An Insane Asylum Horror at Longue Pointe, Near Montreal.

THE INMATES UNABLE TO ESCAPE

Burning to Death Before Their Terror-Stricken Companions and Attendants-Sights and Sounds Which Beggar Description.

LONGUE POINTE, Quebec, May 6 .- A long line of gaunt towers is all one now sees of the Longue Pointe lunatic asylum, located ten miles from Montreal, and which, with many lives, was today consumed by the flames.

The sights witnessed in this tragic scene are such as can never be forgotten. Nothing could exceed the horror attending

the terrible calamity, considering the number of victims, the

TERRIBLE NATURE OF THEIR DEATH? and the manner in which the helpless victims

received their fate. What to the spectators was a scene of horror was to the lunatics a moment of supreme glee, and in their delight they disported them-

selves in the flames and waved their blazing limbs in crazy satisfaction at the ruin that was about them, and not until the walls tumbled over their heads were their MANIACAL SCREAMS SILENCED.

There were incarcerated at Longue Pointe 1,300 lunaties, for that asylum was a prison rather than a hospital, and now not more than 1,100 are accounted for, but many escaped in the fields and woods, and the dead are ashes amongst the ashes. The number of the dead is purely a matter of conjecture and can never be ascertained, since no other record is kept than that in the asylum books and they are destroyed. Taking into consideration the whole of the evidence from the firemen, the half-sane immates and the sisters in charge, it is a conservative estimate to say that 100 victims met their death, though some assert the number double that and others place it below this figure. However, the fact remains that no such calamity has fallen upon the province of Quebec since the earliest

Ever since Quebec was a province its management of these most helpless creatures has been its shame. They have been farmed out to nuns at \$100 a head per year and the sisters' aim was to keep them as frugally as

From the construction of the building there is doubt in some minds as to whether it was intended for an

ASYLUM OR A BLAST FURNACE.

In any case, it served the latter purpose admirably. It was constructed of brick and -was 600 feet long, running back from the river half the distance. The main building occupied the center and on each side extended four wings six stories in height.

The fire today was started in a cupboard in the second ward on the woman's side in an upper story by a careless patient, and as the ventilation was carried on by a longitudinal shaft connected with the towers, the flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the center of each tower.

A telegram was sent to Montreal for aid and an engine and reels started at once. They might as well have remained at home, for in five minutes they

EXHAUSTED THE WATER SUPPLY. The only thing that could save the building was the St. Lawrence river, and it was half a mile distant.

When an Associated press reporter arrived with the firemen the dome of one tower had just fallen and the flames were bursting out everywhere.

As the heat increased statues fell from their niches to the ground and then the in-habitants prostrated themselves, crying aloud that the saints had deserted them indeed. Beds, furniture and utensils of every description were showered from the windows and streams of ill-clad men poured out of the eastern wing. Not a male patient was lost. Among the women it was different. The less hopeless cases were placed in the lower wards, and they were removed without difficulty, but from the upper wards, where the violent patients were secured, there came the wildest screams, as they resisted the nuns who were

BESEECHING THEM TO ESCAPE. At a window a maniac would be seen peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering at the bright flame that went up to the sky. As the heat became more intense she would grasp the bars and remain there until the flames enveloped her. The inhabitants had come from all around, attracted by the blaze and in an all around, attracted by the blaze and in an

hour the little village was one surging mass of shouting, veciferating people.

When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building they turned their attention to the inmates and burst in the doors with axes. Inside, Chief Benoit says, wa such a sight as no fireman ever before wit-nessed. In one ward he entered were twentyfive patients, and at his approach they HUDDLED TOGETHER LIKE BEASTS.

entwining their arms into one mass. He seized the nearest, "but," said the chief, "I could n more separate them than I could the parts of He tugged at them until the fire darted into their garments and enfolded them like a

shroud of flames, and then he escaped with In another ward three firemen were nearly

In another ward three firemen were nearly trapped to death. They entered, and the door, which had a spring lock, closed behind them. As is customary, there was no handle on the inside. The door resisted their axes and they rushed to the window, but were driven back by the flames. The chief, suspecting their peril, sent aid to the other side and the men were carried down on ladders. The cusineer of the building did good work The engineer of the building did good work saving nine patients, and every freman made a record of which he may feel proud.

On the first alarm the engineer turned on the hose, but it was utterly uscless, as the fire leaped along the ventilating—shaft to the towers and burned in a dozen places at once, One of the nuns, Sister Marie, lay sick in the infirmary on the fifth floor and to her res cue came three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, but they were

MET BY A SHEET OF PLAME

and all perished. None of them were over twenty years of age.

The sisters worked with the persistence of heroin s. by turns imploring, beseeching and commanding the patients, and finally saving a very large number in view of the inadequate facilities at hand.

Sister Thereae, the superioress, is broken hearted, and being at present in ill health, her name may be added to the already long

Drs Bourqua and Baralet were carried from the building unconscious, and whatever must be said of the management as a who the individuals exercised every power lessen the calamity they had neglected to

A LOUD EXPLOSION was followed by a crash of beams. The in-terior was giving way. Wild faces sank fron the windows and the shricks of the maniacs were lost in the general uproar, and one by one the walls toppled inward and a fierce blaze burst up from the newly added fuel that rose to the dark sky and shot its glare over the St. Lawrence to the southern shore and even tinged the crest of Mount Royal, ten miles distant. Then it died down into blackness, and nothing but a few broken towers remained bounding the seething mass of metal and debris, under which are now. of metal and debris, under which are now, not the bodies, but the ashes of 10) victims. By this time it was 6 o'clock and growing dark and very cold. The spring rains had

converted the place into a quagmire, and only horsemen could get from place to place. The poor sisters, most of them young and delicate, stood ankle deep in the mud securing and superintending the removal of such furniture as had been saved. The patients wandered about almlessly, clad in scant garments. When released many of them leaved for loy and leased many of them leaped for joy and bounded like deer across the fields to the woods. Patients of both sexes escaped and woods, Patients of both sexes escaped and though a cordon of police was thrown round not all were included, and a horribly sug-gestive tale was borne in by an inhabitant who was coming through the woods to the scene of disaster.

A NEW DREAD. has come upon the inhabitants from the pres ence of so many escaped lunatics, and they will count themselves fortunate if they are not visited by a series of such crimes as only madmen can devise.

All the time the five was burning every

high house top in Montreal had its curiou sightseers. The long road was thronged with carriages. The transport service of Montreal was pressed into service and every available mnibus and hack went out filled with

Premier Mercier has placed the Montreal exposition building at the disposul of the nuns, and tomorrow the buildings will be stocked with provisions.

FIREMEN ASTONISHED. The strangest wonder to the firemen is that such an absence of fire lighting facilities could exist. Although the appliances were therethey were utterly useless. The institution had excellent engines, ten good pumps and new boilers, but no connection existed be-

tween the pumps and the boilers.

The Sisters of Providence spent in founding and organizing this institution \$1,132,232, of which \$700,000 was spent on the buildings. The building was insured by the government for \$300,000. With the exception of the medical department consisting of doctors, the sisters retained complete control of all departments of

Later-At midnight the death roll is estimated at fifty, although many more are missing, but they are expected to turn up.

It is feared that seven tertiary nuns were burned, as three more are missing besides those named above. They were not, however,

seen in the flames and the sisters prefer not

SERVICES IN THE SENATE.

The President, Cabinet and Other Dig-

nitaries View Beck's Remains. Washington, May 6.-The remains of James Beck, late United States senator from Kentucky, were borne from the residence of Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky to the marble room of the capitol this morning. There the remains will be viewed by several hundred people before removal to the senate chamber,

A number of floral tributes were brought to the senate chamber and displayed on the clerk's desk. Among them was a wreath of lilies and roses from President and Mrs. Har-

The senate chamber was opened at 10:15, but owing to the rain and the announcement erroneously made that admission would be erroneously made that admission would be
by tickets the galleries were not filled at 12
o'clock when the senate was called
to order by President Pro Tem
Ingalls. The floor of the chamber
had been supplied with chairs for
members of the house of representatives and
other officials invited to attend the services,
the wall begrees and members of the family the pall bearers and members of the family with invited friends.

After the reading of yesterday's journal,

After the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Blackburn presented the order of ceremonies and it was read and entered on the journal. Then, on motion of Mr. Morrill a recess was taken until 12:30.

At 12:30 President Pro Tem Ingalls called the senate to order. Fifteen minutes later the pall bearers and members of the house were announced and they were followed by the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court diplomatic corps, represented supreme court, diplomatic corps, represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minisand Brazilian legations. President Harrison and the cabinet received the assemblage. Shortly after 1 o'clock the casket was borne into the chamber, following it came Mrs. Goodloe, Senator Beck's daughter, and Major

Goodlee, her husband, and the friends of the After short services the coffin was borne to

the hearse by a detail of the capitol police. The floor and galleries were soon emptied of spectators, and at 1:35 the senate was de-clared adjourned until tomorrow noon.

As soon as the services were concluded the procession started for the depot. Following the hearse were the family and relatives, the president and members of the cabinet in car-

riages and the members of the senate and the house on foot, after a wait of a few minutes, the casket was placed in one of the coaches of a special train which at 3 o'clock started for Lexington, Ky. That city will be reached tomorrow at 9 o'clock and the funeral will take place Thursday.

The House Adjourns. Washington, May 6 .- Immediately after the reading of the journal the house took a recess until 12:15 p.m. After recess adjournment was taken until tomorrow, to enable the members to attend Senator Beck's funeral.

A MURDEROUS MOTHER.

Mrs. Bresler of California Strangles Her Daughter and Suicides. TRAVER, Cal., May 6 .- Last night during the absence of her husband Mrs. T. A. Bres ler, soon after sending her little girls aged eleven and nine to bed, went to the bed room and proceeded to strangle the older child. The younger one ran from the room pursued by the mother, still carrying the other child by the neck. She did not drop it until it was dead and by that time the little daughter had managed to get a good start and reached a neighbor's house. The neighbors started back with her and Mr. Bresler came back about the same time. Mrs. Bresler was found in the back yard in a pool of blood, having chopped in the front of her head with an ax. The physicians say she cannot live. She was conscious, but would give no reason for the deed and is supposed to have suddenly gone insane.

A LETTER FROM HAWLEY.

have suddenly gone insane.

The Wisconsin Absconder Confesses His Guilt. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6 .- A special from

Berlin, Wis., says a letter has been received from Joseph M. Hawley, the absconding member of the banking firm of C. A. Mather & Co., which failed vesterday, in which he confesses that he appro-priated bank funds and lost all in deals on the Chicago and Milwaukee boards of trade and in bucketshop speculation in stocks. The letter was written in Chicago Saturday evening, Hawly said he was on his way to New York and would soon be on the ocean bound for Cuba.

It will be some time before the asignee can make a statement. In view of the confession by Hawley the worst is feared.

'Clayton Investigation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6 .- The Clayton ommittee heard a number of witnesses today, the most important one being Oliver T. Bently, the man whom General Clayton suspects of having killed his brother. Bentley is the deputy sheriff of Conway county and claims to have been in Morrillton on the night Clayton was killed at Plummerville. Today he brought in papers to corroborate this claim. Chairman Lacy dictated to Bentley a letter received by the town masshal of Morrillton for the the kill. the town marshal of Morrillton after the kill-ing signed "Jack the Ripper," and containing many dire threats. There was no similarity whatever between the handwriting of the let-

er and that of Bentley. Carroll Armstrong today apolegized to the for the strong language used by

Fremont Gets a Federal Building, 3 Washington, May 6 .- The president has approved the act providing for a public building at Fremont, Neb.

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

New Fort Omaha's Location Too Costly by About \$3,000.

STATUS OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

As Soon as the Site Title is Vested in the Government Work Will Begin-Fish Commission Fight.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5. In response to a number of inquiries from Omaha as to the cause of delay in beginning work upon new Fort Omaha, Representative Connell today called upon the quartermaster general of the army and learned that the delay was due to the fact that the cost of the site, including the land necessarily condemned, exceeded one-third of the appropriation, which is the limit under the law allowed to be expended for that purpose. The excess is about \$3,000, which it is presumed Mr. Clark will arrange satisfactorily to the government. The quartermaster general said he would submit a statement to the secretary of war in a few days from which the exact condition of affairs could be seen.

Mr. Connell also called at the office of the supervising architect of the treasury and was informed by the architect that there will be a deficit of at least \$1,000, not including comissions for disbursing the funds, in excess of the \$6,000 already paid in by the bondsmen on the site for the Omaha postoffice. Mr. Windom stated that this would not necessarily delay action, as it was the purpose of the secretary. to at once tender the amount of award which would vest the title in the government, and for the deficit he would look to the bond, and that when the exact amount is ascertained the district attorney will demand it. Mr. Connell was assured that as soon as the title is complete in the government work on the plans will be commenced.

Mr. Connell leaves on Thursday for his come at Omaha, arriving there on Saturday, He will remain there a week or ten days, re-turning to his seat in the house in time to vote on the tariff bill and the proposed amendments

THE TARIFF BILL. The tariff bill comes up tomorrow and the balance of this week will be consumed in general debate. Although the work in the committee of the whole under the five minute rule is to be limited to eight days, the understanding or impression is that the bill will not be finally passed by the house 'till about Saturday, the 24th inst.

CONCERNING FORT SIDNEY. The secretary of war today wrote to Senator Manderson as follows:
"In reply to your letter of the 24th ult. inclosing a petition from Mr. William J. Freeman and numerous citizens of Sidney, for the retention of Fort Sidney as a military post and expressing the hope that the post will be continued until the new Fort Omaha is fairly under way, I have the honor to state that in my communication dated the 30th ult., sub-mitted to me by the major general commanding the army on the subject of the abandon-ment of Forts Sidney and Bridger, he re-

marks as follows: "'It is not yet practicable to give the infor-mation upon which the abandonment of Forts Sidney and Bridger must depend. The measure upon such action in part depends can not yet be matured. It is not propable that the garrisons of these posts can be provided for elsewhere earlier than the coming autumn." THE FISH COMMISSION.

The fish commission is making a desperate endeavor to prevent any change in its organ-ization or its methods of business. Copies of Senator Poddock's bill transferring the commission to the agricultural department have been mailed with blank petitions to all the boards of trade in the country, to anglers' associations and to private wherever they can be reached, urging that the commission be not interfered with "because any interference would certainly injure its usefulness."
The proposition to place the fish commission

under the agricultural department came from warm friends of the commission and admirers of its work. It was the result of an attack made upon the commission in the senate, provoked by the discovery that since the death of Prof. Baird the fish commission has been entirely without responsible direction and reports through no executive department of the government to congress, in this respect being singular and alone among all the bureaus of the government. This fact being brought out in a debate in the senate npon the urgency deficiency bill, the senators on both sides of the senate at once called attention to this propulsity situation and as tention to this anomalous situation and an-nounced their intention of bringing in bills placing the fish commission, as is the case with every other bureau and commission in Washington, under the head and control of an executive department of the government. When Senator Paddock's bill was introduced it was certain that if the commission were not placed under the department of agricul-ture it would go to either the navy or the treasury departments. The assaults, how ever, which have been made upon the bill seem to be directed against any supervision of the fish commission by an executive de-

partment of the government.

Upon being examined by the senate committee on agriculture, Marshall McDowell, the fish commissioner, admitted the propriety of a connection with an executive department through which estimates could be sent and recommendations for appropriations transmitted. He expressed a preference for the treasury department, but made no defense of the independent position which the commis-

sion now occupies. The senate committee on agriculture will report the bill favorably, with amendments providing that the fish commissioner shall be appointed by the president and not by the secretary of agriculture, as called for in the

secretary of agriculture, as called for in the bill as originally presented.

The charge of those who oppose any "interference," as they call it, with the commission is that to place the fish commission under an executive department will at once throw it into the "cesspool of politics." It is answered to this that the geological survey, the coast and geodetic surveys and the lighthouse board, all of which are distinctly scientific oureaus, are under executive departments and that their action is in no way impaired or their efficiency abated.

ADULTERATION BILL.

The senate committee on agriculture ex-pected this morning to report the bill on which it has been working for the past three months for the prevention of the adultera-tion of goods and drugs. The delay was caused by the necessity for further amenddates by the necessity for further amend-ments to the clauses relating to the compound drug business. The bill, as drafted for the consideration of the committee and which followed closely the anti-adulter_tien bill, has been seriously objected to by a large number of the most prominent and notable wholesale drug houses in the country and by proprietary medicine interests, on account of e obscurity of certain clauses which, in the dnion of those interests, might be inter-eted unfavorably to them by the courts. Senator Paddock has accordingly called upon the wholesale drug dealers' associations of the several states to present in writing their suggestions for the amendment of that por-tion of the bill which refers to compounded drugs, and it is expected that this will be re-ceived and the bill reported when the committee meets next week

In conversation today Senator Paddock said: "The object of this bill is not to assail any legitlmate industry nor to interfere with any honest dealer. Its object is to protect the consumer against fraud and to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs. The most reputable wholesale drug houses are entirely with the committee and the delay is simply to make such changes in the wording as will thoroughly protect honest dealers in these products from being placed in the same category with dishonest dealers, and also to make it certain but the patent medicine business shall not be assailed as some of its

friends think it might possibly be under the bill now being considered by the committee." EXPERIENCE

WYOMING AND IDAHO COMING. It has been determined that the bills admitting Wyoming and Idaho to statehood shall come up in the square tomorrow, and the silver ceinage bill will go over probably till next week. The statehood bills will pass as they came from the senate and Wyoming and Idaho will likely be states within a week.

WIGGORN ENONERATED.

Colonel A. F. Wilgocki of Chadron, who Colonel A. F. Wilgocki of Chadron, who was appointed as special agent for the census and was about entering upon his duties when he was suspended, has been exonerated from the charges preferred, and he will now take his position. He presented a lot of affidavits from citizens of Chadron disproving the charges in toto. It is believed the charges were the outgrowth of political feelings. ORDERED RELEASED.

Some time ago, so it is understood here, a nan named Rowand committed a murder in Montana. Despite the vigorous efforts of his counsel, who is a brother of Governor Toole, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The governor, it is said, has been anxious to pardon him, but the board would not consent. Rowand's family, Canadians of wealth and prominence, got Sir John A. McDonald, the Canadian premier, interested in the case and e communicated with Sir Julian Pauncefate, ne British minister. Sir Julian has talked ne matter over with Secretary Blaine, and the matter over with Secretary Blaine, and the result is a request from the secretary to the board of pardons asking as a matter of international courtesy that Rowand be re-leased. Mrs. Rowand and two daughters are stopping here at the Hamilton house and have done much toward bringing about this result. MISCREE ANDOUS

Grace I. A. Bradley was today appointed postmaster at St. Liborg, Howard county, Nebraska, vice Mrs. C. A. Latham, resigned,

and J. Miller was appointed at Adelphi, Polk county, Iowa, vice N. Johnson, resigned. D. C. Nicol has been appointed postmaster at Fairbank, Sully county, South Dakota. At London, Nehemah county, Mrs. Jean-At London, Nehemah county, Mrs. Jeannette Harding was recently appointed postmistress. She did not want the position and
sent in her resignation. Mr. Connell, upon
the request of most of the patrons of the office, has recommended the appointment of
Mrs. Mary E. Sim. He has also recommended
the appointment of J. L. Wind to be postmaster at Walten, Neb.

Nebraska farmers continue to send into

congress petitions against the proposed free sugar clause in the McKinley tariff bill. They want tariff protection for Nebraska beet sugar interests and oppose a bounty.

Perry S. Heath.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS MEET. The Next State Convention to Be Held at Springfield.

Chicago, May 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-There was an immense attendance of western politicians at the meeting of the republican state central committee of Illinois in this city today.

A great many of the well known state politicians were at the hotels yesterday, but this morning the number of republican leaders present was trebled. The new comers arrived on every train that reached the city during the forenoon, and they came from every county from the lake to Egypt. Old war horses who have been fighting for party success since the days when Lincoln was on the stump mingled in the hotel corridors with the young bloods who are now learning their first lesson in politics.

Probably two hundred men who are recog-

nized as notable among Illinois republicans were in the ladies' ordinary when General Martin called the "love feast" so called, to Martin called the "love feast" so called, to order. A great many topics were discussed. The leading subject was fue time for holdidg the convention. It makes a great deal of difference this year whether the convention is early or late, and the party members argue both ways. The reason why is explained when the name of a x-Governor Paimer is mentioned. The republicans believe it is assured that the stordy campaigner will receive the endorsement of the democratic convention that meets June 4 at Springfield. They also believe that when once he com-They also believe that when once he com-mences the fight it will be aggressively forced all along the line. There was no attempt to deny the situation, but no one expressed any fears that with good management Illinois will not roll up the usual republican majority

The committee discussed the advisability of placing Cook county in the hands of the state committee, as New York city was placed in the hands of the national committee in the campaign of 1888, but no definite action was taken. Many favor the change because it is believed the fight will be most bitter in

Several prominent republicans from outside the state were present and among them was General Russell A. Alger, commander-inchief of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Alger shook the hand of almost every soldier republican in the crowd. He said he had no special political mission in said he had no special political mission in Chicago, but only wished to express his good feeling to the Illinois men. He was accompanied here by Mrs. John A. Logan, and the visit was evidently in the interest of his boom for the presidency.

Among the other prominent republicans present were General Raum, commissioner of

present were General Ranm, commissioner of pensions; Senator Farwell, comptroller of the treasury; A. C. Matthews, ex-governor, and ex-United States Senator Oglesby and scores of leading state politicians,

The meeting of the committee was a most harmonious one and the reports showed the

condition of of the party to be good in all parts of the state. Springfield was selected without opposition as the place for holding the state convention.

Unitarian Ladies in Session.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The ninth annual session of the women's western Unitarian conference was held in this city today. The session opened with an address by the president, Mrs. Victoria M. Richardson of Princeton, Ill. Miss Florence Hilton, the secretary, reported that the society had 382 members, twenty women's societies and four branch associations. The object of the association is to teach free-dom, fellowship and character in religion. In order to successfully accomplish this object classes have been formed for the study of history and religion. In addition to the classes postoffice missions and Sunday home circles have been established. During the year eleven home circles have been established and eleven home circles have been established and 7,526 tracts and religious papers distributed. Miss Francis LeBaron of Elgin and Mrs. M. Savage of Cooksville, Wis., of the national committee gave reports of the national post-office mission. The pestoffice mission sends letters, tracts, books and other publications to localities where there are no churches. Miss LeBaron said there were ninety localities each of which distributed about two ties, each of which distributed about two thousand publications which were read and transferred until they were worn out. Tho remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of reports of local work by the delegates from sixteen western states. This afternoon the labors of the conference closed.

Nebraska and Iowa Patents. Washington, May 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Patents were issued today as follows; Dewitt B; Brace, Lincoln, Neb., dynamo electric mastine; Edward J. Callahan, Omaha, dumping wagon; William F. Cooper, Dubuque, Ia., wood working ma-chine; Conrad Eckhard, Friend, Neb., hose coupling; George A. Friffied, Dubuque, Ia., ink stand; Louis S. Fletcher, Blue Springs, Neb., windmill; Harman H. Frenzier, Alliice, Neb., harrow; Engene Gertanor, Columns, Neb., book butting machine; William Rinehold, Danbury, Ia., stay chain for whif-fletrees; Riley H. Sargent, Walworth, Neb., wind wheel attachment; Burchard H. A. Siefken, Omaha, sponge holder

Capital Punishment Retained. ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—The senate judiciary committee this afternoon, by a vote of 7 to 2, postponed indefinitely the Curtis bill sh capital punishment, thus killing the bill. Stanley Goes to Windsor Castle.

castle today by the queen's command and

MEETING.

made her

representati.

New York, Ge

syndi

Major

Topolabampo Bay, on the Pacific coast, amount involved is \$21,650,000.

OPENED THE REICHSTAG.

The Emperor Addresses the Members

Berlin, May 6 .- The reichstag was opened

on the Needs of Legislation.

today by the emperor in person. In his

speech from the throne his majesty said he

hoped it would be practicable at the present session to solve the important and pressing

questions which would come up for considera-

tion. He wanted above all things to effect

further legislation for the protection of work-lagmen. The strike movements during the past year had suggested an exami-nation of the question whether the law or the existing organizations adequately took into consideration those wishes of

industry only forms a link in the work of the nations competing in the world's markets. I

have therefore made a point of going about

among the European states whose economic position is of the same character, for an ex-

change of views regarding the joint recogni-tion of the legislation required to protect workingmen. I most gratefully acknowledge

many his majesty said that his efforts were

sceasingly directed toward the maintenance

The reading of the emperor's speech was

The reading of the emperor's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers. After the delivery of the speech, Chancellor von Caprivi declared the reichstag open, The members of the freisinnige party laid a

duties and the reduction of the duties on other articles of general consumption, especially farm produce.

The socialists will introduce a bill for the immediate repeal of the corn duties.

The new military bill fixes the peace force

at 486,783 troops, exclusive of one-year volun-teers. After October 1 the army will consist

teers. After October 1 the army will consist of 588 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 434 field batteries, 31 batteries of foot, 20 pioneer and 21 train battalions.

The non-recurring expenditures entailed by he new measures amount to 31,500,000 marks.

The increase in the yearly expenditures is

The Tagblatt Comments.

Bernin, May 6.—The Tagblatt, commenting

on Emperor William's speech, says: "It is

significant that it shows no intention to main-

ingmen is limited by the avowal that Ger-many's industrial activity will not be affected,

therefore the workmen's interest will not be

affected. The radicals, animated by patri-otic zeal, will be willing to grant all that is

required to strengthen the country's defensive

SENATE SILVER COMMITTEE.

Jones' Bill With Amendments Will

be Reported to the Caucus.

Washington, May 6 .- An effort was made

by the senate republican silver committee to

agree upon a silver bill to be reported to the

caucus. Three of the thirteen members were

absent. The ten present, together with Sen-

ator Stewart, who was invited to take part

in the proceedings, after a discussion lasting nearly three hours, decided to report to a

caucus to be held some day this week the bill reported by Senator Jones from the finance committee some weeks ago, with

amendments. One of the amendments strikes

out a provision reported in the bill that notes issued for the purchase of bullion when

redeemed shall be cancelled, and instructs the secretary of the treasury to reissue them,

with the provise that the amount outstanding

shall not at any time be in excess of the amount paid out for the bullion deposited.

Another amendment is an addition to the sixth section of the bill adopted by the house caucus, which provides for covering into the

treasury about \$70,000,000 of lawful money now held for the redemption of national bank notes. The Jones bill directs the secretary

of the treasury to purchase monthly silver bullion to the value of \$4,500,000, the notes in payment thereof to be redeemable in lawful

Senator Mitchell stated that while person

ally he was in favor of the free coinage of silver he believed the measure—the bullion

redemption clause having been omitted—to

be free from any vicious principle, and one that if adopted would ultimately lead to free

Opposed to House Pension Bills,

Washington, May 6 .- A meeting of the

senate committee on pensions was held today

at which the Morrill disability and the ser-

vice pension bills combined, substituted by

the house for the senate dependent pension

bill, was considered. Formal action was postponed until the next meeting of the com

nittee. It is understood that opposition to

the house measure was unanimous and that the committee will recommend that the sen-

ate non-concur in the action of the lower

Novel Breach of Promise Suit.

Barnstable, Mass., May 6,-[Special Tele

ram to fue Bee. |-In the superior court

oday was begun a breach of promise suit for

\$50,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Eliza B.

Dalliver against William M. Atking, both of

Provincetown. The plaintiff is sixty-eight

years of age, while the defendant is seventy-

two, and the wealthiest resident of Province

town. The plaintiff claims that defendant town. The plaintiff claims that defendant proposed marriage; that she accepted, but that after she had prepared her wedding tros-sear defendant denied that any engagement had been made. The defense closed its case

oday and the court adjourned until tomor-

Got the News from a Paper.

Curcago, May 6.-The fact of the death of

ex-Lieutenant Governor Shuman did not

reach his relatives at Evanston, Iil., till this

morning. His wife, who has been an invalid for a long time, got the first news from a morning paper, fainted away on reading the announcement and was revived with diffi-culty. She is gratly prostrated.

The republican state central committee assed resolutions of eulogy and extending

Church Members in Court.

CHICAGO, May 6.- The trouble in the Hum-

oldt Park Evangelical church, growing out

affliction.

seed resolutions of enlogy and extending the family profound sympathy in their

coinage. In this Senator Teller agreed.

18,000,000 marks.

Sisson

Huss of Chicago, and B.

Presidents of Western Lines Hold a Very Communicative Session.

THEY TALK ABOUT THEIR TROUBLES.

Passenger Agents Convene and Try to Reorganize the Western States Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, May, 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The presidents of the western lines had a regular old-time experience meeting today. They told all about their troubles with each other, on what points they disagreed and in one or two isolated cases acknowledged a shortcoming of which they were guilty before the interstate commerce act law came into effect. In twine, lumber, grain, cattle and packing house products rates were discussed and each of the presidents took a turn at showing just where his competitors had struck below the belt and where his line had an underhold which it proposed to keep. The meeting was unique in every way. The presidents yesterday delegated to the general managers of their roads the authority to meet Thursday and organize an association and advance rates to the old basis. This was even more than they themselves had met to do, but, not satisfied with this, they met today and will again tomorrow to discuss their grievances. Many of the general managers being in attendance on the presidents' meeting will render unnecessary the threshing over of much old straw by them at the Thursday meeting. For this and especially for a thorough understanding of the rate troubles the neeting is a valuable one, but not a resolution was passed except the one to adjourn until tomorrow.

the general passenger agents of the same lines were holding a meeting. The passenger men met to reorganize the Western States Passenger association, and as a consequence to raise passenger rates to the basis in effect before the present war began. proposed agreement, already formulated at previous meetings, was considered, section by section, and at the close of the meeting this afternoon not one had been considered which had not been passed unanimously. It is thought the agreement will be finished to-morrow. The only hitch in the proceedings was the statement of Assistant General Passistant. senger Agent Eckstein of the Wisconsin Central, that his line would insist on the dif-ferential which it has demanded on St. Paul business. This statement was hardly ex-pected, in view of the fact that the Wiscon-sin Central is part of the Northern Pacific, and a terminus of a vast and ostensibly first class system. A caucus of the remaining lines developed that under no circumstances would the differential system be introduced in the west, and all the lines agreed that if necessary they would ignore the Wis-consin Central from the association and fight the Wisconsin Central at every point until it was forced to drop its demand for a differen-tial. This fight, should it come, involves a rate war on the Northern Pacific's Portland and Puget Sound business by the Union Pa-cific, which will be extremely interesting.

While the presidents of the western rail-

roads were holding their experience meeting

The Iowa Joint Rates. DES MOINES, 1a., May 6.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Several days ago the Western States Traffic association at Chicago appointed a committee to meet with the Iowa railroad commissioners and see what arrangerailroad law for low rates. This law empowers the commissioners to make out joint rates at a sum not to exceed what the rate would be if it were for one continuous haul over the same road. That committee, consisting of Solicitor Fish of the Milwaukee road, Solicitor Wright f the Rock Island and Solicitor Blythe Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, met the com missioners today. They proposed that a tes case be made up for submission to the state upreme court on the question of the consti tutionality of the law, and if it should be de-cided adversely to the state it could be carried to the United States supreme court not later than the October term. The commissioners, after discussing the proposal, declined. They said it would look as if they were trying to tie up the law so as to delay its enforcement Tuey told the committee that they (the com missioners) should have to go ahead and order the joint rates, and if the railroads resisted would then take the matter into the courts, and thus test it. The committee also proposed that the railroads should voluntarily put in joint*rates where they thought public interests would be served if the com-missioners would agree to a test case for the other applications. But the commissioners refused, so it is understood that the railroads will refuse to put in the joint rates and will fight the law on the ground that a compulsor; partnership between two or more roads is unconstitutional.

Rates on Packing House Products. CHICAGO, Ill., May 5.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The southern connections of the Chicago and Ohio river lines have raised rates 4 cents on packing house products to Carolina points. This renders nugatory the 4-cent reduction in these rates made by the Chicago and Ohio river lines to meet the re-duced rates of the western lines from Kansas City to southern points. The Chicago and Ohio river lines are now in the position of having thrown away 4 cents per 100 on valu able traffic and would go back to the old tariff if their southern connections would make a corresponding reduction.

The Chicago & Atlantic Sale.

Chicago, May 6.—Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Chicago & Atlantic road will be sold August 12, and by September 1 Receiver Malotte will be ready to turn over the property to the buyer. President King of the Erie, which road will buy the Chicago & Atlantic, is in Chicago and expresses himself as highly pleased at Mr. Malotte's receivership. The road has been vastly improved in every respect, and as the Chicago division of the than formerly, President King would like to retain Receiver Malotte as general manager of the Chicago & Atlantic, but as Mr. Malotte is already a twice millionaire and has large railroad and banking interests in Indian-apolis, it is doubtful if he can secure his ser-vices.

Went Back on Their Liberality. Kansas City, Mo., May 6. - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The Santa Fe railroad under its new | management, on the first of the year raised the salaries of all office men from \$5 to \$50 a month. The announcement was happily received by railroad men allover the country, and the liberality of the Santa Fe became proverbial. An order has now been issued restoring the old salaries and commanding the men to refund all of the in crease received since January I. To a num ber of the men this leaves them in debt to the company. It is a case of either pay or quit. Scores of men have contracted new schemes and laid new plans based on the increase in salary. The order almost ruins them. The indignation and excitement is great.

Fifteen Million Will be Expended. NEW YORK, May 6 .- A contract has been entered into by the Wyoming and Pacific improvement company by which \$15,000,000 will be spent in building a railroad from Sioux City to Ogden, Utah, a distance of 800 miles, and Mr. Steacy has been awarded the con-bract for the work. London, May 6 .- Stanley went to Windsor

A Big Railroad Deal. Lima, O., May 6.-An important deal was lay. W. J. Marks, a ILLINOIS MINERS GOING OUT. a wealthy Eng-

C. Faurat of the signed a contract for building 1,350 s of the Mexican International railroad from Deming, N. M., to Thirty Thousand Men Likely to Lay Down Their Tools.

NUMBER 317.

STARVATION SURE TO FOLLOW.

The Carpenters and the Bosses Sign Articles of Agreement-Atchison Tailors Strike-Some Gotham Gains.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- Special Telegram to THE BRE]-It is evident that the miners of the Illinois fields are going on a strike, just as they did last May, and there is every prospect that the terrible scenes of starvation and suffering of last summer in the mining sections will be re-enacted this season. The present troubles arise from strikes for

the workingmen which were justifiable and capable of realization. The questions claim-ing the foremost attention were those of Sunbetter wage terms. About fifteen thousand day rest and women's and children's labor.
The emperor continued: "Just solicitude for workmen will constitute the most effecthave already struck and there is a prospect that 30,000 will go out within a few days unless the difficulties are settled. ual means by which to strengthen the re-sources with which I and my exalted allies During the miners' strike last season the are resolved to oppose with unbending determination any attempt to disturb the legal order of things. In effecting these reforms only such measures will come up for consideration as can be carried out without endangering the industry of the fatherland. Our industry only forms a link in the work of the people of Chicago and the surrounding cities contributed about five hundred tons of pro-

visions and forwarded the same to the families of the miners. Had such not been done hundreds, if not thousands, would have died of starvation. As it was, the death rate was greatly increased and there was untold suffer-The Illinois miners receive very wages on account of the competition in this market from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where Hun-

the favorable reception of my suggestions by all the states concerned. garians, Poles and other nationalities have "The resolutions adopted by the recent labor supplanted the American or English-speaking conference in Berlin expressed the common views on the most important field of work and culture of our times. I do not doubt that the principles laid down in those resolutions will form the seed, with God's help, from workmen. The present strike will find 10,000 families, in which there are at least 30,000 small children, in destitution and want before a week's idleness ensues. which will spring up happiness. The working men will be blessed by its fruit, which will be harmonious relations between all the peo-A. L. Sweet, the head of the Coal Mine Owners' association in the northern district of this state, said today that there were 12,-Referring to the foreign relations of Ger-

of this state, said today that there were 12,000 men out, who demanded an increase of 71/2 cents a ton. He claims that the operators cannot possibly grant the demand.

It will be remembered that a year ago or less when the last strike was settled the miners asked an increase of 10 cents a ton and got 21/2 cents. The 71/2 cents now demanded is just the part of the demand of last year which they were compalled to forces. year which they were compelled to forego.

It is true that eastern competition is so great in the soft coal field that Illinois operators cannot increase present wages and make a profit, and yet the Illinois miner is The members of the freisinning party laid a motion on the table, demanding that a bill be passed reducing the corn duty to 3 marks per double quintal, abolishing the beet root tax and the export bounties, and withdrawing from the distilleries the existing privileges relating to the spirits tax, and finally demanding a general revision of the tariffs with a view to the abolition of the corn and cattle duties and the reduction of the duties on

working on starvation wages. This is owing to the competition of Hungarian labor em-ployed in the eastern soft coal mines. Formally Settled. Chicago, May 6.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The signing of a written agreement by both sides has finally settled the carpenters' strike on the basis agreed to a couple of weeks ago, but the industrial sky is by no means cloudless in other directions.

Affairs on the Black road are beginning to have an ominous look and the police are making preparations for trouble. President. Bailey of the malleable iron works has absolutely refused to grant the demands of themen for a uniform day of ten hours, 10 per cent increase in pay for regular work and 50 per cent increase for overtime. None of the 1,700 employes went-to work this morning, as the union had declared a formal strike in the-big works. A large majority of the strikers, are Hungarians, Poles and Bohemains, whotain socialist laws. His views on the duties of government must be approved everywhere. The scope of the measures to protect work-

are very violent in their uterances.

The strike fever is rapidly spreading throughout the district. The plants of the Griffin car wheel company and of Barnum & Richardson are idle and the Wells, French & Co. and Ajax company's men went to work

this morning under protest.

The men claim that whether there is a strike at McCormick's or not the works will soon have to shut down, as they cannot get a sufficient supply of Iron. This is also said to

be true of the Deering works.

The order for a coopers' strike at the stock yards has been but partially obeyed. This morning most of the men were at work.

About five hundred men in all are idle. In an address to the public by a joint arbitration committee, the statement is made that a fair estimate of loss to the city by the strike will not fall short of \$1,000,000 per week, be-sides causing much suffering to thousands of

men, women and children. Tailors Strike.

Atchison, Kan., May 6. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-There is excitement in merchant tailoring circles today on account of a. strike ordered by the journeymen's union against the shops that refuse to accept the scale of prices submitted today. Three shops have signed and their men are at work. The objection to the scale is that it permits the employ of only one man in a shop by the Seven More Capitulate.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- Seven more shops tolay gave in to the striking carpenters, and it s believed the strike will be ended in a few days, as there are only a few shops still holdng out against the men's demands. Struck for Higher Pay.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- About one hundred em

ployes of Andrews & Co., manufacturers of desks and office fittings, struck today for an advance of wages. HE CURSED THE JUDGE.

A Condemned Criminal Raves Wildly and Falls in a Fit.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6. [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Judge Schroder, the bailiffs, the jury and all the spectators in the criminal court room yesterday started to their feet and gazed at Joseph Morris, a sixtyyear-old man whom the judge had just sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for attempted criminal assault upon seven-year-old Estella Spinner. Morris sprang before the judge, and with oaths and imprecations cursed the court. He prayed the judge might rot in the street, declaring him unjust. He then turned on the spectators, but before he had said half a dozen words he turned black in the face and fell headlong at the judge's feet. He was carried out and this morning is

in a precarious condition.

A Visit to Wyoming Mines. Newcastle, Wyo., May 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE Prec.]-An excursion party, consisting of Governor Warren, the leading stockmen of Wyoming and B. & M. officials, arrived at 2 o'clock. They visited the famous mines of Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins this afternoon and expressed themselves in terms of highest admiration at the large deposits of coat and the immense plant of the company, which is unequalled in the United States. The party is being entertained and banquetted under the auspices of the board of trade. Tomorrow they visit the Biack Hills

Illinois A. O. U. W. Quincy, Ill., May 6.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the

on their return to Cheyenne,

Ancient Order of United Workmen convened this morning in this city and will continue in session three days. The report of Grand Master Wilcox shows nine new lodges since the last session, making a total of 325 in the state, with an aggregate membership of 20,900.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. Nebruska and Iowa: Warmer, fair, varible winds; warmer, fair weather Thursday

of a split at the late conference, came up in police court today. Trustees William Sod-man and Edward Hintz were fined \$100 each South Dakota: Warmer, fair, winds befor forcibly ejecting Pastor Vetter from the