End of the Farnam Street Theater Comes with Fire and Death.

FIREMEN ASSUME THE LEADING PARTS

Stalwart Men Suffer in Reality Where Many Have Mimicked Pain.

ONE KILLED AND SIX BADLY WOUNDED

Albert Jerome's Body Lies Under a Heap of Broken Brick and Mortar.

SENSATIONAL CLOSE OF A PLAYHOUSE

Fire Destroys the First Built of Omnha's Thesplan Palaces - Caught on the Stage and Spread Swiftly-.. Losses and Insurance.

An extensive conflagration in the heart o the business center of Omaha sent a thrill of excitement through the community yesterday afternoon a few minutes past 5 o'clock. The Farnam Street theater building, situated at the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam streets, was totally destroyed by fire. Two small buildings on Farnam street, adjoining the theater, were also destroyed by fire, water and falling walls. The estimated losses aggregate \$145,400. Of this amount \$118,000 is covered by insurance. The "Waifs of New York" company lost \$3,500 not included in these figures.

An unfortunate sequel of the fire was the death of one fireman and the serious injury of several other brave men who fought the flames. Several spectators were also injured.

The fire was witnessed by fully 10,000 people, who filled the streets, nousetops and windows of buildings in the immediate vicinity. The fire originated in the rigging loft of the theater and the interior of the resort was a flery furnace in fiftees or twenty minutes afterwards. The flames were gotten under control after much difficulty.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night several firemen who had been battling the flames for five hours, went up on the fire escape on the Fifteenth street side of the theater to extinguish the fire. Six men, who never knew fear, started up with a line of hose. When they were about twenty-five feet from the ground about two-thirds of the eastern wall fell, burying the unfortunate firemen in the debris. Three of the men were se-I verely injured and two save I themselves by catching onto a window sill. The sixth man was buried alive in the ruins.

Victims of the Pire.

The following is the list of the dead and ALBERT JEROME of hose No. 9, crushed. Resides at Eighteenth and St. Mary's avenue.

CAPTAIN McBRIDE of hose No. 2, badly cut

TOM RUANE, injured internally.

JAMES Downs of No. 3 hose and Pat Ruand of No. 9 hose, slightly cut and bruised. PROF. J. M. GAYNORE, struck on spine by

falling brick. Partially paralyzed. CHARLES STEVENS, finger on left hand cut by falling cornice.

The injured men were soon rescued and the patrol wagon conveyed them to the St. Joseph hospital, where they received the best of attention. It is thought that all will recover. One disgraceful incident of the fire was

when the police and firemen attempted to take the jujured men to where they could be given medical treatment. Certain alleged friends of the victims insisted upon their being taken home, not knowing but what every second might witness the death of the man they were quarreling over.

John McBride, captain of No. 2 hose com pany, who was on the line and was so so verely injured, succeeded the late Michael Carter of the same company, who died from injuries received at the Paxton annex fire in April, 1891. He has been in the department about nine years, all of the time with the same company. He is a married man.

Struck by Failing Bricks.

Prof. J. M. Gaynore was badly injured when the northeast corner of the wall feil. Mr. Gaynore was viewing the fire from the rear of Getty's confectionery strore and was struck in the back by falling bricks. Ho was rendered unconscious and was partially paralyzed. He recovered enough to request that he be taken to, the St. Joseph hospital and thd patrol wagon was summoned for that purpose. He was injured about the spine, but at a late hour last night it was thought that he would recover.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire originated in the flies over the stage. The employes were setting the stage for the first act of "The Waifs of New York," which was billed for a second performance last evening. The "flymen," in endeavoring to adjust the "drops," allowed a "drop" to fall over the endge of the tin trough which is supposed to protect the scenery from the gas jets in the border light. The drops immediately ignited and burned with amazing rapidity, spreading almost instantly through the entire "rigging loft." Ir five minutes the stage and rear of the theater was in a sheet of flame that burst through the roof. The material was of an inflammable nature, being composed of scenery, ropes and similar combustible stuff. Dense volumes of smoke were first

seen issuing from the windows in the rear of the building, near the "flies." Captain Mestyn, who was passing down Fifteenth street, at once shouted to an officer at Fifteenth and Farnam streets to turn on the alarm. The command was instantly obeyest and the fire department made a quick response to the call, but ere the first so was laid the building was a mass of

secthing flames. Frantic Efforts at Rescue.

The attempt to save goods from the sweeping grasp of the fire king resulted in a number of narrow escapes from injury to

veral members of the Farnam Street theater orchestra plunged madly into the burning building when the fire first broke out. One member of the orchestra, who plays the bass viol and who has patiently submitted to the guying song of "Georgie" upon many occasions, bravely rashed down the aisle of the theater and seized the big fidule in his arms. Fighting his way through the snoke and flying cinders, he reached the sidewalk in safety, with the huge musical instrument in his tight embrace. Friends Instrument in his tight embrace. Friends of Manager Burgess rushed into the box office and rescued a number of pictures, books and papers. One admirer of Lawrence Barrett snatched a large picture of the actor from its position on the wall and reached the sidewalk just as the second floor fell with a crash. By a singular coincidence a picture of Kate Clarton, the hereine of the Brooklyn

One bewildered rescuer rushed madiy around the streets with a huge placard of "Standing Room Only" clutched tightly in his trembling hand. This sign greeted the patrons of the theater Sanday evening, when the initial performance of "The Wair's of New York" was presented. The 1.800 people who filled the theater Sanday night little dreamed that twenty-four hours later the building would be a smouldering mass of ruins. It was a source of general congratulation that the fire did not occur Sungratulation that the fire did not occur Sun-day night, when the bouse was literally jammed with the largest audience of the season. The results upon that occasion would have been frightful to contemplate.

Firemen Worked Sobly.

The firemen were handrapped by the lack of pressure of water and a network of wires which threatened their lives.

Within a few minutes after the alarm companies 2 and 3 had streams playing on the building, but the force was so weak that no water could be thrown above the third story. Chief Galligan, who was at home sick lumped into his water and was son on

sick, jumped into his wagon and was soon on the scene, directing the efforts of his men with all his old-time vigor, and he did much good, encouraging his firemen to herole de-votion to duty.

The men of companies 2 and 3 rushed into

the theater from the west entrance, and were playing water on the stage when the first crash came. A half dozen firemen under command of Assistant Chief Saiter were at work when the dome of the theater

J. H. Scott, a member of No. 2, was about half way down the center isle at the time He was knocked to the floor and seriously injured. John Simpson, driver for hose No. 3, was with him, and how the men escaped with their lives is a miracle. The firemen were driven out of the building by the rush of flames, and their comrades had to get out as best they could.

as best they could.

The men followed the line of hose and reached the door. Scott had most of the hair of his head burned off and his hands were badly blistered. A failing brick gashed his head. Simpson was also bruised and cut and his left forearm was fractured by the following thems.

by the falling debris.

One hundred feet of hose and a nozzle were abandoned and destroyed.

Fourteen Streams of Water. About this time companies 5 and 7 arrived and fourteen streams were soon playing on the flames. In a short time the new water tower was on the ground and the great mass of people greeted it with hearty cheers. Two lines of hose were turned into the tower and a torrent of water was shot into

About this time the north wall fell out, doing serious damage to the Karbach build-ing, in which the German Savings bank is located. The crowd sought safety in flight, and many people were badly jammed in the crush. About this time the foreman of the Thompson-Houston electric fight wices ar-rived with eight or nine assistants and began cutting the live wires. Their prompt work certainly saved many people from serious

Splendid Police Service.

The police under Captain Mostyn and Sergeants Shoop and Ormsby did good work in keeping back the crowds. Commissioner Coburn, Hartmann and Strickler also did good service.

The crowd of spectators was estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 and they were keeping.

at 10,000 to 12,000 and they were hard to At 5:30 the north wall fell, completely

destroying Jack Woods'saloon. When the flames were first noticed Jack was in his private office talking to George Krug and some friends when hot coals began to fall in his doorway. He went back into the saloon and hardly had time to secure his papers about head and severely bruised about shoulders.

Jour Martson of hose No. 2, cut on head and injured at base of brain. Taken to hose the north wall fell in his place was completely demolished. Mr. Woods says his loss will be \$22,000 and he has \$11,000 in-

Fell with a Deafening Crash.

In fifteen minutes after the north wall fell in the cast wall toppled over with a deafen-ing crash, destroying Ed Wittig's and the Drum saloons and the World-Herald's mailing room. The men in the saloons had left the build-

ing, but five men were at work in the mailing room and they had a narrow escape with their lives. The floors of the World-Herald uilding were jammed together, so that the tile flooring was raised up from the concrete base. The flood of water which followed destroyed several rolls of print paper. Wittig's place and "The Dram" were al-most completely destroyed, but Ed Wittig

managed to save his papers and accounts. The damage to these places was from the falling walls and water. Explosion of Chemicals,

The whole interior of the building was like a secthing furnace within thirty minutes after the alarm was turned in, and the tinger-like partitions added fuel to the flames. When the firemen got down to real flames. When the firemen got down to real work some chemicals in Snow, Land & Co.'s drug store explode; and snattered the plate glass front. Hot coals were showered through the air for a block distant. The gallant firemen stack to their work, unmindful of the heat and flying coals. The linemen of the electric light company cut all the wires on the poles in the vicinity to obviate the danger from that source. When the north wall fell one live wire shot a current into a stream of water that was playing on the fire. The fireman nearest to the wire had to drop the nozie. The firemen could not see a stream into the front men could not seet a stream into the front part of the third story of the building on ac-

count of the thickness of the window A policeman saw the difficulty and solved it by pulling out a revolver and puncturing the glass with a bullet. His aim was true and the crowd cheered heartily.

Manager Burgess Talks.

Tears filled the eyes of Manager Burgess as he viewed the destruction of the theater "I do not know how it started," said Mr. Burgess. "God only knows. I heard the alarm and saw at a glance that the building was doomed. I cannot give the exact figures on our losses at present. The building and furnishings of the theater were insured for \$90,000. We had a five years lease, and had a good list of attractions booked for the sea-\$90,000. The theater was refurnished throughout only sixty days ago. We had put down new carpets and fixed it up nicely. Now it is in ruins. I cannot speak definitely at this time of my future plans."

SOME OF ITS HISTORY.

Sketch of the Barned Building-List of the Insurance. The building was a handsome four-story and basement structure and had quite a

history as a playhouse. It was erected in 1881 by ex-Governor Boyd, and the ground covered was 77 feet on Farnam and 182 feet on Fifteenth street. The general style of architecture was American renaissance, and the exterior presented an imposing appearance. The interior was artistically decor ance. The interior was artistically decorated and its arrangements as a theater were pronounced fine. It was virtually the first large business structure erected in the city and the citizens in the early days of its existence pointed to it with pride. It had a seating capacity of 1,700 and the stage was fifty feet deep, accommodating the production of all the large drama and spectacular performances.

The building originally cost \$85,000 and was erected under the supervision of Mc-Elfatrica Bros., the noted New York archi-tects. Until 1891 the theater was known as lects. Until 1891 the theater was known as Boyd's opera house. It was opened October 24, 1881, every seat in the house being occupied. The opera was "La Mascotte," Fay Templeton and her company appearing in the cast. Soon after the curtain dropped on the first act Senator Mandersen addressed the audience, congratulating the people upon the completion and opening of the beautiful temple of amissment and at the same time commitmenting Governor Boyd for his public spirit and enterprise. Governor Boyd made a neat response.

TRACEDY | fire, was saved from the ruins. The most of the contents of the box office, however, were totally destroyed.

| The first manager was Mr. Marsh, and be continued in the position during the first manager was Mr. Marsh, and be continued in the position during the streets with a buse placard of around the streets with a buse placard of a street of the house was endeavoring to get a lower rate of insurance, and it had been and operatic performances in the country. There are a large number of the house was endeavoring to get a lower rate of insurance, and it had been a lower rate of insu season. Thomas Boyd came from Philadelphia as manager in 1882 and continued until 1889, when he and Doc Haynes became the lessees for two years. In 1891, Hoyd's new operahouse was completed and Boyd & Haynes became managers of that playhouse. They were succeeded at the old theater by W. J. Burgess, who came as resident manager for L. M. Crawford, the lessee of the theater by the state of the season of the control of the season of the control of the season of the control of the season of the season of the control of the season of ter. It was not until a legal battle had been fought in the courts that the theater's

name was changed from Boyd's Opera house to the Farnam Street theater. Since 1891 it has been known as the Farnam Street theater, and has maintained popular prices and enjoyed a large patronage. Nearly all of the best known actors and actresses have appeared at the theater, among whom have been: Edwin Booth, Riston, Salvini, Christine Neilson, Lawrence Barrett, Fanny Davenport, Mary Anderson, Lawrence, Lawre Joe Jefferson, W. J. Florence, Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Kate Claxton and others.

Sold it to a Syndicate. In July, 1889, Governor Boyd disposed of the property to a syndicate of stockholders, known as the American Bank Building company, of which O. M. Carter is president and A. C. Powell is treasurer. The resulent stockholders paid down \$50,000, and bonded the same for \$200,000. The rentals on the building averaged \$24,000 per year. In 1891 L. M. Crawford of St. Joseph leased the building, paying \$50,000 for a five years lease. Filled with Tenants.

The building was a four-story brick structure. The ground floor was occupied by stores and offices. On the Farnam street side the tenants consisted of Muller, the confectioner; Snow, Lund & Co., druggists, and Allenspaugh, ticket broker. A small fruit stand occupied space near the entrance. On the Fifteenth street side of the building On the Fifteenth street side of the building the ground floor was occupied by Jack Woods' saloon. Peabody's hat store, Hess & Swoboda. Ruddy, the optician, and the American Fuel company. In the basement of the building were Hansen's barber shop and Dr. Worley's Turkish bath rooms. On the second and third floors, were the Jack. the second and third floors were the Jack-man dental parlors and laboratory. Some of the goods in the stores, particularly Snow, Lund & Co's, will be saved. Most of the contents, however, were destroyed by fire and water. About half the losses are

covered by insurance. Tha buildings adjoining on the east, occupied by Lentz & Williams and Ed Wittig as aloons, were one-story structures and were saloots, were one-story structures and were damaged by falling walls. They were the property of A. J. Hauscom, valued saloon stocks and fixtures were badly at \$4,500; partially insured. The damaged in both places, and the same are partially covered by insurance also. The American Fuel company, occupying the one-story frame brick adjoining the Witting place, suffered damage to the amount of \$75. Lesurance and Lostes.

President Carter of the company is out of he city, and Treasurer Powell says that the property is valued at \$225,000, with insurance amounting to \$90,000 on the building. He said that it was impossible to tell what steps the company will take regarding reonstruction.

The insurance on the building is placed

The insurance on the building is placed with the following companies:
Granite State, New Hampshire. \$ 5,000
Insurance Company of North America 4,000
Liverpool & London and Globe. 3,500
Oakhant Home, California. 3,500
Germania New York 3,000
Etna of Hartford 2,500
American of Philadelphia 2,500
Connecticut of Hartford 2,500
Connecticut of Hartford 2,500
German American, New York 2,500
Hartford 2,500

Hartford
Manufacturers & Builders, New York
National of Hartford.
North British & Mercantile
Orient of Hartford
Phenix of Brooklyn
Busenix of Brooklyn
Busenix of Hartford
Western of Canada
American of New York
London & Lancashire
New Hampshire. New Hampshire
New Hampshire
Norwich Union
Providence-Washington
Queen of New York
Rhode Island Underwriters
Rockford of Hilmois
Security of Connecticut
British American of Canada
Merchants of New Jersey
Rockbester German of New York
St. Paul F. and M.
Royai of England
United Fireman's of Philadelphia
Concerdia of Milwankee
Continental of New York
Hanover of New York
Manchester of England

Hanover of New York Manchester of England. Mercantile F. and M. of Boston. Milwaukee Mechanics Nigara of New York. People's of New Hampshire. Spring Garden of Philadelphia. It is estimated that the total losses are as

Theater building, \$85,000; furnishings \$15,000; J. R. Woods, \$20,000; M. Ruddy \$1,000; American Fuel company, \$500; Han sen's barber shop, \$1.500; The Drum, \$5,000; Hall-Ed Wittig, \$3,500; World-Herald, \$1.000; Dr. Jackman, \$2,500; Allenspaugh, \$300; fruit stand, \$100; Snow, Lund & Co., \$5,000. Other losses by fire and water, including adjacent uildings, \$5,000. Total losses, \$145,400. Covered by insurance, \$118,000. Snow, Lund & Co., druggists, were negoti-

ating a sale of their business and stock. whether the same was completed cannot be positively stated. Lost Their Wa drobes,

The members of "The Waifs of New York" company, who were playing a four days engagement at the cheater, are all more or less heavy losers by the fire. The principai losses were sustained by Manager Clifford, who estimates that he has lost, in personal effects and wardrobes, fully

Andy Amann figures his personal belong ings and valuable manuscript at \$1.100. Roberts' losses will aggregate \$1,000. The losses of the other members of the troupe will reach \$1,500. None of the members succeeded in saving anything, with the excep-tion of five trunks. No insurance.

This is a severe blow to most of the troupe. Several of the lady members of the

company were bemeaning their loss and piteously wringing their hands while they watched the progress of the flames and the destruction of their property.

Young Eddie Cole of the company received the praises of all the members for his heroic efforts in trying to save their wardrobe in-stead of looking to the saving of his own

effects. Another member, Ed Peiper, barely escaped with his life from a falling wall while endeavoring to bring out a trunk. The scenery of the company was valued at \$3,000 and insured, but whether the insurance is effective while the scenery is in a theater building, or whether it only applies while in traffic, Manager Clifford was unable to state definitely last night, the owner, Mr. Williams, being in California at present with the Katie Emmett company. It was stated by several members of the company that none of their number were in the building at the time of the breaking out of the fire.

Cinders.

The water pressure was not strong enough to throw a heavy stream to the third story of the building. The failing bricks and flying cinders made

things dangerous for the firemen. Captain Mostyn and his officers did excellent work in keeping back the crowds.

The Elks formerly had their club rooms in the fourth story of the building. The Omaha Press club entertained Bill Nye and James Whiteomb Riley in the club rooms after an entertainment in the opera house in 887. That was before Nye and Riley were When the injured firemen crawled out of

the burning building and had to be assisted to the morgue in order to receive medial assistance Or. Lee said that he thought a fire and police surgeon should be appointed, whose duty it should be to go to all the big fires the same as the fire reporter does and be prepared to render prompt assistance to injured firemen. Pierpockets mingled with the crowd and

It is a singular fact that the People's theatre was closed for a lack of funds yesterday, and this one was destroyed by fire, leaving only one place for amusement seekers in the city. It is quite likely that the People's will now be reopened.

Dense crowds of people held possession of the sidewa'k on the south side of Farnam street, Fifteenth for the distance of a quar-ter of a block south of Farnam. Farnam east and west of the fire, and Fifteenth street north of the fire. During the progress of the fire the owners and occupants of buildings in the vicinity of

the conflagration kept men with buckets and a supply of water stationed on their roofs to extinguish any of the numerous stray sparks which were flying in the air.

Traffic on the Farnam street motor line was entirely suspended for a while, and when resumed only three trains were operated to convey passengers west of Sixteenth The crowds of people were kept busy dodg-

ing the wires which were cut by the line The Leavenworth street motor lines were

obliged to transfer passengers on Twentyseventh and Leavenworth streets on account of the fire there. Mrs. Dr. Ayer was one of the first persons to observe the flames bursting through the roof of the building. The lady was coming down Fifteenth street and was near the alley at the time.

Lee Estelle saw the flames when they burst through the roof of the "fly" gallery and before the department had responded to the alarm.

From excitement, caused by the news that several fireman had been buried in the flames, Mrs. Joseph C. Root fainted away on the sidewalk on Farnam street. Herman Timme, who was in the throng that surged back and forth during the fire reported the loss of his valuable timepiece.

Investigation disclosed that it had been left "The Waifs of New York" company uses "The Walfs of New York" company uses a Slisby engine in one of the scenes of the drama. When the company opened its engagement here it was found that the small elevator at the theater was not large enough

for the engine to be transported to the stage. It was therefore sent back to the cars. This fire eugine and a few trunks was all that the company saved, Three members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners were present at the fire, and they realized that Omaha did not fire, and they realized that Omaha did not have the fire apparatus necessary to handle a big fire. A new La France engine has been ordered and will be here in a day or two. At the meeting last night the commissioners agreed that one engine was not enough and they ordered another one by telegraph. With the old steamer this will give Chief Galligan three engines to fight the flames with. The theater fire proved to be a lesson to the people, showing that they have not had ndequate protection from the fire flend,

The "4-2-1" (the "general," as it is known among firemen) followed quickly after the regular box was bulled, summoning every available piece of fire apparatus in the city. The companies in the outlying districts had long runs to make, but they acquitted themselves nobly.

ANOTHER BLAZE.

In the Midst of the Excitement a Second Fire Occurs. During the progress of the Farnam street fire an alarm from box 4, at No. 5 engine house, was turned in and Chief Galligan quickly dispatched one hose company and truck No. 2, along with Assistant Cnief Salter. It proved a long hard run to Twenty-se eath and Leavenworth streets, where the second fire was fiercely blazing It was especially hard last night after the monand horses had worked so hard at the other fire.

When the department arrived on the scene the frame block at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Leavenworth streets was found to be in flames. Chief Salter did the best he could with the one stream of water which had been sent out with him and telephoned for help as soon as he could. The fire started in the shoe store store of A. McArthur, 725 South Twenty-seventh street and spread very rapidly to the build

On the north was the plumbing shop of J. J. Hanighan. The roof of this building was ablaze before a single line of hose had been laid. The flames spread rapidly and were on lapping the roof of the tailor shop of J. Wolenholdt. This building, which is a two-story frame and stands on the corner, caught. In spite of all that the firemen could do the flames spread and inside of ten minutes this corner block was a total ruin. The firemen made several efforts to enter

buildings, but were driven back every the by the intense heat. After a hard light the fire wag gotten under control.

According to statements made after the fire it seems that the blaze started in the shoe store. Mr. McArthur was lighting his lamps for the night. He had placed two of them and had the other in his hand. It flickered and he dropped it. McArthur tried to smother the flames with his coat, but could not, and rushed upstairs after a quitt.
When he returned he found the blaze had pread and he rushed to the engine house to

The 1sh block on the corner was unocco pied but insured. McArthur has a \$1,300 in sir nee on his building and \$1,200 on his

property. The building he occupied was owned by the Byron Reed estate, as was also the store occupied by Wolenholdt, the tailor. The loss will amount to fully \$5,000, and is almost entirely covered by insurance.

BIMETALLIC CONVENTION.

Delegates Beginning to Assemble at Louis-All Are Enthusiastic. Sr. Louis, Oct. 2.-The delegates to the pan-American bimetallic convention, which

will meet at Armory half tomorrow at 10:30. have begun to arrive. President A. C. Fisk reached the city this morning by the Chicago & Alton train and thirteen Colorado delegates came with him from Denver.
Burlengh Johnson, president of the Topeka Birrician Johnson, president of the Topeka Bimetallic league, was also among the early arrivals and announced that the league's delegation would come in temorrow morning. Governor Lewelling will be among them. It is impossible to estimate either the number here or that will be here. Those

who are here, however, are enthusiastic enough, if that quality will make up for any possible deficiency in numbers.

There is more or less of a sectional feeling evident among those already here. President Fisk is especially pronounced in expressing himself as of the belief that the convention will be extremely beneficial to the west and the south remerally as in the the west and the south generally, as it will be a declaration of a community of interests between those sections of the country, with St. Louis as the chief distributing point. St. Louis as the chief distributing point. "I believe," said he today, "that St. Louis can be made the greatest city of the United States. This city is the natural depot of supplies for all the wast territory represented by the delegates to this convention among whom there is a very strong senti-

ment. Killed in a Street Ducl. GLASGOW, Ky., Oct. 2 - As the result of a desperate street duei Saturday night between Deputy Marshal Collins and Ctem Deph, whom he was trying to arrest. Deph lies in a critical condition with three bullet wounds in his body. One of Deph's shots fired at the officer went wide of the mark and struck a negro in the forehead. The bullet flattened and fell to the payement, making only a painful flesh wound. Marshal Collins was not hurt.

Wheat in the Nort west. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2. - Figures compiled by the Northwestern Miller and the Market Record show the aggregate stock of wheat in the northwest is 12,111,842 bushels crease of 1,045,400 bushels compared with a

week ago.

zilian Capital.

PROVISIONS NOW AT FAMINE PRICES

Districts Prove Fatile-Government Dispatches Report That the Rebeis Are Losing Ground. LONDON, Oct. 2,-The Brazilian minister

Efforts to Secure Food from Surrounding

in this city has sent the following dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company: D"RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 1, 1893,-The insurgent squadron is still in the bay; its fighting elements are much weakened by desertion from the crews, and daily some of the vessels are damaged by the shore artillery. Yesterday's bombarding the forts

vigorously answered. Two steamers which escaped have been repulsed at Santos. At Santa Catherina they failed to land. The troops are united and loyal to the government. Public opinion is opposed to the insurgents." LONDON, Oct. 2 .- A private cablegram reselved here today announces that the rebei

fleet at Rio de Janeiro opened fire upon the Brazilian capital yesterday morning, and that the bombardment was continued throughout the day. The same cable announces that the foreign ministers at Rio. backed up by the commanders of the foreign war vessels at Rio, have for a long time past done everything possible to avert further hostilities between the insurgents and the government forces and in spite of the fact that these friendly efforts have been directed continuously toward both sides in the dispute a failure to induce the opposing factions to come to an agreement has re-sulted in more damage to Rio from the rebels

sulted in more damage to Rio from the rebels and great loss of life.

The cable message received here this morning does not give any details of the damage done by the bombardment of yesterday, nor does it state how many neople were killed ashore or affoat. It is presumed here, from the fact that the rebels are reported to have shelled the city all day Sunday, the loss of life must have been considerable and both sides must have suffered.

The telegram referred to howaver, can

The telegram referred to, however, con-firms the statements previously made to the effect that provisions at Rio are getting so scarce that, to use the exact words of the message, "famine prices prevail," in spite of message, "tamine prices prevail," in spite of the untiring efforts made by the government to secure food in the neighborhood of the capital and from the adjoining states of Minas-Geraes, Sao Paulo and Goyaz, but these efforts do not seem to have been suc-

The private cable message which was sent to the Associated press after its receipt here seems to contradict explicitly the statements made in the message which the Brazilian made in the message which the Brazilian minister here gave to Reuter's Telegram company today, and which the minister received to all appearances from Rio under yesterday's date. The official message says that though the rebel squadron was still in the bay of Rio "its fighting elements were much weakened" and that "yesterday's bombardment was vigorously answered" by the forts. It was also said in the Brazilian government dispatch that the rebel ships had been "damaged by the shore artillery." This may actually have been the case, but it This may actually have been the case, but it does not seem to have prevented the rebeis from bombarding Rio all day Sanday.

Reducing Mexican Postage. City of Mexico, Oct. 2.—Congress has authorized President Diaz to reform the existing postal laws, and it is believed that interior postage will be reduced from 10 to 5 cents. The reduction, it is thought, will increase the revenue and the efficiency of the ostoffice department. The postal charge to the United States is 5 cents, or half the rate charged for domestic postage. The Partido Liberal, a government somi-official organ, says that the prime minister's newly proposed tax on cotton fabrics is part of a vast plan slowly maturing by Senor Limantour; also that the new tax is a sign of a rupture also that the new tax is a sign of a rupture of the government with extreme protectionism, which has caused so much harm to Mexico. The policy of the government is distinctly toward lower duties, but enormous pressure is brought to bear by manufactures. ers on the financial minister and the administration generally to prevent carrying out

Discussed the Bruuswick Question London, Oct. 2 .- A pamphlet has been issued on the Brunswick question. It says that the succession to the throne or to the regency cannot last and insists that the duke of Cumberland, who has the right of succession and whose son attains his major ity five years bence, shall undertake to educate him in Brunswick. Otherwise, continues the pamphlet, when the duke of Cumberland dies the duchy must elect another duke, or else the duchy will become

any comprehensive scheme of revenue re-

a reichsland like Alsace-Lorraine. United States Vessel Enroute to R o. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- Information has reached the Navy department that the cruiser Newark, which left New York several days ago for Rio de Janeiro, has arrived at the Barbadoes. She will leave as promptly as possible for Rio, and ought to arrive there in two weeks. The department is also in-formed that the United States steams dip

Baltimore has arrived at Algiers. LONDON, Oct. 2 - Dispatches to the Times

says that the delta of Tonkin was entirely flooded by a nurricane recent'y which swept away many dwellings. A number of the oc-cupants escaped on rafts, but many were

drowned. The vicar apostolic has issued a pressing appeal to avert a famine, as the crops were ruined by the hurricane.

French Miners Fighting. LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the tension in the mining districts is becoming dangerous. The first bloodshed is recorded at Drocourt, where, in resisting the orders of the gensdarmes to disperse, several miners vere trampled under the horses feet, cut with

Hamburg's Chutera Record. HAMBURG, Oct. 2.-Three new cases and one death from choicra are reported here. Two previous patients have succumbed to

sabres, or prodded with lances.

Separating the Races. Louisviille, Oct. 2.—The separate coach law enacted by the last legislature, providing that all the ratiroads running through the state shall provide separate cars for the white and colored passengers became open ative yesterday. While all of the roads have not yet complied with the law, they have either partially done so or are making the necessary arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the bill. The colored people have established headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., and will make a

stubborn fight in the courts.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2 - At the Milwaukee office of the Goodrich Transportation company it was stated this evening that the steamer Chicago, which ran her nose on the beach during a fog off Hacine, was released after a short delay and proceeded on her

Stranding of a Lake Steamer. MILWAUREE, Oct. 2 .- A special to the Wisconsin from Racine, Wis., says the Goodrich steamer Chicago went ashore at the foot of Hyde street while endeavoring to make the Choopitular harbor in a fog. She lies head on and is is reported.

DESERTION OF A PETERAN.

Life-Long Democrat of Iowa Becomes a Populist.

Des Moines, Oc. 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Hon. R. L. Butler of Legan, a life-long democrat who has served the party as a member of the legislature for twentyfour years, the last sixteen as senator, has written a letter to Chairman Scott of the people's party in which he takes leave of the democratic party and becomes a populist. He says:

"We have come to the parting of the ways.

A political revolution is upon us. The lines are rapidly forming, but are not yet so distinct as to be visible to the inaided eye. The day for separating the sheep from the goats, or rather few the same parting the sheep from the goats. or, rather, from the wolves, is drawing

A significant paragraph of his letter re ferring to Governor Boies is as follows:
"In lowa we are informed by very good authority that no national issues need apply for consideration; that we really have no voice or influence whatever over those great and pressing questions; that our ills in this state lie on the gateway of the beer-keg issue; that if relief shall come at all it must come through the bung of the beer barrel that if we can only get proper legislation or this, then will the rocks not only pour forth rivers of oil, but we shall be enabled to wash our weary with beer."

Sensation in Court. OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 2 - Special Telegram to THE BEE |-There was something of a sensation in court today when Jenkin Evans was brought in to receive sentence to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Thomas Lloyd. His attorneys filed a motion for a new trial, claiming technical legal errors in the proceedings. One of the reasons urged was the misconduct of the prose-cution in referring to the other murders committed since the 1st of January and asking the jury how it would look to see in the paper with big headlines, "another murderer turned loose." It was also charged that Juryman James Hendrickson had declared previous to the trial that he would have to hang Evans, and Juryman Ford had done the same. After a redhot discussion the matter was continued until tomorrow.

Murdered by a Cramp. Mason City, Ia., Oct. 2.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Tim O'Brien, night policeman of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was shot down in cold blood at 50'clock this morning by a tramp. As the freight pulled in from the east two tramps jumped pulled in from the east two tramps jumied out of an empty car, and O'Brien attempted to arrest them. He caught one and had taken him into the depot and commenced to search him, when the tramp made a break for liberty, and O'Brien followed him. He ran about eight rods when the tramp wheeled around, and grabbing B'Brien's revolver from his band of the care of the ca volver from his hand, shot him through the breast. He lived but twenty minutes. The tramp can be identified. A large party of citizens are now in search. O'Brien is very popular, and if his murderer is run down today a lynching is not among the impossibilities.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE | - The police have been notified of a robbery and attempted murder at Fort McGregor. The victim was Hans Nelson, a McGregor. The victim was mans Nelson, a young Norwegian. He entered the town with a stranger, who lured him up the railroad and shot him in the back and pounded him into insensibility. He took \$10 and a watch and threw him into the river. The water revived Nelson, who dragged himself ashere and reached a farm house, where he like with slight house of recovery. lies with slight hopes of recovery.

Will Be Given Time for Reflection. THE BEE,]-D. M. Hawk pleaded guilty here today to the charges of bigamy and embezzlement. Hawk came here from Council Bluffs to work in a commission house. He was a Sunday school superintendent on the side and in this work met a lady from Elk Point, to whom he was murried a week after his first wife came here from Council Bluffs, and they left together, taking \$300 of his employer's money. He was caught in illinois.

Murdered by flighwayman. Stoux Cirr, Oct. 2 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - John Rohrer, an old resident and engineer at the electric street car power house, was shot and killed at 9 o'cloctonight at the corner of Sixth and Water streets by highwaymen. He resisted in their attempt to hold him up. There is no clew to the identity of the murderers.

Will Close the Schools, CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 2.- Special Tele gram to Tuz Bez. |- Scarlet fever in a most malignant type has broken out at New Hart ord and Willoughby. The schools will probably be closed.

HIGH WATER AT MOBILE.

Backed in from the Gulf By a Heavy Wind it Does Much Damage. MORILE, Oct. 2 .- A southeast gale broke here this morning about 4 o'clock and the wind has been increasing in velocity ever since until this hour (1 p. m.) it is blowing at least fifty miles an hour. The barometer is still falling. The wind has blown the water in from the gulf until the river has reached Royal street, four blocks from the river and at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the main river height. There is no way of estimating the money damage. All the wholesale and the principal portions of the retail district of the city is some four feet under water and thousands of dellars

worth of goods have been damaged The phot boat Ida Low and the bay boat Heroice have been driven on the rocks and badly damaged. The Crescent City, a bay boat, left Point Clear this morning and has not since been heard from. It is reported that three dredges working on the channel have been lost. It is also reported that some fifty miles of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast are under water, and that the kilds include her. the Biloki bridge has been swept away by

Nothing has been heard from the garden ers in the marshes cast of the city, and the worst is feared.

Telegraphic communication is cut off in al

most every direction, and from the present outlook, Mobile will be entirely cut off from the outside world when divides comes.

In this city houses have been unroofed, trees blown down and one cotton warehouse has succumbed to the furry of the gale. All the smoke stacks of all the manufacturing industries have been blown down. Street car traffic has been totally suspended, and the city will no doubt be in darkness, as the waves are fast encroaching on the electric light works, which may be under water in another hour. The business thoroughfares of the city are being navigated in boats, and

people are wading up to their armpits in order to save their goods.
It is concaded by all to be the worst storm that has ever visited Moolle. The southern part of the city presents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the court house and Christ church are totter-

house and three men were thrown into the angry waves. The crow of the tug Captain Sam steamed to their rescue and saved two of the men, the other being lost, An unknown man lost his footing while wading from the union depot at the fost of Government street and was swept under the

Dradge No. 5 turned over near the light-

Heavy Blow at New Orleans.

tridge and drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2 .- A very high wind storm, amounting to almost a cyclone, visited this city late last night, doing great damage to telephone and telegraph wires and caus-ing considerable loss by blowing off tiles, etc. Policeman Ulrich Bauer was struck and killed by falling bricks at the corner of Choupitular struct. No further loss of life

GROWING TIRESOME

Senators Show a Disinclination to Listen to the Silver Debats.

HARD WORK TO KEEP A QUORUM PRESENT

But One Incident of the Day's Proceedings Provoked Lively Interest.

WASHEURN AND DUBOIS EXCHANGE WORDS

How the Unseated Senators from Wyoming and Wasnington Would Have Voted.

KYLE OPPOSES UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL

ite Reviewed the Financial History of the Country and Desounced the Attempt to Enlarge the Power of National Banks.

Washington, Oct. 2. -In the senate today the most interesting incident occurred early in the day. By means of a personal statement Mr. Dabois of Idaho brought up the subject of the vacancies in the senatorial representation from the states of Washington, Wyoming and Montana and repeated his argument made when the resolution which he offered was under discussion a few days since as to the importance of these states being fully represented when a vote

should be taken upon the repeal bill. Mr. Washburn of Minnesota asserted positively that the senators from two of the states in question, Mr. Squire of Washington and Mr. Carcy of Wyoming, would vote for unconditional repeal, leaving the inference that if the question were postponed until senators could be elected from these states their votes would not aid the opponents of repeal. When the authority for his statement was demanded Mr. Washburn said: "The senators themselves," adding that Mr. Squire had informed him that he would vote for unconditional repeal. The would vote for unconditional repeal. The statement created something of a sensation, and Mr. Dubois declared emphatically that the senators alluded to were not for uncon-

ditional repeal. There were two formal speeches on the repeal bill—one by Mr. Kyie of South Dakota against the bill, and the other by Mr. McMillan of Michigan against free coinage.

Started the Ninth Week. At 11 o'clock this morning the senate entered upon the ninth week of the present session of congress with barely a score of senators present, and the attention of the vice president was called to the foot.

attention of the vice president was called to the fact. After a little delay one more than a quorum was secured, forty-four senators responding when the roll was called, and the senate proceeded with routine business.

Mr. Sherman of Onio called attention to a misstat ment in the recent speech of Senator White of California, quoting from the Bankers' Magazine of August, 1873, as to the comage act of that year. There was no such statement in the magazine, he said, and the whole statement was a manufactured lie from beginning to end. It was worse than a forgery—and absolute fabrication branded with the brand of infamy. He did not blame the senator from California, because the alleged article in the magazine had frequently been quoted in the magazine had frequently been quoted by others. Mr. White said he had taken the extract

from a work written by a very prominent republican, and had not himself examined the Bankers' Magazine. If the extract was not correct he would omit it from his speech.
The silver purchase repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Dubois of Idaho, rising to a personal statement, called attention to a remark of Mr. Gorman of Maryland, that the resolution introduced by Mr. Dubais to defer the consideration of financial legislation until the senatorial acancies from the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming were filed was offered for the purpose of consuming time. Mr. Dabois denied that this was his motive. He had introduced the resolution in the interest of the three states referred to and justified the introduction of the resolution by a procedent established some years are. Mr. Washburn of Minnesota supposed the object of the resolution was to show that the opponents of repeal were being taken at an unfair advantage. He would therefore

its own conclusion. Of the three states in question two were not silver producing tates, and those two states were in the senate by two senators who favor the repeal of the Sherman law. In response to a question of Mr. Welcott of Colorado, Mr. Washburn said he referred to the states of Washington and Wyoming. Questioned the Statement. "I would like the senator from Minnesota,"

tate the facts and allow the senate to reach

said Mr. Dubois, "to state by whose authority he makes that assertion."
"By the authority of the senators themseives," replied Mr. Washourn. "I imagine those senators will resent that imputation," sail Mr. Dubois. "I state that the senators from Washing-ton (Squires) and Wyoming (Carey) are not for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The senator from Washington has offered an amendment in the interest of silver. The senator from Washington (Squires) told me," Mr. Washburn declared, "that he would vote for the unconditional silver. repeal of the purchase clause of the Sher-man silver bill."

This closed the incident and Mr. Kyle of South Dakota addressed the senate in opposition to the repeal bill. He reviewed the financial history of the country and denounced the attempt to enlarge the power of the national banks as dangerous to the best interests of the country. The banks as

dangerous to the best interests of the country. The banks now had it in their power to increase or diminish the volume of currency and experience had demonstrated that the power was used to promote schish designs. Referring to the Sherman act Mr. Kyle believed it had no part in producing the recent panic and that its repeal would have no effect in the way of causing a return of prosperity. Luck of Interest Shown.

After Mr. Kyle had been speaking about an hour and a half, his colleague, Senator Pettigrew, suggested the absence of a quorum Thereupon the roll was called, a quorum appeared, and Mr. Kyle proceeded with his speech. Mr. Kyle read his speech from manuscript in an almost inaudible voice, and until the roll was called scarcely a dozen senators were in the chamber during its delivery. its delivery. Mr. Kyle and that he would agree to vote to contract the currency as provided by the pending bill if the private and public debts and taxes of the people of the United States were scaled down in like proportion. He appealed to the senators from the south to stand for the protection of their own states.

"Let us," he said, "make this defense in a manly and courageous manner, not in the spirit of sectionalism or class legis'ation, nor with a spirit of hostility to the castern inspirit of sectionalism or class legislation, nor with a spirit of hostility to the eastern interests of our country, but in the spirit of equal rights and privileges to none."

He argued that between gold and sliver the latter was the more scable measure of commodities, and that the United States should broaden the base of its money system by overing its mints to the few system.

by opening its mints to the free coinage

Mr. Kyle concluded his speech at 8:30 having spoken about two and a half hours, and Mr. McMillan, republican, of Michigan

International bimetallism being out of the question for the present, he said, this country should use all the silver possible without departing from the gold standard, Gold