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SPECIAL CASH BARGAINS THIS WEEK, AT HEFLICH'S.

Twenty styles of Dress Goods, including plaids, stripes and solid colors, 43c., worth 50 and 60c.

Ladies' Vests 25c., cheap at 40c. All 50-cent Underwear 39c.

\$1.00 Kid Gloves 59c. \$1.25 Kid Gloves 89c.

\$1.25 Gossamers 89c., worth \$1.55.

Ladies' Gossamers \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

Fifty-four-inch Tricot 39 cents, worth 50 cents.

Muffs 39c., cheap at 50c. Children's Sets, Muff and Boa, 75 cents.

Seal Plush Cloaks \$15.00, worth \$22.00.

Seal Plush Jackets \$8.50, worth \$12.00.

All Cloaks at Cost!

We must have room for our Holiday display, so come and get a bargain.

Paul Heflich & Bro. Market Street.

HAWKES CRYSTALIZED LENSES

A VOICE From the Executive Mansion. Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: The panti-scope glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction.

GEORGE W. COOK, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter and Paper-Hanger.

T. J. MORAN, PLUMBING. Gas and Steam Fitting. Work done at reasonable rates.

O'Sullivan and Beggs,

Two of the Suspects Have Proved Alibis.

SO CLAIMED BY THE DEFENSE.

The State, However, is Still to Be Heard from in Rebuttal Testimony—An Alibi for Burke Begun—State's Attorney Longenecker Placed on the Stand. Clan-na-Gael Witnesses Occupy Most of the Day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—There was an unusual large crowd in Judge McConnell's court at the resuming of the Cronin case. Mrs. McCormick, a sister of Mrs. Tom Whalen, O'Sullivan's relative, was the first witness called.

After supper witness and Mrs. Whalen went out to a friend's. It was about 8:30 o'clock, at which time O'Sullivan was in the house. They returned about 10 o'clock, and were admitted by O'Sullivan, who arose from his bed to go to the door.

Witness said at Mrs. Whalen's until about 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, when she returned to her home. Shortly before leaving the two Hylands came in to talk with O'Sullivan.

Following Miss McCormick Mrs. Thomas Whelan took the stand. She first described the interior arrangement of her house. Then she told of hearing before May 4 O'Sullivan frequently speak of his contract with Dr. Cronin.

Referring to the visit of Clancy, the correspondent of The New York Herald, on the night of the day the body was discovered, she said that she was present, and that when Clancy asked O'Sullivan to go with him and identify the body, the iceman refused, because he said that he did not know the newspaper man.

Matt Danahy, a member of Camp 20, and the financial secretary of the defense fund, was called. He owns a saloon on Chicago avenue and Canal street. He swore that on the night of May 4, from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock, Martin Burke was in his place and did not go out once.

Asked on the cross-examination when he first told any one of such a fact, he replied that it was some time after Senator Kennedy had returned from Winnipeg. He wriggled from under the uncomfortable question as to why, when he knew that his friend Burke was suspected of being in the Carlson cottage that night, he did not tell the authorities, by saying that he did not want to be bothered by reporters and detectives.

To corroborate his testimony Saloon-keeper William F. Coughlin (not a relative of the suspect, also a member of Camp 20, and a contributor to the defense fund) swore that he called at Danahy's saloon at 7:30 o'clock on May 4, and that there about ten minutes, and that Martin Burke was there. This examination ended the court adjourned for dinner.

Justice E. D. Lyon was the first witness at the afternoon session. He testified that on Feb. 20 he and the defendant, Beggs, went to Indianapolis to urge upon President Harrison the appointment of a friend of Beggs to the office of sub-treasurer. They returned together Feb. 21.

John F. O'Malley testified that on the night of May 4 he went with William Coughlin to Matt Danahy's saloon but was unable to positively identify Burke as one of the men he saw there.

James Lyman, a member of Camp 20, testified to having been present at the meeting of Feb. 8; that Capt. O'Connor declared there a report of the Buffalo trial had been read in another camp; that a resolution was offered to appoint a secret committee to examine into the statement, and that the whole matter was referred to the district office.

Walter Gibson corroborated the testimony of Lyman.

Hon. John F. Finerty then took the stand. He said that he was once a member of congress from the Second district of Illinois, and at present the editor of an American weekly paper with Irish sympathies. He had been, he said, a member of the United Brotherhood, and of Camp 96—now known as Camp 20—since 1870, and was still. He had known the defendant, Beggs, for three years, but he had never heard or known of an inner circle.

Matthew P. Brady, a well known attorney, next testified to being a member of Clan-na-Gael Camp 96 since 1885, but had never heard of an inner circle.

Francis P. Gleason, a county constable, testified to being present at a Republican ward meeting last spring. Among others present was the defendant, John F. Beggs, whom the witness introduced to his friends. Beggs and he were at the meeting from 8 o'clock until after 9 o'clock.

"What night was that?" asked Attorney Foster.

"May 4."

This was Beggs' alibi. It was not for

the purpose of showing that Beggs was not at the Carlson cottage on that night, the state having some time ago admitted that he was not there, but it was desired to prove that he was in good company. The witness added that he was not a member of any Irish body.

John Dwyer, a member of Camp 41, and for three years junior guardian, declared that he had never heard of an inner circle.

John S. Mullen, for thirteen years an inspector of customs, said that he joined the United Brotherhood in 1873. He was a member of what was known as a Cronin camp, and attended a National convention as a delegate with Cronin sympathies. He was at present senior guardian of Camp 263, and had never heard of an inner circle. He thought he would know of such a circle if one existed. He said that at the convention of 1888 an effort was made to keep the names of the executive body secret.

M. J. Keane, a member of Camp 20, said that he, too, had never heard of an inner circle.

State's Attorney Longenecker was asked to take the stand. He objected, but the jury did so. He said he was present during the examination of Suspect Beggs before the coroner's jury, and conducted the examination of witnesses before the grand jury. He said that during the latter examination Beggs voluntarily told of his correspondence with District Officer Spellman, and told where the letters could be found.

Chief Hubbard then told of finding the letters in pursuance of Beggs' directions, after which court adjourned.

EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD.

Extent of the Great Damage Done Beyond Any Estimate.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The height of the flood was reached at 9:30 yesterday morning. Then the river had overflowed its banks below the city, and hundreds of acres of land were covered. In the lower part of the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards the houses were surrounded by water, and people sought refuge in the upper stories. The water backed into the business portion of the city, and did much damage by filling cellars. The new sewers are seriously damaged.

The Erie ran no through trains yesterday and local trains had to be abandoned. Large crowds of laborers are at work on the landslides west of here and the Erie officials say the road will soon be open. The Northern Central has got its line open north to Canadawana but south of here it is in bad shape.

Below Ralston several bridges have been carried away and a number of landslides are reported. The road will not be open for several days. The Tioga branch of the Erie experienced many landslides and will be closed for some time. The Lehigh Valley is all right as far west as Waverly, but trains from there to Buffalo are run over the Erie track. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road is running trains regularly.

Damage Done at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 21.—Three spans of the Market street bridge here has been washed away. A bridge crew went down with one of the spans, but was rescued. A large number of country bridges have been swept away. The river here is a little over eighteen feet high, and at a standstill. Travel on the Philadelphia, Erie and Reading railroad has been resumed. The trains run on the Linden line on the south of the river, and passengers are transferred by an engine and car over the railroad bridge at the lower end of the city. The Linden bridge not being safe for trains. Trains were more or less delayed.

Communication Cut Off.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 21.—The Susquehanna river covers the flats between here and Kingston, cutting off communication between Wilkesbarre and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway. The great quantity of floating drift coming down indicates that the flood must be doing considerable damage in the country above. The water here is at the sixteen foot mark and still rising.

Unfinished Bridge Swept Away.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—The Susquehanna river here is nearly thirteen feet above the low water mark and slowly rising. It is believed, however, that the flood will subside without further damage. Two spans of the false work of the new bridge being built across the river here were swept away. Cellars in the lower part of the city are inundated.

Drowned While Catching Driftwood.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 21.—The lumber men are apprehensive of great damage owing to the high water in the Susquehanna river at Columbia, where the river is rising rapidly and very high water is expected.

At Marietta, William Dill was drowned by the capsizing of his boat while catching driftwood.

Repairing the Damage.

READING, Pa., Nov. 20.—A large force of carpenters has been sent by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Milton to build three temporary structures in place of the three bridges washed away. A large force of men have been sent out to repair damages done to the wires.

Elmer Sharkey Gets a New Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 21.—Elmer E. Sharkey, the boy murderer, awaiting execution for killing his mother at Eaton, Preble county, has been granted a new trial.

Death of Six Hundred Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Advice received by steamer from Panama up to Oct. 28, say: A serious epidemic of measles in Lota and Caronot, Chili, carried off upwards of 600 children in July and August. Public meetings in Santiago are to be held to protest against the introduction of any more immigrants.

Movement of Progress

The Brazilian Revolution is So Regarded.

NOT THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD.

The Views of the New Government as Set Forth in a Manifesto are Very Liberal. No Excuse for Dissatisfaction Anywhere—Interview With Minister Valente, at Washington, on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Brazilian legation has received a positive denial of the reported rioting in Rio de Janeiro. The legation has also been informed that action on the status of the ambassadors and consuls will be taken in a few days. It is thought probable that their resignations will be asked for.

No additional advices have been received at the state department from Rio de Janeiro regarding the situation of affairs there.

Dr. Valente, the Brazilian minister, and his colleagues, Dr. Mendonca and Senor Pereira, delegates to the International American congress, did not participate in the proceedings of the conference yesterday, but are waiting for instructions from the new government in Brazil.

Minister Valente regards the views of the dominant republicans, as set forth in their manifesto, as most reasonable in all respects, and as they have assumed all the obligations and debts of the empire and have guaranteed the fullest measure of protection and personal liberty to the citizens of other nations residing in Brazil, as well as security to their vested interests, he can not see any excuse for dissatisfaction abroad at the recent change. He thinks a constitutional convention must be assembled in Brazil very soon.

The boundaries, or representations of the various provinces will have to be readjusted and the senate reconstructed. The abolition of the senate as the first act of the revolutionists, Dr. Valente thinks, has been misunderstood as tending toward despotism, when, as a matter of fact, it was a liberal movement, as will be understood when it is generally known that the senators under the old regime were elected for life, and it has been asserted, did not always continue to reflect the views of their constituents.

The minister also looks forward to the extension of the right of suffrage by the constitutional convention at present, in addition to the order requirements of age, citizenship, etc., the voter must be possessed of an income of not less than \$200 per annum. This requirement has been liberally construed, yet there is a demand for its abolition. Because of the mixed character of the population of Brazil the minister believes that it would hardly be wise to have unrestricted suffrage at present but favors the imposition of a requirement that after a period of four years from the date of the adoption of the new constitution voters must at least be able to write their names and read. This he believes would stimulate popular education and cause the uneducated people to avail themselves of the free schools, which already abound in Brazil. Although Dr. Valente takes a very hopeful view of the situation, it is not, he says, a destruction of the building but rather a renovation of the edifice.

War Vessels Sent to Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The United States government has ordered Rear Admiral Gillis, who is stationed at Montevideo with the vessels Richmond and Tallapoosa, to proceed to Brazilian waters. Secretary Tracy has cabled him to sail for Brazil at once. The dispatch contained a warning about yellow fever, but gave no detailed instructions to the admiral. No fear is entertained in the state and navy departments concerning United States interests in Brazil, but it was thought best to have a couple of war ships conveniently located in the event of a serious disturbance.

Revolution Expected in Portugal.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A private dispatch from Lisbon to a diplomatic attaché here reports that the revolution in Brazil causes great excitement in Portugal. The agitation is evident, and there are fears of a republican uprising. The royal palace in Lisbon is guarded with troops for the first time since the death of King Louis. But the soldiers are apathetic, and not to be trusted in the presence of revolution.

A Good Temperance Lecture.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 21.—A special report from Springfield, O., to The Dispatch says: George Seggerson went to Urbana from here Tuesday to attend a funeral. A farmer discovered his horse and buggy yesterday morning on the road and his attention was attracted. He found Seggerson dead with his body over an axle and his feet dragging on the ground, his skull was cracked and his body horribly bruised. He was supposed to have been drunk.

Two Newspaper Men Honored.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Col. Morton L. Hawkins, editorial correspondent of The Cincinnati Post, has been notified by Governor-elect Campbell that he would be appointed adjutant-general of the state of Ohio after the inauguration. The rumor that Claude Meeker, Enquirer correspondent, would be Governor Campbell's private secretary is also confirmed by Mr. Campbell.

Two Ladies Suits.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Mr. R. G. Woods, of ballot box fame, who figured quite prominently in the recent Ohio election, has brought suit against The Cincinnati Times-Star and The Evening Post for \$50,000 damages each for alleged libel.

THE NAVASSA RIOTERS.

Startling Disclosures Revealed at Their Trial in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The trial of the eighteen Navassa rioters was resumed in the United States court. The government offered in evidence the certificate from the state department of the discovery of the Navassa Island by Peter Duncan in 1836, the proclamation by the state department, and the charter of the Navassa Guano company.

Walter B. McAttee testified that he was the receiver of the Navassa company. The provisions sent to the island was of the same quality for officers and employes. There was a store kept on the island and goods sold to the men at a small profit. Witness was ordered to produce the list showing profits, etc., which will be done in a few days.

John W. Pead, shipping master, testified to the shipping of the men. Henry Johnson and James Basley, employes of the Navassa company, testified as to the arrival of the prisoners on the United States warship Galena, and the brigs Alice and Romance, and identified the men.

United States Deputy Marshal Cole testified to making the arrests in Maryland waters.

The one important witness examined was William James, one of the negro employes on the island. He was a government witness, and his testimony revealed a plot to kill, and also the existence of a deplorable species of slavery at Navassa. He testified that the negroes held a meeting on the night of Sept. 13, at which it was determined to kill the bosses. The one man they were anxious to kill more than any other was James Mahon.

At the governor's yard next morning the men were marched in single file and asked if they were willing to work. James Phillips replied: "Yes, if properly treated." Henry Jones, with pistol in hand, at the order of Dr. Smith, the acting superintendent, proceeded to take charge of Phillips. Phillips resisted, and Smith fired a load of buckshot into Phillips' face. Most of the negroes then fled. About thirty of them, including witness, remained. The whites fled into the house and opened fire. The negroes stoned the house until 3 p. m., when they began throwing dynamite. This made the whites surrender, the agreement being that if they gave up their arms they should not be injured. The murders took place afterward.

Witness did not see Mahon shoot. Mahon was very cruel. The men were overworked, put in stocks and triced. Witness often heard the men crying out in agony while hanging by the hands. Most of them complained that the food was not fit to eat and that some of them did not get enough. They were allowed salt pork and four pieces of hard tack a day, and if they wanted more had to buy it. At the store extortionate prices were charged. For a thirty-five cent shirt they had to pay \$2.50, and five cents a pound for flour. Court then adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Stanley Heard From Through Captain Wissmann—Other Items.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a dispatch from Capt. Wissmann, dated at Mpwapwa, Oct. 13, stating that four of Stanley's soldiers and one of Emin's men had arrived there on Nov. 10. They report that they left Stanley at Neukinna on Aug. 10, and traveled via Nombwe and Mweriweri, thence north to Ugogo, completing the journey in thirty-three days, including nine days spent in resting. Emin and Casati had with them 300 Soudanese soldiers and a large number of other people, conveying a great quantity of ivory. Stanley was bringing with him 240 Zanzibars and six lieutenants, Nelson, Jeppson, Stairs, Park, Bonny and Williams. Barring unforeseen accident or delay the expedition should reach Mpwapwa on Nov. 20. Both Emin and Stanley had had frequent battles with parties of Mahdists, and were uniformly victorious. The English missionaries were protected by the Germans. After the rout of Bushire Emin left the two Egyptian officers behind to assume charge of the station.

Shot the Judge.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 20.—A German dentist named Arneumann shot and dangerously wounded Judge Bristowe, of the county court, in the railway station here Tuesday. The weapon used was a revolver. A judgment given by Judge Bristowe against Arneumann led to the shooting.

Building in Italy.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The North German Gazette, commenting on the success of the issue of Italian railway bonds, says that no less than 7,000,000 marks of the bonds were subscribed for in the German and Dutch markets, notwithstanding the fact that money was dear.

Storms Over the Black Sea.

ODESSA, Nov. 21.—Storms of fearful severity are raging throughout the regions of the Black sea and the Sea of Azov, and both of these bodies of water are filled with masses of ice which in many places has formed a complete and impenetrable blockade.

Italy's Claim to East African Coast.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Gazette announces that Italy assumes a protectorate over the coast of East Africa from northern limits of Kismayu to a point two and a half degrees north.

Fast Time South.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The Queen and Crescent and East Tennessee and Virginia and Georgia railroads have arranged to run solid trains from Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Fla., in twenty-eight hours, commencing Sunday, Nov. 24. This is the first time that solid train service has ever been put into effect between Florida and the west, and is an indication of the immense growth of this traffic.