THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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CAPE OVERCOATS

Very stylish and fashionable. Our stock is so large it is impossible to describe. Prices from $2.50 to $8.

Boys' and Men's Cape Overcoats, in all styles and colors, from $6 to $20.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY—Fair weather.

A NEW SLOT MACHINE

"It was ever so kind of you to bring me this box of candy," said the young lady to George. "I think you are exceedingly nice."

"That's the way it goes," said George, as he dropped another bon-bon into her mouth. "Put a caramel into the slot and get some taffy."

AN IMPROVEMENT

We don't run a slot machine, and we won't give you "taffy," but we say you put in a little money here and get an overcoat or suit of clothes according to the department you patronize, and you will save your pocket-book and save your health.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH

Buy your clothes and hats of us and save enough on the purchases to get all your Christmas gifts.

THE WHEN

YARN BUYERS, ATTENTION

Finest Imported Saxony.
Diamond S (American) Saxony.
Spanish Knitting Yarns.
AA German Strick Worsted.
Thibet K Mitten Yarn.
Cashmere H (Banded Skeins) Stocking Yarn.
XXX Pure Wool Factory Yarn.
XX Domestic Fleece, Blue, Mixed, Sheep's Grey and White.

☞Lowest Prices always a certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4

A THROUGH COACH FOR FORT WAYNE,

Via the "Muncie Route," leaves Indianapolis daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 a. m., and makes direct connection at same depot for Jackson, Lansing, Saginaw, Bay City, Detroit and all Michigan points, being the short line, and making quickest time. Trains leaving at 11:10 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Also, make direct connection at Muncie for Ft. Wayne and Michigan. Returning, through coach arrives at Indianapolis at 10:50 p. m.

TIME CARD.

INDIANAPOLIS & CLEVELAND DIVISION.

		Depart.
12	Southwestern Expr, d'y, s	4.10 am
22	Ft. Wayne and U. City Ac	7.00 am
2	Mail and Express	11.10 am
18	Southwestern Lim., d'y, cafe and s	3.00 pm
26	U. City and G. Rapids Ex., dy	6.00 pm
		Arrive.
23	Union City Accom, dy	9.15 am
19	Southwestern Lim., dy, cafe and s	10.30 am
3	Bos., Inds and South. Ex	7.10 pm
5	Southwestern Ex., dy, s	10.50 pm
25	Indianapolis Ex	11.55 pm

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

		Depart.
2	Cin. F. L., daily, s and cc	3.55 am
6	Cincinnati Accom., d'y	6.45 am
8	Cincinnati Acc	10.50 am
4	Cincinnati mail, p, d'y	2.45 pm
80	Cin. Acc., Sunday only	5.00 pm
10	Cincinnati Acc	6.33 pm
		Arrive.
5	Indianapolis and Rushville Acc	10.35 am
1	Chi. and St. L. Mail, d'y, p	11.00 am
81	Indpls. Acc., Sun. only	12.10 pm
7	Har'n, Cols. and Ind's Acc	4.35 pm
9	Cin. and Ind'plis Acc., d'y	10.50 pm
3	Chicago Fast Line, d'y, s & c c	11.50 pm

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

		Depart.
21	Sheldon and Peoria Acc	7.10 am
1	Chicago Fast Mail, dy p	11.10 am
7	Lafayette Acc	5.15 pm
3	Chicago F. L., d'y, s & r c	12.05 am
		Arrive.
2	Cincinnati F. L., daily, c c & s	3.30 am
8	Lafayette Acc	10.35 am
4	Cincinnati Fast Mail, d'y, p	2.35 pm
10	Sheldon Acc	6.10 pm

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISIONS.

		Depart.
9	Day Express, daily	7.25 am
19	Southwestern Limited, dy, cafe and s	11.05 am
3	N. Atoon Express	5.00 pm
5	Southwestern Express, d'y, s	11.05 pm
		Arrive.
12	Southwestern Express, d'y, s	3.45 am
2	Indianapolis Express	10.35 am
18	Southwestern Limited, d'y, cafe and s	2.40 pm
8	Day Express, dy	6.25 pm

Optical Goods and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

A Story for Young Girls

The JOURNAL of SUNDAY, Nov. 24, will contain a charming story, entitled

"A GOOD GIRL"

From the pen of

SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

In it a delightful picture of home life is drawn, and young girls are shown how they can make themselves useful to those who have the greatest claim upon them.

THE PESTIFEROUS GYPSY MOTH.

An Orchard-Destroying Insect Brought to This Country by an Over-Zealous Naturalist.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Prof. C. H. Fernald, the State Entomologist, has just made the important discovery that an over-zealous naturalist has added to the drawbacks of this country a new and dangerous pest in the shape of the famous gypsy moth of Europe. This insect has for ages ravaged the finest orchards and vineyards of Europe year after year, despite the systematic efforts to destroy it, and is ever on the increase. Several years ago, M. Traivilat, a Frenchman interested in silk culture, imported from Europe several specimens of the moth to experiment with, and a pair got away from him. They multiply so rapidly that now a large section of the State is being overrun by them. For a long time the new leaf-destroyer could not be discovered, but now Professor Fernald has located the offenders. Unfortunately nothing can be done now until the spring, when the fly is hatched. It begins to eat at once, and while in the caterpillar state grows to the length of six inches. In this state it does all the damage. It is of a brownish color, with bunches of hair growing from each side and four lines of colored spots extending its entire length. Two of these lines are of red spots and the other half of red and half of blue. The State will take energetic efforts to stamp it out.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

GUTHRIE, Ind. T., Nov. 19.—A report has reached here of a serious freight wreck in the Wasata canyon, on the Denver, Fort Worth & Texas railway, yesterday. A flange of one of the engine's driving wheels broke, and the engine and five cars were thrown from the track. Engineer Wilmarth and brakeman Wiers were instantly killed. Fireman Elam was dangerously injured.

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THE ROAD TO WEALTH

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HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

She Has Finally Become Hopelessly Insane —Her Condition Beyond All Aid.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD, Nov. 19.—The friends of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," have at length been compelled to admit that she has finally become hopelessly insane, and her end is a matter of but a short time. She has been now in this condition for several months, but, though thousands saw her daily, few really knew her real condition. Strange to say, while her mind becomes weaker, her physical condition steadily improves, and, now attended by a nurse who never leaves her for a moment, she wanders around, spending most of her time in pleasant weather out in the open air in the park. Her malady is unoffensive, save that she is constantly haunted by shadows of her dead friends, and is constantly whispering to these visions, believing them real, which ghostly conduct is anything but pleasant to her attendant. When not thus engaged she is singing some old hymn popular fifty years ago, "Rock of Ages" being her favorite. Her physicians say she is beyond all aid and will gradually lose all her faculties, dying, most probably, some time while asleep.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE EAST.

Bridges Washed Away and Railway Trains Discontinued in New York and Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Heavy rains have caused many streams in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland to overflow their banks, and a number of towns have sustained considerable damage from the floods. Traffic on the Erie railway was stopped to-day by washouts near Elmira. The lower portions of that city are inundated, and the Northern Central railroad is blocked by washouts and landslides. One freight train was wrecked by a landslide, and engineer Delanev had a leg broken. Several bridges have been carried away around Elmira and Hornellsville. Lehigh Valley railway trains are delayed. Canisteo is partly inundated by a rise of the Canisteo river. Railroad traffic there is suspended. Several railroad bridges in Pennsylvania have been washed away, compelling a discontinuance of trains.

The storm is very severe along the Jersey coast. The pier at Long Branch is in danger, and the bluffs and bulkheads in that part of the coast have been badly damaged.

At 10 o'clock to-night the river at Williamsport, Pa., had reached the fifteen-foot mark. At Clearfield it was at twelve feet and at a standstill. Lycoming creek was this evening within two feet of the June flood mark at Cogan Station. Bridges 1, 2, 8, 18 and 19 on the Northern Central railroad have been carried away, and the running of all trains has been abandoned. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad are running trains to Montgomery. The bridge at Munchie of the Reading road is disabled as well as the Philadelphia & Erie bridge at Montgomery. It is feared that the Market-street toll-bridge at Williamsport will be washed away to-night. The water is still rising and will probably reach eighteen feet before morning.

Balloting for Senators in New States.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 19.—By common consent, one of the United States Senators to be elected is awarded to the east and one to the west division of the State of Washington. On the ballot for the east-side Senator the vote in the House, to-day, stood: John B. Allen, 46; George Turner, 14; T. H. Brents, 1; Charles S. Voorhees, 8. In the Senate the vote stood: Allen, 26; Turner, 6.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 19.—Gilbert A. Pierce was made the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator. The first vote gave him 53 to 13, and his nomination was made unanimous. Balloting for the second Senator was then proceeded with. Two ballots were taken without result, the last vote standing as follows: M. N. Johnson, 27; P. J. McCumber, 14; N. G. Ordway, 10; Walter Muir, 8; George H. Walsh, 11; C. A. M. Spencer, 1; W. C. Plummer, 7; George H. Winship, 2. The caucus adjourned, and balloting will probably not be resumed for several days.

Jeff Davis Very Weak from Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Last night Jefferson Davis suffered considerably from fever, but toward morning his condition became normal. This is the first time since his removal to this city that the patient has been absolutely free of fever. He, is, however, extremely weak.

Methodist Missionary Committee.

KANSAS City, Nov. 19.—The distribution of the fund for foreign missions was continued at the day and night session of the Methodist missionary committee to-day. Boston was selected as the place for the next meeting. To-morrow the committee will adjourn.

BRAZIL'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Notice of Its Formation Proclaimed to the People by the Provisional Chief.

All Existing Contracts and Agreements, Financial and Otherwise, at Home and Abroad, to Be Maintained and Respected.

How the Situation Is Regarded by the Brazilian Minister at Washington.

Flattering Support Accorded the French Government by the Chamber of Deputies—Miss Caldwell Grossly Libeled at Paris.

FONSECA'S MANIFESTO.

Address to the People of Brazil Announcing the Fall of the Imperial Dynasty.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19.—The manifesto of the republican government of Brazil is as follows:

"Fellow-citizens—The people, the army and navy and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the suppression of the monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty and the rights of the citizen. The formation of this government, until a definite government has been named, has been made with full regard to the most competent material. The government is simply composed of temporary agents, who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested are for the defense and integrity of the country and the preservation of public order.

"The provisional government promises to use all means in its power to guarantee security of life and property to all the inhabitants of Brazil—native and foreign—and respect for individual political opinions, excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country. The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations, will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding position will be maintained. The Senate and State Council are abolished, and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The provisional government recognizes and acknowledges all national compromises under the late government and all agreements with foreign powers. The public debt, internal and external, will be respected; also, all existing contracts and obligations made.

"DEODORO FONSECA,
"Chief of the Provisional Government."

Emperor Dom Pedro made the following reply to the communication of the new government informing him of his deposition:

"In view of the address handed me on the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., I resolve to submit to the command of circumstances—to leave with all my family for Europe to-morrow—leaving this beloved country which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and my dedication during nearly half a century as chief of state. I will always have kindly remembrances of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity. D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

"To the Provisional Government."

The King of Portugal has offered Emperor Dom Pedro the use of his palace at Lisbon. The provisional government delivered to the Emperor a draft for 500 contos, to enable him to live well and independently of the donation previously mentioned.

The Minister of Justice has taken possession of his department, having declared before the President and Ministers of the Supreme Tribunal his adhesion to the new order of things. Like declarations have been made by all generals and magistrates. The National Guard and most of the prominent public men in all the provinces are in accord with the present course of events. Peace and order prevail everywhere.

Candido Oliveira is still a prisoner. Count d' Eu has resigned. He is likely to leave Brazil.

Dr. Valente's View of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Dr. Valente, the Brazilian minister, to-night received the following telegram by way of London:

"The Brazilian Bank of Rio de Janeiro telegraphs the Brazilian Bank of London: 'The provisional government appears to have inspired confidence. Perfect quiet reigns. The republic has been accepted by Rio and by the northern and southern provinces. Everything is quiet. The general opinion is that the republic is quite secure.'"

The minister said that he thought the Hamburg report of bloodshed was nonsense. These two telegrams were later in date, and were direct contradictions of the report of fighting in the streets. Dr. Valente was asked to explain how it was possible that such a change of government would take place without any serious trouble between the supporters of each party. He said that it was due to the fact that the Brazilians were extremely liberal and tolerant. Any one could express openly his views on politics or religion, and no one would take offense. Republicans and Monarchists were friendly, and it did not shock either side to hear criticisms passed. The people were peaceful, and nobody wanted to fight. When people were educated up to this point of toleration, changes of government might be bloodless. The Emperor, Dom Pedro, was too just a man, and had too much horror of bloodshed, to encourage fighting.

The minister was quite well satisfied that there would not be any bloodshed. "Why should there be?" said he. "The personal rights of all persons are respected. The manifesto which you have just read me is very liberal. The provisional government will maintain order until a new election takes place, when the voters can decide the matter."

He did not think there would be any disintegration of the Brazilian territory. The provinces had generally accepted the republic, which would now be governed very much like this country. Heretofore the provinces had been partly independent and partly under the direction of the central government. Now each province will direct its own local affairs, while the general government, [illegible] all the provinces would have a vote, would direct national affairs. "I look upon the republic," added the minister, "as an accomplished fact."

Until instructions are received from the new government the delegates to the pan-American and maritime congresses will abstain from participating in their deliberations. The minister has not yet been directed to request recognition of the new order of things.

The State Department has instructed our representative at Rio de Janeiro to keep it well informed of affairs in Brazil and is closely watching the progress of events. No instructions have yet been sent as to recognition of the new government.

There is said to be no exactly analogous case to the present one upon which to base a precedent for official action. It may be that Brazilian affairs will adjust themselves so as to raise no question of the proper diplomatic course to be pursued. Fortunately the situation is uncomplicated by any bloodshed or damage to American interests.

The Princess and Her Unlucky Papal Gift.

Washington Special.

Since the days of Eve woman has had a hand in nearly all important events of the world. She played no small part in the downfall of the Brazilian empire, according to Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, who is now in this city. For twenty-seven years Dr. Chamberlain was a missionary in Brazil, and had exceptional opportunities for learning the feeling of the people on public as well as religious matters. Last night, in speaking of the revolution in that country, he said: "A very potent cause is the Princess. She married a French Prince, who, coming to Brazil, lost no opportunity for snubbing the people. He was a natural snob, and in his eyes a Brazilian evidently amounted to but very little, and the fact that the army has gone over to the revolutionists seems to me to have resulted from the Princess's attitude. Two years ago the Princess, during Dom Pedro's absence from the country, freed all the slaves of Brazil, and took the entire credit for that action. As a matter of fact, there was a very general sentiment throughout the limits of the country for the abolition of the slaves, and they felt that it was not exactly just for one person to assume the entire virtue of an act that was made possible by them. Not only did the Princess assume the credit of the act, but through her it reverted to the Catholic Church.

"The Pope, as soon as the slaves were liberated, sent his blessing to the Princess and bestowed upon her the golden rose, an honor the church reserves for but very few of those whose acts it approves. It was then that the people reminded the Princess that the golden rose brought ill-luck with it, and told her to bear in mind that Queen Isabella, of Spain, and the Empress Josephine, of France, had each had the same honor bestowed on them, and that, as they, she would be deposed."

Rumors of Bloodshed.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Figaro says that merchants in Hamburg have received dispatches from Rio de Janeiro stating that a movement has been started in that city for the restoration of Dom Pedro and that fighting has occurred in the streets between the Monarchists and Republicans.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Speeches by M. Floquet and M. Tirard, Followed by a Victory for the Government.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered an address to the Chamber to-day. He declared that he would endeavor to sink all personal predilections, and assured the members of the Chamber the liberty of the tribune. All France, he said, had manifested a desire that concord should prevail among her representatives, and he, therefore, appealed to all the forces of democracy to rally around the Republicans.

M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, also addressed the Chamber. He said: "Universal suffrage has finally been crowned with triumph, the democracy, by the recent elections, inviting all Frenchmen to unite under the banner which the republic has raised above parties, and which from this day forward is above attack. France has spoken. She has not only signified that she intends to maintain, fortify and develop the institutions which she has founded, but she has resolved that the republic shall maintain a stable government, securing order, progress and respect at home and abroad. Taught by recent experince, we think that such a government must not show weakness nor remain disarmed in struggling with those who refuse to bow to the will of the majority, so often declared. The elections have manifested above all else France's resolve to enter upon a definitive era of calm and labor. We therefore propose to put aside questions irritating and dividing men's minds, and to direct our whole attention to the solution of problems of economy and social justice."

Continuing, he promised reforms that would render the administration of justice cheaper. The budget for 1891, he said, would show a real and solid equilibrium. Public works, harbors, canals and railways would be expedited, and there would be reforms in land and liquor taxation. Referring to the treaties of commerce expiring in 1892, he said that the economic regime of France would necessarily occupy an important place in the labors of the House, and that chambers of commerce and arts and agricultural associations would soon be consulted and invited to guide the government in the difficult task of deciding the tariffs.

In concluding, he said: "In submitting these questions to your deliberation, we furnish fresh proofs of the unchanging sentiments animating Republican France. After the exposition no one in the world has a right to entertain suspicion as to the peaceful sentiments of our country. While laboring to complete our military organization, we loudly affirm that our sole desire is an honorable and dignified peace, befitting a great nation that is confident of its strength and rights. Let us then labor together to complete the organization of the democracy. You have a right to demand of us persevering firmness; we need your confidence. In communicating to you our plans we ask your co-operation, in the name of the republic."

M. Manjan, Radical, moved that urgency be granted for a consideration of the question of a revision of the constitution.

M. Tirard appealed to the Chamber to set aside all such questions which, he said, created divisions among the Republicans.

M. Manjan's motion was then rejected by a vote of 345 to 125. The announcement of this victory for the government was received with cheers.

The Senate to-day voted the navy credit of 58,000,000 francs, which was passed by the last Chamber of Deputies too late for adoption by the Senate.

MISS CALDWELL LIBELED.

Brutal Abuse of the American Heiress in an Infamous Paris Journal.

Paris Dispatch to New York World.

A great sensation has been created in the American colony here by a most disgraceful attack on Miss Gwendoline Caldwell which appeared yesterday in the Echo de Paris, a paper which, although of large circulation, is of the lowest possible moral tone and standing. The article fills two columns and its insertion has evidently been paid for by friends of the Murat family. It is headed, "Autor d'un Marriage," and is signed, "Violette." It is impossible to print in a respectable paper the shocking and foul accusations brought against a girl with whom no one has dared to find fault for anything but for a little silliness under the glamour of a princely coronet. The following is an extract from the least offensive portion of the article and serves to show its general tenor:

"Now, the brutal fact which compelled the fiancee to bow himself for the last time out of the presence of the faded charmer, who had been brought to him from distant lands by the agency of an entremetteur, was her pretension to deduct from the sum allotted to him for his menus plaisirs not less than four-fifths for the payment of an enormous rent, the burden of which, now that the marriage is broken off, falls upon his own shoulders.

"The Prince, besides, has left on his hands all the magnificent presents which he had to buy for the bride. So the dupe is really not the one that was at first thought to be the dupe. Dupes, indeed, are the majority of our young Frenchmen who sell their coronets for foreign gold. These foreign heiresses are almost always adventuresses who have been hooted from their own countries and seek to shelter themselves in the dark and dirty agencies which procure for them the entree into Parisian society. In this particular case the matrimonial campaign was carried on with the greatest skill, and the most tempting promises were held out.

"The millions au fond were like snow in April and melted away under the first ray of sunlight. If there was any fortune it was a mere bagatelle to set against the splendid crown that this adventuress had spotted from the outset, especially when it is remembered that the woman was nearly forty years of age and devoid of personal attractions of any sort."

The writer of this article follows up this tirade by scandalous charges against Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, and asserting that he had used his clerical title to stave off the creditors of the Caldwell family. After portraying the Misses Caldwell as struggling with great financial difficulties and as being harassed by creditors, the article concludes with the statement that if the Prince had married Miss Caldwell he would have been bankrupt in honor as well as in fortune.

This vile attack has caused the greatest indignation among the Americans here. The male relatives of the young lady have written to Prince Murat to draw his attention to this attack and to ask him whether, as the former fiancee of the lady, he proposes to take steps to punish the author of the abominable libel. Should the Prince refuse to do so, he will be held responsible for it and will receive the punishment which the writer deserves.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Evangelists Who Will Try to Reform the Upper Crust of London Society.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An evangelistic movement of a very unusual character is attracting some attention in London just now. Efforts have repeatedly been made to increase Christian influence in the great East End, and innumerable societies have been formed with that object in view. The present movement, however, seeks its field of labor at the other and fashionable end of London. In other words, a society of good people has been formed, the avowed purpose of which is to seek the conversion of the people of the West End. The plan adopted in the furtherance of this purpose by the members or agents of the society is to make personal visits upon people in the West End, and seek, by direct intercourse, to interest them in religion. It is asserted that all the houses in fashionable London, not excluding Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, will be visited in this way.

Alleged Misuse of Irish League Money.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sir Henry James continued his speech in behalf of the Times before the Parnell commission to-day. He declared that a large amount of the vast sums which had reached the leaders of the Irish national movement had not been accounted for, and this gave scope for evil doing. League money, Sir Henry said, had been used to defend prisoners other than those charged with agrarian crimes.

Sir Henry, continuing his argument, dwelt at great length upon the Phœnix Park murders, and asked the court to accept the evidence concerning the tragedy given by the convict, Patrick Delaney, whose testimony, he said, was fully supported by that of other witnesses.

While on his way to court this morning, Justice Day, of the Parnell commission, was knocked down by a cab and slightly injured. He proceeded to the court-room, however, and took his place on the bench, but was unable to sit during the session. He was obliged to be assited when he withdrew from the court.

Legislation Needed for England's Poor.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. John Morley, speaking at the Eighty Club to-night, held that the social questions to which many of the Radicals were now seeking to give the first place in the programme could not efface the Irish question, on which the next election would turn. It was true, however, that in view of the existing social injustices there was urgent necessity for legislation for the benefit of the masses. The people were overburdened and ought to be relieved. Among other things, the taxes on tea and coffee should be lowered. He favored free education, free meals for poor school-children, reform of the pauper system, and the regulation of the wages question. He believed in the principle of giving equality of opportunity to all classes to defend their own interests. The well-off classes, he said, should sympathize with the poorer classes in their efforts to ameliorate their condition.

Will Not Admit Live Stock.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Reichstag to-day resumed the debate on the motion of Herr Barth, a Progressist, to rescind the law against the importation of cattle. After considerable discussion the motion was rejected. Herr Websky introduced a motion in favor of allowing the free importation of swine shipped directly to slaughter-houses. This was also defeated. A number of National Liberals voted with the Progressists on both motions.

Possible Revolution in Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Senor Emilio Castelar, who has been spending some days in this city, started this morning on his return to Madrid. Political wiseacres, who seek to find some meaning in all of Castelar's movements, imagine that they see in this some indication of a significant political agitation to be inaugurated in Spain. Some go so far as to think that this will take the form of a Republican revolt.

Has Become a Vassal of Portugal.

LISBON, Nov. 19.—The latest news from Lake Nyanza is that the Sultan Nacangire, a powerful chief whose territory lies on the eastern shore of the lake, has become a vassal of Portugal.

Major Serpa Pinto, while serving the Nyassa district, was attacked by Makololo. After a sharp fight the natives were repulsed with a loss of seventy-two killed.

Predicts a Cæsar Will Rise in America.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Emile Ollivier's new book has just been published. He contends that the best form of government is a monarchy. He predicts that a Cæsar will yet arise in America unless she "mitigates her omnivorous democracy," and that still more surely will one arise in France if the state is delivered over to "the cynical voracity of politicians."

Newspaper Black-Mailers Indicted.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The grand jury has returned a true bill against Claude Mark and Sidney Woolfe, joint proprietors of the Mining Record, and Mr. Marks, of the Financial Times, for black-mail. The indictment grew out of an alleged attempt by the accused to obtain large sums of money for the suppression of articles affecting a gold-mining company.

Moussa Bey Imprisoned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief, who is charged with perpetrating outrages upon Christians in Armenia, has been imprisoned. He has also been subjected to a private examination. His trial will take place on Nov. 23, and if he is found guilty his sentence will be published.

Great Generosity of English Brewers.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The celebrated brewing establishment of Guinness & Sons has donated the sum of £200,000 for the purpose of erecting dwellings for the laboring poor of London, and £50,000 for a like purpose in Dublin.

Dr. Peters Said to Be Safe.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Hanover Courier publishes a letter dated Aden, Nov. 2, to the effect that members of the Wagalla tribe assert that Dr. Peters reached Kenia in safety after the skirmish on the Tana river.

Cable Notes.

It is stated that Queen Victoria has invited Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, to visit her at Windsor.

The Vatican has instructed the Papal nuncio at Rio Janeiro to see that the Brazilian clergy abstain from politics.

Ninety-one Social Democrats are on trial at Elberfeld, Germany, for belonging to a secret society. Among them are four Deputies.

The Papal nuncio at Paris has been instructed by the Vatican to favor the adhesion of Catholics to the Conservative Republican party.

The strike in the mother-of-pearl factories at Vienna is spreading. There are now 4,000 hands out. Mother-of-pearl has risen 15 florins per hundred weight.

A Tenants' Defense League convention was held at Traleé, Ireland, yesterday. One thousand delegates were present, including a number of prominent Parnellites. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Messrs. O'Reilly and Atkinson, of the Irish National League of America, received an ovation at the regular meeting of the National League in Dublin yesterday. They will be tendered a public dinner on Thursday.

A German dentist named Arnemann, shot and dangerously wounded Judge Bristowe, in the railway station at Nottingham, England, yesterday. The weapon used was a revolver. A judgement given by Judge Bristowe against Arnemann led to the shooting.

POWDER THAT HAS NO SMOKE

Its American Inventor Anxious to Sell His Formula to the War Department.

Price Paid by Germany for Controlling Its Manufacture in Europe—Complications Over an Option on Its Exclusive Use.

How Treasurer Huston Took Care of Miss Tanner and Got a Place for a Friend.

The Young Lady to Leave the Pension Bureau and Take a Position in the Treasury Office—Patents Secured by Indianians.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

The Inventor Trying to Sell the Formula to the Government—What Germany Pays.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Captain Ledyard Ellsworth, of Hartford, Conn., who claims to be the inventor of the smokeless powder which has caused such a sensation in German circles, is in the city, armed with a letter to Secretary Proctor asking that the powder be tested, with a view to its purchase by the United States government. In the letter he states that at Hanover, during the sham battle, 10,000 rounds were used by the German troops with perfect success, and he desires that three separate trials be made by the department, one with small arms, the second with field artillery and the third with heavy guns.

Captain Ellsworth has papers in his possession making over the formula for the manufacture of the powder to Carl von Anderlitch, of London, representing the German government, and according to these documents Von Anderlitch obtains for his government, from the inventor, the exclusive rights for all countries with the exception of the United States, Mexico and Central America. For these rights Von Anderlitch pays $500,000, and is to pay $10,000 per year, in semi-annual payments, for ninety-nine years. The contract further provides that if, before Nov. 1, 1889, the purchasers should inform Captain Ellsworth by personal service, letter or cable, or otherwise, of their desire, they shall have the option of purchasing the remaining rights, that is for the United States, Mexico and Central America, for a like sum, i. e., $500,000 down and $10,000 per year for ninety-nine years. At present the matter seems to be complicated. The German contracting parties claim to have sent a letter on Oct. 12 closing the option, but this Captain Ellsworth says he has not received.

TWO APPOINTMENTS.

How Treasurer Huston Took Care of Miss Tanner and Got a Place for His Secretary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—This evening's local newspapers announce the resignation of "Miss Ada Tanner, of New York, confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions at $1,800 a year."

This resignation carries with it an interesting bit of news to Indiana readers. When United States Treasurer Huston came here from Connersville he brought with him R. A. Durnan, to be his private secretary, or confidential clerk. Mr. Durnan was for several years, and until the advent of the Cleveland administration, a special examiner in the Pension Office. Shortly after he became Treasurer Huston's private secretary, he applied for the appointment of chief of one of the divisions in the Pension Office, where he was familiar with the official duties which devolve upon the officers.

A few days ago Mr. Huston was at the Pension Office, and in conversation with Commissioner Raum was informed that Miss Tanner could not be retained in the position she occupied, because there was great pressure for her position, and she was outside the classified list. Ex-Commissioner Tanner is one of Mr. Huston's warm personal friends, and the suggestion of the young lady being turned out of employment appealed to his sympathy. Mr. Huston immediately said to Commissioner Raum: "If you will secure the appointment of Mr. Durnan to be chief of one of the divisions in the Pension Office, I will provide a place for Miss Tanner, and see that she is retained, in the face of all opposition."

General Raum said that he would recommend Mr. Durnan's appointment, and it will be signed by Secretary Noble to-morrow morning. Treasurer Huston will be congratulated upon having secured double innings in this play. He secured the appointment of Mr. Durnan and provided for the daughter of his old friend, Corporal Tanner.

MINOR MATTERS.

Civil-Service Commissioners Recommend Prosecution of Virginia Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Civil-service Commission to-day laid before the President, with the recommendation, it is understood, that the offenders be prosecuted, its report on the Old Dominion Republican League of Virginia, for violation of the civil-service law in soliciting contributions for political purposes among the clerks of the government departments. The circular which was sent out by the Old Dominion Republican League, was signed by C. A. Newton as president and Brooks Smith as secretary. Among the officers of the league whose names were printed on the circular were those of J. J. Visser, an employe of the Government Printing Office; W. C. Elam, a chief of division in the General Land Office, and Mr. Goodwin. All the evidence in the case collected by the Civil-service Commission, which is very voluminous, also accompanied the letter of recommendation to the President. The commissioners, it is said, are confident of having made out a good case against the accused, and it now rests with the President to direct, in his judgment, the prosecution by the Attorney-general, to whom the recommendations and evidence in the natural order of business will go. This is the first recommendation for prosecution of the character made by the commission. The Civil-service Commission also handed the President their annual report for the current fiscal year.

Patents Issued to Indiana Inventors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Patents have been granted to the following residents of Indiana:

Henry Bauer, Indianapolis, extension table; William Cline, Clayton, fence; Calvin F. Darnell, assignor of one-half to W. L. Taylor, Indianapolis, fence; Sanford W. Ermon, Mount Meridian, cleaner for fruit jars, etc.; John Lowrie, Brookston, cultivator; Ronald T. McDonald and J. Cain, assignors to Fort Wayne Electric-light Company, Fort Wayne, electric arc-lamp headlight; George W. Lee, Muncie, evaporating apparatus; Aaron D. Miller, Evansville, safe alarm; John Payne, Connersville, portable voting booth; Clifton D. Pettis, Terre Haute, grain cardoor; Howard F. Slith, Elkhart, apparatus for molding articles from pulp; William H. Trammel, Huntington, nut locks; Orson H. Woolworth, Columbia City, combined rake and ground leveler.

Death of Lindsay English.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Lindsay English, late of Springfield, Ill., a son of Turney English and cousin of William H. English, of Indianapolis, died here on last Sunday, of apoplexy. Mr. English was assistant superintendent of the clerk's document room, House of Representatives. He was