

BRAZIL'S CIVIL WAR

Causes that have led to the Revolution Now in Progress.

STATUS AFTER THE FALL OF DOM PEDRO

Wealthy Officials Replaced by Adventurers Seeking Spoils.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO STARTED OUT WELL

Then Took the Bit in His Mouth and Made a Series of Blunders.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MONARCHY DISCUSSED

It is Now Thought that the End of the War Will See the Finish of the Prætorian System of Government in Brazil.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times tomorrow will publish the following letter, dated November 14, from its special correspondent at Rio de Janeiro: In reviewing the causes leading up to the revolt, the correspondent says that with the fall of Dom Pedro the aristocracy withdrew all connection with the government, and the wealthy men who were then in office were replaced by needy adventurers, whose sole object had been personal gain.

Continuing the Times' correspondent says: "President Peixoto opened his administration by canceling the decree permitting the Bank of the Republic to continue the emission of notes, which had been done in the interest of a ring of speculators. But the hopes of reform were soon dissipated when he began removing the governors of the states in an undecisive manner. Thenceforward, he took the bit in his mouth and made a series of blunders and set aside the spirit and letter of the constitution in every way."

Castillo as an Issue. The Times' correspondent then proceeds to show President Peixoto's alleged breaches of faith regarding Rio Grande do Sul by persecuting those who had been engaged in the revolt, which action led to the president's rupture with Admiral de Melo, who resigned the office of minister of marine in consequence.

Much sympathy, the correspondent says, was shown in Rio de Janeiro for the people of Rio Grande do Sul who had been engaged in the revolt, and popular subscriptions were opened between May and August, 1893, for the relief of the insurgent sick. These subscriptions were very successful, and it is said to be constantly swelling fund was very gallant to President Peixoto and led to its promoter, Dr. Govern, being imprisoned.

Discussed Re-Establishing a Monarchy. Coming rapidly to the history of the present time, the correspondent of the Times states that on November 7 the insurgent leaders held a conference on board the Aquilão and discussed the question of re-establishing a monarchy in Brazil. It was then shown that the states of Pernambuco, Bahia, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande, and the majority of the population of Minas Geraes, São Paulo and a part of the city of Rio Janeiro favored a return to the monarchy. It was thereupon decided that the efforts of the insurgents should be directed to that end.

Pago, a well known monarchist, was in command of a division under President Peixoto, and that Colonel Mendes, a violent opponent of republicanism, commands the national guard, is positive proof that there was no intention, when the revolutionary movement first broke out, of any attempt to re-establish the monarchy. It was an afterthought, engendered by the wishes of the people in various parts of the country, and it is yet to be seen whether the insurgents will make it the aim of their present struggle. A Brazilian in high office has just remarked to the Times correspondent that he believed the end of the war would see the finish of the prætorian system of government in Brazil, no matter which side won.

FIND OF THE LONDON POLICE

Twenty-Four Pounds of Dynamite in a Metal Box with Fuses Attached.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In connection with the arrest of a man at Hamstead yesterday the sheriff's office searched a room at 27 Chancery lane belonging to a man of the name of Schneider, who is reported to have just arrived from France. The police found in the room a metal box containing twenty-four pounds of dynamite, and the officer searched his room. Among the goods found was a tin can containing dynamite and inclosed in two wooden boxes. They were taken to the Bow Street police station.

There the dynamite was placed in a cistern of water and it floated and came over the side of the cistern. The police afterwards dispatched the soaked dynamite to the government explosive laboratory at Pounslow in a cab where it was examined by experts who declared that the tin can of explosive was filled with fuses and had everything complete for use and would have had terrible destructive effect had it exploded.

Looking for the Owner. The police are engaged in an active search for the man in whose lodgings, not far from the Law Courts, the explosives were discovered, and the impression is gaining ground that the police have really discovered, accidentally, a plot to cause a dynamite outrage which may have had for its object an explosion in the Law Courts. It is reported that the police continue to make a large number of arrests today or within the next future.

Inquiries in Irish circles soon after the discovery of the infernal machine became known show that the Irishmen scoff at the idea that Schneider had any connection with the anarchist section of the Irish nationalists, saying that his name was sufficient to class him as a foreign anarchist, and it would probably show that if the explosive found in his lodgings was really an infernal machine it was probably sent to London by the anarchists of New York or Chicago, who are also charged with supplying the anarchists of France, Austria and Spain with funds and other means of causing explosions.

The Evening Standard, in a late edition, has caused a renewal and increase of the excitement following the discovery of the infernal machine in Chancery lane by reporting that the police had found a number of bombs in a well-cate in the west end of London.

Found in His House. At this hour it has transpired that the

discovery of the large dynamite bomb or infernal machine was made at Schneider's residence at 24 Parliament Hill, Hampstead, where the sheriff's officers were removing goods.

The officers threw down several bottles of nitro-glycerine, and becoming suspicious they conveyed the bottles, as well as all of Schneider's belongings, which had been removed to the house in the west in Chancery Lane, where the infernal machine was eventually found. At the Chancery Lane warehouse the police made further and complete examination of Schneider's belongings and this drew attention to a metal-bound traveling trunk, which on being opened was found to contain a quantity of foot long six inches wide and eight inches high. To this metal case were attached three fuses. The police took the metal case and attached to the fuses a fuse to the station, where it was placed in a tub of water.

The Associated press agent, having been informed that a statement had been published in the United States that no explosives were found inside the metal case, is able to state the story stating that twenty-four pounds of dynamite was found inside the metal case discovered in the trunk case made direct from Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the police here.

Only a Business Sample. The following explanation of the scare is given tonight: The man Snyder (not Schneider, in whose apartments in Hampstead, where the explosive was found, was the manager-director of the Snyder Dynamo Projective Company, a well-known electrical firm, who has arrears for rent for his lodgings in Hampstead, and his landlord levied an association upon him. The letter from Governor Alford of Illinois inquiring the members of the house to be present at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of General James Shields, one of Illinois' "most distinguished warriors" and a statesman, was unveiled at 2 p. m. on December 6, 1893, and invited the friendly co-operation of the senate. Mr. Cullom gave notice that tomorrow he would introduce an appropriation resolution.

Among the petitions presented was one by the American Horticultural Society, for the maintenance of the present duties on fruit.

Copies of Instructions Wanted. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, for which he asked present consideration, requiring the president, as far as in his opinion it might be incumbent on him to do so, to interest, to communicate to the senate copies of all instructions which have been given to any representative of the United States or any other officer situated in Hawaii in reference to the public order in Hawaii or the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, or the recognition or support of any government.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, while expressing himself as in favor of the resolution, thought that the committee on foreign relations, nothing could be done but to refer the resolution to that committee. After some further debate the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Dolph Surprised. Mr. Dolph of Oregon proceeded to address the senate on the part of the president's message relating to Hawaii. He began by expressing his surprise at the utterances of the president in his message. Mr. Dolph asked how could it be possible that the administration had been determined upon the course of action which he had just described and the restoration of a corrupt and venal government? If such had been the intention of the administration, the executive branch of the government would have almost unanimous opinion against such a course, he believed, would have changed the purpose of the administration and pressed it to modify its policy in order to conform to the wishes of the American people.

Mr. Dolph said that the president's report of the personal representative of the president, acting under secret instructions and conducting an ex parte examination, was entitled to the same respect as the official report of the former American minister to Hawaii and of American naval officers and the report of the representative of the Hawaiian government to this country, and of the information received from the Christian and intelligent persons of Hawaii since the revolution. Mr. Dolph said that the president's report had been done by those heretofore representing this government, and as to just how the administration was to proceed to restore the status existing at that time of the last forcible intervention. It would have been more satisfactory if the president had made a colony under what is known in Europe as the continental system.

Mr. Dolph replied that he favored the annexation of the islands; the giving to them of a suitable government and the exercising of the control over them. "The most of the United States could do," continued Mr. Dolph, "if it did not care to annex the islands, was to withdraw its support of the provisional government, and allow it to take its own course."

Nature of the Present Government. Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, inquired whether the present Hawaiian government was a republic. "It comes nearer that than anything else," replied Mr. Dolph. "How near does it come to it?" asked Mr. Gray. "I am not going to discuss that," replied Mr. Dolph. "It was a government established by the vote of the people, and that is certain."

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Refrain "Disturbed" Again. DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The authorities have decided to institute a private inquiry into the murder of Patrick Reed and also into the recent discovery of explosives.

Two attempts were made last night to wreck railroad trains near Londonderry by placing dynamite on the tracks. Neither were successful.

The residence of Farmer Daly near Bohernabreena, County Cork, has been attacked by a party of men who beat the inmates in a savage manner.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Owing to the suddenness of Prof. John Tyndall's death it has been decided to hold an inquest. He had been in weak health for some years, never having entirely recovered from the effects of his severe illness of two years ago. The fact that he has been recently suffering from a severe cold is not considered sufficient reason for the suddenness with which the end was precipitated.

Troop Ships Disabled. LONDON, Dec. 5.—The troop ship Malabar has been disabled and is being towed to Malta. This is the third of the four big troop ships disabled recently, a fact which has caused the British government to characterize the situation as a "disaster."

SENATE DISCUSSES HAWAII

Mr. Dolph Sharply Criticizes the Acts of the Administration.

CONDEMNNS CLEVELAND'S SECRET POLICY

Advocates Annexation of the Islands and Prefers to Accept the Testimony of Stevens and Thurston Rather than Blount's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When the senate met at noon today the appearance of the chamber was in a striking contrast with the scene presented yesterday. The galleries were all but vacant and less than twenty-five senators were present to hear the chaplain's prayer. A quiescent air prevailed during the reading of the journal, and senators busied themselves in correspondence or listlessly glanced over newspapers.

The vice president laid before the senate a communication from Governor Alford of Illinois, advising the senate that the state of Illinois, in pursuance of the invitation extended to the states by congress, had caused to be made and placed in statutory hall of the national capitol a statue in bronze of General James Shields, one of Illinois' "most distinguished warriors" and a statesman, was unveiled at 2 p. m. on December 6, 1893, and invited the friendly co-operation of the senate. Mr. Cullom gave notice that tomorrow he would introduce an appropriation resolution.

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General Debate on the Bankruptcy Bill Closes Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The second day of the session of the house was dimly dull. Not a spark of interest enlivened the proceedings. The only thing of moment accomplished today was the passing of a bill affecting had titles in the west was an agreement to close general debate on the bankruptcy bill tomorrow. This advances the parliamentary stage of the bill. As soon as general debate closes the bill will be open to debate under the five-minute rule.

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MINISTER WILLIS SURPRISED

Meeting Many Broad-Minded, Law-Abiding and Intelligent People.

THE QUEEN'S CHARACTER EXPOSED

The Citizens Careful to See that Willis Was Correctly Informed on Certain Facts Blount Did Not Consider.

POINT TOWNSEND, Dec. 5.—In an interview today Captain Cutler of the bark Kileklat, which arrived from Honolulu yesterday, said: "Minister Willis told me he was surprised to meet so many broad-minded, law-abiding and thoroughly intelligent people in Hawaii. Willis is extremely inclined, and to a considerable extent associated with the missionary element in the island and came in contact with the ablest men in Honolulu, all of whom are strongly opposed to the restoration of the monarchy, and especially the queen, on account of her supposed unchaste conduct."

"This class of citizens were careful to see that Willis was correctly informed of certain facts that Blount did not choose to consider. After the steamer Alameda sailed for San Francisco and up to the time the Kileklat departed for this port a spirit of uneasiness prevailed lest Willis was trying to turn the friends of the provisional government of their guard and let the royalists gain possession of the government buildings. Marines Ready to Land.

"While I was visiting Commander Barker of the United States man-of-war, November 7, an officer came aboard from the Adams and asked if a short leave was to be permitted. Barker replied no and that the crews should be held in readiness to land at a moment's notice. Willis told me just before I sailed that the United States ought to take decisive and immediate action, as the present policy was running business interests on the islands."

Mr. Blount Commercial Advertiser of November 9, two days after Willis sent out the statement to the public relative to his instructions from Washington and his determination to avail himself of the opportunity of attempting to execute the orders, came out in a strong editorial said:

Endorsed Editorially. The United States Minister Willis was no doubt accurately reported the other day when he declared that he would not leave Washington no change would take place in the present situation nor would any be allowed. He stated that any attempt made by a person or persons to make a change would be promptly checked and punished. Were the representative of any other power in the Hawaiian government to make such a declaration there is no doubt that not only this government but the United States would resent it in the most energetic manner and would take prompt action.

"We do not question the propriety of Mr. Willis' declaration. We simply point out that the government of the United States has itself pledged to the people of Hawaii to maintain public order and security in Hawaii. To this extent, at least, America has exercised partial protection over this country."

The paper further says that ex-Minister Stevens was merely obeying a standing order of the department given by Secretary Bayard in 1887 to the American minister in Honolulu, and caused to be given to the minister the necessary order for the maintenance of public order. Stevens has been abused by the present administration for obeying President Cleveland's exhortation to take no further steps in Hawaii, when much more is Minister Willis to be censured for threatening to punish disturbers of the peace, which Stevens never did.

NOT WELL PLEASED. News of Willis' Wailing Unwelcome at Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The State department was evidently already informed of the news received in the Associated press dispatch from Honolulu by way of Port Townsend, so far as concerned the intention of Minister Willis to take no further steps toward carrying out his instructions until he should hear further from the department. But so far as it conveyed the public utterances in Honolulu by the minister of his intentions, it was news to the department, to the president and his cabinet. There were indications to show it was not agreed to, and the impression was conveyed that the administration is rather disappointed at the manner in which Mr. Willis has thus far conducted his mission.

It is evident that the State department received by the last steamer (the Alameda) the news that Mr. Willis had determined to defer the carrying out of his instructions until he had heard further from his government. It is a fair presumption that the revenue cutter Corwin carries to him the further instructions for which he asks. The paragraph in the president's message referring to Hawaii was written after the additional instructions to Minister Willis had been sent. This paragraph may be taken to reflect the spirit of the instructions. By this it is seen that whatever doubts or apprehensions Minister Willis may have expressed of the accuracy or good foundation of the Blount report, President Cleveland has not lost any of his absolute faith in the accuracy of the Blount investigation and the justness of his conclusions. It is highly probable, therefore, that the new instructions are a repetition of the old.

Only Expected to Mediate. An Associated press representative received today from a reliable source, an intimation of the intended course in this matter. It is said that the patriot army will be employed in behalf of restoring Liliuokalani on the throne has probably been exaggerated. The purpose of the administration is believed to rather act as mediator between the two parties in dispute and try to prevail upon them to agree between themselves. This was conveyed in the president's message, but the explicit assertion contained in the last letter from Mr. Blount, that the provisional government will call to pieces when the fact that annexation was impracticable, leaving an open dispute between the ex-queen and the provisional leaders. In that letter which has not yet been published, Mr. Blount, under date of Honolulu, July 21, said: "The action of the United States is awaited by all as a measure of necessity. This condition of affairs is assumed, will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the latter contingency the Hawaiian government is likely to occur. The present government can only rest on the use of military force, possessed of most of the arms on the islands, with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it. Ultimately it will fall, with or without our aid. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but not longer."

Enough is known of Minister Willis' impressions, gained since his arrival in Honolulu, to make it certain that he does not agree with Mr. Blount in this, at least. Whether this impression changes his determination to await further instructions from Washington is not a matter of conjecture.

Hawaiians Well Pleas'd. The Associated press telegram bringing late news from Hawaii was read in the cabinet meeting today from the office copy in advance of publication. It was read with interest, and was the subject of consultation

WAS BLOODY WORK

Frightful Tragedy in the Dark Cellar of a Grocery Store.

UNKNOWN WOMAN SAVAGELY MURDERED

Her Head Crushed by Repeated Blows with a Heavy Stone.

CRIME COMMITTED BY MARTIN ANDERSON

Discovered While Dragging His Victim's Body to a Hiding Place.

HE THEN CUT HIS THROAT AND FELL DEAD

It Was the End of a Quarrel, but Farther than This the Crime is a Mystery—What Officers Found in the Unlighted Basement.

Martin Anderson, a clerk in Holmrod & Hanson's grocery store at the corner of Sixteenth and Webster streets, killed an unknown woman last night and committed suicide shortly after committing the murder. The motive for the awful deed will, in all probability, remain a mystery, as nothing could be ascertained from the surroundings which suggested any plausible excuse for the crime.

Anderson is a collar clerk in the grocery and was last seen by Mr. Holmrod just before the store was closed at 7 o'clock the night.

About 8:15 several people were standing in the hardware store north of the grocery discussing the events of the day. Suddenly a commotion arose in the cellar and boxes and barrels were heard falling to the cement floor. Above all the noise was heard a woman's voice calling for help. The first words the startled listeners heard were:

Freezing Calls for Help. "Help! Oh, my God, he is killing me!" Then there were sounds of a desperate struggle, followed by several sickening blows and the falling of a body.

The screams were plainly heard out on the street and Detective Vaughn, who happened to be in the drug store just across the street, ran over to the grocery store and, finding the front door standing open, pushed his way inside. He called for help and, hearing noises in the cellar, went down the steps.

At the foot of the stairs, and directly under the elevator, was a large pool of blood. There was no light in the place, and, hearing some one moving around, he ran to the top of the steps and called for some one to come with a lamp. This was done and the man had collected and his call was answered by Deputy United States Marshal Carroll of Chadron, S. P. Peterson, Theodore Wolf and Lewis Young of this city. When the men reached the foot of the stairs they found a candle, and, striking a light, they began looking about them. There was a trail of blood leading from the pool toward the front part of the basement.

Had Cut His Throat. The men had hardly started in this direction when they heard a sound as if some one were trying to cut a piece of cloth. This was followed by a gasp and a heavy fall. The men rushed toward the place from which the sound came and found Anderson breathing his last, with a terrible looking wound in his throat. At his side lay a long bladed pocket knife which was covered with blood.

The body was lying face downward in the subterranean passage under the sidewalk on the sixteenth street. Turning to the left the men discovered the body of a woman all huddled up in a little cubbin, where it had been dragged by the murderer after he had committed the awful deed.

Anderson was still writhing in the agony of death and the woman made two or three gasps after being discovered and then both were dead. The coroner soon arrived on the scene.

No One Knows the Victim. The bodies were conveyed to the morgue, but at a late hour last night the identity of the woman had not been discovered. It is thought that the woman known as "Svedie Annie," who lives on a heavy fall on Eighteenth street. A reporter called at the place last night, but could get no response to his knocks on the door.

Anderson has been working for Holmrod & Hanson for about nine months and has been regarded as a faithful employe. He has had no trouble with any woman so far as is known, but his brother says that he was in love with a young girl who lives near Twentieth and Ohio streets. He has a brother who is coachman for Mr. William Coburn, but his relative could offer no explanation of the tragedy. His brother lived with him at Twenty-first and Webster streets. He was a single man, about 25 years of age.

How the Woman Was Killed. Under the grocery store is a double basement which is filled with groceries. There are several aisles leading to different portions of the cellar, and a woman at the grocery which attracted the attention of the people upstairs it is evident that Anderson and the woman were under the hardware store when the quarrel commenced. After the first struggle the woman seems to have gotten away from her assailant and run for the stairway. He pursued her and when she started up the steps he must have grabbed a heavy paving stone used in building down a kilt of mackerel and struck her on the head. The blow was repeated several times and the woman's head was beaten frightfully. She fell in under the elevator, and after discovering that she was dead the murderer evidently tried to conceal the body by dragging it out under the sidewalk. It was then that he was discovered, and in a moment of despatch he cut his knife and cut his throat in preference to being arrested.

Evidently Not for Robbery. Anderson had taken off his overcoat and coat, and as his victim was a large woman he found it a hard task to get her out of the way. When he was reached a woman's purse containing \$27 was found near him. It is thought that the money belonged to the woman, but it is hardly likely that robbery was the object of the crime. The woman was attired in street costume and wore a brown dress and hat with a dark cloak. She was about 35 years of age, heavy set, dark eyes, and had a squarely forehead.

The peculiar part of the case is the fact that Anderson did not have a key to the store, and when the place was closed for the evening every one left the store. When the store was discovered the front door was standing partially open.

A BURNING MINE

Crystal Ridge Mine Afire and a Number of Men Imprisoned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—2:30 a. m.—A report was just received here from Hazelton, Pa., to the effect that the Crystal Ridge mine is burning and that a number of men are imprisoned. The flames are said to be filling the slope.

FOR THE MAJIA LYNCHING. Wife of One of the Victims Sues New Orleans, La. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The first damage suit against the city, growing out of the Mafia lynchings, came up in the United States court today. It is that of the widow of Bagnatto, one of the lynched men. This case is the first of several to be tried.

The plaintiff claimed that Bagnatto was a citizen of Italy; that the accused were declared insolvent of the murder of Chief Hennessy; that the city failed to protect the prisoners, although called upon to do so, and was bound to afford such protection under the treaty between the accused and the city.

The city in turn held that Bagnatto was a citizen of the United States, and that the contract between the accused and the city was void. The facts of the lynchings were proved by the trial principally by newspaper reporters. Judge Rogers, attorney general during the lynchings, testified that Sheriff Williams had called upon him during that morning and sought protection against an anticipated attack. Governor Nichols referred to the Mayor and the city council as starting for Mayor Shakespeare's residence the lynchings occurred. One of the witnesses testified that he was able to identify the people of the attacking crowd. The plaintiff did not desire the names given, but City Attorney O'Sullivan claimed the identity of the parties should be disclosed. He said that leading citizens, known to be able to stand damages, and they should be sued; as the city should only be liable in case the acts were those of a lawless mob.

The court differed with the city attorney, but gave him until tomorrow to file authorities. The taking of evidence was concluded and the case argued and given to the jury.

NEWS-APPEL CENSORSHIP. El Paso Papers that Publish Revolutionary Matter Proscribed in Mexico. EL PASO, Dec. 5.—The publishers of the Herald and Tribune, whose carriers were arrested today at the bridge, were notified today that the arrests were correct, and only the Times was to be proscribed, and the government would make money reparation. The Herald has never published a paragraph of revolutionary news, but the Tribune has published a number of articles on revolutionists. This afternoon two employes of the Times went over into Mexico with papers to deliver, but they were taken in by the bridge and arrested by the office of the commandant at the custom house. The papers were confiscated and the carriers were released.

Several merchants on the Mexican side have been advised not to give any advertising patronage to the Times, and the Wells-Fargo Express company has been ordered not to carry any matter for the Times into Mexico. J. S. Hart, owner of the Times, will make complaint of his treatment through the State department and demand reparation.

Paymaster Navoa Succeeded. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—A special to the Republic from the City of Mexico says: One of the sensations of the day is the suicide of Colonel Navoa, paymaster in the War department in this city. Navoa wrote a letter to his brother and each to Generals Hinojosa and Escobedo. He then took himself in his office and blew his brains out with a pistol. It was found that he was a devotee of the cause of the revolution. He was a soldier of the old guard, a warm friend of General Juarez, whom he followed in all his checkered career and was always extremely patriotic and devoted to his country. Several arrests have been made in connection with this affair, including officers of rank.

Embezzled County Funds. TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—The grand jury of Putnam county has returned twenty-four indictments against ex-Treasurer O. W. Crawfish, ex-Auditor W. W. Place, ex-Senator W. W. Sutton and O. B. Ramey and Henry Germain, the latter two merchants of Ottawa, for embezzlement of county funds amounting to \$25,000. The rest of the Ramey has fled to West Virginia and the others have not yet been arrested. The indictments proved a sensation, inasmuch as many of the parties implicated were not suspected by the public.

Issued Too Many Passes. CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—John H. Warner, recently a trusted clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the Lake Shore railroad, is under arrest for the alleged offense of illegitimately issuing passes signed in blank for use of employees or persons not connected with the road. A business man also concerned in the transaction and an effort is being made to settle with the company.

Passenger Steamer Burned. MINISTER, Mich., Dec. 5.—The passenger steamer Waido Avery, bound down, took fire this morning and was beached two miles west of Michigan's point. The vessel and her cargo of 70,000 bushels of corn are lost. The passengers and crew all landed safely. The vessel was valued at \$60,000 and is insured, as also the cargo.

Addressed Members of the Iron Hall. BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Supreme President Summery of the Iron Hall addressed about 100 members of the order tonight, urging a reorganization for the purpose of getting the funds of the society out of the receivers' hands. No action was taken.

Movements of Ocean Steamers December 5. At Gibraltar—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm, from New York. Arrived—Bowie, from Liverpool; Fulda, from Gibraltar. Arrived—Fulda, from Naples; Berlin