

VOLUME—NO. 15

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CANNON BOOMING AT RIO.

THREE REBEL WAR SHIPS BLAZE AWAY AT THE FORTS.

Damage Done on Either Side—A Few Shells are Fired into the City—A Report that the Bombardment was Renewed Yesterday—The Charleston will Proceed from Montevideo to Rio to Protect American Interests—Much Consternation in Brazil.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices received here show that Admiral Meade, commanding the rebel Brazilian fleet, carried out his threat to bombard the forts guarding the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian fleet, including the cruisers Araricá, Aquilão, República, and Trajano, opened fire on the forts shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and a little after that hour the signal for a return fire was promptly obeyed.

The first gun was fired from the flagship of the fleet, and the shot was answered from the forts which it was directed. The firing then became general and the noise of the bombardment was deafening.

From all the devices at hand, however, it appears that little damage was done either to the forts or to the war ships. The four twenty-ton breech-loading guns of the Aquilão and Trajano had their muzzles wide open, and many of their shells were seen to burst in the air.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the city during the continuance of the actual hostilities. At about 3 P. M. the bombardment ceased, and the signal for a return fire was not displayed on the flagships and the rebel fleet withdrew.

There were a few casualties among the Government troops. The loss to the rebels or to the damage to the ships is unknown. Aside from the bombardment, the situation at Rio de Janeiro remains unchanged.

It is rumored that the bombardment of the forts at Rio de Janeiro was resumed to-day by the rebel fleet. No basis for the rumor can be found except the notice sent out by the cable offices in Rio de Janeiro that they have been obliged to close their office on account of the firing.

BREXIT NEWS, Sept. 14.—Only fragmentary news from the Brazilian revolt has been received here to-day. President Peixoto still controls the telegraph lines.

The insurgent squadron is reported to have bombarded an arsenal town near Rio de Janeiro but which one it is impossible as yet to ascertain. The insurgents captured the Government arsenal at Matão Grosso, but the rebels surrendered without firing a shot.

BARRING AT MAYOR BOODY.

Anti-Slavery and Republican to Unite Against His Re-election.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, composed of the remnants of the anti-slavery organization and other Mugwump bodies, held a meeting last night in the Real Estate Exchange in Montague street and took action which they expect will have an important bearing in the pending campaign.

The first business on hand was the presentation of the report of a special committee appointed a couple of months ago to make a review of Mayor Boody's administration.

The condition of the streets was illustrated by telling how a dead kitten was allowed to remain for days in front of a police station. The City Works Department was arraigned for incompetency, the favoritism of certain contractors, and for bringing about through gross negligence the fatal case of a year ago.

The Park Department, and the Police Department, and the Municipal Police, were also arraigned for their management. It was also charged that in the purchase of the site for the new police station the contractor had stolen through the interposition of some "dummy" owners.

Mr. Boody said, could not escape arraignment for gross culpable negligence in connection with the Columbus celebration. He was also arraigned for the awarding of the railroad franchises were given to favored corporations.

It was also announced that there were over 4,000 saloons in Brooklyn, "just about the same number as there are hydrants," proclaimed Mayor Boody. He said that the city was much appalled following the further announcement that some saloon keepers were compelled to pay for the privilege of selling beer.

Another arrangement of Mr. Boody's administration was in reference to the management of the public schools on political lines. It was the business of the Mayor, the report concluded, "to hold all these evil influences in check and guard the city from the ravages of the pestilence which would result from doing so, he has offered them a resistance scarcely worthy of the name.

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The same action was taken in Stillwater, where a parochial school was transferred to the Board of Education about a year ago, and the Faribault plan is at last an American failure.

On Oct. 22, 1891, Father Conroy submitted a proposition to the Board of Education of this city of 8,000 inhabitants for merging the parochial schools with the public school system.

Father Conroy gave as his reasons for this step the desire that the children then enrolled in the parochial school might receive the benefits of the best of both American and Catholic education.

The Board of Education accepted the proposition and the lease was made for that year for consideration of \$1. Then came the storm from both Protestants and Catholics.

The Protestants asserted that the wave of Catholicism would be swept from church to school, and that the Faribault plan had for its object the intermingling of Catholic and Protestant children in places where Catholic influence would prevail in order that the latter could be weaned from the faith of their fathers.

The Catholics also said that it was simply an effort of Catholics to get secular as well as non-secular instructions at the expense of the Protestants. They had no objection to the payment for the maintenance of their schools, but they would not have to support them.

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The speaker, a stout, well-dressed man with black hair, addressed the meeting as "my Jewish friends," at which there were cheers.

"My Jewish friends," he continued, "stand by the flag of this country. I am a citizen and proud of it. Do not let the people of this city think that you are not citizens.

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