THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TALKING OF CLOTURE

Democratic Senators Anxious to Reach a Vote on the Repeal Bill.

MANY STARTLING RUMORS CIRCULATED

Proposed Action of the Friends and Enemies of the Measure.

SILVER MEN PREPARED FOR A LONG FIGHT

Conclusions Reached at a Conference Between Them Yesterday.

SETTLEMENT FURTHER OFF THAN EVER

Compromise Now Considered to Be Out of the Question—Position of the Administration Forces—A Very Much Tangled Up Affair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Many and startling as have been the changes in the situation of the repeal bill since that measure was introduced in the senate, there has never before been a day which has seen so many as today. The day started with the announcement that the compromise was "off." Many were inclined to doubt the announcement this morning that the administration had set its seal of disapproval on the democratic compromise, but a very little inquiry was necessary to satisfy them of the correctness of this statement. Then came the talk of adjournment as the best remedy and that was soon met with the assertion that cloture would be the proper thing. These announcements were followed by the rumor that the silver men were willing to surrender unconditionally and allow the repeal bill to be passed without further opposition.

Lastly came the definite announcements, made almost simultaneously, that there would be no effort tomorrow at cloture, and the silver men had reorganized their forces and were prepared to continue the fight indefinitely.

Interesting Developments.

The most interesting development of the day was on the silver side. Whether given out in earnest or for a purpose, some of the silver senators announced when they heard that the compromise bill would not be presented, that they would make no more opposition, but would give way as soon as their prepared speeches were concluded and let the repeal bill pass.

Senator Dubois was instrumental in bringing about this change, which became apparent about 4 o'clock. He crossed over to the democratic side of the chamber and began to investigate. He met with much encouragement. The situation was changed in ten minutes. Senator Pugh's services were soon enlisted and he went to work with a will. The result was, he says, the finding of several silver democrats who had heretofore refused to filibuster who were willing to do all they could to prevent the reaching of a vote upon repeal. He said there were ten or twelve democrats who would stand out to the end to prevent this result. Meantime the populists, Peffer, Allen and Kyle, had gathered about Senator Peffer's desk. An hour before Mr. Peffer had authorized the statement that the populists were willing to throw up their hands. When they came out of this conference, into which Dubois was invited before its close, they were all prepared to fight to the bitter end.

Further Off Than Ever.

When seen at 4 o'clock Senator Faulkner said: "Half an hour ago I told you a vote would be taken in a week; now it looks further off than ever."

Senator Hawley said: as he was starting for the World's fair, "It looks to me as if we were about where we were on the 7th of August last. I had hoped to see the bill through, but I feel I must see the fair and it now looks as if I might visit it and get back in time for the finish."

Cloture is a question which senators discuss in a whisper since the hot words of last week. There can be little doubt that Senator Voorhees had in mind early in the day, when he said he would ask for an adjournment instead of a recess tonight, the bringing up of the cloture resolution tomorrow. When he afterwards allowed Mr. Faulkner to move a recess he cut off all possibility of taking that question up tomorrow. He may be awaiting the return of Senator Hill, who is the father of the cloture resolution, and he may be of the opinion that the senate is not in the temper for the discussion of that question, debate upon which generally excites more feeling than upon any other topic. There are, however, some senators who think it should be given preference over all other topics.

Senators Palmer, McPherson and other repeal senators had a long conference with the president today. When he returned to the senate chamber Senator Palmer said he thought cloture would come soon. "It has come," he said, "to be a question whether the minority shall rule; it is more important than even the financial question. We shall have to have that fight out."

Expressed the Views of the President.

It is believed Mr. Palmer expressed the views of the executive. That senators with whom he talked got that impression is a fact.

"If this is true," said one of the repealers who has been anxious for compromise, "we shall have to reform the lines. Minority rule was not mentioned in the proclamation calling for the extra session."

During the day Speaker Crisp was on the floor of the senate a great deal in conference with many of the senators and Vice President Stevenson descended from the chair and sat for a long time in conversation with Senator Voorhees.

There is no mistaking the fact that many of the silver democrats feel greatly relieved that the compromise amendment is not to be offered. They say they surrendered all their convictions to promote harmony and secure a settlement of the question contrary to their best judgment, and they are more than willing to have the administration take the responsibility of not accepting the settlement.

Some of the repeal senators who have stood staunchly by the administration are also criticising the course which has been pursued in the compromise matter by the administration. This is especially true of the repeal members of the steering committee. There is no doubt that they were led to believe, before the agreement was signed, that the compromise would be approved and that the president was at least willing that the bill as it was to be amended should be passed. They say it was altogether too favorable to the administration's views. They do not take kindly to the fact that they should have been allowed to go so far in the matter and then be told they have acted without warrant.

Displeased with Change.

Senator Gray, a strong repeal man, is among those who are displeased with the change and he is quoted as criticising the administration sharply upon what is characterized as its vacillating policy.

The senators opposed to unconditional repeal who have been endeavoring for several days to bring about a compromise have not been deterred by the recent declaration that no compromise would be accepted by the administration. These senators are still laboring to secure a majority of democratic senators to favor compromise. One of them said tonight that they have secured, in all, Senator Daniel, who signed today, thirty-six names.

Three Months o' Talk.

The session of the senate today was remarkable for the lack of interest displayed and the dullness which characterized the proceedings. Frequent conferences constituted the noticeable feature on the democratic side of the chamber, and at one time Vice President Stevenson took a seat on that side and engaged in what was obviously an earnest consultation with Senators Voorhees and Faulkner. The time today was occupied by three advocates of silver coinage, Messrs. Jones and Stewart of Nevada and Teller of Colorado, and but little attention was paid to them.

The senate entered upon the twelfth week of the present session at 10 o'clock this morning. No adjournment having occurred since a week ago, the legislative day of Tuesday, October 17, still continues.

Stewart's Amendment.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer to the repeal bill proposing a conference to be held at Washington within nine months, between delegates of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo, for the purpose of converting silver into legal tender in all transactions between all countries represented in the conference.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was then resumed, and Mr. Jones of Nevada entered upon the fourth installment of his argument in opposition to the bill. Mr. Jones made an elaboration of the arguments he was advancing when the senate took a recess Saturday evening—that the standard of value could be neither gold, silver nor a material thing, but whatever the standard might be, it was quantitative, and the value of each unit depended upon the number of units, and there could be but one standard, that of quantity.

Last summer, he said, the British government, desiring to show its sympathy with the object of the administration in this country, issued an order with a view to aiding the descent of silver. This was declared by the New York papers to be the "doom of silver." The people of the United States did not propose to be left out of the consideration as to what should be the material of their money. The United States is not yet a dependency of Great Britain, and the president was not a governor general. For the first time in our national history we find ourselves putting into execution, under the rule of officers elected by the United States, plans which if not formulated are heartily approved by the Horse Guards and on Downing street.

At 1:05 p. m. Mr. Jones remarked that he desired to yield the floor to Mr. Teller of Colorado, expressing his desire to resume his speech at another time.

Mr. Teller's Argument.

Mr. Teller, before answering the question which was asked him as to whether he thought the government of the United States could with the coinage of silver maintain the parity between gold and silver, said he desired to lay down one general proposition which seemed to him to be necessary to the conclusion he had reached. While money was not merchandise or a commodity in the sense that the term "commodity" was used, its value was determined by the law of supply and demand.

Mr. Teller then answered the question by saying that the government of the United States could maintain the parity of the two metals, because he did not believe that more silver would come into the country than its business would absorb. In other words, the demand would be equal to the supply. If the whole world would return to the bimetallistic condition existing prior to 1873, it would return practically to the prices of that period, except as to those things which discoveries had lessened the cost of production.

"Would the free coinage of silver by the United States alone produce that favorable condition?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"I will not answer the question in that way. The coinage of silver by the United States alone might not do it," replied Mr. Teller. "The position I take is, that if the United States proceeded to a system that recognized silver as money in equal terms with gold, our example would be followed by other countries and then the monetary system of the world would return to the 1873 system."

At 3:40 Mr. Teller announced that his throat troubled him and he would not conclude his speech and yielded the floor.

Mr. Dolph Asks a Question.

Mr. Stewart then addressed the senate in advocacy of his proposed amendment for a pan-American conference. In the course of his speech Mr. Stewart was interrupted by Mr. Dolph, who asked a question.

"I am glad the senator asked the question," replied Mr. Stewart joyfully, "as that is a point I want to elaborate on." This caused the first ripple of laughter during the day, and several senators suggested to Mr. Dolph that he withdraw his question.

"You cannot withdraw it," said Mr. Stewart, amid laughter, and as he proceeded to answer the question Mr. Dolph disappeared from the chamber.

A bill authorizing the Chattanooga Western Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river near Chattanooga was reported and placed on the calendar.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Stewart, without concluding, yielded the floor and the senate took a recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

Debate on the Bankruptcy Bill Resumed—Other Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The debate on the bankruptcy bill began today in the house. There is a great deal of determined opposition to the measure, led by some of the ablest lawyers in the house, Culberson of Texas, Stone of Pennsylvania and Boatner of Louisiana. It is directed generally against the policy of a national bankruptcy law, in view of past experience with such laws, and, particularly, the involuntary clause at this time, when so many business firms in close straits might, under it, be forced to the wall.

The amendment to the Rawlins bill for the relief of the Mormon church was agreed to.

A bill authorizing the expenses of Louis L. Williams, World's fair commissioner from Alaska, was objected to by Mr. Kilgore on the grounds that it would inaugurate a deluge of claims against the government growing out of the World's fair.

The printing bill passed, 167 to 17.

The consideration of the bill to provide for the construction of a steam revenue cutter on the great lakes to replace the Andy Johnson was then resumed.

Mr. Loud of California offered a substitute including provision for a revenue cutter for the harbor of San Francisco.

Chairman Sayers, of the appropriations committee, in opposing the substitute, served notice on his democratic colleagues that unless they joined with him in economizing this would be a $1,000,000,000 congress.

Mr. Loud withdrew the substitute and the bill was passed.

Mr. Oates Opens the Debate.

According to the special order adopted last week the house then proceeded to the consideration of the bankruptcy bill and Mr. Oates, who has charge of the measure, opened the debate in advocacy of it.

If ever there was a time, except at the close of a war, when everything financial was out of joint that demanded a bankruptcy law, this was the time. There had been so much financial trouble of recent years, statistics showed such an increased number of failures of all kinds, that no one could deny the necessity of a bankruptcy law, provided it was one of perfect fairness to all parties. The four pointed criticisms against the bill in the last congress had been corrected in the present bill. The principal opposition to the measure was against the involuntary clause. Bankruptcy was an odious term. It implied opprobrium. Only two grounds existed in this bill which could involuntarily force a man into bankruptcy—insolvency, which did not reflect dishonor, and fraud, which entitled no one to immunity. The proposed bill

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MELLO'S GUNS ARE SILENT

Bombardment of Brazil's Capital Suspended by the Insurgent Chief.

TWO THEORIES HAVE BEEN ADVANCED

Peixoto's Enemies Are Out of Ammunition or the European Warships in Rio de Janeiro Harbor Have Interfered to Prevent Further Destruction.

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MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 23.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—News comes from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that Frederico Guilherme de Lorena has been proclaimed provincial president of Brazil by Admiral Mello, in command of the insurgent fleet. Lorena is the captain of one of the rebel warships and the provisional government of which he is now declared president was established some days ago, as I cabled you at the time, at Desterro, which is the capital of the state of South Catharina and is situated on the island of that name which lies just off the Atlantic coast, about 460 miles south of Rio. When this island fell into the hands of Mello and his followers they at once established their headquarters there and set up the provisional government which has now been dignified by the addition of a president.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro also sends word that the bombardment of the capital has been suspended. There are two reasons current in Rio for this action or rather inaction on the part of Admiral Mello.

Cause of the Inaction.

One is that he is waiting the arrival of the ship Cindade de Porto which set out from this port recently, as I cabled you at the time, loaded with allies and provisions, but especially ammunition, for Mello. She has not reached Rio harbor yet and consequently it is surmised that the rebel gunners have about run out of gunpowder and projectiles and do not think it wise to exhaust what they have left, lest before the arrival of the Cindade de Porto with fresh supplies, some of Peixoto's ships, though of inferior caliber, might engage the rebel squadron and, after obliging them to exhaust their ammunition in repulsing the attack, overpower the insurgent crews by mere force of numbers.

The other reason current in Rio for the suspension of the bombardment is that the foreign warships in the harbor interfered to prevent further shelling of the defenseless buildings of the capital.

Can't Confirm the Theories.

There seems to be no way to confirm either of these reports at present, as the unhappy citizens of Rio are kept pretty much in the dark by Peixoto's government as to the true condition of anything just now. They are thankful for small mercies, however, and as long as they are not being shelled continue to do business in a sort of way, though a half-hearted one at best.

Many persons in Montevideo have been expecting to see a brisk naval battle between two formidable warships of the modern type, but it seems pretty certain that they will be doomed to disappointment. As I have cabled you already, Mello's warship, the Republica, which has inflicted most of the damage done by the rebel fleet so far, set out from Santos for this port the other day in order to meet Peixoto's loyal cruiser the Tiradentes, which had been repaired after disablement by the Brazilian minister here, who feared her crew was about to revolt, put in fighting trim again and manned by a crew of the president's trusted followers.

Rebels Wanted to Fight.

The Republica appeared outside the harbor of Montevideo yesterday and was promptly quarantined. She signaled the Tiradentes today to come outside and fight. So far, however, the Tiradentes has not designed to reply to the belligerent visitor.

The Uruguayan government declares that the ships must not fight in its waters, but it is hardly able to do anything more vigorous than protest, as she has no ships capable of preventing the commanders of Brazilian warships should they decide to fight the naval duel.

A request for coal and fresh water has been made by the commander of the Republica to the Uruguayan government. The latter still has the request under consideration, fearing complications way arise if it shows any hospitality to Mello's men in case they are defeated.

Secretly Favor the Insurgents.

Doubtless, however, a majority of Uruguayan government officials secretly favor Mello's cause. The Brazil Lloyd's steamers, Dexter and Santos, on which Admiral Gonzales brought here his force of sailors and marines to man the Tiradentes have, after taking a supply of coal, steamed outside the harbor by Gonzales' order. The reason for this action is not clearly understood here, as it is thought the Republica will surely attack and transfer their coal, water and provisions to her own bunkers.

Could Not Get a Fight.

The Uruguayan officials refused pratique to the Republica, and would not even allow her to communicate with the shore, so that after being supplied with water and coal she sailed north again, flagging the Tiradentes an invitation to join the rebels, and taunting the crew with being cowards for seeking protection from a foreign power.

The government of Uruguay has declined to comply with the request of the Brazilian minister here to arrest the revolutionary chiefs who visit Montevideo. Mello's provisional government intends to ask Argentina and Uruguay to give the insurgents formal recognition as belligerents. The request will be made through Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro.

Dr. Silveira Martin, who has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, says that the officers of Fort Villegaynon, in Rio harbor, who so long maintained a position of neutrality and finally joined the forces of Mello, have issued a manifesto which declares that they were obliged on the first of the outbreak of the revolution to maintain this neutrality in order to preserve order among the garrison, which displayed an intense desire to cast their lot with Mello's men.

Peixoto Offered Bribes.

Peixoto tried all possible means, they say, to win the enemy to his side. He offered them bribes and promised to double their pay. Failing in this he offered bribes to subordinate officials in the fort to spike the guns and seize and kill their superior officers. One day he even caused some poisoned food to be delivered to the fort among its regular supplies. For these reasons they all became disgusted with Peixoto, they say, and angered by his unpatriotic actions and his cowardly course in refusing either to resign his position or make any decided effort to restore order in the republic and crush the insurgents.

The president further degraded himself, in their opinion, by enlisting the services of foreign men-of-war in the harbor to interfere in a fight between Americans. In consideration of all this discredit brought upon the country by President Peixoto's course in the emergency they resolved to join in Mello's revolt against him.

Admiral Mello issued another proclamation today exhorting his comrades to continue their efforts, and assuring them of the ultimate downfall of the "tyrant Peixoto," whom he accuses of treachery and cowardice. He declares that the president endeavored to assassinate him by means of an album loaded with dynamite, which was sent to Mello with the connivance of Peixoto.

La Preiza, a newspaper of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says editorially that it deeply deplores the action of United States Minister Thompson in Rio de Janeiro in his alleged siding with European diplomats there in their attempt to intervene between Mello and Peixoto. It says, "We want no foreign interference in South or North America. All American republicans now look to President Cleveland to uphold the Monroe doctrine and hope that the orders he has sent to Minister Thompson will be to withdraw himself at once from the European diplomats in Brazil."

Nicaragua's Political Crisis.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 23.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The political situation in Nicaragua is critical just now. The government declares that it has discovered a conspiracy with headquarters in the city of Leon and ramifications extending all over the country. In consequence of this several prominent citizens of Leon have been thrown into prison, while others have been banished from the country. Fedrico Zolarzano is kept in close confinement for fear he should escape and head a movement against the government.

Conservatives, progressionists and clericals are all united against the administration. Excitement is at a high pitch.

The constituent assembly has granted to General Zelaya extraordinary powers in dealing with malcontents and also the power to levy forced loans for the purpose of augmenting the available revenues of the government.

Business Men Dissatisfied.

The Herald correspondent has had interviews with several prominent merchants and citizens here and they all express direst discontent with the situation of affairs under the present administration, but are averse to any overt act of opposition just now, as they want a peaceful and orderly season in which to pick the coffee crop, which is rapidly ripening.

The government is financially as well as politically harrassed, for ready money is fearfully lacking and the treasury greatly depressed. No help is to be looked for from the people, for they will not aid the administration willingly and though the new plan of forced laws may produce some funds it can accomplish little in comparison with what might be done if the president possessed the confidence of the country. Discounts have been generally suspended by the banks and the payment of the maturing coupons on the English loan seems extremely doubtful in view of all the circumstances.

ABLE TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

France and Russia Compare Their Combined Forces with Their Neighbors.

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PARIS, Oct. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The day and evening have passed off admirably and without an accident, in spite of the enormous crowds in the gallery of the Palace of Machinery of the Exposition of 1889. The fete terminated with a veritable apotheosis of the French army, and in the evening a great banquet in which 3,000 persons took part was held in the Champ de Mars. There were no toasts and no speeches. The whole of Paris was illuminated this evening. It is astonishing how the public has been able to stand the fatigues of the fetes, which have now lasted a week. The enthusiasm of the true Parisian, however, still continues unabated.

It is the general opinion that the Franco-Russian alliance will be officially announced as soon as the fetes are ended, but be this as it may, now that the most exciting days of fetes given in honor of Russian visitors have passed and there is no longer any reason to fear that something may occur to give rise to international complications or raise a doubt as to the absolutely pacific spirit of my fellow countrymen, it is necessary to say, and to proclaim it very loudly in a neutral country like the United States, that the Franco-Russian alliance exists.

Figures on the Army's Strength.

This has been greatly doubted in France, where political skepticism is the fashion; but now there is no longer any room for doubt. Such abuse has been made of the figures that show the strength of the French and Russian armies that it is quite useless to return to that subject. It is a fact that the French and Russian fleets combined are more numerous than the navies of the powers of the Triple Alliance, and it has been proved that the French and Russian armies united are equal in numbers to the armies of Germany, Austria and Italy.

It has been necessary for France to examine in an official and serious way as to whether the Russian army is in a position to fall into line as rapidly as might prove to be necessary. The answer has been in the affirmative. All the Russian army corps stationed in the provinces near the frontiers are organized in accordance with European military ideas, and their mobilization will perhaps be effected even more rapidly than that of the German army, because the peace effective of these Russian corps is almost the same as the war effective. In the older provinces, those in the interior of the empire, the army corps are cantonned along the railway lines. Here, too, the mobilization of the forces contingent will be rapidly effected. The reserves of the First and Second lines will come to the front more slowly, both because of the condition of the roads and because of the great distances which must be traveled.

Wonderful Cossack Cavalry.

In addition the Cossack cavalry is said to be in a condition of completeness of which no idea can be formed. It is composed of 350,000 horsemen, ready for any kind of service, and whom it will be impossible for us to hold back, say the officers in command.

The Russian fleet has produced a good effect upon French naval officers. The difference and distance between the sailors and the men who command them are greater than in any other navy, but the discipline and bearing of the men is perfect and the armament and equipment are of the very best.

The alliance with Russia is thought profitable to France, but what cannot be said too

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ANGRY WIVES OF OSCEOLA

Married Women Rise in Wrath Against Sundry Jades Who Do Wrong.

TAR AND FEATHERS IN THE PROCEEDING

Matrons Tire of the Wrongdoing of Their Husbands and Take the Law of Requital in Their Own Inexperienced but Determined Hands.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Personal purity received a long push ahead in this town Saturday night. Every married man in the town may now be found at his hearth after sundown and mothers have for the nonce ceased singing "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight," for they have a reasonable certainty in believing that he is tucked safely away in his little bed at early candle light. Young men of the town whose mammas and papas reside elsewhere go to their rooms after supper and stay there till morning, while such traveling men as cannot get away on the last train drive over to Stromsburg to spend the night.

All this didn't come about in a day. It is the culmination of a feeling of wrath that has grown for months till it finally burst its bounds and overwhelmed both object and directors. Osceola, like many another village, has in its population men who are not as circumspect as they should be in their walk through life. To tread with satisfaction the devious ways of pleasure forbidden those who have taken on themselves vows to burn for one pure flame alone, these married men have found companionship of the opposite sex absolutely necessary. Several young women have kindly consented to supply this yearning, and together with the direlict husbands and aspiring youth have persistently pursued the "primrose path to the everlasting bonfire."

Ignored the Wrath to Come.

Everything went—on the quiet, of course; but scenes that were frequently transacted in the hours of darkness would have served fairly well as a substitute for a Roman saturnalia. Boccaccio has related some yarns that compare favorably with the stories that were whispered about among the favored ones during the day. Safe in their fancied security the sinners cut her loose; and today they sit in metaphorical sackcloth and ashes. In reality, they are swearing vehemently and contritely that they know not of the whys and wherefores of the upheaval.

Mothers with daughters to raise and educate as modest maidens should be brought up and trained, and wives who look forward still to the coming of the daughter that shall in time call blessed the name of her who bore her, saw with sorrow the course affairs were taking. In sorrow they sought each other's counsels and in grim determination they parted, resolved to assert the prerogative that attaches to the queen of an American home. Notes were compared, experiences exchanged, and the net of evidence was woven closely around the guilty ones. Many plans for vengeance and revenge were discussed, and all to no end. There were too many mean men in the town to admit of punishing them, and it hardly seemed right to let the men off and give it all to the girls.

Vengeance Determined Upon.

But human endurance has a limit, and the indignation of the outraged women found relief in an organization which has for its aim the defense of the home. To properly bring before the offenders a realizing sense of their unworthiness and the enormity of their wrongdoing was the task these self-constituted conservators of public and private morality set about accomplishing. How to do it was the question. Many methods, all more or less condign, were suggested and turned down as being not severe enough, until finally the matter resolved itself into justification of the extremest measures, and "Tar and feather the hussies!" was the word, whispered through lips, the compression of which drove back the cherry, and behind which pearly teeth were set in grim resolve.

It was little trouble to gather the feathers, for a handful from each of the pillows that had been bathed in tears of sorrow and chagrin caused by the doings of the wicked men and the naughty girls would have served to place all the latter beyond the pale of Plato's definition of man. Over the tar there was some hitching, but all was made easy when one of the Sisterhood of Revenge said: "Bring on your feathers and your girls; I'll have the tar ready."

Set for Saturday Night.

On Saturday night all things were ripe, and the dozen avengers met at a secluded spot near the edge of town just after nightfall. They were provided with tar and feathers and fit for the dangerous enterprise in which they had enlisted. Any qualm of conscience was quelled by a reflection on the injury long borne in silence and exultation at the downfall of the temptresses now so near at hand. All things being in readiness, the plot was set in motion.

Two boys, who had been sworn to secrecy and on whose young minds the parental slipper had made a vicarious as well as indelible impression, were sent to bear the news to two of the frail girls that lovers awaited them. Shortly after 8 o'clock on the night in question Miss Lorene Miller and Miss Annie Snyder received word at their homes that a pair of festive traveling men were ensconsed in an alley way, far from the throbbing heart of the city, and if the girls would only come out the gladsome Sabbath would be ushered by a quartet to whom care should be a stranger and whose favorite color for a town was solferino. It didn't take the girls long to get ready. No elaborate toilets were deemed necessary, and following their luring guides they were soon at the alley mentioned.

In the Thick of the Fight.

Just what happened first will never be known, but it is set down as a fact that the first thing the girls did when they recovered their breath was to voice thanks that they hadn't brought their best clothes. Waiting demurely for the coming of the gay drummers who were to help them have fun, the girls were grasped each by half a dozen irate women, and soon one of the liveliest battles of its kind was in full blast. To remove the clothes that the tar and feathers might be properly laid on was the object of the assailants; to escape was the aim of the assailed. It was tooth and toenail rules to a finish. In the midst of it all Miss Miller fainted, and, of course, the row ended right there. While the women who had wrought the havoc fanned the victim of their wrath to bring her out of a swoon, Miss Snyder gathered together just enough clothes to distinguish her from Lady Godiva, and hurried for help. She brought the town marshal and his assistants, and before 10 o'clock the calaboose held eleven of the most prominent women of the town, while eleven of the most prominent men were hustling around to get their angry wives out of limbo.

Church services didn't attract the usual attention yesterday. There was too much to be talked of in another direction. It would require a regiment of historians to faithfully chronicle all that was said during the long watches of the quiet country Sabbath. During the day Miss Snyder put in an appearance on the street, and had no difficulty in securing right of way. She bore a few marks of her experience in the alley, but looked little the worse for wear.

Last Scene of All.

This morning Judge Hurst's court drew a bigger crowd than Fourth of July. But the throng was disappointed. When the eleven defendents were arraigned on a charge of incendiary and unlawful speech and riot they asked for a continuance, and were given till November 20 to prepare for trial, their bail being fixed at $75 each. This was furnished, and probably the end of the case will be when the information is quashed just before Thanksgiving.

In giving Osceola men and maidens an object lesson in the fury of a woman's virtuous wrath, Mrs. J. P. Heald, wife of Banker Heald and a leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, was most prominent. She was assisted by Mrs. Joe Osborne, Mrs. Tom Allen and a number of young married women.

Not the Chicago Way.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Local Woman's Christian Temperance union do not exactly approve of the alleged methods employed by their sisters of Osceola, Neb., who in order to dissuade a number of young girls from the worldly practice of meeting young men, are said to have lured the young girls by means of fictitious notes to a secluded place and beaten them unmercifully.

"It is decidedly not a thing which the Woman's Christian Temperance union approves of," said Mrs. Woodbridge, national secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. "There may have been some Woman's Christian Temperance union women who were so foolish as to act in the manner stated, but that is not the fault of the organization. We try, at least, to use common sense in working out our reforms.

REAL ESTATE CONGRESS.

Last of the World's Fair Gatherings—Progress of the South.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The World's Real Estate congress, the last of the World's fair congresses, convened at the Art institute today. Thomas B. Bryan presided, and Colonel H. L. Turner of Chicago made the address of welcome. All points of the country were represented, and it is expected there will be 1,000 real estate men at tomorrow's session.

George H. Armistead made an eloquent oration, describing the rise of the south since the war, showing that the states below Mason and Dixon's line have tripled their wealth since 1870. In words of wonderful energy he pledged the support of the south to all movements of progress. In sentences of equal power he scored the pretended friends of the south who wave the bloody shirt and endeavor to revive the oldtime antipathy between northern and southern states.

Senator Saunders of Nebraska spoke as follows:

"What I shall have to say will be in an old fashioned way, because I was born a good while ago, and they did things a little differently then. They didn't talk so glibly, anyway. If there is anything I love better than my own family it is a place I can call home, for I don't believe a man gets to be an American citizen until he owns some place he can call home. [Applause.]

"The first convention I ever attended in Chicago was that one at which we nominated for president Abraham Lincoln. I was also one of the commissioners that helped to put in order the machinery that started the Union Pacific railway; but none of them, probably, except the first one, was greater than this ought to be. This alludes to the American principle that we want homes for all the industrious people of the land. [Applause.] You have got to go to the west to get cheap lands and you have got to go to the west if you want to plant your people in homes, and I want to caution you that you prevent the public lands going into the hands of these monopolies and depriving honest people of getting cheap lands for their homes. [Applause.]

"It was energy and pluck and push that made Chicago, and that will make a city anywhere. This was a mud hole the first time I ever saw it. [Laughter.] There wasn't a railway within 150 miles of the place and there was no paved streets, and the people called on some scientific gentlemen to tell them how they could drain their city, and they said: 'Raise your city,' and so they did raise it, right up out of the ground. Now, that is the kind of pluck that has made Chicago, and they deserve credit for it; and it is the same with our own city, Omaha. Thirty years ago there were 1,500 people there, and in 1890 there were 140,000. We have settled up that country with homesteads, men who never dreamed of owning homes of their own and they are the proudest people on earth."

Senator A. Saunders, P. L. Perine, C. C. George, George H. Payne and C. Hartman are at the real estate congress as the representatives of the Omaha Real Estate association.

DETAILS OF A TRAGEDY.

Harry Lacey Deliberately Arranged for the Taking of Three Lives.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The tragedy of last night, in which Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Lydia Bunker and Harry Lacey met death at the hands of the latter, has quite stirred up the city. It seems that Mrs. Lacey was spending Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Bunker, who had previously ordered Lacey from the house because of some words spoken in anger.

About 5:30 in the evening the women folks saw Lacey approaching the house and locked the doors to keep him out. He kicked the door in and shot his mother-in-law first, then his wife and then stepped out of doors and killed himself.

But three shots were fired and each victim was struck behind the right ear. It was a premeditated act, as he settled all his bills previously. Two daughters, aged 7 and 5, saw the awful act of their father. The elder girl ran to a neighbor and said: "Grandpa Jones won't you come over to our house; they are all dead over there."

Mrs. Bunker was worth $20,000 to $30,000.

WORLD'S FAIR THIEVES.

Organized Gang Make a Rich Haul in the Mining Building.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thieves are at work in the Mining building. Secret service men suspect that an organized gang, composed of employes, has found lodgment in the building and is preparing to do earnest work during the few remaining days of the fair.

When F. D. Schermerhorn, superintendent of the Idaho mining exhibit, took a mental inventory of his exhibit today he found one of his cases open and $2,200 worth of his valuables missing. The big brick of refined silver, owned by the DeLamar Mining company of DeLamar, Idaho, 32 carats of opals, finished for setting, and two cut and several uncut spinel rubies were gone. The silver brick was 10¾ inches long by 4½ wide and 5 inches thick, weighing 86 pounds and worth $1,000. The opals were fine gems, equal to Hungarian opals and were given a medal by the judges of awards.

DEATH OF A MAVERICK HUNTER.

James Brown Dies in Wyoming from the Effects of Bullet Wounds.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Brown, who last week was engaged in a shooting affray with John Arnold on the Upper Sweetwater, died Friday morning. Brown was a Texan and worked several years for the Olives of Nebraska, leaving there just after the burning of the old German settler, which resulted in one of the most closely contested trials in the history of Nebraska, ending in the conviction of the Olives. While not a bad man at heart, Brown could not resist taking a maverick wherever he found it upon the range, which resulted in his being several times arrested and ultimately his death from blood poisoning from the wound received in the shooting scrape with Arnold.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, October 23.

At New York—Arrived—Berlin.

At Southampton — Arrived — Hesperia, from Malaga, Alsatia; Alaska, from Liverpool; Hermann, from Antwerp; America, from Bremen.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Werra, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Rugia, from New York.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

BEYOND HER WOES

Mrs. C. H. Brockway Meets Death Under Peculiar Circumstances.

SEQUEL TO DOMESTIC INFELICITY

Indications that the Woman Took Her Own Life.

STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM'S HUSBAND

Was the Wife of a Well Known Omaha Commercial Man.

SAW HER FIRE THE FATAL SHOT

No Positive Theory Concerning the Affair Yet Established—Story of a Neighbor—Features of the Mysterious Case.

LINCOLN, Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. C. H. Brockway, wife of an Omaha traveling man, is lying dead at the rooms occupied by herself and husband at 216 South Sixteenth street in this city with a bullet hole in her right side. Although there are a number of mysterious circumstances connected with her death the general belief is that she committed suicide.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon the occupants of the adjoining house heard a pistol shot. A moment later Brockway rushed into the residence of Mrs. Jessop and excitedly announced that his wife had killed herself. The alarm was at once given and the police telephoned. When Chief of Police Cooper arrived at the scene of the tragedy he found the woman in bed in a dying condition. She was fully dressed. The revolver with which the shooting was done was found in a bureau drawer in another part of the room.

The woman left a letter, which the coroner took possession of as soon as he arrived.

Statement of the Husband.

Brockway had been drinking heavily for some time, and was in a terribly excited condition. At the request of Coroner Crim, he was taken to the police station in order that he might sober up so that he would be in condition to talk tomorrow at the inquest. Brockway was seen at the police station this evening by a BEE reporter. He was laboring under stress of mental excitement, intensified by the liquor he had been drinking. He stated that he went home at noon and went to bed. After he had been asleep for several hours he awoke. As he opened his eyes, he saw his wife standing in the center of the room with a revolver in her hand. Before he was fully aware of her intention, she pulled the trigger and fell. He then rushed out and gave the alarm.

To THE BEE reporter Coroner Crim declined to make any statement regarding the contents of the letter left by the dead woman.

"Is there anything in the letter connecting her husband with her death?" asked the reporter.

"No," replied the coroner.

Suicide Theory Not Established.

"Does the letter establish the fact that the woman committed suicide?"

"Not clearly," was the reply.

It is stated, however, by City Detective Maloae, who had possession of the letter until it was turned over to the coroner, that Mrs. Brockway said in the briefly written note that she had put up with her husband's dissolute habits as long as she could; that she had intended to end her life by taking morphine, but had changed her mind and decided to use a revolver.

Mrs. Brockway's maiden name was Nellie Cline, and she was married to Brockway only last February. Previous to her marriage she lived at Davey, a small town in this county. She was about 26 years old and rather prepossessing.

Brockway travels for the wholesale house of W. A. L. Gibbon of Omaha, but during the past few weeks has been laid off. He is a fine looking young man, well dressed and about 33 years old, and is well known to the traveling fraternity, many of whom called upon him this evening.

His excitement increased as the evening wore away and it finally became necessary to remove him to the Windsor hotel, where he is in charge of a physician and friends.

Statement of a Neighbor.

Mr. Frank Aubertin, night chief operator of the Western Union, living in the same block with the Brockways, tells a story that seems to clearly establish the case as one of suicide. He states that he was eating supper in his dining room near the head of the stairs, with the doors open. He heard Mrs. Brockway's 14-year-old sister, who lived with the family, return from school. The little girl opened the door from the hall into the Brockway apartments and immediately as she did so the shot was fired. Mr. Aubertin heard a scream, but does not know whether it came from the girl or from Mrs. Brockway, but he heard the little girl exclaim in a tone of horror, "My God, what has she done."

Mr. Aubertin next heard Brockway crying, "My God, my God, she has shot herself."

Brockway then told the girl to run for a doctor. She did so, and by this time the neighbors came flocking in. The little girl is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Aubertin tonight. She declares that her sister had killed herself, but could give no reason for the rash act except that Mrs. Brockway had been a morphine eater and had "lost her head."

The dead woman's parents arrived from Davey tonight and will be present at the inquest, which will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

FELL FROM THE FLYER.

Council Bluffs Insurance Agent Hurt at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An insurance agent named J. W. Maulby of Council Bluffs was badly hurt here this evening in the Rock Island railway yards. He fell or attempted to jump from the flyer as it pulled out of the station and was picked up in such a dazed condition that he was unable to give any account of how the accident happened. His condition is not considered very serious.

Wife Murderer Sentenced for Life.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Martin May, the Aurora wife murderer, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at Anamosa for life.

Minister Seriously Injured.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rev. Dr. Ely, a well known Presbyterian minister of this city, was seriously injured today by his horse falling on him. The accident may cause the loss of one of his feet.