

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President this afternoon determined not to make the trip to Indianapolis. To a representative of the Associated Press, he said:

"In the first moment of the shock of Mr. Hendricks' death, I yielded to my inclination and declared my intention to be present at the funeral. Of course in reaching that conclusion I did not put out of view the peremptory press of public business, or what I deemed sufficient consideration of my duty to the people. Public business I thought I could dispose of by additional application and more hours of work, and I considered it to be my duty to the people to answer the tender sentiment of respect and affection to the dead Vice-President, which does them great honor. I am satisfied now that I was at fault in considering the question, in that I did not take as comprehensive a view of the duty I owe the public as I should, that is I did not look at every phase of it, and I am afraid my strong personal desire somewhat clouded my judgment. I am now reminded by some of the best and most patriotic and thoughtful of our citizens that the real and solemn duties of my office are at the national Capital and that in the present peculiar and delicate situation, I ought not to take even the remote chance of an accident incident to travel, to gratify a sentiment so general and so characteristic as they involved in this subject. I have been profoundly impressed by these considerations, but most of all, influenced by their strong and unanimous presentation by devoted friends of the late Vice-President, living in his State and city, and their endorsement by the noble and patriotic woman who in the infinite sorrow of her widowhood reflects the spirit and character of her honored husband in her solicitude for the public good. I am now certain that neither any desire or sentiment referred to, nor the difficulty that attends in this case a change of design, or any stubborn idea of heroism, will justify me in subjecting the country to any greater chance of disaster than attends my performance of strict duty here and that I ought not to inflict upon my countrymen even the unrest and anxiety attending my departure, absence and return, in attendance upon the funeral ceremonies."

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—The uniformed soldier kept up his lonely watch all last night in front of the residence of the late Vice-President. Early this morning almost an impassable crowd gathered in the vicinity of the house and soon reached for blocks away in all directions, while the fire bells kept up their tolling. The usual religious observances of Sunday were for the greater part unattended. From the family residence to the Court House, where the body now lies in state, the sidewalks, windows and even rooms were filled with people.

EVERY BUILDING ALONG THE LINE WAS HEAVILY DRAPED.

The procession from the house reached the court house at 11:30 a. m. The magnificent structure presented an imposing appearance; the entire front was covered with black and white marble columns encircled with streamers of black and white and the national colors. Under the rotunda, directly in the centre of the building, stands the catafalque. At the entrances and on all sides are rare and striking plants, so that the building seems to have been built in a beautiful conservatory. Directly at the head of the coffin is a very elaborate offering sent by Patrick Egan, president of the Irish National Land League of America.

ON THE COFFIN RESTS A BROKEN GAVEL.

The body is arranged in evening dress and the life-like features bear a look of quiet relief. People were necessarily obliged to take only hurried glances, the pressure being so great that about 80 viewed the remains every minute. More than 25,000 persons passed alongside the coffin during the afternoon. At midnight the building was closed for the night after

PROBABLY 50,000 PEOPLE HAD VIEWED THE REMAINS.

Mrs. Hendricks having expressed a desire to visit the Court House, the doors were closed to the public for a few moments about 9 p. m. Everybody, musicians, guards and officers retired from the corridor. Mrs. Hendricks with Judge Holman came in a carriage and were admitted by a private entrance. Her face showed evidences of weeping, but she bore herself with much composure, giving way to her emotions only once. Mrs. Hendricks gazed fixedly on the face of her husband, and was then quietly led away.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—The Standard warns the liberals not to endanger the unity of the Empire by a further attempt to reduce the conservative majority.

The News attributes the defeat of the liberals to the church and Parnell vote, but says there is no need to despair if the whigs and radicals maintain their elective unity.

Portsmouth has elected two liberal candidates.

Later reports make the net tory gain twenty.

The tory newspapers to-day say that so far the tory reaction exceeds the liberal reaction of 1880.

Dublin, 26.—In the municipal elections to-day the nationalists won five wards, four of which have been previously held by the conservatives.

MADRID, 26.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of Premier Canovas del Castillo and has called upon Senor Sagasta to form a new Cabinet. The new Ministry will probably contain General Jovellar, as Minister of War; Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance; Senor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior; Marquis De Armiño, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Montero, Minister of Justice. Senor Rios has been appointed Governor of Madrid.

The body of Alfonso has been embalmed. It has been resolved not to proclaim a state of siege here.

Marshal Martinez Campos has been appointed to command the northern army, numbering 33,000 men, and General Campos commander-in-chief of the army.

Large forces of military and police are being quartered throughout the country as a precaution against a Carlist uprising.

Cardinal Benavides heard Alfonso's confession at 1:20 a. m. Wednesday and administered to him the last sacrament in the presence of Queen Christina, Ex-Queen Isabella and other members of the royal family and several members of the household. The King begged to see his daughters, who were in Madrid at the time. They were telegraphed for, but arrived too late to see their father alive. The King died in the arms of Queen Christina. All present were profoundly affected. The Cardinal and the ex-Queen wept and the Infanta Isabella fainted. Queen Christina subsequently covered the body with flowers and for a long time refused to leave the chamber.

Rome, 26.—The Pope is profoundly grieved by the news of the death of King Alfonso. He telegraphed Queen Christina a message of condolence.

MADRID, 25.—Through Monday night, the King had spasmodic fits, the result of the fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two physicians from El Pardo were in constant attendance upon him. They decided, on Tuesday morning, that the King was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout the day, and the King died at 8:45 in the morning. The Pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All the officers of State and Cabinet ministers, except the Minister of War and Minister of the Interior, were present at the moment of dissolution. The Cabinet met immediately, and the Queen was appointed regent. In accordance with law, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the regent's pleasure. The body of Alfonso will be buried in the Palace of Escorial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The Porte fears that the Austrian occupation of Serbia, in the event of a revolution in that country, will lead to Russian action in Bulgaria. The fact that Russia is massing a large force in Bess Arabia, and that Austria is making the same war preparations in Bosnia, cause the utmost uneasiness in diplomatic circles in this city, and it is believed that Prince Alexander will now decline to relinquish the control of Eastern Roumelia. Consequently, a pacific solution of the Balkan question is increasingly difficult. The Porte is negotiating with Baron Hirsch for a loan of \$5,000,000.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from Sofia, this afternoon, says: King Milan sent a message, under a flag of truce, to the Bulgarian advanced lines, proposing peace, at the request of the powers. The Bulgarians sent the message to Prince Alexander. The latter declined to accept the proposition on the ground that Bulgaria had not received such a request from the powers. Prince Alexander refuses to consider the peace proposal until the Servians have evacuated the Widdin district and the amount of the war indemnity payable by Serbia to Bulgaria has been fixed.

Belgrade, 25.—King Milan has returned to the city. The war is considered to be over. The order summoning the Landsturm for active service has been countermanded.

RANGOON, 27.—An official dispatch from Gen. Prendergast, commander of the British expeditionary force, states that the British had a successful fight with the Burmese at Hagan on the 24th inst., and expects to reach Mandalay, the capital of Burman, to-morrow. Mandalay is about three miles from the Irrawaddy River, so it will be rather far away for anything like an effective fire from the British gunboats should they get up to it. There is a massive brick wall around the four sides and each wall has a gate, and over the gates are towers with seven roofs, all of them bright with gilding. At regular intervals there are smaller towers which serve for the purpose of guard houses. The walls are surrounded by a deep ditch 150 feet wide.

VIENNA, 27.—It is rumored here that King Milan of Serbia, has secretly visited the Emperor of Austria, for the purpose of securing assistance.

LONDON, 27.—The results of the elections so far give 117 Liberals, 112 Tories and 10 Nationalists, and show a gain of six for the Liberals and 30 for the Tories.

BELGRADE, 27.—The Bulgarians yesterday vigorously attacked the Servians at Piro, and captured the city, after being twice repulsed. Ministers have started to join King Milan at

Nissa. Large bodies of Servian troops are hastening to the front.

ROME, 27.—The signature to the Carolines Protocol, by the Spanish Ambassador and the Prussian Minister to the Vatican is imminent. Spain has conceded the same advantage to England that she has given to Germany in return for which England is to recognize Spain's sovereignty over the Carolines and the Pelaw islands.

LONDON, 27.—Telegrams have just been received here from Calcutta announcing the breaking out of a rebellion at Nepal. The Premier has been murdered and the Maharajah of the Province has been taken prisoner. The British Consul resident is absent from Khatmandu on a tour of inspection.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.—The British expeditionary force has captured Mangyan after a sharp fight with the Burmese. Three of the British were wounded.

The British expedition reached Nyeenyan on the 25th inst. and proceeded for Mandalay the same evening. The Madras Sappers, supported by the Hampshire regiment, scaled the earthworks at Pagan and the enemy bolted into the jungle. The Burmese were strongly entrenched at Nyeenyan, their line extending two miles. They opened a sharp fire on the British flotilla and the latter replied with shells. After two hours of bombarding the enemy fled into the jungle, leaving thirteen men killed and a large number wounded. The Burmese leader hastened to Mandalay. It appears that the Burmese imported their ammunition in biscuits and sardine tins and their rifles as consignments of machinery. The inhabitants are delighted at the arrival of the British.

BELGRADE, 27.—No dynastic changes in Serbia are expected. Austrian influence in Serbia is waning because Russia initiated the movement for an armistice and the latter power has grown accordingly in the esteem of the Servians. The change of ministry which may occur on account of this transition of feeling will not effect the fidelity of the King to Austria. Gen. Leshjanin of the Servian army telegraphs that he is bombarding Widdin and expects a surrender of the city to-day.

King Milan has joined the army near Piro where he will soon take command of a force of 80,000 men. General Topolovitch has refused to propose an armistice to Prince Alexander.

It is stated that Prince Alexander is willing to grant an armistice if Serbia withdraws her troops from Widdin and pays an indemnity of \$5,000,000.

It is reported that the Austrian minister at Belgrade, who was instructed to visit Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, bears an ultimatum in the name of Francis Joseph, to be delivered if Prince Alexander refuses a truce.

The Bulgarians have driven the Servians back to Nissa. It is reported that Prince Alexander has fixed his camp at Piro.

LONDON, 27.—The statement that the Bulgarians captured Piro yesterday, after being twice repulsed is incorrect. It appears that the entire Bulgarian army made an attack on Piro. A long struggle ensued, during which the Servian artillery rendered excellent service and maintained such an effective fire that the Bulgarians were reported repulsed. The losses of the Bulgarians are reported to have been very heavy.

Rustchuk, 27.—The Bulgarian commander at Widdin telegraphs that the Servians under General Leshjanin attacked that place under pretense of an armistice, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. Later a force of Bulgarians from Lom Palanka carried the Servian Positions at Arzer Palanka.

MADRID, 27.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the provinces of Barcelona and Carthage and the Canary Islands. Dispatches from all points, however, report a tranquil state of affairs.

The government denies the reported uprising of the Carlists in the North.

Queen Christina, in an interview to-day with Premier Sagasta, expressed her desire that his policy be one of moderation rather than of repression, and said she wished to appeal to the chivalry of the people in defense of the crown of her daughter.

As soon as the new ministry is sworn the Cortes will be convened to proclaim Mercedes Queen and ratify the regency of Christina.

The sad procession from El Pardo to Madrid was made under a flood of glorious sunlight and the weather was delightful. It is estimated that the multitude who viewed the pageant numbered at least 80,000. The royal family have settled themselves at the palace.

The Queen has accepted the following Cabinet: Senor Sagasta, Prime Minister; Gen. Jovellar, Minister of War; Senor Comacho, Minister of Finance; Senor Rios, Minister of Public Works and of Public Instruction; Senor Gamazo, Minister of Colonies; Senor Beranger, Minister of Marine; Senor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior; Senor Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Senor Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senor Moret is a free trader. The Cabinet as a whole is considered an excellent conciliatory ministry.

The body of King Alfonso was received in this city with great pomp. The Queen and her daughters occupied the carriage which followed immediately after the funeral car. There were 2,000 carriages in the cortege. The Queen was deeply veiled in order to conceal her emotion. As the procession passed through the streets the populace wept. Occasionally a cheer was given for Queen Christina. On

arriving at the palace the casket was carried by grantees from the car to the hall of the palace, where the body will lie in state from Saturday until the day of the funeral. The members of the new ministry are fusionists with the exception of Rios, Martos and Maret, who belong to the Dynastic Left.

Gen. Martinez Campos to-day convened near Madrid and declared himself ready to obey any ministry or chief that the Queen might appoint. All present swore to uphold the constitution and maintain the succession.

The Epoca says that the soldiers on a furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. It is reported that a Carlist uprising is imminent in Navarre.

LONDON, 27.—A Times' Marseilles dispatch says the Spanish revolutionists at that place have sent delegates to Madrid to take part in the expected uprising of that faction.

Paris, 27.—The Carlist chiefs in this city have received a number of telegrams from Don Carlos. The dispatches indicate that Don Carlos expects a Republican rising in Spain as the outcome of the death of Alfonso and that he believes the army will suppress the rising and rally to his support.

The Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior have ordered the provincial officials to use the utmost tact and discretion as long as order prevails and to take immediate energetic action if the slightest action of disorder appears, and to proclaim a state of siege when necessary.

The editors of the Journal La Discussion have been arrested for publishing the head line, "Alfonso is dead; long live the Republic."

COPENHAGEN, 28.—Prince Frederick, brother of King Christian of Denmark, is dead.

LONDON, 28.—An interview with Don Carlos was published, in which the Spanish Pretender says that he will remain quiet so long as Spain is tranquil, but will intervene to defend the monarchy if anarchy, or republicanism threatens it.

VIENNA, 28.—Dispatches received here state that the Bulgarian garrison at Widdin made a sortie but was repulsed after desperate fighting in which bayonets were crossed and hand to hand struggles occurred. The slaughter was heavy on both sides.

SOFIA, 28.—Reports from Prince Alexander's headquarters at the front state that the Bulgarians continue their forward movement. A severe battle was fought at Piro, in which the Bulgarians forced the Servians to retire at the point of the bayonet and captured that town. The town is occupied by a force of Bulgarians and a portion of Prince Alexander's army has advanced several kilometers beyond the town.

MADRID, 28.—A state of siege has been declared in Old Castile, forming the present provinces of Burgos, Valladolid, Valencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logrono and Santander. It is reported that revolutionary agents with important papers have arrived in the northern provinces.

SALONICA, 28.—Turkish war preparations continue on a large scale. Seventy thousand troops, 50,000 horses and 180 cannons have been landed at this port during the past few days. The Turks are confident of being able to repel a single attack by either Greece and Serbia or a combined attack by both. Turkish troops are being massed in the vicinity of Novi Bazar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—The Porte has telegraphed to Prince Alexander asking him to stop the advance of the Bulgarian army in Serbia.

BELGRADE, 28.—An armistice between Serbia and Bulgaria was concluded at 3:30 this afternoon. The cessation of hostilities was brought about by the efforts of Count Von Khevenhuler Metrich, the Austrian Minister at Belgrade.

LONDON, 28.—A story is current in the clubs to-night that Gladstone has intimated to Lord Salisbury a willingness in the event of conservative success at the polls to give the whole liberal strength to the support of the government on "all reasonable measures, in order to prevent the necessity of yielding to the ruinous course of placing England under Irish dictation." No doubt is entertained that the liberal leader's proposal, if it really has been offered, has been accepted.

LONDON, 29.—Fifty thousand Parnellites gathered together opposite the Vice-Regal Lodge in Dublin, to-day, despite the rain that was falling, and pledged their confidence in Mr. Parnell. Crowds of youths, headed by bands, paraded the principal streets singing "God save Ireland." A row took place opposite the Conservative Workingmen's Club House in which several windows of the club house were broken by stones. A meeting of the supporters of Mr. Nolan, Mr. Parnell's candidate, who is running in opposition to Mr. Callen in Dundock, was advertised to be held to-day in that town. Four thousand Callenites assembled and prevented the erection of a platform. Parnell, who was present, attempted to speak from a wagonette in the market square, but was hauled down. He retired shouting, "You hired ruffians." A number of fights took place, and Nolan, who also attempted to speak, was hooted and pelted. The Parnellites withdrew to a hotel, where similar scenes were enacted. In one of the fights a youth was stabbed and dangerously wounded. Parnell and O'Connor authorized the denial of the report that the Parnellite manifest had been withdrawn. O'Connor and other nationalist members of

Parliament will address meetings in the conservative interest next week.

Gladstone arrived at Hawarden at midnight on Saturday. The village was illuminated in his honor.

The election riots at Londonderry were renewed yesterday. Thirty arrests were made.

A dispatch from Seml says that the Danube Shipping Company and Austrian and Hungarian railway companies, have been ordered to make preparations for the transportation of 200,000 troops to Serbia.

MADRID, 29.—Queen Christina was intensely agitated during the ceremony, connected with her taking the oath of allegiance to the constitution. The moment the ceremony was over, she retired to her apartments in a hysterical condition.

At a reunion of the moderate republicans which was attended by Senor Castelar, it was agreed not to attempt a revolution, but to quietly await developments.

MADRID, 29.—The body of the late King Alfonso was removed to-day to the Palace of the Escorial. The remains were followed by the Royal family, members of the Cabinet, and a long procession of the nobility and other mourners. The bier was covered with floral wreaths and crowns. The weather was dull.

LONDON, 30.—There has been desperate fighting at Piro. The town was taken and retaken, remaining at last in the hands of the Bulgarians. It is estimated that each side lost 3,000 killed and wounded.

MADRID, 30.—Emperor William, out of respect for the memory of Alfonso, desires to sign the Carolines agreement directly.

Berlin, 30.—Prince Von Hohenlohe has left for Madrid to represent the Emperor William at the funeral of Alfonso.

PARIS, 30.—Ex-Queen Isabella, has telegraphed to the Spanish embassy here to prepare a residence for herself and the infantas Isabella and Eulalia. She fears that if she remains in Madrid she will be nominated regent against her will.

RANGOON, 30.—King Theebaw becoming alarmed at the rapid approach of the British forces sent a messenger to Gen. Prendergast begging him to grant an armistice for the purpose of peaceably settling the difficulty between Burmah and the Indian government. Prendergast in reply demanded the surrender of the Burmese army and Mandalay, the capital, stating that only then could he entertain any request looking to a settlement of the dispute. Theebaw acceded to the terms, and the Ava forts with 25 guns were turned over to the British troops. A garrison was placed there and the British troops proceeded to Mandalay on the 28th.

MADRID, 30.—The regiment of Prussian Uhlans, of which Alfonso was honorary colonel, has sent a wreath to be placed on Alfonso's bier. The German Crown Prince also sent a wreath.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

A gentleman in Lynchburg, Va., ordered a Treatment of Compound Oxygen for his daughter, thirteen years of age, who had been subject to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism since her fourth year.

Five weeks after commencing the use of the Treatment, he wrote:

"LYNCHBURG, Va., February 28th, 1884.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.—Dear Sirs:—My daughter has been using your Compound Oxygen for five weeks. Within a week, she began to show signs of improvement: since then her recovery has been remarkable. I have never seen anything to equal it. The action of the heart is quiet and soft; there has been no sign of rheumatism; she sleeps sweetly all night; has a fine appetite; has gained many pounds of flesh, and has considerable color; can walk all about the house, and has paid two or three visits in the neighborhood.

"Very respectfully,

C. V. WINFREE."

A "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of disease, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. N. Matthews, 615 Powell St., between Bush and Pine Sts., San Francisco.

Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

Frenchmen can properly be called "the Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give prominence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure to get the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA thoroughly cleanses the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and restores the health and strength. No one whose blood is impure can feel well. There is a weary, languid feeling, and often a sense of discouragement and despondency. Persons having this feeling should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.