago de Cuba, and the greater number of Spanish-American republicans hastened to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. During subsequent years, in spite of the large and continued increase of the number of troops sent from Spain and organized by the Spanish authorities on the island the yearly campaigns up to the present time have shown that in the eastern interior the Cuban patriots are practically invincible and that by maintaining a guerilla warfare they can attack and harass and even defeat their enemies who may be bold enough to act on the aggressive.

In a debate on Cuban affairs in the Cortes of Madrid in November, 1876, it was stated that during the past eight years, in attempting to crush the insurgents, Spain had sent to Cuba 145,000 soldiers and her most favored commanders, but with little or no result. On the other hand, Cuba, under the perpetual apprehension of the rebellion, has seen her trade decrease, her crops reduced, and her crores deserting to the United States and Spanish republicans, and her taxes have been trebled in vain to meet the ever-increasing expenses and floating debts.

IS PROBABLY LOST.

Uncasiness as to the Fate of the Steamer Canister.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The steamer Canister is believed to have foundered at the foot of Lake Michigan, near the Straits of Mackinaw, and that all hands have been drowned. Rumors of the wreck were circulated late this afternoon. The information comes from St. Ignace, where a steamer reported wreckage drifting ashore on Mackinaw Island marked "Canister." The Canister carried a crew of fourteen and her consorts of six and seven men respectively.

MORALLY INCAPABLE.

An Assistant Engineer Who Cannot Be Promoted for Cause.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer William Mintzer, by direction of the President, has been discharged from the navy. He was found by the board which examined him morally disqualified for promotion to the next grade by reason of drunkenness, and under the laws the President is directed to discharge him from the service with a year's pay.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Great Dissatisfaction Exists in the Army.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A letter from the Spanish agent of a great commercial house in this city says the condition of affairs in Spain is decidedly critical. Public confidence is at the lowest ebb. Government and army officers are in a state of panic and the army is notoriously disaffected, owing to the fact that its pay is in arrears.

The Mellia disturbances have not diverted the attention of the people from the Barcelona dynamite outrage, which has further inflamed the public against the Government. This is causing much alarm, and may lead to most serious consequences. Ramden, the British Consul at Santiago, now in London, has received a telegram assuring him of the pacific condition of Cuba, and saying that the report of the revolt comes from the Cuban party in Florida.

BARCELONA, Nov. 14.—A number of anarchists were arrested here to-day, including a female enthusiast, and many houses known to be occupied by persons of anarchistic tendencies were searched. Powder, fuses and literature of a revolutionary character were found in a number of them, and in the house occupied by one notorious anarchist, Fontanels, were found a quantity of cartridges, as well as powder and dynamite.

The evidence against the Italian Soldani, who was arrested after the explosion in the Liber Theater and charged with being responsible for that crime, is accumulating, although the Italian colony here and the Italian Minister at Madrid have petitioned the authorities in his favor. The anarchist Rinaldi, who was arrested at Perpignan, France, is considered by the authorities here to have been implicated in the crime. The police are expelling from Barcelona all persons suspected of being anarchists.

WHO KILLED LINGG?

The Startling Story Told by a Chicago Anarchist.

Just Now the Reds Appear to Have Stirred Up the World Pretty Effectually.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Oscar Neebe, one of the convicted Haymarket anarchists recently pardoned out of prison by Governor Altgeld, says that Louis Lingg, one of the men condemned to death, whose head was half blown off by dynamite shortly before the day of execution, was a victim of one of the jail guards, and did not commit suicide, as was always supposed. Neebe claims that Lingg was given a cigar loaded with dynamite by one of the jail officials, and it was that and not a detonating cap which killed him.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—There was an exciting discussion of the right of the anarchists to assemble and commemorate the death of the Chicago anarchists in the Commons this afternoon. Gladstone's Government was denounced for permitting such demonstrations, and Darling moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the use of Trafalgar square as a meeting-place of anarchists, who openly gloried in the outrages at Chicago and Barcelona.

Darling, who is a well-known author, writer and lawyer, said it was the duty of Asquith, the Home Secretary, to have satisfied himself of the objects of the meeting in Trafalgar square before permitting it to take place.

Balfour, Conservative leader, supported Darling's motion and strongly censured the Government. The meeting, according to Balfour, was a breach of law.

John Burns, labor leader and a member for one of the Battersea divisions, defended the Trafalgar-square meeting as being a protest against the action of the Chicago police, and Home Secretary Asquith, replying to the attack of Darling, said the meeting at Trafalgar square was insignificant and not illegal. He regarded it as a safety valve of feelings which were only dangerous when suppressed or watched. The motion to adjourn was negatived.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—There was a meeting of anarchists to-day to commemorate the hanging of the Chicago anarchists, but the police interfered and broke up the gathering.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—It has been decided to prosecute the anarchist paper La Pere Peinard for extolling the Barcelona dynamite bomb outrage.

POWDERLY'S DENIAL.

Has Not Tried to Wreck the Knights of Labor.

SWIFT AS LIGHT.

Speed of the Cruiser Columbia.

LOOKS LIKE A BIG LINER,

And She Can Overtake the Best of Them.

IDEAL COMMERCE DESTROYER.

The Cramps Have at Last Produced the Fastest Warship in the World.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The new commerce-destroyer Columbia was sent on her preliminary trial over the Government course from Cape Ann, Mass., to Cape Porpoise, Me., to-day. Under forced draught she developed a speed of 22.87 knots per hour, and under natural draught 20.2 knots. The official trial is on next Tuesday, when it is thought that she will easily make 23 knots and earn a premium for her builders, William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, of close upon \$400,000. The length of the course was 43.97 knots, and it was covered in 4 hours and 18 minutes, which includes 21 minutes expended in the turn. This is the fastest time ever made by an American ship-of-war, and when the ex-

haustiveness of the test and the length of the course is considered it is unsurpassed by the navies of the world.

Edwin Cramp was jubilant when the Associated Press reporter greeted him. Said he: "The Columbia has far exceeded my expectations. She proved herself a marvel. I am delighted at the manner in which she reeled off the knots, and especially with her performance under natural draught. There was not a hitch in the entire proceedings, and the engines are marvels of perfection. I expect that she will do as well if not a trifle better on the official trial."

Quite as unique and remarkable as the New York, though in a different way, is the great cruiser Columbia, better known as the Pirate. The New York, it will be remembered, developed an astonishing speed.

The Columbia was built by the same firm which has produced the New York and many other of the biggest vessels of the new navy—William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. She is a lighter ship than the New York—longer, narrower and not so heavily armed or armored. In fact, her only protector is a curved steel deck covering the magazines and machinery, and steel shields about the guns.

The New York is a fighting ship, the Columbia a commerce destroyer. That is the distinction between them, and yet in an emergency the Columbia would be able to do some pretty lively fighting on her own account.

In length the Columbia is a full 400 feet—the longest vessel yet built or designed for the United States navy. Her breadth is 58 feet, normal draught 23, and displacement 7400 tons, or some 700 tons less than the New York. The speed of the Columbia was expected to be, and has proven to be, extraordinary. Under the terms of the contract her sustained sea speed was to have been 21 knots, or fully equal to that of the best Atlantic liners, and she was contracted to have a maximum speed of 22 knots for a short distance. She has fulfilled these requirements in her preliminary trial, and she is therefore the fastest warship of any nation afloat.

Not only is the Columbia a fast ship, but she is to be capable of keeping up her high speed for a long time. Her normal coal capacity is 750 tons, but her bunkers can stow 2000 tons, which, at ten knots per hour, would enable her to keep the sea for 109 days continuously, to steam 25,240 miles, or, in other words, to go around the world without refueling. This is the most remarkable "coal endurance" as naval officers call it, ever given to a man-of-war.

The indicated horsepower of the Columbia's engines is 20,000 at a sustained speed of 21 knots an hour, or 23,000 at the maximum.

A unique feature of this vessel is her three propellers—the first instance of the application of the triple-screw principle in America. France and Germany already have half a dozen vessels thus equipped, so that the plan is no untried experiment. One of the Columbia's screws is placed just before the rudderpost, in the usual position in the single-screw steamers. The two others are each side of it and a little farther forward, in the customary location in twin-screw vessels.

The advantages of this arrangement are numerous. In the first place somewhat greater speed, it is believed, can be secured from three screws than from two. Then the strain on the shafts is better distributed when there are three screws than when there are two, and they are less liable to be broken. If twin screws were used, over 10,000 horsepower would pass through each shaft, but in the Columbia each shaft transmits only about 6850, and the vessel has one more chance in case of a breakdown. Each of the shafts can be disconnected, so that the Columbia can be run with one screw, if a slow-cruising speed is desired, or at a moderate speed with two, or at a high speed with all three propellers. There are three

ON PARTY LINES.

Cleveland Will Lead the Democrats.

THEY MUST FOLLOW HIM

Even to the Length of Favoring Liliuokalani.

MANY WILL BREAK AWAY.

The Question That Will Absorb All Interest at the Coming Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Hawaiian incident is attracting much attention in commercial circles, and Congressmen still in the city evince a lively interest in it. It is already accepted as inevitable that the matter will come up in Congress as soon as the session opens. All indications point to a division on strict party lines. Republicans have taken Cleveland's position to be a reflection on Harrison's action in the premises and will doubtless attack him therefor. Democrats expect this, and are preparing to be put on the defensive.

Congressman Hitt, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, has come out in condemnation of the movement to restore the deposed Queen. Congressman Springer of Illinois, however, says he is in thorough accord with the administration on the question and believes, as he says, that as the Queen could not have been overthrown without the aid of the United States marines, she should be restored.

Democrats believe that at the opening of Congress Cleveland will send in a message in which he will make public many facts hitherto unknown to this country, which may put the case in an entirely new light. This is expected, especially in view of the fact that Commissioner Blount's report has never been given out. Springer opposes annexation, but says it is the duty of the United States to assure the independence of Hawaii and to make it a cause of war for any other nation to attempt annexation.

Congressman Geary of California, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day said: "All the facts are not before the people yet, and I would prefer to say nothing until later. As a member of the committee it would be indiscreet in me to express an opinion on matters that may come before us for consideration."

Congressman Storer of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared to-day he would never vote a dollar to sustain the administration's Hawaiian policy. "I have seen none of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee," he continued, "but I for one will not aid the administration in its attempt to restore the Queen to the Hawaiian throne."

The great fear of all the friends of the present Government of Hawaii is that Minister Willis will push President Dole to an immediate decision and demand the prompt surrender of his authority on the ground that the Provisional Government itself put a limit to the duration of its own authority and that the limit expires when it is decided that there is no chance of annexation to the United States.

There have been rumors from the State Department that the United States has not entered upon its attempt to restore the Queen without a thorough understanding with all the foreign powers, and it is said that the Government has received assurances that no objection will be raised to its plan. Great Britain will unquestionably welcome the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and the prospect of the early accession of Princess Kaiulani, as the best hope that the government of the islands will be distinctively in British interests. By the convention of 1843 France and England agreed to refrain from ever annexing the Hawaiian Islands or taking them under a protectorate, but England has never ceased to try to influence the control of the local government to her interests.

The restoration of the Queen affects United States interests in Pearl River harbor, for when the use of this harbor was granted to the United States there was a retrograde consideration for the free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—It was thought the matter would be settled as to the Corbett and Mitchell fight at the Gedney House to-night when Colonel Bill Harding, Charles Mitchell, Billy Thompson, and Manager Edwards of the "Romany Rye" Company were the guests of Harry Mason of Florida at dinner. It is denied, however, by both Mitchell and Brady that articles have been signed, as if they had been signed in New York Mitchell would be arrested.

When asked about the matter Mitchell said, significantly: "I won't leave New York to sign them either."

Mitchell insisted on the fight taking place on January 25 instead of January 4, during an argument with Brady later at the Hoffman House, and Brady assented. There seems to be an impression that Mitchell is throwing obstacles in the way of the fight coming off at all.

Urged to sign articles at once, Mitchell said: "I'm willing to fight. I'm only going into the theatrical business to get some money, as I've spent all I had."

"I'll bet you a \$1000 you will never appear in the ring," said Brady.

Mitchell made a sneering remark in reference to Brady which caused the latter very angry and it looked as if somebody was going to get hurt, but no blows were struck. The friends of both parties tried to have the match settled on the spot and Brady was willing, but Mitchell doggedly refused to sign.

CLEVELAND'S BODY-GUARD.

One More Evidence of the Monarchical Tendency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Since Carter Harrison's assassination a muscular-looking horseman, detailed from the police force, has been acting as a body-guard for President Cleveland. He rides a fiery steed and keeps well at the side of the President's equipage as it rolls to and from the White House.

"This is another evidence of the monarchical tendency of this administration," a Congressman remarked dryly, as he observed Cleveland's carriage and the mounted officer alongside.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary President Cleveland appears to enjoy good health. He drove in from Woodley this morning to attend the Cabinet meeting. He looked robust and healthy.

New Navy Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Navy Department expects soon to issue a circular calling upon inventors to submit designs for a new semi-bore rifle which is to replace the arm at present in use in the service.

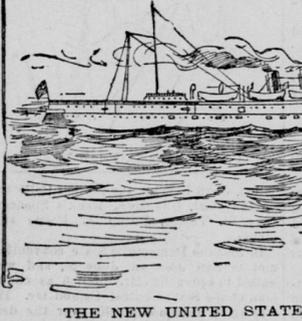
Tingle Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Carlisle to-day accepted the resignation of Supervising Special Agent Tingle to take effect December 15.

THE NEW UNITED STATES CRUISER COLUMBIA.



THE NEW UNITED STATES CRUISER COLUMBIA.



MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., sole proprietors, Boston. "All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," mailed free.

Facial Blemishes, falling hair and simple baby-rashes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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