China that the succession of calamities which has taken place since the Emperor ascended the throne, such as the Yellow river inundations, the fire in the palace, and this destruction of the Altar of Heaven, acting on the superstitions of the people, may seriously affect the dynasty, and especially the progressive measures of the government. It is therefore hoped that the fire may turn out to be an incendiary one, as if it were the result of lightning it would be universally regarded as evidence of the wrath of the gods with the acts of the administration. The common story in Pekin is that a serpent was concealed beneath the altar and was being pursued by a dragon, hence the fire.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Epitaph That Bears Evidence of Having Been Written by a Liar.

London Special.

A tourist in the Channel islands claims to have discovered in St. Sampson's parish church, Cobo, Guernsey, the world's champion epitaphian lie. A marble tablet over the reading desk records the virtues of a Lieutenant Thomas Falla, aged eighteen, of the Twelfth Infantry Regiment, who was killed at the siege of Seringapatam, the 6th of April, 1799. The inscription proceeds:

He was struck by a solid cannon ball weighing twenty-six pounds, which lodged between the two bones of one of his legs; the wound inflamed considerably, but, although it was examined by the regimental surgeon, the presence of a cannon ball was not noticed until after death, which took place six hours afterward, when it was extracted, to the surprise of the whole army.

The man who made the discovery was Matthew Crookshank, a hard-headed surgeon, destitute alike of a sense of humor and a veneration of the antique. He has never met with a leg of physical proportions extensive enough to receive, stow away and hide from public gaze a twenty-six-pound cannon ball, so he has written to a medical newspaper indignantly demanding whether the outrageous falsehood is not out of place in the house of God.

Rioting in Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 22.—The steamship Olivette, of the Plant Company, arrived at Key West to-day directly from Havana, and brings reliable information concerning the troubles there, which are of a riotous rather than of an insurrectionary character. A special correspondent at Key West sends the following to-night: Cuban disturbance is confined to riots in San Cristobel, owing to differences arising among aldermen there relative to the enforcement of a city ordinance. The Mayor called out the military, and the riot was quelled after two men had been killed and several others wounded. All other participants were arrested.

On Nov. 21, at Matanzas, the military interfered with the civil authorities, which so incensed the latter that a riot ensued. Then two regiments of Spanish soldiers met during the riot on the street and fought, creating much excitement. The fight became general, and one officer and three men were killed, and many more wounded. Trouble still exists in and around Matanzas, though no serious fighting has occurred since Thursday.

Will Suppress Slavery.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.—The anti-slavery conference has decided that the territorial questions are outside of its competency. King Leopold to-day received the delegates to the conference, who waited upon him in a body. He expressed confidence in the result of the labors of the delegates, and said he was firmly resolved to suppress slavery in the Congo State.

Overawed the People.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Reports from the districts in Ireland where it was feared that disturbances might occur show that everything was peaceful. The police and troops were visible in such force as to overawe the people, assuming that any intention to commit lawless acts had existed.

Cable Notes.

A large grain repository at Southampton collapsed yesterday and many tons of grain was submerged and ruined.

The Prussian authorities have refused permission to the Redemptorist brothers to settle in Bophard and establish a seat of the order there.

The trial of Moussa Bey has begun at Constantinople. It is being conducted in open court. The defendant is charged with murder, arson and pillage.

It is stated that the Anglo-American Cable Company is seeking to establish direct connection with New York, and that officials of the company are now in that city making the necessary arrangements.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Nov. 25—Occasional light rains during the night; cloudy weather, clearing on Monday.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov, 24, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M., Monday:

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, clearing in southern portions; colder; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio—Rain, turning to snow; much colder; northwesterly winds,

For Lower Michigan—Fair; much colder; westerly winds.

For Wisconsin, Minnesata and Iowa—Fair; no decided change in temperature; variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.06	57	43	Sw'st.	Cloudy.	.....
7 P. M.	30.25	47	83	Nw'st	Light rain.	0.04

Maximum thermometer, 61; minimum thermometer, 45.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 24:

	Tem.	Prec.
Normal	34	0.12
Mean	53	0.04
Departure from normal	*19	−0.08
Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1	*23	*0.15
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	−338	−7.40

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—High barometers are reported everywhere, the highest—30.56—from eastern Nebraska; the low area last night central over Missouri has moved very rapidly northeastward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence river.

TEMPERATURE.—West of the Mississippi, except in Texas, the thermometers have fallen; high temperature continued east of the Mississippi; less than 20 degrees has been reported from Lake Superior westward; the lowest—6 below zero—at Bismarck, N. D.; 30 and above is reported from Wyoming, Nebraska and Missouri, southward; 50 and above from Texas, Arkansas, the Ohio valley and New York, southward; 70 in eastern Texas and Louisiana.

PRECIPITATION.—Snow is falling near Lake Superior and in Colorado; light rains in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and New York.

Fatal Explosion of a Boiler Under Test.

JOSLYN, Mo., Nov. 24.—Yesterday a twelve-horse-power boiler exploded in C. J. Johnson's boiler-shop, instantly killing John Madison and seriously, and perhaps fatally, wounding Thomas Johnson and A. L. Crockett. C. J. Johnson, the proprietor, and his sons George and John, were scalded and received slight wounds. Madison and Crockett had purchased the boiler and an engine on conditions, and it was being tested when the explosion occurred. The front of the building was blown out by the force of the explosion, and the boiler was thrown through the opposite end, demolishing in its course the engine and boiler which furnished power for the shops.

Charged with Stealing $44,500.

HURLEY, Wis., Nov. 24.—Colonel Byrne, of the detective force of the United States Express Company, to-day arrested Phelps Perrin, assistant cashier of the Iron Exchange National Bank, and a saloon-keeper and a woman of the town, all three on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the bank of $44,500, which took place Sept. 20. The detectives have been working steadily on the case for two months, and have amassed sufficient evidence to make it reasonably certain that they have the guilty parties.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expelling impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. Give it a trial.

WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT

Condition of the Army and Its Needs as Presented by Secretary Proctor.

Desertions, Their Cause and Prevention—National Guard, Coast Defense and Military Law—Free Mail Delivery Service.

SECRETARY PROCTOR'S REPORT.

Recommendations as to Desertions and Other Matters Connected with the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of the Secretary of War was made public to-day. Mr. Proctor gives the following statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889:

Salaries and contingent expense..	$1,963,015.15
Military establishment: Support of the army and Military Academy,	24,314,697.33
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	13,481,835.00
Miscellaneous objects	6,894,574.26
Total	$46,654,121.74

The appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are:

Salaries and contingent expenses..	$1,953,680.00
Military establishment: Support of the army and Military Academy,	24,352,220.46
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	3,563,624.00
Miscellaneous objects	4,119,765.72
Total	$33,989,290.18

The large difference between the appropriations for the present and the last year is mainly due to the reduction in the appropriation for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The estimates of the department for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891, are:

Salaries and contingent expenses..	$2,013,650.00
Military establishment: Support of the army and Military Academy,	25,403,148.86
Public works	11,190,134.74
Miscellaneous objects	5,551,040.35
Total	$44,157,973.95

Secretary Proctor concurs in the recommendations of Major-general Schofield in regard to the reorganization of the artillery branch of the army, making seven regiments instead of five. He believes the army ought to be increased as the population of the country increases. In 1870, with an enlisted strength of not quite ten thousand larger than now, the ratio of enlisted men to population was one-eleventh of 1 per cent., or one man out of 1,105; in 1880, with the enlisted strength one thousand less than it is now, one-twentieth of 1 per cent. At the present time, with a population of sixty-five millions, it is thirty-nine one-thousandths, or less than one-twenty-fifth of 1 per cent., being one man for every 2,569 of population. The authorized strength of the army is now 30,000, but only 25,000 is appropriated for. On the full basis of 30,000, its relative strength to population would still be considerably less than in 1880, and one-half what it was in 1870. The Secretary also urges the formation of the infantry into three battalions.

In regard to promotions Mr. Proctor says: "General Schofield is of opinion, in which many of the leading officers of the army agree, that all promotions up to the grade of colonel should be by arm of the service, and that hereafter officers should 'be commissioned in the arm of the service to which they belong, and not in particular regiments, so that they may be assigned to regiments and transferred, from one regiment to another by the President as the interests of the service may require.' I call attention to these views without recommendation, although they seem to me to have much to commend them.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that there are now forty-eight officers of the army who have been found incapacitated for active service and recommended for retirement, waiting to be placed upon the retired list, which can not be done, as the list is full. The average number so waiting retirement during the last six years is thirty-seven, and during the past two years it has been increasing. The result is that these incapacitated officers continue to draw full pay while rendering no service whatever for the government, and "other officers who are doing the duty of these incapacitated officers are kept out of their promotions and out of the pay they should receive for the duties they are discharging." It is a benefit to which the incapacitated officer has no claim, and a great injustice to all officers in active service whose promotion is retarded thereby. Although in some corps the need of officers is pressing, the department is powerless to fill the places of those thus incapacitated. Mr. Proctor says that although the Adjutant-general recommends all restrictions be removed as to the number of retirements, he (the Secretary) does not think so radical a change is necessary, but believes the limit should be extended to 450, or that an act be passed authorizing the special retirement of not to exceed fifty officers.

Under the head of "desertions," the Secretary says that although the impression prevails they are increasing, this is not entirely correct. Three-fourths of the desertions (last year 72 per cent.) occur during the first year of enlistment, so that the percentage of desertions to enlistments is the more correct guide than the percentage to the total strength. In 1883, when 9,998 men enlisted, 3,578 deserted out of a total of 23,335 enlisted men in the army, making the per cent. of desertions to the total strength of the army, 15.3, and to enlistments, 39.7. In comparison with this is the year 1889, when 9,599 men enlisted, and 2,814 deserted, out of a total army strength of 24,110, making the percentage of desertions to total enlisted men, 11.6, and to enlistments, 29.3. In regard to the causes assigned, Mr. Proctor says:

They are too numerous to recapitulate. Restlessness under the restraints of discipline, disappointment at the details of the service, and of its lack of inducements, dissipation, and, in some cases, ill treatment, are generally the causes found to exist, while some deserters undoubtedly are professional repeaters and belong to the vicious or criminal classes. Investigation does not disclose that ill-treatment prevails to any appreciable extent. That it has existed in some degree, and especially at the beginning of the service in recruiting barracks, is a fact; but it has been the exception. Ill-considered and thoughtless treatment is quite as bad. The employment of enlisted men in ordinary labor undoubtedly creates discontent; but the major-general commanding well says in his report, the government cannot employ hired laborers to do the work which the troops have time to do for themselves. This element of the service cannot be wholly removed, but recruits should be made fully acquainted with its existence. Unnecessary restraint should be removed and the soldier's life in the post made as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The company is a natural unit of military organization, and in our present service oftentimes the only possible one. "Every captain should be to his company as a father, and should treat it as his family, as his children." A check roll-call has recently been substituted for tattoo, so that men are no longer required to turn out at 9 P. M. in cold or storm. It is believed that the establishment of canteens, which will soon, to a great extent, take the place of the post-trader's store, will be salutary.

The pith of the whole question is to make the service worth seeking, and then enough good men will seek it and be glad to stay in it. It is an instructive fact that the soldiers in the colored regiments rarely desert, whereas the percentage of desertion in the rest of the army is so large. Their previous condition in civil life largely explains it. To the colored man the service offers a career; to the white man too often only a refuge. There is now but little incentive for young and intelligent men to make a profession of soldiering. The hope of achieving a commission is but slight. The most deserving are made warrant officers, but even then they receive less compensation than the private soldier when placed upon extra duty. The distance between the highest grade of non-commissioned officer and the commissioned officer is great, far too great in my judgement. It would be wisdom to decrease that distance. In so far as the question is an administrative one, the department must continue to meet it experimentally, correcting abuses where found to exist, and instituting innovations if necessary. It is but just for me to say that the commissioned officers are in earnest in their desire to correct this evil, and are giving to its solution their hearty efforts.

The Secretary recommends that the pay of non commissioned officers be raised; that post schools be established, with officers as instructors, in which the soldier may be given lessons not only in military matters but in general branches of knowledge; that re-enlistments be authorized for one or more years where a soldier is discharged; that a less arbitrary code of punishment be adopted; that the term of first enlistments be fixed at three years; that in time of peace the soldier be given the privilege of purchasing his discharge; and that part of the pay of enlisted men be retained so that in case of desertion it would be forfeited.

Considerable space is devoted to "subsistence," "inspections" and the "Military Academy." Under the latter head Mr. Proctor calls attention to an interesting paper by General Lew Wallace, a summary of which was printed yesterday. The Secretary indorses the suggestions, but says he is not prepared to recommend them.

Concerning the National Guard the Secretary says:

The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard is universally commended. It was evidenced by their appearance at the centennial celebration in New York, April 30 last, and the promptness and celerity with which their concentration was effected. Of their value as a reserve military force, and an essential element in any feasible scheme of coast defenses I treat elsewhere. As an educational institution, also, it deserves encouragement and support. The aggregate of this reserve army, regularly organized and uniformed, is 106,500 men, and the present annual appropriation of Congress for their armament and equipment is only $400,000, or about $3.75 per man. The first appropriation for this purpose, in 1808, was $200,000—one-half the amount now available—while in the meantime our population has increased sevenfold. I know of no manner in which a generous appropriation can be more advantageously employed to provide against future military contingencies, and believe that the current appropriation should be increased. The plan of placing a small force of the regular army with the militia of the different States in their encampments, as suggested from several sources, appears to me an admirable one.

Military instruction in colleges bears much the same relation to the military resources of the country as the educational features of the National Guard. Its object is well stated by the Adjutant-general in his report, who says: "The law authorizing the detail of officers of the army contemplated that their services as professors of military science and tactics would be the means of diffusing, in large educational establishments, instruction in military studies and habits, and make of the institutions selected natural feeders for the militia of the States in which such colleges are located, as the natural aptitude of American youths for military exercises, when supplemented by timely and practical instruction, would undoubtedly lead them later to enroll themselves in their State militia, to the great advantage and increased efficiency of that important branch of national defense." The data furnished by him are interesting. I believe that the interest in this subject is increasing, and its benefits are becoming more appreciated.

There has lately been held in this city a convention of the representatives of colleges having military instruction to consider improvements in that behalf. April 25, 1889, a board was ordered to consider the practicability of prescribing a uniform system of rules, regulations, and course of study for the guidance of officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics at colleges, and to suggest and formulate such rules, regulations, etc., as would lead to the best results and secure practical uniformity in the amount and character of military instruction at the several institutions of learning having such details. The matter is now under the consideration of the department, which will take such measures as it finds most advantageous for the success of this service, and for the fullest realization of the advantages possible under it. The Inspector-general suggests in his report whether, as an encouragement to students so receiving military instruction, it would not be well to give the names of the three best men in each college in the Army Register in connection with the honorably mentioned cadets at West Point. * * *

The greatly increased efficiency of the National Guard, and the awakened interest taken in it throughout the country, has induced many of our promising young men to join it. To give these young men a chance to gain a commission in the army would be a proper recognition and encouragement of that organization. Military training is also a feature in many of the colleges and schools, so that there can be no difficulty in securing excellent material if the proper measures are taken to select it. From these sources I recommend that second lieutenants selected from civil life be appointed upon some proper system of examination.

The remainder of the report treats of matters already made public through army division commanders and heads of bureaus. They include the work of the ordnance bureau, river and harbor improvements, health of the army, record and pension division of the department, rebellion records, military signaling, Indians, monuments and soldiers' homes. In regard to coast defenses the Secretary says:

I assume that the exposed condition of our seacoast requires no proof, nor the necessity of defending it any argument. If there is an apparent sense of security among our people it is born not of ignorance, but of thoughtlessness. Although our position and the traditions of our national diplomacy tend to the maintenance of peace, a defenseless condition will ever invite attack. The actual value of the property thus exposed to a public enemy, although many times the cost of amply protecting it, bears but little proportion to the magnitude of the material interests of the whole Nation equally endangered thereby. It is not a local question. Not only is the national honor alike dear to all, but a hostile shell in the streets of New York strikes the prairies as well—their corn and wheat share in the loss. Still the greater burden will fall upon the States contiguous to the sea-board in the immediate maintenance of the militia required to man the defenses in case of danger. Celerity promises to be an essential element in any warfare of the future. We have shown our ability to equip and place in the field with rapidity large numbers of men, and could undoubtedly do so again. The defenses and the armament, however, necessary for withstanding the attacks of modern guns, cannot be extemporized. We must substantially have them before the necessity arises. Their creation is not a matter of hours and days, but of months and years. Hence I deem it quite as self-evident that if we are to have such works at all they should be begun earnestly and systematically at once.

The report contains the following in connection with the enforcement of military law:

That administration of justice is most effective which is most certain and well-defined, and the less often it is required to be invoked, the more its mandates are feared and respected. In time of war, when the slightest infractions of military duty and discipline may be fraught with direst results, punishments are necessarily severe. In time of peace, humanity, as well as the very object itself to be accomplished, demands lighter penalties. When we now invite men to become soldiers by profession, it is not enough that the service be made honorable, and its inducements fair. They have a right to know that their actions will be judged, their offenses condemned, and their punishments fixed by well-established regulations and laws, rather than by the caprice of men, in conformity with the spirit and the principles of our civil institutions.

At present military punishments are not well defined. Thirty two of the thirty-four Articles of War, under which enlisted men may be tried, authorize punishment at the discretion of the court. There is nothing to prevent the imposition of the lightest penalty for the gravest offense or of the most severe for a trivial one. The variableness of courts-martial and the great disparity of punishments prevailing in the different military departments, destroy one of the most essential elements in the proper administration of any code of law, and its fickleness and instability are well calculated to, and do, invite petitions for clemency. Neither is punishment certain. The reports show 2,814 cases of desertion during the past year, and there were only 443 convictions for that offense. During the year there were 11,581 cases tried before inferior courts-martial in an army whose effective strength is only 24,110 men. That of itself proves there is a vital defect somewhere. When these judicial proceedings become so commonplace, how can they maintain their force and dignity? * * * I recommend the revision of the Articles of War; and that provision be made for the punishment of certain minor offenses, under well defined restrictions, without the intervention of a court-martial, and oftentimes long precedent confinement in a guard-house.

The condition of the soldiers' homes is thus treated:

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home have made their report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889, as required by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883. The total number on the rolls Sept. 30, 1888, both as regular and temporary beneficiaries, was 1,084; and on Sept. 30, 1889, 1,200, an increase of 116. The average increase for the last six years has been about 100 per year. * * * The expenditure for the simple maintenance of the home has been $20,938.93 in excess of its current revenues. Add to this the expense of building improvements during the year, $65,538.79, and the permanent funds of the home have been reduced $86,477.72 during the past year, while it is estimated that under the existing law the additions to the permanent fund will not hereafter be more than $10,000 or $12,000 per year. That this condition of affairs, if continued, must ultimately lead to the destruction of the permanent fund of this valuable institution is apparent. Some action should be taken now, and what it shall be, in view of the above facts, demands the early attention of Congress.

GROWTH OF THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

Annual Report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson—Free Delivery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—First Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson, in his annual report, presents the following statement relating to the increases in the number of postoffices and postmasters during the past and previous fiscal years:

	June 30, 1888.	June 30, 1889.
Whole number of postoffices	57,376	58,999
Number of presidential offices	2,488	2,684
Appointments to vacancies caused by removals	1,244	7,853

The number of money-order offices in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 8,383, an increase of 472 over the number reported the previous year. The number of money-order stations in operation July 1, 1889, was 144, an increase of fourteen over the previous year.

Of the free-delivery service General Clarkson says: "On June 30, 1889, there were 401 free-delivery offices, an increase of forty-three over the number at the close of the last fiscal year. At this date there are 446 offices, which number may be considerably increased before June 30, 1890. From the inauguration of the free-delivery system, July 1, 1863, until June 30, 1874, the cost of the service exceeded the receipts from local postage; since that date the balance on the credit side has steadily increased from year to year. The superintendent of the free-delivery service recommends the following changes in the existing law: The extension of the service to all places which have a population according to the last general State or United States census of 5,000, the postoffice of which produces a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of least $8,000. This will embrace all the important postoffices of the second-class. The law at present does not provide sufficient allowances for third-class offices to warrant a satisfactory free-delivery service. At the close of the fiscal year there were 198 stations connected with the free-delivery offices, and since then 28 additions have been established, making 226 now in operation. A large increase in the number of offices is expected after the census of 1890 has been completed, which will show all the places then legally entitled to the service on account of population. The appropriation for this service for the present fiscal year is $8,000,000. The estimate for the next fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1890, is $9,069,485.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC

France Willing to Recognize the Change, but European Monarchies Are Not.

Dr. Vilante Notified that All the Provinces Have Rallied to the Support of the New Government—His Views on the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Deputy Hubbard, of the French Chamber of Deputies, has announced his intention of questioning the government, on Monday, whether the French republic proposes to recognize the republic of Brazil. The general impression is that the reply will be to the effect that precedent forbids recognition of the provisional government, but that as soon as the constitutional assembly, which is to be called by the provisional government, has announced a definite form of government, on the authority of the people of the country, France will hasten to recognize the sister republic. It is likely this attitude will fail to satisfy the more radical members of the Chamber, and that they will insist upon some immediate action being taken to show that France prefers the republican to any other form of government in Brazil.

There is a general feeling manifested among Republicans and Radicals throughout Europe that danger exists of a reaction toward monarchism in Brazil, and that such governments of Europe as are of the popular type should give countenance, so far as possible, to the revolutionists at Rio de Janeiro. This is considered appropriate, also, as a legitimate offset to the secret, but, nevertheless, undoubted, efforts of the monarchists throughout Europe to create sentiment, and, if possible, effect tangible aid for their representative who has been dismissed from service in South America.

It is openly asserted in Paris that the Pope is also intriguing in favor of this movement to bring about the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in Brazil. It is not considered possible or advisable to seek the replacement of Dom Pedro himself, but it is hoped that circumstances will arise which will make it possible to secure the throne for his grandson, who has some popular qualities, and would probably receive the warm allegiance of many Brazilians who would prefer the empire to a republic, provided the former were administered in a little more progressive fashion than was possible in the later years of Dom Pedro's reign, hampered, as it was, by the bigotry and ultra-conservatism of the Princess Isabella and her adherents. The French and Spanish Republicans are anxious to prevent any step being taken to further their scheme, and they are endeavoring to secure action by their governments similar to that taken by the little Swiss confederation, which has not hesitated to instruct its representative in Brazil to recognize the provisional government as the legitimate successor of the empire.

The Change Will Be Permanent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Dr. Valente, the Brazilian minister, to-day received the following cablegram from Ruy Barbora, the Minister of Finance of the provisional government at Rio de Janeiro:

"All the provinces have signified their adherence to the republic and provisional government without any resistance or protest. The government in each State is being rapidly organized. A decree of the provisional government has extended the right of suffrage to all citizens, except only those unable to read or write. The archbishop, the head of the church, has conferred, to-day, his solemn benediction upon the new government and the republic."

In reply to a suggestion that the cable dispatches from Germany stated that there was danger of a division of Brazil into three parts. Minister Valente said that the telegram received to-day was a complete refutation of all such reports. It showed that Brazil was united, and that the sentiment of every province was in favor of a republic. It was not pleasing news to most of the countries of Europe, the minister said, to hear that a monarchy had quietly and without bloodshed become a republic. It might lead the people to thinking about republics. Doubtless the other monarchies would like to see a restoration and would like to put obstacles in the way of a republic. It was the will of the people of Brazil, however, that a republic should be established. It was accomplished without bloodshed or commotion, because the time was ripe for it. The people were tolerant in religion and politics, and this had prepared the way for the change.

The government had never attempted to interfere, and every one was perfectly free to express his view. When in Brazil, last June, the minister had heard two members of the House rise and hail the coming of a republic. The movement had gone on fortifying and fructifying until every one was ready for it. The Emperor, Dom Pedro, knew of the movement, and had said he would retire if it were for the good of the country. The minister would not say that the Emperor was pleased with the notification that he was to be deposed, but he was sure that he bore no one ill-will for the measures which had been taken. Dom Pedro would not countenance any movement looking to his forcible replacement on the throne.

"There is one thing in the telegraph in addition to the fact that all the provinces, without objection, have approved the provisional government, that is very important," said Mr. Valente, "and that is that the Roman Catholic Church has to-day blessed the new government. That is a very powerful support. You see, in Brazil, while every one is free to worship his own religion, the Roman Catholic Church is the church of the state, just as the Established church is endowed by England. The fact that the church has accepted the change in government shows that it is the will of the whole people and that there is no opposition. The priests had nothing to do with politics, and they are naturally conservative and friendly to monarchistic principles. They had acquired their privileges under a monarchy and did not desire a change. Republicans are not friendly to the establishment of any church, as they believe that each church should be supported by its own congregation. So when the church formally recognized the republic, it shows that it is convinced that it is the will of the whole people; that all the provinces favor it, and that there is no hope of a restoration."

Continuing, the minister said that if other contries sought to interfere they would aid instead of harm the republic. Germany would like to have a South American empire, and he had seen it stated that there were 200,000 Germans in southern Brazil. That number might not be too large if it included the German descent, but these Germans did not wish to be under the control of the home government. They were free to leave the country and he was sure that they would, it asked, say that they were happier than they were in Germany. Any attempt at interference on the part of an outside nation would streng hen the country and make evey Brazilian rise up in her defense. The people would not permit any intermeddling with her domestic concerns.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Aged German Woman Killed by an Engine at an Evansville Street-Crossing.

Sudden Death of Ex-Congressman Howard's Daughter—Gang of Incendiary Burglars—Coon-Hunter Accidentally Shot.

INDIANA.

Aged German Woman Fatally Mangled by a Locomotive at Evansville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 24.—A passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, while passing through the city to-night, ran over and killed Mrs. Wendell Geiss, one of Evansville's oldest german citizens. The lady was rather deaf and holding an umbrella over her head at the time of the mishap, and did not hear the train's approach. She was struck by the locomotive which mangled her legs, cutting both off just below the knees, the unfortunate woman dying in a few minutes. The railroad people claim they were going at a slow rate of speed. The coroner will investigate the case.

Natural-Gas Explosion at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Nov. 24.—At noon, to-day, while Albert Ogle was looking for a leak of natural gas in a regulator, at the outside edge of his mother's house, a terrific explosion occurred, caused by a lighted match igniting the gas that had congregated under the house from the leak. The foundation was blown from under the front part of the building, while the floor was torn loose from the room under which it occurred, badly breaking the furniture and a five-hundred-dollar piano. Two sisters of Mr. Ogle were standing near by, who were badly cut with flying glass from the shattered windows. The occurrence is attributed to the high pressure of the gas. Loss, over $1,000, with no insurance.

Incendiary Burglars at Danville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Nov. 24.—During last night burglars entered and ransacked the residences of T. A. H. Biddle, Dr. L. H. Kennedy, Col. Thomas Nichols, and a boarding-house managed by a widow named Keith. Few valuables were secured by the thieves. At Mr. Biddle's the burglars were surprised at their work, and driven out. The family sleep upstairs, and when aroused they chased one thief down stairs, and a little later discovered a quantity of clothing piled on the kitchen floor, smoking, and just ready to burst into flames. The burglars had saturated the clothing with coal oil and fired it, evidently intending to burn the house.

Sudden Death of a Young Lady.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 24.—Miss Rosa D. Howard, the youngest daughter of ex-Congressman Jonas G. Howard, dropped dead, this morning, at 9 o'clock, at her home on East Market street. Miss Howard was afflicted with consumption, and recently returned from Asheville, N. C., where she had spent several winters. She was apparently in as good health as she had been for several months past, until 9 o'clock this morning, when she was suddenly taken with a severe hemorhage of the lungs and died in less than one minute. The deceased was born in this city Sept. 8, 1861, and graduated from the city High-school in 1879, winning the honors of her class.

The Harmon-Jones Trial at Danville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Nov. 24.—The Harmon-Jones trial ended, yesterday evening, in a verdict of "guilty" against Jones, on the assault-and-battery count, and a fine of $1. The costs will amount to nearly $200. It will be remembered that the parties engaged in a cutting and knocking affray, last August, at Clayton, in which Jones was knocked down, two or three times, by Harmon, who is a preacher, and the latter severely carved with a knife in the hands of Jones.

Killed While Coon-Hunting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Nov. 24.—Charles Keener, aged eighteen, went coon-hunting last night four miles below here. One of his companions, named Ollie Rose, in climbing a fence accidentally discharged his gun, the contents entering Keener's stomach and killing him.

Minor Notes.

William Waldron, a laborer, was killed by the cars at Attica.

Abraham Nisley, of Lafayette, aged seventy-five, died very suddenly last Friday.

The stallion Alwood, by Almont, owned by J. M. Gwinn, of Rushville, and valued at $4,000, died Saturday morning.

An effort was made to assist the Morgan gang to escape from the New Castle jail the other night, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of the sheriff.

Samuel Sea, colored, assaulted a white boy named Staly, at Jeffersonville, on Saturday, and it is feared the result will prove fatal. Sea is under arrest.

Carl Vengen, of Lafayette, died on Saturday from injuries received a few days before, when his brother August accidentally dropped a bar of iron upon his head.

Mrs. Anna Probasco, aged ninety years, mother of Henry Probasco, the Cincinnati millionaire, fell down a cellarway at her home in Charlottesville, and died from her injuries.

Fred Mitchell, son of A. S. Mitchell, of Martinsville, who was accidentally shot by Walter Woody two weeks ago, while they were out hunting, died Friday night of lock-jaw.

Clarence Manual, of White county, aged sixteen, is in jail at Muncie for stealing a pony of Dr. Horton, of that city, and selling it to Rev. Mr. Newhouse, of Mt. Summit, Henry county.

Officers are in pursuit of Jno. Turnipseed, a lad from Mexico, Miami county, who declines to return to the Reform School at Plainfield, from where he was allowed leave of absence.

A dog, which was unmistakably mad, bit a horse of George Pearcy's and a fine Jersey cow belonging to Henry Shiveman, jr., on their farms two miles east of Martinville. Mr. Shiveman pursued the dog a long distance and killed him.

Probably one of the largest bicycles ever known has just been finished in Peru, and is the property of John Ward, a man weighing over two hundred pounds and over six feet tall. The frame is of iron and steel, with a wheel having sixty-nine-inch diameter.

The preliminary hearing of Booth, Harbitt and Driver, the three men charged with working the "green goods" scheme on Marion Lynch, an aged farmer of Tipton, has been set for to-day. Lynch says he will unbosom some sensational facts when put on the witness-stand.

The revival meetings, which have continued for the past three weeks at the First Presbyterian Church at Peru, and which close this evening, have been remarkable for their attendance and the interest manifested. One hundred and fifty persons have signified their conversion.

ILLINOIS.

News Notes Gleaned from Exchanges and Culled from Correspondence.

The apple crop of Marion county will approximate 1,000,000 bushels.

St. Clair county dairymen will hold a convention and form an association for mutual protection and benefit.

Joseph Bedden, of Danville, jumped off a moving passenger train there and was killed by a freight train running in an opposite direction.

George H. Simeral, of Bloomington, has been appointed receiver of the firm of Chesber, Boyd & Co., wholesale notion dealers of that city, at the request of the representatives of the late Dr. W. H. Boyd, a member of the firm.

A man named Knifler, a German miller, went to Teutopolis, in Effingham county, and, passing himself off as a postoffice inspector, proceeded to examine the postoffice at that place. A United States marshal arrested him at Vandalia and took him to Springfield.

Mr. J. J. Patterson, ex-United States Senator, arrived at Bloomington yesterday from Waterville, Wis., with the remains of his young wife, who died there Thursday night. The remains will be placed in a vault until a family mausoleum has been constructed at the Senator's old home, at Mifflintown, Pa.

The constitution adopted by the Illinois Farmers' Alliance, organized at Decatur, is similar to that of the National Alliance. The subordinate lodges are required to pay 25 cents annually to the State Alliance for each male member. The State Alliance shall pay its own expenses. Women are entitled to membership.

Quincy was recently flooded with counterfeit silver dollars, thirty or forty of them being passed on as many store-keepers. The bogus coin is a very clever counterfeit of the issue of 1878. United States Deputy Marshal Whiting arrested two men at Camp Point on suspicion of being the crooks. They gave their names as A. E. Webb, of Wallace, Kan.; and J. E. Gregg, of Wichita, Kan.

Attorney-general Hunt has given an opinion on the act of the last Legislature providing for the construction of an asylum for insane criminals at Chester, to the effect that if the appropriation of $50,000 made by the act will not suffice, upon approved plans and specifications, for building and completing such hospital, with accommodations for 150 patients and the usual proportion of officers and employes, then the money cannot be drawn from the treasury.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

Have You Read the December

ARENA?

THE BEST THOUGHTS of LEADING THINKERS.

W. H. H. 'ADIRONDACK' MURRAY contributes an article on The Religious Question; or The Christianity of Christ; What Is It, and Where Found? That is, unquestionably, the effort of his life, and is one of the most valuable contributions to the theological literature of this century.

REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, Pastor of the Church of the Unity, Boston, contributes an article on Agencies that are Working a Revolution in Theology, which should be read by all having faith in the ultimate triumph of Christianity.

RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER, claimed by the Boston *Herald* to be one of the brainiest and most original thinkers on the continent, contributes an original article on the Use of History in the Public Schools.

MARY A. LIVERMORE writes a noteworthy paper entitled Centuries of Dishonor.

GEORGE E. McNEILL, the eminent labor advocate, replies to Austin Corbin's strictures on labor organizations in the September *North American Review*: a powerful argument which all laboring men should read.

Among other leading thinkers who contribute to this issue are

HELEN CAMPBELL, Causes of Poverty;

PROF. J. RODES BUCHANAN, Development of Genius;

REV. C. A. BARTOL,

O. B. FROTHINGHAM,

N. P. GILMAN, the talented Editor of the *Literary World*, and others.

FOR SALE AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

Gen. O. O. Howard Advises the Appointment of a Commissioner to Revise Legislation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Major-general O. O. Howard, of the United States army, at a meeting of the Military Service Institute held yesterday in Military Hall, on Governor's island, read a paper on "The Military and Naval Pensions of the United States." General Howard said that the first pension ever granted was when Congress, in 1776, acting under a recommendation made by Washington, passed a joint resolution to secure a fair pension to all those of the late war. It was not until 1818 that Congress granted service pensions, all those prior to that date being given for disability. Up to 1888 the total number of revolutionary pensions of all kinds was 62,069, and these had cost the government in round figures $38,500,000. As to the war of 1812, the speaker said the total number of beneficiaries up to June, 1888, were 60,670, and the amount paid $36,310,256. In 1816 the navy and militia were included and reaped the same benefit as the army. To the veterans of the Mexican war and their families the same pension service was granted as in the war of 1812, and 24,724 claims were allowed at a cost to the government of about $13,000,000.

In 1862 Congress passed a bill to give to all those in the army and navy of the United States a pension upon the same conditions granted to the regular army. Thus the rebellion roll of pensioners was very large, numbering 630,026 and costing the government over $1,000,000,000. The General advised the appointment of a special commission of seven to revise all pension legislation. At present the people were not in favor of a general-service pension. He considered it right to begin the payment of such a pension in 1915, which would be fifty years after the close of the war. General Howard said that in granting the pensions he thought it would be expedient to examine each claim and suspend payment until such an inspection was completed.

Gen. Horatio King followed General Howard. He considered it time that the public took an interest in the pension question, and that public sentiment be aroused to strengthen the weak knees of our representatives in Congress, and stop the annual raids made upon the United States treasury. He said it was a difficult thing for any public man to antagonize the pension question, but it was time to call a halt and so influence public sentiment that the pensions go to those who really need them.

Obituary.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 24.—Sir Knight James Nesbit, for many years recorder of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, died at his residence in Troy to-day from paralysis, with which he has been suffering for two years.

THE doctors are very much displeased over a competitor who is gradually stealing their best practice; we mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

To Manufacturers—Accidents are constantly occuring among your men entailing loss of time and suffering. Keep Salvation Oil handy. Price 25 cents.