

five men of the crew of the schooner Olive Pecker, whose captain, J. W. Whitman of Rockland, Me., and First Mate William Saunders of Sandy Cove, N. S. were murdered at sea in August. In the ship's brig, closely ironed, is J. Anderson, the cook, who is the self-confessed perpetrator of the murders, and who afterwards set fire to the vessel.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The supreme court of this state has just handed down a decision of great interest to insurance men all over the country. The state of Illinois has a law that insurance under the Lloyds plan may not be transacted in the state of Illinois. John H. Barnes, who issued policies in various Lloyds not authorized by the state insurance department, was fined \$500, and went to the courts. The supreme court has decided that Lloyds may transact business in the state and that the law which seeks to prevent them from so doing is unconstitutional. This throws the doors wide open to insurance men from other states, whom Illinois has tried to keep out, as the court says that what has been granted to Illinois citizens may not be denied to others.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 5.—James Allen, a teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory county, was beaten to death yesterday by his pupils. As a punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several boys after school was dismissed last night. When released the youths went away angry, and later, as the school-master was on his way home, they waylaid him, pelting him with stones and clubs. Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness and died this morning. The youths have been arrested.

St. Paul, Nov. 6.—A Miles City, Mont., special to the Dispatch says:

While Winford Brown, with his two brothers, was riding on the upper Tongue river near Barrington's ranch, a masked man rode up and shot him through the back, death resulting last evening. No particulars can be obtained. Coroner Bateman and Deputy Jackson left today to investigate.

London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Times from Rio Janeiro says: At 1 o'clock this afternoon (Friday), a soldier of the Tenth battalion, which constitutes part of the local garrison, attempted to shoot President de Moraes with a pistol.

The president was just landing at the marine arsenal, after visiting the steamer on which Gen. Barbosa, minister of marine, has returned from Bahia.

The bystanders frustrated the attempt, but Col. Moraes, the president's nephew, was slightly wounded in disarming the soldier.

Gen. Marcada Bettancourt, minister of war, then interfered and was himself stabbed. The wound was so serious that he died soon afterward. The attack has caused the greatest agitation throughout the city.

Rio Janeiro is now under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, as it is feared that another revolution is at hand. The attempt to kill the president and the killing of the minister of war, it is believed, is the work of monarchial sympathizers. Another theory is that they were the results of intense feeling aroused by the proposed arbitration treaty with France.

Wild excitement prevails in the city. Startling rumors are heard on all sides. The belief is general in certain classes that the followers of Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the movement, who was recently killed in Canudos, have invaded the Rio to strike their first blow for revenge.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Herald says: A dispatch received in this city from

St. Thomas, West Indies, says that the American schooner yacht Social was wrecked on the rocks of the island of St. Croix, on the morning of October 23. Several members of the crew and some of the passengers were drowned.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Rudolph Wessells, wife of a conductor on a Kentucky street car, and her five-year-old son, Rudolph, lost their lives last night in an explosion of a coal oil lamp at their home, 220 Mississippi street. The child playfully pulled the table cloth off a table on which stood a lighted lamp, which fell to the floor and immediately exploded. The boy was enveloped in the flames and in trying to save him the mother was badly burned. Both were taken to the city and county hospital where they died after suffering intense pain.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that an attempt has been made to assassinate the president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes. The president's brother, an army officer, was probably mortally wounded, while shielding the chief executive.

Gen. Machado Bettancourt, minister of war, who was one of the president's party, was shot and killed.

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It was the day set apart by President Moraes and his cabinet to do honor to Rear-Admiral Barbosa, one of the conquerors of Conselheiro's friends in Canudos. Admiral Barbosa was one of the chiefs of the Brazilian troops who several weeks ago hacked and shot down thousands of the followers of the fierce Conselheiro who had gathered his forces in Canudos. It was believed then that the crushing defeat of the fanatics there and the death of Conselheiro had put an end to Brazil's monarchial enemies.

Thousands of persons gathered to see President Moraes and his cabinet extend publicly the thanks of the republic to Rear-Admiral Barbosa and his troops just returning on the steamer from Canudos. Many members of congress and persons high in naval, military and ecclesiastical circles were present, as were also the diplomatic representatives of several foreign countries.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President Moraes when a soldier dashed out of the naval arsenal toward the president's party, drawing a dagger as he went. Fearing his intention and unable to stop the soldier, Col. Moraes, brother of the president, stepped between the executive and his assailant and tried to ward off the dagger thrust. In this he was successful, but the colonel received the dagger in his own body, the soldier in frenzy striking several times before he was seized by those in the rear began advancing. The troops were thrown into a line in front of the president's party and tried to force the crowd back.

While President Moraes and members of his cabinet were bending over the body of Col. Moraes a shot was heard, and Gen. Bettancourt, the minister of war, staggered and fell beside

the body of Col. Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

This added to the excitement of the crowd, which was by this time wildly surging to and fro, the troops using their bayonets to keep it back, and those behind pressing blindly forward. Finally, fearing another attempt to kill the president and members of his cabinet, more troops were called and a strong guard was formed around the official party. Then Col. Moraes and Gen. Bettancourt were lifted and borne to the palace. Col. Moraes was seriously, probably mortally wounded.

Gen. Bettancourt died a few minutes after he was taken into the palace. In the meantime, fearing an attack on the palace, Col. Moraes ordered that the crowd be finally dispersed. This the troops finally succeeded in doing, though a serious conflict at one time seemed likely, owing to an attempt to lynch the president's assailant.

The news of the affair spread with remarkable rapidity and within ten minutes the city was in a fever of excitement. Rumors of revolution were rife on all sides and there seemed good reason to fear an uprising. In order to avoid a possibility of this orders were issued from the palace calling all troops in the city to arms and declaring the city under martial law.

The soldier who tried to kill President Moraes is under arrest. He belongs to the Tenth battalion. He has refused to give any reason for his attempt. The person who shot Bettancourt is unknown.

Some well informed men have brought up the theory that the attempt on the president's life grew out of the proposed arbitration treaty with France on the Amapa question. This treaty the president vigorously upheld, despite tremendous opposition in congress and among the people.

Washington, November 8.—General Otis has forwarded to the war department from Denver a telegram received by him from Captain Wright at Fort Duchesne, stating that he had sent in to the agency the last party of Indians. All was quiet at White Rock agency.

The delegation of Ute Indians who came to Washington to get the assurance of the secretary of the interior that the Great Father thought it was best for the tribe to take all allotments left here today. The Indians say they will return to their tribe and advise them to accept allotments.

Stolesboro, Pa., Nov. 8.—The boilers at the Merces Iron and Coal company's works exploded at noon while the men were at lunch. Three men were killed and seven injured. Among those killed was David Love.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 8.—The drought in Pettis and adjoining counties, which has prevailed since July 15th, was broken last night by a heavy rain which will be of untold value to the farmers.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The United States Supreme court today affirmed the decision of the circuit court in California, refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont, in San Francisco, in April, 1895.

The case has attracted attention throughout the whole United States, and today's decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's decision, but made no remarks save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

He—It is strange you women don't wear those horribly big hats in church. She—But it would not be fair. The men have no chance to get even by going out between the acts in church.—Indianapolis Journal.