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IN SOUTH AMERICA.

President Fonseca of Brazil Resigns.

THE REPUBLIC BREAKING UP.

Active Peace Measures in Progress in Chili—Other South American Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Dispatches from Rio Janeiro this afternoon bring news that the opposition to Fonseca had gathered sufficient force to break through all barriers and make itself master of the situation. All that is known is that the uprising was so formidable that Fonseca considered it impossible to maintain his ascendancy longer, and surrendered his authority. In "resigning," as he called it, he declared he did so in favor of Floriano Peixotto, vice-president or vice chief of the provisional government, of which Fonseca was the head. Whether the opposition will be content to allow Peixotto, about whom little is known here, to assume the leadership of state is not known, but it is not believed he will be permitted as chief executive even temporarily, unless in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. Rio Janeiro is in a state of excitement, but the reports do not indicate mob law and serious disorder. The uprising, however, had the effect of putting a stop for the time being to all kinds of business. News of Fonseca's resignation spread like wildfire through the city, and it everywhere received enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction. Provinces are not yet heard from, but it is believed that news of the dictator's downfall will everywhere be received with the same satisfaction as at the capital. The revolution at Rio de Janeiro only broke out this morning, and its work was quickly accomplished.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The latest information from Brazil is to the effect that negotiations between the two parties have practically ended. Both Fonseca and the junta are now preparing with the greatest speed for a trial at arms. As cabled Friday, Fonseca sent a force to attempt a landing near Barbassa, just south of the province of Santa Catharina. Whether the object is to defend Santa Catharina, or make a land movement from the coast on Porto Alegre, is not known. It is claimed that the allegiance of the navy to Fonseca is growing more and more doubtful, and that the dictator himself is alarmed by the evidence of lukewarmness on the part of his naval commanders. He dare not remove any of them for fear of arousing a general mutiny, and, on the other hand, the Rio Grande junta is known to have received secret assurances of naval support and sympathy, which is one reason that accounts for the boldness of its attitude.

General Osorisis, the military commander of the junta's forces, has expressed himself as having no doubt of success against Fonseca. He is one of the most experienced officers in the Brazilian service, and is an earnest republican. In common with many others in Rio Grande and also Uruguay, he professes to believe that Fonseca's object is to re-establish the empire. The prevailing impression, however, in Rio Grande is that Fonseca's ambition is wholly personal, that he cares no more for Dom Pedro than for the congress which has dissolved and that his real object is to establish a personal rule similar to that which Francia and Lopez exercised in Paraguay. It is this impression which strengthens the junta not in Rio Grande alone, but in other provinces of Brazil.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro says: Fonseca, in a proclamation dated November 21, has appointed February 29, next, as the day for holding the general elections, and summons congress to assemble May 3. The president says the requirements of the constitution, amended to secure the independence of the judiciary and the executive, provides safeguards for upholding the presidential vote, limiting the prerogative. The president insists that decorations and distinctions will be respected. A telegram from Pernambuco says a railway was cut near Rio Janeiro last night and a portion of it removed. It is supposed the work was done by revolutionists. It is reported the insurgents in Rio Grande are fitting up an expedition to capture Desherro, on account of its harbor.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

To Resume a Metallic Basis and Withdraw Paper Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Herald's Valparaiso cable says the government is considering the subject of finances with a view of the resumption of a metallic basis, and the gradual withdrawal of the paper issued. The following program is proposed by the council of state: To

rehabilitate Chilean finances gradually, and at the earliest time advisable to retire the issue of Balmaceda of \$21,000,000 of paper; also to repay the bank the \$9,000,000 obtained in forced loans by Balmaceda, and authorize President Montt to issue \$30,000,000 bonds for the purpose of retiring the above paper and paying the banks, and all paper issued prior to 1891, the government bonds to bear interest at five percent. The reduction is to go on until it reaches \$18,000,000, and the government is to withdraw fractional metal coins, which are now only 2 per cent of silver. President Montt has proposed to congress to cut the army down to 5000 men and the navy to six first, second and third-class ships, two transporters, two school ships, eight small launches and two torpedo boats.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A Valparaiso dispatch says that the proposition of President Montt to cut down the army and navy has caused considerable satisfaction among the commercial residents of Valparaiso, both foreign and native, as indicating that Montt does not anticipate any serious trouble with the United States, and that the existing difficulty will be amicably settled. The reason given in influential Chilean quarters for Montt's action is that he is afraid to maintain the army and navy at their present formidable strength. Since the success of the revolution jealousies have arisen in the revolutionary ranks. Prominent officers, both of the army and navy, and especially of the army, have shown signs of discontent, on the ground that they have not been adequately recognized, and that the members of the junta and its immediate friends have appropriated the honor and rewards. Montt having seen that he himself, by means of the navy alone, started a successful revolution, is said to be afraid that his example may be followed, and has resolved to weaken the ability of the army and navy for mischief.

The Testimony Completed.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 22.—The testimony of the Baltimore's sailors was completed today, with exception of that of those physically unable to appear. Judge Foster is seemingly impressed with the clearness of the testimony to the fact that Regan was killed by a policeman's bullet, but it cannot be proved whether it was by accident or intentionally. Patrick Shields, a fireman, has filed a claim with the United States consul for \$5000 damage for injuries received from the Chilean police.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Advises received here from Santos declare that that port is infected with yellow fever. All other Brazilian ports are also suspected of being infected with the disease.

THE WATER FAMINE.

Business Blocked in the City of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—As a result of the big break in the conduit in east New York, Saturday afternoon, by which four men were killed, Brooklyn is on the verge of a water famine. There is scarcely enough water in Ridgewood reservoir, to last even with the utmost care, over twelve or fifteen hours. The situation will be serious by this afternoon unless something is done before then to remedy it. The great industries of the city will be at a standstill for at least one day. All factories using water are ordered to shut down. All fires under boilers at the Brooklyn navy yard are drawn, and work is entirely suspended. Water is shut off from boilers in all the hotels and office buildings. Not an elevator in the whole city is running. Before noon fire broke out in a three-story and basement brown stone house. The fireman had no water, and a report came in that they were tearing down the house to prevent the spread of the flames.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—City having a water famine is due to the bursting of the conduit Saturday. Brooklyn bridge cable is stopped, and locomotives, used to shove people across the bridge. All factories and hotels using steam had the water turned off, and as a result 50,000 people have no work. It will be at least tomorrow before the necessary repairs can be made.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—

The daily Capital will publish a mortgage statement which shows that during the month of October a net reduction in farm and city mortgage indebtedness of \$361,000 was made of which \$302,000 is on farms. There has been a net reduction of farm mortgage indebtedness in a period of five and one-half months of \$2,300,000. These figures are obtained from county registrars of deeds, and are sworn to. This shows that the farmers of Kansas are prospering and that they are fast paying off their debts.

MINNEAPOLIS WINS

The Republican Convention Goes to the Flour City.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

The Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis Splits on Most of the Vital Questions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There were bustle and confusion at the Arlington hotel this morning before the meeting of the republican national committee. McKinley and Foraker were conspicuous among the many persons thronging the lobbies and corridors, and were everywhere greeted with marked consideration. At 11:30 o'clock the committee entered into secret session.

The resignation of chairman Quay and Treasurer Dudley of the committee, were accepted, and the action of the executive committee naming J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, and Wm. Bardouka, of New York, as their respective successors was approved. Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was elected vice-chairman. The contest between McBride and Barton, representatives of Utah on the committee, was decided in favor of the former. The doors were then opened, and the presentation of claims for the convention began by Congressman McKenna urging the advantages of San Francisco. Mr. DeYoung closed for San Francisco. Committeemen Campbell, of Illinois, presented the Chicago resolution, stating that the city would not become a competitor, but would do the proper thing it selected. Detroit's claims were presented by ex-Senator Palmer, Congressman Allen, and Senator Stockbridge.

A recess was then taken for an hour. On the seventh and last ballot Minneapolis received 29, Cincinnati 15, New York 3.

The convention will be held June 7

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—

There is little of news just yet in the fight for the speakership of the next house of representatives. The principal candidates are still Mills, of Texas; Crisp, of Georgia; Springer, of Illinois; Hatch, of Missouri; McMillen, of Tennessee; Wilson, of West Virginia; and Bynum of Indiana. These probably stand in the order named so far as their strength at present is concerned. There are other candidates, but they seem to have entered the race simply to give themselves prominence so that the speaker, whoever he may be, shall look upon them with favor when he comes to make up his list of committees. Mills has straddled or hedged on the silver question, which is believed to give him votes among eastern democrats he could not otherwise obtain. Crisp is said to have the assurance of the influence of Tammany hall in his canvass. In many quarters he is regarded as the safest man the democrats could choose. Wilson is a remarkably able man and is making a strong canvass. There has been no talk of a republican nomination. It is an empty honor at the most, but in all probability it will be given by acclamation to ex-Speaker Reed. At any rate, here, he will be the republican leader.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

A Split at Indianapolis on the Subtreasury Plan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—The net results of the session of the farmers' organization are the people's party has captured the alliance, and the alliance has split on the subtreasury scheme.

The anti-treasury people promptly issued a call for a convention of anti-subtreasury alliance men at Memphis the 16th of December. The call declares that as the supreme council has declined to hear the protest against the subtreasury and land-loan schemes and government control of railroads and telegraph lines, it is decided to call for a national convention of all anti-subtreasury alliance-men in the United States to hear and consider this protest and take such final action in the premises as may seem proper and best for the general welfare.

The supreme council of the farmers' alliance has adjourned. The place of the next meeting has not been selected. The council has refused to give the reform press association any indorsement.

War-Ships Movements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The United States steamer Newark arrived here this morning. She will take in stores and ammunition preparatory to sailing for the South Atlantic station.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The United States states ship Boston has arrived at Bahia, Brazil, en route to the Pacific station. The United states steamer Yantic, which is making way under sail to the South Atlantic station, arrived at Cape de Verde Islands today.