He is an officer in the Royal Arcanum order

He is an officer in the Royal Arcanum order and well known.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudiger were married in Omaha eight years ago by Judge Berka. Her maiden name was Elias D'Lenard. She lived in Omaha for a great many years and her conduct last night will be a great supprise to those who knew her in a social way there. She was very much admired in society for her sparkling wit and pleasant manner. Her conduct in South Omaha of late has caused whisperings of a sensational nature.

Letter of an Unhappy Woman,

The following letter, which was never finished, must have been written by Mrs. Rudiger yesterday afternoon, perhaps just before she met Reiser, and was found in her

pocket just after the shooting :

Rudiger yesterday afternoon, perhaps just before she met Reiser, and was found in her pocket just after the shooting:

Draffers I am going to write this while I have the time yet and while my mind still enables me to collect my thoughts enough to write. Soon I shall be beyond writing: I mean my hand will not have the strength to guide a pen—my mind to compose a letter. God! God! What misery these last two weeks have been to me. I have surely passed my h—ll on earth. The next world surely has nothing worse for me. When I promised you I would not take my life I meant I would not until I had taken his. For this reason I have done my best to keep my mind from wandering and yielding to the temptation to end all, and it came over me so often. Dear God, what have I done that I should be punished so; my pretty home, my contentment, happiness, all gone and sacrificed—and what for—for a wretch, my God!—such a wretch. But tonight, if my strength does not give out, my band does not fall, the end will come. O. God! the blessed relief from this pain and fever that has been eating away my life for the last two weeks. I cannot stand it and live and I cannot tive while he walks the earth. Dear Fred, you do not know what his letter really meant. I did not tell you. I could not. To fell you was to let you know what an unspeakable wretch it was that runed me and will cost me my life in the end. My God, I cannot write it, but I must. I must let the people of South Omaha know, I must let the Boyal Arcanum people know what has been in their midst—a reptile, a walking, living pestilence that ought to have been shut up and keep like a beast of prey. Why didn't the people suppress him long ago?

Why did he absolutely refuse to meet me, even though it cost him his position, friends, nonor? and everything. Ho well knew why, and it is adropof sweet in so much bitter to shift it is adropof sweet in so much bitter to shift it is adropof sweet in so much bitter to shift it is adropof sweet in so much bitter to shift it was helpess not also fo

Please tell my father about his daughter Eloise and Baron Reiser and how everything Repulsed a Proposition.

When asked the reason for her sudden de termination for killing Mr. Reiser the frenzied woman replied that it was because he had planned to have her commit one of vilest acts a woman had ever done. evaded telling just what it was, but intimated that she was to assist Reiser in get ting revenge on some man who had insulted him. She intimated that it was a married man and the scheme was to ruin him. An-other thing was that Reiser had ruined her home, happiness and life; that she had at first believed him to be a good man, but when he stated his last proposition she had concluded that he was too degraded to live and that as long as life was nothing to her now she proposed to kill him first and then take her own life. The following letters, which bore no date, were found in her pocket

Correspondence From Benry.

DEAR ELOISE: You surely must know by this time that there is something on my mind that I cannot shake off. Well, I intended to tell once or twice, but I lacked confidence and faith in your ability to aid me. Last night's faith in your ability to aid me. Last night's dream has changed my mind (though I am not at all superstitious). Some man whom you do not know yet (it is certainly not Mr. R.) insulted me some weeks ago and I cannot get my satisfaction from him, he being a coward, but still I am anxious for revenge and will stake my life on it and must have it. This has been worrying me and the thoughts that I cannot do anything nearly drives me crazy. I certainly shall not rest till I have found revenge. If I could trust you I would confide in you and ask your aid and help, but perhaps you are not able to help. In fact I have no certain plan as yet.

If you should be able and willing to help me I would always be thankful to you, and put myself at your service and command at any time and for as many years to come as you wish. You know my word is good. wish. You know my word is good.

Think this over carefully and let me know.
Remember there may be danger in it for you.

HENRY.

FRIEND ELOISE: I received your letter last night. I am glad you understood me without much taiking and are willing to help me, but, honestly, when I come to think of it, i do not see how you possibly could. But, nevertheless, I will tell you, and you will call me an idiot for taking the matter so much to heart. But you may at least advise me and let me have the benefit of a woman's, wit. I shall call on you at 6 o'clock tonight for a few minutes, if convenient. Please let me know. Yours,

Reiser was taken to the Presbyterian hos-

Reiser was taken to the Presbyterian hos pital, and the attending physicians say he cannot possibly recover. The bullet severed the spinal cord.

Fred Rudiger's Statement.

Late last night Mr. Rudiger was seen at the police station and he spoke quite freely of the affair. He said that yesterday was the first absolute information he had of his wife's infidelity. She made a confession to him, claiming that Reiser had mesmeric powers over her and that at times while is his company she had no control over herself whatever. self whatever.
"After my wife made the confession," said

Mr. Rudiger, "I went to Reiser and asked him to go with me in the presence of a wit-ness and admit his guilt. He refused to do so, and I then warned him that my wife was very much worked up over the matter, and it would be best for him to do as I had rett would be best for him to do as I nau requested. He flatly refused. My object was to get his statement and then proceed to get a divorce without making the matter publication of the positive that my wife has been true to a many or the matter publication. She was a me with this one exception. She was a noble woman and we lived happily together until Reiser put in an appearance. I treated him as a brother and invited him to my house frequently. I have feared the worst since my wife confessed and Reiser refused to admit the truth."

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Stuyvesant Fish and Party of New York Are in Om tha. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railway and a New Yorker of re-

nows in financial circles, arrived in Omaha last evening and registered at the Paxton. Mr. Fish is accompanied by his family and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. The distinguished ar rivals occupy seven rooms at the hotel and

will remain in Omaha until tomorrow.

Mr. Fish and his party are on a pleasure tour and his visit to Omaha, at this time, presumably, is not in connection with railway matters. Somewhat fatigued from a long journey, the railway president retired at an early hour.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who accompanies the party, is the wife of ex-Secretary Fish who

party, is the wife of ex-Secretary Fish, who as premier under President Grant aerved as premier under President Grant.
It is not generally known that at the time of bis death Hamilton Fish was the head of the Diamond Order of the Cincinnati, and wore the eidoton of the eagle, which was first worn by George Washington, to whom it was presented by Conte d'Estaing. Washington wore it up to the time of his death and then Martha Washington surrendered it to Alexander tha Washington surrendered it to Alexander Hamilton. the second president general of the order. Mr. Fish was the uinth pres-ident general of this order, whose first offi-cars were continental officers of the revolu-

thew Open a sale. rant, 101 North Thirteenth street, was opened by some one and about \$50 in money The safe was not locked, but the y drawer was forced open with as los Persons familiar with the house are

CORPORATIONS AND STATE

Attention Called to the Rapid Stride of Corporate Influence.

MR. E. ROSEWATER'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

Achievements of the Ninsteenth Century Discussed-Progress of Mechanical Trades-Growth of Ranways-One Gigantie Monopoly.

The question of public economics occupied the attention of the Chautauqua college of the First Methodist church last evening. The opening half hour was devoted to the usual question box, after which Major Halford outlined the course of study for the coming week. The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. E. Rosewater, who dis cussed corporations in their relations to the state. His remarks were heard with interest. By way of introduction Mr. Rosewater called attention to the rapid strides of corporate influences in the control of the busi-

nesseinterests of the country. "The present century," said he, "has witessed a great economic revolution. The application of steam power to the propulsion of labor saving machinery; the extension over all civilized lands of the network of railways and telegraphs; the concentration of manufacturing operations in vast industrial establishments and the distribution of the products of labor to the markets of the civilized world

Nineteenth Century Achtevements.

"A man ushered into the world with the nineteenth century might have witnessed the ascent of Fulton's steamboat on her trial trip up the Hudson, at the age of 7 years Up to his 20th year he could not have found in all this world an iron plow. At the age of 30 he would have been able to travel on the first railway passenger train. He was 38 years old when the first steamer piled between Europe and America. but reached middle life, the age of 44, when the first telegram flashed over Morse's ex perimental line from Baltimore to Washing

The industrial revolution witnessed by the present generation has made a much greater change in the hamlet and in the farm house than it has in the palatial resinearly every article that was used by the farmer was produced by his own household The cloth for his wearing apparel was made at home, and so were most of the utensils needed in the cultivation of the soil. Today he gets his cloth from the woolen mills, his brooms from the broom factory, his implements from the dealer in farm machinery The old smoke house has given way to the packing houses, the fruit cellars have given place to the canning factory, and the home dairy to the creamery operated by steam and labor saving machinery.

Progress of Trades.

"The same change has taken place with regard to the mechanical trades. The hand loom worked in the cottage has given way to the power loom in the cotton mill and the woolen mill. The small shop, in which an ordinary wheelwright could earn a very fair livelinood, has given way to the great carriage factory where from 100 to 200 wagons and buggies are made every week. The shoe maker's shep has been supplanted by great shoe factories, where machine-made boots and shoes are turned out by the thousands. Concentrated wealth now operates nearly all the industrial concerns of the world. One hundred years ago the world had very little need for railways. The public highways were open to every one and though monopolies for coach lines were sometimes granted and toll roads and toll bridges were quite common, there was no possibility for a harmful monopoly in transportation, because the necessity for transportation was so small Each con munity produced from its farms and work-shops most of the things which it needed and the exchange of wares between different sections was comparatively trilling.

"Under modern conditions every man ob tains the things which he desires, not by producing them himself, but by producing some one thing which others desire exchange between each producer and each consumer must be made by means of the raitways, and without them the stores, fac tories, mills, mines and farms would have to

cease operation.

"From the beginning of the railroad era the people of the United States have depended upon free competition for the regulation of railway charges. This desire to maintain free competition acts, under the belief that such competition are obtained. belief that such competition as obtains between merchants and manufacturers was possible among railroads and would regulate

prices and prevent abuses. One Gigantic Monopoly.

"Experience has proven that where combination is possible competition is impossi-ble. In the beginning the roads did compete with each other after a fashion, but as the roads multiplied consolidations became numerous, and within the past twenty years so general that the 165,000 miles of roads no in operation in this country are virtually under the control of not more than twelve under the control of not more than twelve or fifteen synuicates. Today the railway systems of America are practically one gigantic monopoly. The founders of the American constitution, realizing the fact that in order to have a more perfect union the inequality of taxation placed upon commerce by the various states must be abolished, the fathers of the republic refused to permit a single state to lay impost duties upon the commercial commodities which passed beyond its borders. They believed that industrial and commercial liberty was as essential to the welfare of the union as political freedom, and they therefore provided that the power to regulate interstate commerce should be lodged in the supreme legislative authority of the nation—the congress of the United States.

Arbitrary Freight Tariffs.

Arburary Freight Tariffs. "This power has, within the last quarter of a century, been relegated to the rallway systems. They assume the right to regulate the commerce of the country in their own interests by the adoption of arbitrary freight tariffs. Freight charges are practically a tax which follows the commodity from the prowhich follows the commodity from the pro-ducer to the consumer; and an arbitrary and unjust freight charge is an arbitrary and unjust tax imposed upon the public without its consent. The practical operation of this system made the patrons of railroads their dependents, and placed commodities at the mercy of public carriers. This vicious sys-tem grew until the payment of a regular tariff rate was the evention rather than tem grew until the payment of a regular tariff rate was the exception rather than the rule, and special rates or rebates became an indispensable condition of success in business. The most striking example of this species of favoritism was the Standard Oil company, a corporation organized originally in the state of Ohio by the consolidation of several oil refluing companies. A great compact was poration organized originally in the state of Ohio by the consolidation of several oil refining companies. A great compact was made by this corporation with the railroad companies by which they were guaranteed lower rates than those charged by the railroad companies by which they were guaranteed lower rates than those charged by the railroads for transporting the olis of its competitors. The agreement also contained the stipulation that if lower rates were ever granted to their competitors an additional rebate should be given to the Standard Oil company. The rebate allowed this company was from 50 cents to \$1.32 per barrel. By this method alone the Standard Oil company was able to crush out all its competitors within less than ten years, and earich itself by untoid millions. Mr. Cossett testified before the New York state legislative committee on finance that for eighteen months the railroads had paid the Standard Oil company in rebates not less than \$10,000,000. It is claimed by the defenders of the Standard one of petroleum has been considerably decrersed to the consumer. The fact is that the Standard Oil company never lowered the price of oil except when compelled to do so by competition. The largely increased output of crude oil, other and improved methods of refining, and the greatly lowered cost of transportation would have lowered the price of coal oil without the philanthropy of the Standard Oil company. Woolen goods, calico, steel, iron and most other commodities have within almost the same period suffered much larger reductions than the coal oil octopus

But even if the Standard monopoly had materially lowered the price of its products the American people could never safely submit to the methods by which it had been enriched. They can never be made to believe that the end justifies the means especially when those means are railroad combination, bribery, intimidation and lawlessness.

Commercial and Industrial Liberty. "No man or set of men can be permitted to play the part of providence over the com-merce and industries of our country. The ultimate power in this land still rests with the people. The first business of the state is to guard the people against the abuses of its corporate creatures. The principles which should govern the conduct of all great enterprises, the maintenance of public rights, the freedom of commerce, public rights, the freedom of commerce, the subjugation of corporations to the spirit and letter of the law are eternal. The prosperity of the masses, the restraint of irbitrary power and corrupt or mercenary aims of human society. On a fair esti-mate of the total product of labor of this country it is found that 10 per cent of its value is paid for raw materials and finished goods in their various journeys between pro ducer, dealer and consumer.

Public Control of Transportation. "The true solution of the problem with which this country is now wrestling is the public control of transportation. This does not mean the government ownership of the present means of carriage, whether on and or water. Even Senator Peffer concedes in his late work, entitled, 'The Farmer's Side,' that when political platforms urge the government ownership of railroads they state the case loosely and somewhat wildly. According to Senator Peffer it is control of transportation that the peo-ple are talking about, not the government whership of existing railways and boat ines. The railroads of America are now capitalized, that is, stocked and bonded, for over \$10,000,000,000. That colossal sum rep-resents about \$5,000,000,000 of water or fraudulent stocks and excessive bonding. Nearly all of the railroads in this country

an enormous loss to the government. It would be criminal folly to pay for anything more than it is worth, when there is no necessity for it."

Mr. Rosewater further contended that the purchase of the railroads by the government was not feasible at the present time. It would bring with it colossal corruptions. The property would have to be acquired by the right of eminent domain and this would involve the appraisement of all the systems. By what authority should these appraisers be appointed? Even if the appointments were made by the president of the United States what an opportunity would be opened for bridery and corruption where so many mil-lions were involved! Prof. Ely has maintained that the government could borrow the necessary funds for this gigantic purchase at 3 per cent. That might be true now, but the credit of a nation fluctuates like that of an individual and as soon as it was known that the government wanted to bond itself for a sum three times as great as when it was engaged in war, how long would its credit remain at the present

are capitalized very largely in excess of their actual value. If the roads were pur-

chased they would have to be bought in at

nigh standardf Corporate Influence.

"A system like that controlled by Jay Gould has in its employ not less than 1,000 lawyers, and they of the best that can be obtained at the places where they are employed. When any question of great interest to any railroad company is brought forward it is found that all the important findings of the courts are brought under the of the interested corporations. So strong has this corporate influence become that the poor man is wholly at their mercy, and they flay the community, county and city not only mercilessly, but without ceremony. Millions and millions of dollars have been taken from the people by this rapacity, and so dangerous have these cor-porations become that they are a constant nenace to our institutions

Evils of Inflated Capitalization.

"That the regulation of railway charges and the enactment of stringent laws to pre-vent unjust discrimination and favoritism is needed must be admitted by all rational people. And now let me call attention to another evil. The overcapitalization of railways and telegraphs is largely responsi-ble for the financial distress and business depression that has been experienced in this nflated capitalization of railways and telegraphs, and for that matter, telephone com panies, water works companies, street rail-ways and industrial appliances of every character to which the public is required to pay tribute has wrought more ruin and distress han all other agencies combined. The rail roads of this country are capitalized, that is stocked and bonded for over \$10,000,000,000 t is safe to say that \$25,000 is a liberal es timate of the average cost per mile of Amercan railroads, and their capitalization rep resents an average of \$38,000 of water per

"In 1891 the total net earnings of the railroads of the country were \$356,227,883 upon an actual investment of only about \$4,250,-000,000. It is probable that not to exceed 10 cents on the dollar on an average was original cents on the dollar on an average was orig-inally paid for the stocks now floated by the various railroads as capital invested. The pernicious effects of this overcapitalization can hardly be overestimated. It has been ruinous alike to investors and patrons. It is the most prolific source of bankruptcies and bank failures."

Mr. Rosewater proceeded to show how the inflation of securities was responsible for the financial evils of the day. Whenever any large enterprise was overcapitalized its securities were floated and sold at fictitious values, and then when the water was wrung out of the stock the purchasers had to bear the loss. It was claimed that lack of confidence was responsible for the financial situa-tion. How could people have confidence when they knew that the plant of the Omaha Water Works company, which cost about \$2,500,000, was capitalized at \$5,000,000 and bonded for \$4,000,000? At one time the stock was considered perfectly good, but now the plant was in litigation and no one knew that it would prove to be worth more than 60 cents on the dollar.

Suggestion for Relief. In conclusion he said: "There is one thing that can be done to alleviate this thing that can be done to alleviate this trouble. The government could set aside a department where every dollar's worth of corporation stock should be registered and examined to see whether it represented real value or a fiction. It could say that not another mile of railroad should be built that was capitalized for more than its actual value. The prohibition of trusts would amount to nothing as long as fictitious capitalization was permitted. It would do no good to repeal the Sherman act twenty times over unless the people had confidence that the securities that lay in the banks represented real value. Although it was not practicable for the government to acquire the ownership of the railroads at this time it was necessary that it should exercise more effective supervision over them.

"It is possible, however, for the govern-

"It is possible, however, for the government to acquire the possession of the telegraph. All the telegraph systems in the United States can be purchased for about \$100,000,000, and without straining the credit \$100,000,000, and without straining the credit of the government. As a war measure alone it is well worth the investment. If the government had had control of the telegraph the rebellion could have been terminated two years before it was. With government control the efficiency and convenience of the service would be promoted to a point where they would compare more favorably with that of London and Berlin."

At the close of his address Mr. Hosewater

At the close of his address Mr. Rosewater was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks, after which the college adjourned. Movements of Ocean Steamers October 26 At New York-Arrived: Alier, from Bre-

At New York—Arrived—Aller, from Bromen and Southamptow; Premier, from Kingston; Werkendam, from Hotterdam; Heela, from Stettin. At Brow Head—Sighted: Britannia,
New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
At Browen-Arrived, Lahn, from
New York.

At Genoa - Arrived, Werra, from New At Queenstown—Arrived—Britannic, from New York.

Wall Street Notes. Naw York, Oct. 26.—It is stated by Treasurer Plint of the United States Rubber company that the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock will be declared at the regu-lar meeting of the directors, to be held on the lat of November.

The loan committee of the clearing house

canceled today \$330,000 of loss certificates and called \$81,000 no retirement tomorrow. Total outstanding \$1,685,000. It is now officially stated that the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroad com-panies are negotiating for the absorption of the Toicto, Ann Armar & North Michigan company.

company.

TELLER PURSUES HIS WORDS CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE.

conclusion concerning the bill, and it would appear quite probable that it will not be reported to the senate before the beginning of the regular session in December.

There is a disposition on the part of the committee to investigate all the facts bearing upon the question and to give the people of the Pacific court an convention to be of the Pacific coast an opportunity to be

ECONOMY THE PASSWORD.

Chalrinan of Appropriations Committee Outlines His Program. Washington, Oct. 26. - Mr. Sayers of Texas, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, says that he presumes that he will earn the title of the meanest man in congress because he intends to insist on rigid economy in all expenditures. In the lighthouse service. tifesaving service and in expenditures for the public good. he says the appropriations should be ample and are actually necessary. but in expenditures where there is a possibility of saving, he intends to apply the knife.

If congress accepts the recommendation in the report of the Dockery commission for expenditures in the departments there will be added to the government in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill at least \$3,000,000. While he did not say so, it is quite probable that the appropriations for river and harbor improvement under the contract system will be cut, as will also the appropriations for public buildings. These appropriations are carried in the sundry Mr. Sayers says that, with a deficit star-ing it in the face, the government must econ-

omize at every possible point.

The employes and clarks of representatives in the house are much interested over take a recess after the silver bill goes through. If there should be an adjournment none of these men would receive pay until the house met again, but if there should be a recess their pay would go on just the same as if the house was in session and they were

There is another point which m seem to take into consideration. If there is an adjournment there is a better opportunity for the members to insist upon the payment of mileage for the regular session. Members of the committee on appropriations say that they will not put in the appropriation bill any provision for the next regular session, but the members will have to vote it into the appropriation bill themselves. In order to make a saving on house expenses the committee will probably favor an adjourn-

NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.

Mr. Doolittle Asks that a Joint Committee

Be sent to Investigate.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Mr. Doolittle of Washington, who was before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce yesterday advocating his bill for a joint resolution for a committee of six members and the same from the senate to go to Nicaragua to investigate everything connected with the canal, made his argument in behalf of the great interests of both sea coasts. He says that if the United States does not take speedy action it will soon be found that the agents of British capital who are now in Nicaragua will have made great inroads upon American interests and secured control of all stock possible for British holders. He represented that it would be a good thing for both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the canal were constructed, as it would bring New York nearly 11,000 miles nearer San Francisco, and svoid the dangers of Cape Horn. Congress, he said, needed the practical information which a personal investigation only could give.

The expense of sending such a comm

to make the investigation may prevent fav orable action by the house or the committee.

FOR A TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Erroneous Report That Was Current Among Members of the House, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- There was a little flutter among some members of the house when the report was circulated that in the ncome tax scheme there would be included scheme to tax mortgages. Western men say that taxing mortgages would mean that the person borrowing money would be obliged to pay an increased amount of interest to meet the amount of the tax, and the man lending the money would not be in-

Inquiry among the members of the ways and means committee developed the fact that the impression got abroad through the hearing which was last week accorded to rocated a tax on invested wealth, including bonds, stocks, morgages and rents. It was apparent that an income tax, if adopted, would be a graduated tax on all kinds of in-

NEBRASKA INDIAN CHILDREN.

Government School at Genos Washington, Oct. 26.-The commissioner of Indian affairs has detailed Special Agent Marcus D. Selby of Arkansas to take charge of the government school at Genoa, Neb. This relieves Superintendent William Backus, whose resignation takes effect Octoper 30 and whose successor as superintendent has not yet been appointed. Superintendent Backus has for some time past been at Pine Ridge agency.

Washington, Oct. 26. - A telegram has been eccived by Secretary Hoke Smith announce ing that "the administratisn has been vindicated by a large democratic majority in the elections at Perry, Okl." This is in-tended to congratulate the secretary on the fact that the method of opening the Chero-kee Strip does not seem to meet with as much dissatisfaction as has been alleged.

Left for Chicago. Washington, Oct. 26.—Superintendent Stumpf of the bureau; of immigration left here for Chicago today. There will be questions that will come up for decision by the immigration bureau during the closing of the exposition in connection with persons who came to this country to work for exhibitors, etc. Mr. Sthupf thinks he can deal with these best by being on the ground.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2d.-The State depart nent has received an report from Consul Stephens of the United States at Danne burg, Germany, who says the exclusion of Russian hay from Germany by ministerial decree has been followed by a condemnation of American hay in the German chemist laboratories.

Washington, Oct. 186 — The Navy department is informed of the arrival of the flag ship Chicago at Barcelona, Spain, from Malaga, and of the San Francisco at Key

For Trying to increase the Currency. Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 26.—Buck Harland and Stephen Reinholt were arrested yesterday by a United States marshal charged with ounterfeiting. Hundreds of dollars worth of bogus deliars, haives and quarters have been orculated in this vicinity for some time past, and the men arrested are charged with issu-

Burrato, Oct. 26.—It is said, on what appears to be good authority, that Marcus Flood, of East Otto, Chautauqua county, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Hilliker of Glea-wood, this county, have failen heirs to \$1,000, 000 each, a fortune left by James G. Flood of California, who was their uncle.

MELLO'S NUMEROUS FRIENDS

Policy of Foreigy Naval Officers Toward Brazi.'s Insurgents Questioned.

PECULIAR INFLUENCES AT WORK

Situation in the Southern Republic No. Improved by Recent Developments-Indications that Civil Discord Will Continue.

(Capurishted 1833 by James Gardon Bennett 1 Montgyidgo, Uruguay (via Galveston Tex.), Oct. 26 .- (By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald - Special to THE BEE. |-The Herald's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that the raport that Rear Admiral Stanton of the United States cruiser Newark had been detached and ordered to Washington for saluting Admiral Mello and paying an official call to the leader of the msurgents was received with surprise there From the outbreak of the revolution Admiral Mello has received recognition from the ships of foreign nations in the harbor of R.o. All the commanders of foreign warships exchanged frank and courteous notes with him.

There has been published here and in Buenes Ayres many letters showing the measures taken by Admiral Mello to avoid bombarding the city of Rio. With these letters are also published all of the dispatches from the foreign legations . with the replies received by them. All of these communications illustrate courtesy and moder ation on the part of Mello and the bad faith of President Peixoto. The president seemed to act as if he was trying to draw the fire of the rebel fleet on the city.

For the Nation's Sake.

Senator Ray Barbosa, the exile from Brazil, has written to the commander of the Tiradentes begging him for the sake of Brazil to turn his ship over to Mello and let her aid in freeing the republic from the tyrant Peixote. It is reported that the friends of Admiral Mello have gone to sea in a tug in search of the turret ship Bahia. If they find her the revolutionists will try to induce her officers to join the revolutionists.

Carlos Carvalho, who was recently appointed minister of foreign affairs by Peixoto, has resigned. He recently drew up the obnoxious decree for the expulsion of foreigners.

The revolution in the south is still gaining headway. The rebel force under General Tavares is prosecuting the siege of Bage with vigor.

Demonstration in Peri LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 26 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. 1 - Congress closed its session last evening. There was a feeling of alarm in the city this afternoon when a crowd hostile to the government invaded the principal square. All of the shops and stores were closed and the merchants fied. After firing a few shots and shouting "vivas" the crowd dispersed without damage ing any property.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 26.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The damage caused by the eruption of the Volcano of Calbuco is incalculable. Many residents have been compelled to abandon their houses because of the great volumes of ashes and cinders which have fallen. Hundreds of acres of growing crops have been ruined by the fall of lava. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos

Avres telegraphs that affairs in the provinces of Santa Fe and Tuenman are so serious as to call for the intervention of congress,

Weeks' Departure Delayed.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 26.-[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.)-There will be further delay in the departure of Francis H. Weeks, the New York embezzler, whose extradition was granted by the cabinet. Weeks arrived here yesterday in a special government train, which had been guarded by troops sent by President Rodriguez. It was expected that he would be immediately transported to the steamer Foxhall, which was due to sail for New Orleans yesterday. When they arrived it was learned that the steamer had not arrived from New Orleans. She was then two days overdue, and, as the Foxnall seldom failed to arrive on schedule time, it was feared she had been lost. Weeks was taken under guard to the Arnold hotel, where he was kept last night, closely watched by Detectives Von Griechten and Reilly of New York and three members of the Costa Rican police force.

The Foxhall arrived at 7 o'clock this morning somewhat damaged on the passage. She met a severe storm in the gulf, which delayed her, and her cabin was smashed in, but repairs will be made here immediately All of the baggage of Weeks and the party accompanying him was put on board the steamer this afternoon.

RUSSIANS AT MARSEILLES.

Italians Join the French in Entertaining Czar's Sallors.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.—This port today is a mass of flags and bunting representing Russian and French colors, and everybody and everything is in holiday attire in anticipation of the visit of the Russian sailors. The old port and the new port, the Catalan port, the Basin Mational, the Basin Maritime, the Basin de la Johet, and all the other basins of the seaport present a most attractive appearance from the fact that all the vessels lying within them are bedecked from cutwater to flying jibboom end, and from there to the main tack and away aft down to the water again with hundreds of many colored flags streamers and pennants. But the shipping in these waters is not alone in displaying bright apparel in honor of the czar's sailors. The streets through which the Russians are to pass were jammed full of people in festive attire and plentifully decorated with Russian and French colors in badges, etc., long before 9 o'clock in the morning. The famous Canebiere, the wide avenue so

dear to all inhabitants of Marseilles, was with the avenue de Noalliles, rue de Melilan and the rue de Capucinos, the boulevard de la Madeleine and other streets ass densely packed with people as it has ever been in the history of this old port.

Fort St. Jean and Fort St. Nicholas at the entrance of the other port, as well as the quays around the port and the rue la Re-

quays around the port and the rue is Republique, were also so crowded with people that traffic was almost at a standstill. Street vendors of badges and patriotic portraits were doing an immense trade on the Canebiere and elsewhere throughout the morning, for the people of Marseilles were determined to show the Russians that while Toulon might be the greatest war port of Prance. Marseilles, in their estimation, was the greatest commercial port of the world. Across the principal streets through which he Russians were to pass handsome triumphal arches were thrown. There is no deuying that the pitch of enthusiasm to which the people of this city have been worked up is quite equal to anything described as happening at Toulon, Paris or Lyons. The municipality of Marseilles has expended large sums of money in the decoration of public buildings, and several of them are as beautifully arrayed as any of the buildings in Paris.

The Italian societies are taking part in the festivities and have righty decorated their quarters for the occasion. This has

given rise to a friendly feeling toward the Italians, who, for a long time past, have been decidedly frowned upon, not only in this city, but in many other parts of France. Thus it is that Italian as well as Russian and French flags are to be seen floating to the breeze in several quarters of Marseilles

Base Ball Magnate from Near St. Anthony's roday.

today. Enthusiastically Received. The Russian saflors arrived at 11 o'clock and were enthusiastically received at the depot. The crowds were so dense that the carriages were several times brought to a standstill while the police and military forced a way for them through the enthusiastic crowds. At the prefecture Admiral Avelan and his officers were received by the

senators and deputies of Bouches-du-Rhone. The speeches made by the host, while warmly welcoming the Russians, were despecial features, as were the replies of the Russians.

Later in the day Admiral Avelan was driven to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received by the mayor and other municipal officers. After leaving the Hotel de Ville the admiral and his staff were conducted to a hotel where the Russian commander was

salled upon by the city authorities. At a luncheon given to the visitors by the municipal authorities the minister of marines offered a toast to the Russian imperial family. The mayor dwelt upon the growing commerce between Marseilles and Russia Admiral Avelan toasted President Carnot. The Russians took a stroll through the streets and were greeted with enthusiasu

everywhere.

A battle of flowers, which had been arranged for the ovening, was marred by neavy rain storm. President Carnot has gone to Toulon in

order to return the visit of the Russian sailors to Paris. The Russian officers left at midnight for Their journey to the station was attended by great enthusiasm on the part of the populace, despite the fact that it was still raining heavily.

THEIR BRITISH PRIENDS.

Italy's Heart Goes Out Toward Them

Yesterday's Entertainments. Spezia, Oct. 26.—The municipal authorities of this port entertained the officers of the British squadron at luncheon this afternoon. The mayor of the city presided at the luncheon and had on either side of him Admiral Sir Michael Culm Seymour and the duke of Genoa, in command of the Italian

Although it is denied on all sides that the visit of the British fleet to Spezia has a po-litical significance, there is no doubt it has had the effect of bringing the officers of the Italian army and navy into closer and more friendly relations with the officers of the British Mediterraneau squadron.

The mayor of Spezia, in his toast to the British sailors, said: "I see in this exchange of courtesies the formation of the feeling of fraternity and sympathy between the two nations, which have the common aim of progress, civilization and peace. I drink to the health of the tempress queen, to the king and queen of Italy, to Admiral Seymour and his officers. Long live England; long live

Admiral Seymour, in replying, proposed the health of the king of Italy and the good people of the town of Spezia. He dweit upon the fact that both nations, England and Italy, formed a maritime company. This remark of Admiral Seymour evoked

loud cheering.

A reception and ball at the municipal the The duke of Genoa entertained the British officers at a banquet aboard the Lepanto this evening. This was followed by a reception at the residence of Admiral La-brano. The streets were illuminated and bands played British airs.

Franz Josef and the King of Saxony. LONDON, Oct. 26.-A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the Reichsanzeiger publishes a letter from Emperor Franz Josef to the king of Saxony, which was sent on the occasion of the latter's celebration o the jubilee of his service in the army.

The letter says the progress of years has brought many vicissitudes, but he has always found the king of Saxony in the front of his gallant army in union with the faithful Saxon people.

"May the future preserve you for many years in health and strength for the good of your royal house, for your splended army and your beautiful country, as well as for Germany, which honors you today in the person of the emperor.'

Bombarded the Town.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- A Times dispatch from Zanzibar says a licutenant attached to the Italian steamer St. Affeta was recently stabbed and killed at Merkan, a scaport town of East Africa, situated forty-five miles from Magadoxo. Merkan was founded by Arab traders, belongs to Zanzi-bar and is ouilt of stone. It has a popula-tion of about 3,000, including a number of European merchants. The death of the Italian was immediately avenged by the bombardment of Merkah during which a siderable damage done to the town. Merkah now said to be quiet and no further troubl

s anticipated. Killed Himself. LONDON, Oct. 26.—Captain Frederick Charles Howard, brother of the earl of Howard and Effingham, committed suicide at his residence, 34 Evelyn Gardens, Kensington, today. Captain Howard was found by a servant, who supposed him to be asleep. in an arm chair in the smoking room. In attempting to arouse the captain the servant saw he held a revolver in his hand and found that he had shot himself through the

right temple. Received by Emperor William. Berlin, Oct. 26.-Hon. Theodore Runyan, United States ambassador to Germany, escorted by Herr Marschal Bieberstein, min ister of foreign affairs, visited Potsdam this morning, accompanied by the staff of the Uniten States embasso, where he presented his credentials to the emperor as ambassa dor. Emperor William received Mr. Run van in the most cordial manner possible and was especially gracious to the entire staff.

was due to a statement which he made in his paper to the effect that he (Gradnsur), during the term of his service in the army, propagated socialist doctrines among his comrades in the army. Will Examine Dr. Herz. Paris, Oct. 26.—The government has de

For Propagating Socialism in the Army. Berlin, Oct. 26.—The arrest of Editor

Gradusur of the Saxon Arbeiter Zeitung,

cided to send two doctors to London to examine Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, who has been sick in England ever since his departure from this country at th time of the French canal exposure. Sent Pestilence by Mail. LIMA, O., Oct. 26. - Marshal Jonn H. Woods

of Actina received an anonymous letter from Muncie, Ind., containing three small-pox scabs. The police will make every effort to trace the letter to the sender. The letter passed through many hands pefore it reached its destination.

PERSONAL PARAGRUPHS. J. B. Frawley of Kansas City is in town. Colonel Lane of the United States army is at the Paxton.

Oliver Doud Byron and wife are registered at the Millard. Brad Slaughter and his wife of Cullerton

Brad Slaughter and his wife of Cullerton are in the city.

At the Mercer: R. H. Gillette. Cincinnati; George C. Hickok and son, Deadwood, S. D.; J. W. Love, Fremont; J. W. Russell, Davenport; Nellie Leonard, Topeka; R. L. Fischer, Chicago; R. J. Dunning, Mansfield, O.; R. W. Fisk, Grand Island; C. F. Weller, city; W. H. Korns, Tekamah, John Hoss, Peoria, Ill; L. F. C. Lorimer, city; Olof Zetterlund, Chicago; John Nordgren, Chapman, Neb.; Victor Rylander, Chicago; R. E. Wetzki, Omaha; G. F. Chapman, Evanston; N. J. Skooz, Genoa, Neb.; William E. Bischoff, St. Louis; W. F. Phillips, Western; L. B. Carson, Chicago; F. H. Raiff, Deadwood; W. G. Sawyer and wife, Minneapolis; A. L. Atwood, Des Moines: A. J. Van Engers, New York; M. J. Barron, Sloux City.

New York; M. J. Bierbower, Westminster; W. H. Kurtz, Hoffman; F. R. Robinson, Broadway Centrai; Mrs. Houghand, J. H. McConnel, C. A. Worden, Murray Hill; J. Thompson, Windsor; W. A. Webster, Saroy.

Falls Coming to Omaha.

HE IS GOING TO PERSONALLY INSPECT

Chance of the Gate City to Get Into the New League Depends on the B. suit of His Reception by the Citizens.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Messrs, Cushman, Barnes and Manning, the committee to whom was left the organization of the Western Base Ball league, met at the Grand Pacific this morning. They announced that Mr. Barnes will personally investigate the applications from St. Paul, Sioux City and Omaha for the one club to complete the western circuit, while Mr. Manning will make a visit to Detroit and Columbus. Mr. Cushman will look after the applications from Denver, Joliet, Rockford, St. Joseph and other points. The committee will call a meeting a week from Saturday of all clubs accepted for organization.

JUDGE NEWTON TALKS.

Coney Island Club Still Anxious to Bring Corbett and Mitchell Together. NEW YORK, Oct. 26. - Since the hand of King county authorities came down on the pugilists and the Coney Island Athletic club the big men themselves have put their heads together, and the result was, according to Mr. Brady, Corbett's manager, a practical settlement of the plans whereby the big Mitchell-Corbett fight could be arranged. without interference.

A conference was arranged for yesterday between Mitchell and Brady, but when the time came for the meeting Mitchell could not find Brady and the negotiations had to e postponed. Judge Newton, however, had a long talk with the Briton during the afternoon, and he said last night that it simply meant that

the Coney Island club was still anxious to make arrangements for the meeting of the

ARKANSAS WON'T HAVE IT.

Governor Fishback Moves to Prevent the Mitchell-Corbett Fight There. Hor Springs, Arr., Oct. 26. - State's Attorney C. V. Teague today received the following from Governor Fishback relative to the proposition to have the battle between Corpett and Mitchell fought here:

bett and Mitchell fought here:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 25.—
HOR. C. V. Teague. Prosecuting Attorney:
Dear Sir—Is there any truth in the dispatch
published in the Gazette of today that an
effort is being made to have the MitchellCorbett prize fight take place at Hot Springs?
If there is I trust you will take necessary steps
to prevent such disgrace. Arkansas must not
be the only state and Hot Springs the only
place in our enlightened country where brutes
can exhibit their brute strength and animal
attributes for pay with impunity. We must
at all hazards maintain our reputation as a
state where refined and civilized people reside.

Very respectfully. William Fishback.

Omaha Against Ashland. Tomorrow at the Ashland Driving park Omaha and Ashland will have a bout over foot ball. This is one of the second series of games in the Interscholastic championship chedule, and will have great weight in deciding who is the champion. Last year Ashland gave the local team the hardest tussle for a came it had during the season. This time Ashland proposes to win. Omana, however, intends to upset this calculation. Great plans are being laid for the game, which has been extensively advertised, and

a great crowd is expected. Will Start Anew Next Week. TERRE HAUTE, Qct. 26 .- The national racing association rules do not permit a meeting to be postponed longer that the last day of the week advertised, and for this reason a new record meeting is advertised for three days, beginning November 2, at which time Nancy Hanks will make a last assault upor

her record, this year, providing the condi-tions are favorable. Arion, Manager, Stam-boul. Pixley and other cracks, including Starr's pole team, Ambine and Zambia, will

also go.

Killed the Boy. Kansas City, Oct. 26.-Jockey Bell, who rode Catlin in the third race at the park today, received injuries from which he is expected to die before morning. The horse stumpled, pitching the jockey over his head, and the horse behind stepped on him.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 26.-Rain today rendered necessary a postponement of the record races until the weather and track are right. Doble will start Nancy Hanks the first day conditions are fit.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

They Meet and Protest Against the Action of the Wayne Iron Works.
Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—A mass meeting of iron and steel workers was held in the old city hall this afternoon to protest against the anti-union agreement promulgated by the managers of the Wayne Iron works. The agreement pledges all who sign it not to be come members of any labor union while in the employ of the Wayne company and the meeting was called by the officers of the Amalgamated association at the instance of some of the men who were r quested to sign the document. Fully 2,000 men attended, a large majority of them being actually employed in the iron and steel trades.

President Garland of the Amagamated

who denounced the agreement as a tyranni-cal attempt of the Wayne company to break up an organization which had fought in a fair, honorable and open manner for its rights. Samuel Davis asserted that any firm which would make such a proposition was anarchistic, and that such steps would force

association presided and speeches were made by Secretary Kilgalion and Patrick Joyce,

the union to unite in secret for its own protection.
Andrew Carnegie's name was vigorously hissed when it was mentioned in a speech delivered by Vice President Sheehan. President Garland announced that while it was not proposed to drag politics into the movement, the workingmen meant to de-mand legislation making it a crime to dis-

charge a man simply because he belonged to a trades usion. Resolutions denouncing the agreement and the company that formulated it, and com-mending the workmen for their resistance to it, were passed with a whoop, and after giving three cheers for the American flig

the meeting adjourned. cut in the Rate to the Coast. TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 26.-The Canadian Pacific announces a cut of \$1 in the first class passenger rate between the coast and Chicago, making the rate \$31.



They're quaranteed to give satisfaction, or money returned

Think of the thousands of hepeless cases which must have been cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, before its propristors could be willing to say, as they do: "For any case of Catarrh no matter how bad, which we cannot oure, we'll pay \$500 case."