

SHOT BY HER FRIEND.

Captain Smith of the Salvation Army mortally wounded by Nettie Biedler.

SELF-MURDER SOON FOLLOWS THE DEED.

Would-Be Slayer Dies by Her Own Hand Just After the Attempt.

NO HOPE FOR THE INJURED CAPTAIN.

Eurgens Say the Wound Inflicted Must Surely Result in Death.

MOTIVE FOR THE DEED IS NOT KNOWN.

All Attempts to Discover the Cause for the Assault Are Fruitless.

JEALOUSY OF THE CAPTAIN ASSIGNED.

What the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Murder and suicide marked the curfew hour of yesterday's blustering autumn Sunday in Omaha.

The real motive for the fearful double crime is not as clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy.

How the Wounded Woman Says About the Matter—Details of a Singularly Strange and Peculiar Crime.

Placing the weapon at her temple she pressed the trigger a third time, and as the bullet crashed through her brain plunged forward into the gutter, her face striking against the curbstone.

A crowd gathered as if by magic, and before it was fully known what had taken place, the Biedler woman was borne into the office of the Palace stables, and Captain Smith was carried into the drug store at Sixteenth and Davenport.

The scene in the little stable office was a weird one. The body of the unconscious woman was laid upon the rough plank floor, and a hastily rolled-up rug was made to serve as a pillow.

A hair-dresser, attracted from the stall room below by the shouts, crowded the silent form. A couple of smoky lamps shed an uncertain light upon the scene. A doctor elbowed his way through the crowd, and kneeling upon the floor sought the faintly flickering pulse.

Death of the Biedler. "She is still alive," he whispered, although the breathing could hardly be discerned.

"Stand back, and give us some air," was the direction of the doctor, but the awe-struck spectators could obey, there was a slight movement of the limp, white hands, a faint, convulsive gasp, and the services of neither air, science nor medicine, were longer needed.

It was a gruesome deathbed spectacle, but the horrified witnesses stood there, even after dissection had taken place, staring with fascinated gaze at the pale face, the ghastly hole torn by the bullet, and the irregular red line that marked the path of the life fluid as it sought another hiding place in the folds of the friendly blanket.

"I can do nothing now," said the physician in a professional calmness, but even that statement was an interruption. The door opened, and as a voice said, "Here's her brother," a man emerged from the excited, surging without, and entered the little apartment.

He would not talk. He was indifferently dressed, and in the face that was shaded by a white sash that was plainly expressed the wild hope that a fearful rumor would prove untrue—that the dead might prove to be other than his own.

He pressed eagerly forward, but one glance at the upturned face told the story.

He looked at the face, and resting on his knees beside the corpse the man bowed his face in his hands and wept. Slowly rising to his feet he said in response to numerous inquiries:

"Her name is Hattie Clark, and that's all I will say about it."

He refused to talk about the matter, or say anything except that the dead girl was his sister, and soon disappeared.

The coroner was notified, but was unable to leave his home owing to illness, and gave orders by telephone to have the body removed to Heafey & Heafey's.

Soon afterward Assistant Coroner Allison appeared, and after viewing the remains he ordered the undertaker to take them in charge.

At the morgue, the man Clark, who said he lived at Fort Omaha, again called to see the remains. He said that if the body was that of his sister, there would be a diamond shaped scar on the forehead, just at the edge of the hair.

There was no such mark, and he admitted that he was mistaken.

He afterward described the birthmark as a spade shaped, and made several contradictory statements, convincing the officers that he was either crazy or a monumental liar.

Her Remains Identified. That again left the identity of the dead woman undisclosed, and her name was then given as Bigelow or Begley, or her home as Council Bluffs.

The remains were finally identified by Messrs. E. A. Wickham, Harry Bowman and F. A. Buckman of the Bluffs. The latter gentleman stated that the dead woman had frequently cashed checks for the City laundry in the bank with which he is connected, and her name was soon learned.

Was a Friend of Her Victim. It was learned in the Bluffs that the dead woman and her younger sister had been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Salvation Army together, and that the older one had been a warm friend of Captain Smith. The family was shocked to hear of the tragedy. The dead girl left home immediately after noon to come to Omaha, but said nothing of the object of her visit.

Her Relatives Know Nothing of Her Having a Revolver in Her Possession, and could not imagine how or where she obtained it.

It was learned that Miss Biedler stood on the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam streets at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in front of the opera house and was noticed intently watching the Salvation Army parade, which was passing at the time.

Captain Smith's Condition. Captain Smith was removed from the drug store, whether she was first taken to her boarding place at 1513 Davenport street, and a physician attended her there.

She had hardly been placed upon a bed before she was attacked with a violent hemorrhage from the lungs, and bled very copiously, the hemorrhage being also accompanied by violent retching.

The wound was probably a fatal one, but could not be located. It had entered between the floating ribs, a little to the left of the spinal column and passed forward through the lung.

Story of the Captain. The wounded woman suffered intensely, but was perfectly conscious and talked rationally. In reply to the reporter's questions she stated that she had not seen "Nettie" for several weeks until that afternoon, but that she knew her very well. When asked why the woman had shot her she answered:

"It was a case of jealousy."

"Was she so jealous—was there a third party?"

"No," she replied, "she was jealous because I didn't talk to her more."

Her suffering prevented further questioning.

The room was filled with sobbing Salvation soldiers, and at 8 o'clock from their leader they knelt around the bedside of their grievously wounded comrade, the doctor joining them, and united in a fervent supplication for her recovery. It was rather an unusual demonstration for a sick room and one might suppose that it would have had a rather injurious effect upon the patient, but she joined in with the others, and occasionally her tones could be distinguished in the fervent and not unmusical melody of voices.

The room was finally cleared, the soldiers being called away to attend the evening meeting, and all others with the exception of a nurse needed to minister to the wants of the patient being excluded, so that their lamentations would not reach her ears.

No Hope for Her Life. The doctor said that he could offer no hope

of his patient's recovery, although he did not think the wound necessarily fatal. Still he could not tell to a certainty until he could find the bullet, but at a late hour this had not been accomplished.

Captain Smith has been connected with the army for five years, and is regarded as a most faithful soldier.

Her Parents Live at Clinton, Ia., and her father is an engineer on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. They were notified last evening by telegraph of the critical condition of their daughter. The captain had been stationed at Ottumwa, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, and Oskaloosa.

One Theory Exploded. The theory that there was some man in the case whose account the Biedler woman might have felt harshly toward Captain Smith was closely followed out, but it is stated that Lieutenant Berry of Boone, now stationed at Des Moines, and to whom the captain is supposed to be engaged, was not acquainted with Miss Biedler and never saw her in the city, and also that at the bedside of his fiancée last evening.

Her Clothing Marked. In examining the clothing of the dead woman at the morgue, the undertaker found her collar marked "Nettie B." confirming the belief that she was indeed Miss Nettie Biedler.

The deceased must have been a woman of very prepossessing appearance. She was above the medium build, with even features, and showed curly brown hair. She was attired in a close fitting black dress, plush coat and black felt sailor hat. Even her violent death, which caused the blood to settle under the eyes, and the crimson contusions on the forehead and nose caused by contact with the curbing, had not robbed the face of its attractiveness.

Curious People at the Morgue. A crowd of several hundred curious men gathered about the front door of Heafey & Heafey's undertaking establishment just after the body had been taken into the morgue. The front doors were locked and the body was laid out.

About 8 o'clock the doors were opened and the waiting crowd of curious people was allowed to pass through and see the body. No one seemed to know the dead woman. In less than ten minutes the crowd had all taken a view of the corpse and departed. Between 9 and 10 o'clock scarcely a person viewed the remains, but at 10:30 a score or so asked admittance and permission to look at the dead woman.

Four or five traveling men came in and after gazing at the remains, they said that the woman had formerly worked at a restaurant in Norfolk, but they could not tell the girl's name.

Dr. C. G. Strague, who was present when Miss Biedler died, took possession of 30 cents in money and a sealed but unopened letter that was in her pockets, and refused to deliver them to the undertaker. He was allowed to retain the property by the coroner who refused to make a demand for it.

Only a Rumor. The report was current at Salvation Army headquarters that the Biedler woman had a rather questionable reputation and that Captain Smith had endeavored to cut loose from her on that account. It was stated that the two had chummed together more or less during the captain's sojourn in the Bluffs, but the friendship became very obnoxious to the latter. It was also asserted that Miss Biedler had not only strayed from the path of rectitude and virtue, but was also endeavoring to draw Captain Smith aside from the course she was pursuing, and as a result he had lost of what little influence she formerly had, in sheer desperation had shot her and then taken her own life.

Inquest Today. The inquest over the body of the dead girl will be held today at Heafey & Heafey's, Captain Wallace, Lieutenant Bannister and other members of the army, who had intended leaving for home on the morning train, will remain to give their testimony before the coroner's jury.

The weapon with which the shooting was done is in the hands of the assistant coroner. It is a .32-caliber revolver, of the "Bulldog" pattern, and contains three empty shells. It was picked up on the sidewalk scarcely two feet away from where the body of Miss Biedler lay.

What Captain Wallace Said. Captain Wallace of Marshalltown, was walking with Captain Smith at the time the shooting took place. She said to a reporter:

"We came out of the hall and started down the street toward the headquarters. We had gone only a short distance when this girl who shot Captain Smith came behind us and said she wanted to speak a moment with Captain Smith. We did not stop, for Captain Smith replied that she did not have time to talk with him. The girl said:

"Well, you'll be sorry for it if you don't talk with me."

"We went on and just as we got opposite the brick livery stable I heard a revolver shot right at our backs, and Captain Smith screamed and started to run. I ran with her. I heard a second shot, but do not know whether there were any more than two shots fired or not. We ran on down to the corner. I thought she was dead, but that girl was the tragedy and her eyes filled with tears repeatedly as she told what she knew about the tragedy."

His Actions Very Singular. Mr. Henry C. Crum, of the United States customs office was one of the first to reach the scene of the tragedy after the Biedler girl fell. He picked up the revolver and held it until Sergeant Whelan arrived, and then handed it to him. Mr. Crum says that the man Clark who claimed that the Biedler girl was his sister, afterwards denied it and said that she was his fiancée.

Clark visited the morgue and said that if the dead girl was his sister, he would have a birthmark in the form of a diamond just in the edge of the hair on her forehead. He said just as he began to examine the forehead of the suicide that the birthmark was shaped like a spade on a playing card. He failed to find any birthmark, and declared that the girl was not his sister. His action appeared to be very singular. It was generally supposed that the man was either insane or trying his hand at lying.

A Great Crowd at the Church. The First Presbyterian church was literally packed from the pulpit to the doors last night and a large number of people were turned away unable to get in.

La Marche Booth-Cilburn addressed the great throng upon the work in France and Switzerland. Her address was intensely interesting and the people all stayed until the close.

Mr. Ballington Booth vibrated back and forth between the church and the hospital quarters, where Captain Smith lay in agony. He announced to the audience two or three times the condition of the wounded girl. He said that the woman who committed the

CHILD'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Council of State for the Administration Now Complete.

HOW THE NEW MEMBERS WERE SELECTED.

Record of a Malicious English Newspaper Correspondent Exposed—Why He Standers the United States Officials.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] SANTIAGO, Chile (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 15.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]—The council of state for the new administration is now complete. The eleven members have been chosen, five by President Montt, three by the senate and three by the house of deputies. The council consists of the ministry ex-officio, a member of the courts of justice, an ecclesiastical dignitary, a general or admiral, a chief of the administration of finance and one ex-treasurer or diplomatic agent, all chosen by the president, and six others selected by the senate and the deputies. The council of state is supposed to advise the president and to act as a check upon him. The president inducts the higher legal and judicial functionaries, and the nomination of these officers as well as of ecclesiastical dignitaries must proceed from the council of state.

The council of state is now organized consists of two conservatives in council, and nine liberals. It was because the conservative party had no representation on the council of state that Ministers Irrazozero and Walker Martinez handed in their resignations the other day. Now that two of their party have been chosen, the ministers will probably continue to remain in the council.

I am informed on reliable authority that Thomson, the correspondent of the London Times, who has been sending such sensational and prejudiced reports to his paper about American diplomatic and naval representatives in Chile, was, when in this country on a previous occasion, the representative of a number of English steel firms. He also acted as an occasional correspondent of the Times. He was not successful in his business enterprise and returned to Europe without securing any of the contracts he desired.

His alleged maximum worth of property and interests of the junta at Lisbon now appear to have been actuated by the same desire. Having failed to secure the contracts from Balmaceda he thought he might prevail upon the junta to grant him them in the event of their triumph over Balmaceda. This explanation will doubtless partly account for his whole course and his appearance here. By gross abuse of everything that is American he evidently hopes to gain his object.

Colonel Holley, the minister of war, is the latest of the junta's cabinet to resign. He and colonel, now General Canio, led the assault upon Valparaiso, and it is rumored that they were both wounded in the assault. A new government owing to their non-promotion and to their non-accept of pay that was promised them at Iquique.

Word has been received here that the United States warship Yorktown sailed from Mesavito, Uruguay, this morning for Valparaiso.

I have just learned that there is no significance attached to the resignation of Minister of War Holley. His same reason for surrendering his office is that he has been elected to be general of division.

SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

Naval Forces Said to Be Divided into Three Branches.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 15.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to THE BEE.]—The news from Brazil tonight is of a still more alarming character. It indicates the rapid spread of revolution all through Rio Grande do Sul. Governor Costello resigned his office yesterday. He has left the government of the state in charge of the provincial junta, Dr. Assis Brazil, General Osorio and Barros Cassal. From the accounts the revolution appears successful. The garrison at Itogni on the Uruguay river surrendered without a battle.

Alegre, the capital of the state, is in the hands of the revolutionists. In the interior of Rio Grande do Sul all the telegraph wires have been destroyed so that authentic details of what is going on are difficult to obtain. It is believed here that several northern provinces will join the movement against the dictator. The fleet that Da Fonseca was said to have sent to Rio Grande do Sul has not yet arrived at any of its ports.

Buenos Ayres is in a state of great unrest. The spirit of revolt is still alive, notwithstanding recent assurances made to President Pellegrini that peaceful feelings existed among his political opponents. He has not relaxed his vigilance in consequence of certain suspicious circumstances. The chief of police has been busy in making arrests of persons supposed to have rebellious tendencies, and he hopes in this way to break up completely the conspiracy which some little time ago was unearthed and temporarily suppressed, but which was very much disturbed by the signs of springing to life again. President Pellegrini is so fearful of another uprising that he has all his troops under arms, so as to be prepared for all emergencies.

Revolutionists Gaining Strength. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO, Chile, (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 15.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]—The Chilean minister at Buenos Ayres wires his government that the provisional junta recently organized in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, composed of Visconde Desolates, José Osorio, Silveira Marinho, and Dr. Assis Brazil. The president of the junta is at Brazil. Silveira Marinho is a former governor of Rio Grande do Sul. He was exiled after Dom Pedro was dethroned but was permitted a few months later to return to his native country. He is very popular in Rio Grande do Sul and is a pronounced republican.

Visconde de Vilalobos was also governor of Rio Grande do Sul but was removed because of his ardent sympathy with Martino. The five members of the junta have issued a proclamation of protest against the acts of the dictator and have made a general demand upon the cities of Rio Grande do Sul to appoint delegates, to form a committee, to elect a revolutionary committee, whose duty it will be to enlist men and secure arms for the revolutionists. The junta declares in favor of an impartial government as a substitute for the dictatorship, and it is proposed to elect a new president in place of da Fonseca. Da Fonseca's conduct in dissolving congress, the junta says, was against

the laws of the land and a menace to the liberty of the republic.

The latest advices from Rio Janeiro say that da Fonseca is augmenting his forces and that the city is in a state of great excitement. It is said the deserters from the government are increasing in number, and are armed with American rifles and four Krupp guns. Da Fonseca is reported to have 30,000 men concentrated at Rio Janeiro. It is the general belief in Buenos Ayres that da Fonseca will triumph over his enemies.

A commission appointed by the revolutionists has arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay. Its object is to try and obtain arms for the insurgents from the revolutionists and a third has assumed an independent position.

A report reaches here from Montevideo tonight that the Brazilian navy is divided in its sympathies. One branch has declared its loyalty in favor of da Fonseca, another has taken the side of the revolutionists and a third has assumed an independent position.

RESULT OF A TORNAO.

Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed in the Argentine.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] BUENOS AYRES, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 15.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to THE BEE.]—A tornado on last Friday night passed over the province of Santa Fe, thirty miles from Rosario. It caused great destruction to property and loss of life. The town of Arroyo Seco was entirely destroyed. The number of deaths is reported to be forty, and of wounded thirty. A train of eighteen coaches was at the station when the tornado swept through the town. The engine was overturned and many of the passengers were buried in the wreck. The details of the disaster are meagre.

All the telegraph wires are down in consequence of the storm. There is much damage to crops throughout the entire province of Santa Fe which is situated on the left side of the Parana river and has an area of about 28,000 square miles and a population of about 100,000.

WENT UP IN SMOKE.

Disastrous Fire at Cleveland, O.—Fireman Killed and an Injured.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—One of the most threatening fires Cleveland has had in several years broke out at 8 o'clock this evening and before it was extinguished at midnight had destroyed \$100,000 worth of property and resulted in the death of one fireman and the serious injury of two others.

The fire started in the big printing establishment of Short & Foreman, fronting on Superior street at No. 123 and extending back through to Franklin street and in the heart of the city's business center, and it is surrounded by high brick blocks. The fire started in one of three buildings fronting on Franklin street and inside of five minutes the flames were through the roof. The fire burned fiercely and spread rapidly to four other buildings adjoining and all were soon in flames. The fire was extinguished by a five-story brick building fronting on Superior street, was next in the path of the fire and the flames played over and around its roof. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, and it is certain that the hotel would be destroyed, together with the Weddell house, which is on the east, fronting 300 feet on Superior street.

The first alarm was followed by a general call for firemen and engines were soon at work. One of the first to arrive was No. 1, and Captain John Grady and Fireman Michael Hawley and Charles Ward of the fire company carried rungs into the burning building. An instant later one of the floors fell crushing Captain Grady to death and seriously injuring Hawley and Ward. Grady's body was recovered and the other two were sent to a hospital, where they are reported as in a critical condition.

After an hour's hard work the firemen gained the mastery of the fire, saved the two hotels and confined the flames to the Franklin street buildings.

Life insurance, so far as can be learned, is as follows: Short & Foreman, on stock \$25,000, insurance nearly as much. At Des Moines, Iowa, Foreman, building, loss \$25,000, insured for \$25,000; First National bank building, loss \$2,000; Cleveland Faucet company, occupants \$20,000, insured by P. L. Johnson, building, loss \$500, insured; Block Billiard company, occupants, \$1,000, insured. P. E. Hines, building, loss \$20,000. G. B. Johnson, building, loss \$200. J. M. Lenham, liquor store, loss \$2,500. Thomas Haley, saloon, loss \$1,300. Standard Fitting works, loss \$1,000. H. C. Overholt & Co., lawyers, loss \$1,300. American Brass company, loss \$500. S. L. Pierce & Co., shoes, loss \$700.

The small losses are covered by insurance. The wires of the Postal Telegraph company were burned off and the office closed for the night.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, NOV. 15.

A storm developed in the upper Mississippi valley and more or less rainy weather prevailed in the regions west of the lakes. At Des Moines there was over an inch of rain yesterday. Another high barometer with decidedly low temperatures and strong northwest winds is surging down the Missouri valley. It appears to be central in Montana, where the thermometer was down to 2 degrees above zero. Another spell of cold weather is approaching and will be upon us here and tomorrow.

For Omaha and vicinity—Clearing, colder weather, northwesterly winds today. Colorado tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—For Colorado—Decidedly colder; north winds, fair weather except light snows in north portion. For Missouri—Decidedly colder; north winds, with a cold rain Tuesday turning into snow; colder and probably local rains Tuesday.

The Sunday morning weather chart displayed the sudden formation of a long narrow trough of low barometer extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the highlands of the cyclone areas, each central near St. Vincent, Kansas City and Aples.

The Sunday evening charts showed a narrow barometric depression extending from Texas to Lake Superior with a severe single and marked storm center over Wisconsin which threatens to be very severe over the great lakes, bringing rain in considerable quantity from the Ohio valley to the middle of the Gulf of Mexico.

Unsettled weather with cold and snow may be expected during the first part of the week in most districts.

Affected the Bourse.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Prices were weak on the bourse here during the week past. The prevalent depression was increased yesterday by the receipt of unfavorable advices from Paris and forced sales for Vienna account owing to the failure of a large speculator. Russian securities fell 1/4 per cent. Yesterday's closing quotations were: Prussian 4s, 105.10; Deutsche bank, 141.75; Bochumer, 111; Harpener, 147; short exchange on London, 30.32; long exchange on London, 30.31; private discount, 3 1/2 per cent.

Entertained at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 15.—The Mississippi River commission arrived here today. They were met by a committee of citizens of this city and Vidalia. Mr. T. A. Moses of this

city and Colonel Stockdale, member of congress from this district, addressed them on behalf of the harbor interests. Mr. Taylor, the commission respondent, is waiting to do what they could for the Natchez and Vidalia. They were the in charge by the committee and given a concert on the 13th, for which, at about 2 p. m., they left on their steamer, the Mississippi, for points below.

TEXAS BANKING TROUBLES.

Honner & Bonner's Bank of Tyler forced to Close Its Doors.

TYLER, TEX., Nov. 15.—A successful career of twenty years, during which it had built up the reputation as one of the most solid and soundest financial institutions in the state, the banking house of Honner & Bonner has been forced to the wall. The news of the failure spread like wild fire throughout the city this morning and soon was the topic of every tongue. For some time past those familiar with its affairs have known that the bank was in a strait, but it was thought that it would be able to pull through all right. Yesterday however its paper went to protest in New Orleans and last night T. L. Campbell, receiver of the International & Great Northern railway, ran an attachment against it for \$28,213.10, that being the amount of the money belonging to the receivership on deposit in the bank, which amount it was unable to pay on demand.

It appears that shortly after Colonel J. M. Duncan's death and after Mr. Campbell was appointed receiver, the bank was forced to close its doors. It was a statement of its assets and liabilities, which was furnished to this office in written form by Judge John M. Duncan, counsel for the International & Great Northern receivership, says, showed in a general way that the bank was abundantly solvent. This was the case on October 31, 1890, when the bank was closed. It is in fact a second liquidation of the bank. Since November 1, the exact date not being ascertainable, a second liquidation of the bank has been in progress, conveying to Judge John M. Duncan, as trustee, certain collateral including overdrafts up to October 27, amounting to \$1,000,000 in the aggregate.

A schedule of the securities, debts and overdrafts is attached to the deed of assignment. It shows that the bank's deposits insufficiently secured. Receiver Campbell ran the attachment above referred to in addition to the two deeds of trust, Bonner & Honner yesterday afternoon executed another one, covering all not included or covered by the deeds above named. In this latter deed certain parties are named as preferred creditors, and H. M. Whitaker is named as trustee. It is in fact an assignment for the benefit of certain preferred creditors and depositors only.

Just what the loss to outside banks will be cannot be learned, although it is thought it will be small. The bank had withdrawn their balances or were secured. The individual and business deposit account was heavy and the loss would be severely felt, many men losing the savings of years.

The other banks, the First National and the Commercial, are thought to be strong and solvent and command the confidence of one people, who propose to stand by them. Their failure will occasion no run on them nor