TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Resume of the Present Struggle for Independence.

DEVISED BY CUBANS IN NEW YORK.

From a Small, Insignificant Beginning It Has Assumed Large Proportions.

NEW YORK, May 24.—(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated press.)—A gentleman, for forty-five years a resident of Cuba, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, gave the following timely resume of the past and present of the Cuban rebellion of today, or that initiated February 24, 1895. Owing to his interests in Cuba and his being in sympathy with the Cubans, he refused to permit his name to be used.

"The present rebellion," he said, "was devised and planned by Cubans in New York. Following its inception a carefully worked out propaganda was made in eastern Cuba, and was conducted with great secrecy. It had many active agents among the best classes in central and eastern Cuba, since the close of the last war, the very active propaganda of the autonomists has educated the masses. Today they want equal freedom for all.

"Everything was done by the masses, through their representatives, to persuade Spain to grant their reasonable demands, but the long-promised reforms were deferred from year to year.

"Early in 1895 many of the working and colored classes were idle. Then, on the 24th of February, 1895, a number raised the flag of rebellion and proclaimed a 'Cuba libre,' or free Cuba. The standard of revolt was set up in a district of [illegible] and the blacks joined the early leaders.

"Simultaneously in Central Cuba small parties formed. At that time the movement was not deemed a really serious one. However, the small parties maintained their independence and grew in numbers and strength. They had few or no arms, but all had the death-dealing machete.

"The Spanish officials, not believing the movement was serious, so informed the government, and made light of the whole uprising. Later, Spain became alarmed and sent out Gen. Martinez Campos, who, instead of bringing the long-promised reforms, brought soldiers, whereas, if he had come alone, only authorized to adjust all the differences, the extension of the rebellion would have been prevented [illegible].

"While the [illegible] were multiplying, Gens. Gomez and Maceo landed, with a considerable following. They were joined later by the late Jose Marti. Then Gen. Crombet and his party landed. They were ambushed by the Spanish. Crombet was killed, the survivors were made prisoners and today are in Moro Castle at Havana.

"When it became known that Gomez, Marti and Maceo had landed, hundreds of Cubans abandoned their homes and joined them. Gomez, Marti and others commenced organizing their respective commands. Later reports came of skirmishes with the Spanish troops. The rebels made many prisoners and thus secured arms.

"The rebels foraged for living supplies. Next the rebels made the owners of estates pay a tax on all cattle slaughtered for general or private consumption. Herds were driven into the mountain fastnesses for future supplies. Then, as now, they had more men than could be armed. The best men were selected and armed as sharpshooters. The men without arms, saving the machete, have cultivated large tracts of rich mountain land, growing corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, etc. Thus food supplies and commissariat departments are not lacking.

"Eastern Cuba has been and remains the center of the rebellion. The people in Central and Eastern Cuba, who are openly on the side of the rebels, sympathize with them and keep them fully advised of every movement of the royal troops."

In reply to a question regarding the rebel strength, the gentleman said fully 50,000 men are in the various rebel commands, of whom three-fourths have arms.

"Quite recently," said he, "when General Calixto Garcia landed, hundreds of whites and blacks instantly joined his standard, many of them of excellent social position.

"The men in the rebel army are about half white and half negro, and the latter make the best soldiers. As a general rule to fight they are two or three volleys, close with the enemy and rush in, machete in hand, shouting their favorite cry, 'La Machete!' All sense of danger seems to disappear, and they fight like [illegible] and dexterous [illegible]. Arms are cut off at a blow and heads split open to the very chin."

"The rebel army is officered by whites and blacks. Discipline is fairly enforced. Robbery in the rebel ranks is punished."

When asked as to the rebel method of attack, the speaker said that it was of the usual Cuban type.

"They post all their sharpshooters in parties of fifty. First they engage the advance guard of the royalists from ambush, firing upon them and producing panic and death. If pressed too much, that party will fall back, while a new one of fifty will make a flank attack, and so they simply harass the Spaniards and expose themselves as little as possible. The Cubans are as crafty in ambush as Indians.

"In many of the skirmishes in which the sharpshooters fall back when outnumbered, such engagements are made to do duty as Spanish victories.

"The policy of the Spanish troops is one to make stills rather than of search and battling with the Cubans.

"The real fighting today is in the western part of central Cuba, and to that part the rebels are hurrying forward every available man.

"In many coast cities and towns trade is at a standstill, and there is much misery and want, milk selling at $1 a gallon. No vegetables are available, and there is great difficulty in getting meat. But for breadstuffs received from the United States and elsewhere, famine would follow. Despite all statements to the contrary, the rebels cross the trocha whenever they please.

"The continued presence of Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio is of his own volition. His followers today are well armed and have ammunition.

"The Cubans have orders to release all prisoners captured after securing their arms and supplies. On the other hand, however, Spanish commanders are responsible for the shooting of hundreds of defenseless persons and reporting the affair as a Spanish victory.

"Early in the rebellion women were not allowed in the Cuban bands, but since the decree ordering the abandoning of rural towns and hamlets has been put in force, thousands of women have joined the rebels, many of them taking their families with them. One mother left her Spanish husband and took nine sons into the Cuban army.

"The Cubans do not now hold any town, village or port; but when advised of expeditions, the rebels concentrate near the coast and cover the landing of men and arms, having reduced this to a science. The steamers lay to at night outside of the marine league. The boats, painted a light gray, are swung over the side, when they are laden with men and arms. If a man-of-war appears, she seizes the steamer, while the boats, without lights, make for the shore. All the expeditions sent to Cuba have made successful trips. Thousands of rifles and machetes and tons of thousands of cartridges have reached the rebels, including some cannon, dynamite and hospital stores.

"The climate today, between rain and mosquitoes, is an invaluable ally to the Cubans. It pens up the enemy, while they can recruit and get ready for the dry season's campaign."

Meeting of Women's Clubs.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The third biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's clubs will convene in this city next week. A large attendance is expected and many distinguished visitors have signified their intention of being present. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Helen Campbell of Chicago, Miss Agnes Repplier of Philadelphia, Miss Amelia Hofer, [illegible] International Kindergarten association; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco; Mrs. Ruth McEnery of New York, and many others of equal note and ability. The meeting will last three days. On the evening of May 27th a reception will be tendered the General Federation by the Woman's club of Louisville.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

A Family of Six Persons Killed or Injured.

CHICAGO, May 24.—By the explosion of a gasoline stove on Townsend street today a family of six persons was almost exterminated. Four are dead and a fifth is so badly burned that death is almost certain.

Mrs. Malm, the wife and mother, had arisen to prepare breakfast, and her husband and children were still asleep in bed. She lighted a gasoline stove, when the reservoir which holds the supply of oil exploded, throwing the burning fluid about the room. Before the sleeping members of the family could be taken out, or even waken, they were caught in the flames and burned almost to a crisp. When the explosion occurred Mrs. Malm rushed frantically from the dwelling and screamed for help. Then she returned to the house, soon reappearing with her three-year-old child in her arms. Pieces of burning clothing still adhered to the burned flesh of the babe, and it died shortly afterward. The screams of the mother had by this time brought the neighbors to the scene.

The fire department was summoned and the firemen rushed into the rooms and removed the inmates while water was thrown upon the flames. The mother's burns were attended to by the doctors, and it was found they were comparatively slight. She was removed to the home of some friends.

BERMUDA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Chased by Two Spanish Men-of-War.

NEW YORK, May 24.—News reached this city today from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, that the steamship Bermuda, with a large party of filibusters and a cargo of ammunition and provisions, had a narrow escape from being captured by the Spanish warships on her last cruise to Cuba. This was the Bermuda's second successful trip. She cleared the St. Johns river her on April 17th. Lieut. Col. Lachevidal was in charge of the expedition, and the steamer was in command of Captain J. G. Reilly. The Bermuda hove to at a place on the northern coast of Cuba, some ten miles east of Cardenas, and at once began to lower their boats. It was said today by one in authority that the first boat capsized, being overloaded, and that five men were drowned, among them N. de Cardenas, a brother of Col. Nicholas de Cardenas, one of the insurgent leaders. The cargo was all landed, when one of the boats got adrift. Some of the party began shouting. Suddenly the flash of an electric light was seen over the ship's mast head. The shouts of the men in the boat had been heard by a Spanish warship. There was a flash and a roar, and a solid shot passed about 100 feet astern of the steamship. Capt. Reilly headed his ship westward, and was pulling away from the Spaniards very quickly. A few minutes after a second shot was fired and went wide. Then it was discovered that two Spanish gunboats were in pursuit. The race between the warships and the filibusters was an exciting one, but the Bermuda had no trouble in showing the Spaniards her heels. When day dawned nothing could be seen of the gunboats.

The Car Jumped the Track.

DENVER, May 24.—A car on the Agate avenue line of the tramway company got out of the control of the motorman about midnight last night, jumped the track at a curve, when going down hill at a high speed, and turned over. There were seventy-four passengers on the car, a dozen of whom were injured.

A Plea for Missions.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Bishop Thoburn took occasion, in a sermon which he delivered at the armory today, to lecture the delegates to the methodist conference for their indifference regarding missions. Bishop Thoburn has been a laborer in the missionary field in India, and he took the conference to task seriously for not giving better financial support to the work.

"Some day," he said, "we shall all stand before the great white throne, and we shall be asked why, when we were in Cleveland four weeks, we did not do something for the mission cause. The only answer we can make will be that there we were so busy with pious questions, questions of privilege, points of order and laying things on the table, that we could not attend to missions."

The bishop said he had come to this country expecting something to be done, and if the Methodist church would not act, other protestant denominations would follow it. It might be possible with proper efforts to save 1,000,000 souls a year in India, but even at that rate it would take 250 years to Christianize the country.

Most Horrid Thing of Hades.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 24.—Moderator Withrow, newly elected to office in the Presbyterian conference, said today in the course of his discourse that he was pleading for moderation and conciliation. His subject was, "Loving souls, rather than violent, reveal Christ."

This truth, he said, was illustrated in the career of Christ, in the course of Christianity in the world and in the conduct of Christians. With great emphasis and reiteration, he exclaimed: "The [illegible] thing of hades is to see human beings trying to bait one another."

Spanish Defeat.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23.—Advices from Cuba say that in a recent engagement the Spanish general, Serrano Altamira, was badly defeated at San Cristobal, in Pinar del Rio, losing many dead and wounded. The Cuban loss, it is said, was small compared with that of the Spanish.

Judge Lochren Not.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Lochren will probably open court as United States judge for the Minnesota district about June 1st. Judge Lochren relinquished the duties of the pension bureau last Wednesday, when he took the oath of office, and since then Mr. D. I. Murphy, the first deputy commissioner, who has been nominated but not yet qualified as Judge Lochren's successor, has been acting commissioner.

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SALT LAKE CITY, May 25, 1896.

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Tomorrow fair and warmer weather.

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More Goods for the Money next Week than has ever been offered in Salt Lake City before. The Store will be plastered with signs, showing hundreds of articles in every department marked as follows:

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Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Excursion to Richfield.

On the occasion of the opening of the Rio Grande Western to Richfield, June 2nd, special train will leave Salt Lake City at 7:00 a.m., arrive Richfield 2:15 p.m., fare only $3.00 round trip, proportionate reduction in rates from other points. Tickets will be good until June [illegible]. Gov. Wells and staff will accompany the special.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION via Rio Grande Western Railway.

For the annual convention of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association at Salt Lake City, May 29th and 31st, the Rio Grande Western announces a rate of one single fare for the round trip to Salt Lake City from all points in the State. Tickets will be sold at Ogden, Bingham, Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka, Springville, Provo and all intermediate points on May 29th and 31st, and from all other points in Utah May 28th and 29th.

All tickets good until June 2nd.

Just Published

A new edition of my Pictorial Relief of Salt Lake City and Vicinity—Stylish, Truthful and Reliable—contains twenty pages of illustrations and forty-two of descriptive matter, mailed anywhere for 50 cents.

C. R. SAVAGE.

Mystic Lodge I. O. O. F. Excursion to Provo, May 27th.

Special train via Rio Grande Western will leave at 5 p.m. sharp. Rate $1.25 round trip, including entertainment and ball at the Provo Opera House. Street cars will be in waiting on return trip, for all parts of the city. Tickets on sale at Godbe-Pitts Drug Co. (Main St.) and Smith drug stores.

Pause, Before Purchasing a Piano. One of the finest pianos ever imported to Utah, for design, workmanship, touch and tone is now on exhibition in the piano and organ showrooms of C. Y. Taggart & Sons, [illegible] First street. Those of the profession who have tried it say it cannot be surpassed. All who have not yet tested its merits will do well to carefully examine this magnificent instrument. Pianos from $225 to $800. Organs from $35 to $100. Your money back and expense paid if instruments are not as represented.

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Poison!

"It is a startling fact that, almost without exception, the adulterated teas are dangerous to health. Some of them are actually poisonous—especially impure green teas, which contain copperas and Prussian blue."—*New York Herald.*

Do Americans really drink so much poison in their tea, or do we pay the *New York Herald* and other leading American papers to tell fibs for us?

There can be no doubt of our sincerity about *your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best.*

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TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,
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