## BLAZE AT THE PEN

Fire Destroys One of the State Buildings at the Lincoln Penitentiary.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES CRIPPLED

Every One Loses Heavily and Two at Least Will Be Completely Ruined.

IT STARTED IN THE STOVE FOUNDRY

Hot Castings Dumped on Rubbish Supposed to Be the Cause-

NEBRASKA LOSES EIGHTY THOUSAND

Burned Building One of the Largest in the Enclosure and Entirely Destroyed - Hard Fight to Save the Boiler Plant.

Lincoln, Oct. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-"The state penitentiary is on fire" was the startling intelligence that came to the headquarters of the city fire department at 6:05 o'clock this evening. The penitentiary is four miles south of the

city, but Chief Malone at once dispatched a force of men with steamer, hose carts and trucks, and the four miles were covered in an incredibly short space of time. The fire lighted up the entire southern sky, and street cars and private conveyances were quickly loaded down with the hundreds of excited citizens, anxious to reach the scene of conflagration.

The fire was discovered in the foundry of the Lincoln Stove and Furnace works in the south end of one of the largest buildings in the penitentiary enclosure. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. All that the penitentiary authorities knew is that about fifteen minutes before 6 o'clock the whole west end of the building was discovered to be in flames. The convicts in the entire institution had just been marched to their cells and the counting had just been finished; consequently all trouble with the men was

One of Boss Stout's Buildings.

The fire was in the old cell house, on the west side of the penitentiary enclosure, originally occupied by the convicts before the present cell house was erected. The building was owned by the state and was constructed by Boss Stout many years ago. It was built of stone, with a slate roof, and was 180x100 feet and two stories. It was occupied by the Lincoln Stove and Furnace company, the Western Manufacturing company and Buckstaff Bros. Manufacturing company, while the basement was occupied as a store house by the penitentiary authorities. The entire building was consumed, together with its contents.

The city fire department rendered valuable assistance, and W. H. Dorgan, manager of the prison contract, says that the prompt arrival and heroic efforts of Chief Malone and his men cut the loss down fully one-hal

Mr. Dorgan stated to Tue Bee that he was just approaching the penitentiary on the street car from the city, and, as the car came over the hill near the institution, he saw the whole west end of the shop on fire. He entered the enclosure as quickly as possible and set the men at work fighting the

Fixed for Fighting Fire.

The facilities for fighting fire at the peni tentiary are very complete, consisting of heavy steam pumps connected with eighteen wells and a reservoir on the hill outside of tne walls, with a reserve supply of 100,000 gallons. The institution is well supplied with hose, and three streams were playing on the flames when the city department ar rived.

Describing his efforts to keep back the flames, Mr. Dorgan said: "I saw at once that we would have our hardest fight to save the engine and boiler plant. The loss of the boiler plant would completely par alyze the entire penitentiary. Without it it would be impossible to give the men their breakfasts tomorrow morning. When Chief Malone arrived I told him to save the boiler plant. 'I'll do it,' he said, and he did. I cannot estimate the loss tonight, but it will be heavy. One of the chief losses lies in the fact that the entire power plant will be useless for many weeks. The shafting for every shop at the penitentiary is connected with the main shaft running through the building now burned. It will be weeks be fore this damage alone can be repaired. I think we can get part of the machinery in the cooperage shops running by setting up temporary engines. We ought to be able to do this by Monday. It is a terrible loss, but bad as it seems we have much to be thank ful for. For instance, if the 300 and more convicts had been in the yards when the fire broke out we would have them swarming over these walls in the darkness by scores Most of them would undoubtedly have got away. At no time, however, was there any danger of the main building catching fire. They were absolutely impregnable."

State and Other Losers. Speaking of the state's loss, A.R. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands and buildings. said to THE BEE: "The building burned be longs to the state. It is probably, worth \$80,000. The state carries no insurance. cannot say, of course, whether the state will ever rebuild or not. Certainly not in the

near future." The heaviest loser by the fire is the West ern Manufacturing company. H. J. Walsh president of the company, was seen at the penitentiary by THE BEE during the progress of the fire. He was unable to give an esti-

mate of the loss at the time. M. D. Welch, secretary and treasurer of

the company, was seen by Tus Ber up town, and he made the following statement: "Our loss will be heavy. It will not fall below \$50,000, and may run a little above that amount. We did a large business and occupied the greater part of the stone building that burned as well as of the brick shops left untouched. In the burned buildings we manufactured corn shellers, shovel plows and other light agricultural imple Our machinery, as well as the finished and unfinished product, was of course entirely consumed. We had three carloads of imple-ments ready to be shipped tomorrow and had just removed to the burnest building 200 had just removed to the burned building 200 corn sheliers preparatory to shipment. These corn sheliers were the only implements in the burned building not insured. We employed about 165 men during the dult neason, but had loade arrangements to increase the force to 200 on the first of the month. Of course tempat's fire knocks all of our plans out of further consideration.

Contractors Well Insured.

"Our loss is very well covered by insur-acce. We carry our insurance on a very sys-

tematic plan. Our factories and ware-houses are divided into rooms, and the con-tents of each room are insured separately, the entire matter being looked after by an agent connected with the Farmers and Meragent connected with the Farmers and Mer-chants Insurance company of this city. When the machinery stored away in one room is removed to another the insurance lapses. This is the reason why the insurance on so much of our stuff that burned tonight will be no good. One more day and it would have been all right.

"Our heaviest blow comes through the destruction of our office and counting room.

destruction of our office and counting room, which was located in the purned building. which was located in the burned building.
All our books, accounts and papers, covering our business for the past five years, were destroyed. The safes are practically destroyed. They were buried beneath tons and tons of heavy machinery and burning debris, and it is scarcely probable that a single paper will be left to give a record of one of the largest manufacturing industries in the state. Learnet of course place any in the state. I cannot, of course, place any estimate tonight upon the less occasioned by the destruction of our books and accounts. We are all at sea. We will not rebuild the works. We shall abandon all our operations at the penitentiary with the exception of our cooper shops, which, although extensive, form but a small portion of our plant."

Buckstaff's Heavy Loss.

Next to the Western Manufacturing com-pany, the greatest sufferers by tonight's dis-aster will be the Buckstaff Bros. Manufacturaster will be the Buckstaft Bros. Manufacturing company. The Buckstaff brothers have been singularly unfortunate in the way of fires this year. Last February their immense vitrified brick and tiling works in this city were completely destroyed, throwing 200 men out of employment. These works have never been rebuilt, and the Buckstaffs have been unable to collect their insurance, amounting to about \$37,000. In addition to their brick works the Buckstaffs maintained their brick works the Burkstalls maintained as large harness and saddlery manufactory at the penitentiary, which was destroyed by the fire tonight. Neither of the members of the firm could be found tonight, but the foreman of their works informed The Bes at the scene of the fire that about fifty men were employed in the harness and saddlery de-partments. The company had several thousand dellars' worth of leather on their hands. During the dull season of the past summer sales have been very light. The full force has been maintained, however, during the summer, and the upper story of the burned building was packed with har-ness and saddles finished for the market. While no correct estimate can be placed on Buckstaffs' loss, it is generally conceded that it will reach \$25,000, pretty well covered by insurance.

## Where the Fire Started.

The Lincoln Stove and Furnace company occupied the west end of the building. The company is composed of William Clark and J. H. Mockett. The company is the out-growth of the original Hall Range and Fur-nace company, which went into the hands of a receiver in this city something over a year ago. Messrs. Clark and Mockett took the business, reorganized it and removed the plant to the pen, where it has been in suc-cessful operation ever since. They em-ployed thirty-eight men. Their loss will reach from \$18,000 to \$25,000. They had in their ware rooms 290 finished ranges, all of which were totally destroyed. Their loss is fairly well covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. No one at the pen has been found who has any idea of how it started. The convicts employed in the shop had finished their day's labor and had been marched into the cell house. The first counting in, which is always done just before supper is served, had just been completed, and not a man was missing. It is not even known who first dis-covered the fire.

Mr. Dorgan's Theory.

Mr. Dorgan thinks he was among the first and when he saw the flames they were leap-ing out of the second story windows in the west end of the building. He takes no stock in the theory that the fire was started by the convicts who were at work in the foundry where the flames originated. It is nown that the workmen in the foundry been making some heavy castings just as the day's work was closing. It is believed by many that as these hot castings were taken from the boxes they were dumped upon a pile of debris and left unnoticed. This is the only plausible theory so far

A strict investigation will be made at once in an endeavor to ascertain the real cause of

the fire. Notified the Warden.

Warden Beemer is in Chicago. He was informed of the particulars of the disaster by telegraph tonight, and assured that the convicts in his charge were all safe and no counted for. Among the earliest arrivals at the penitentiary was Adjutant General He was at the depot to take the train for his home in the western part of the state when he was informed that the pen was on fire and that the convicts were engaged in a meeting. He at once went to the pen to be in readiness in the event that the services of the state troops were required to quell any insubordination. Fortunately the servres of the militia were not needed.

The fire was witnessed by probably 2,000 people from the city. Had the fire started in the brick shops, which were located about 100 feet from the burned buildings the loss would have amounted to \$500,000 intervening space between the two great buildings was piled high with lumber and other inflammable material, and it wa only by the most superhuman efforts of the firemen that the brick shops were saved The engine and boiler plant was saved, the entire attention of the city fire department being directed to this end.

Heroic Work of Firemen. The men fought the fire at this point for two hours, and about one-half of the building containing the engines was destroyed leaving the machinery unnarmed. The bat tory of seven boilers, located almost directly under the hottest of the fire, was manned during the entire conflagration, for upon the boilers depended the pumps which supplied the water used in fighting the flames. The men stood to their posts unflinchingly for nearly four hours, in spite of the fact that a terrible fire was raging all about them.

Altogether it was the most exciting as well as the most disastrous fire in the his tory of the city and the only one of any im destruction of the old state insane asylum.

EXPECTS TO ESCAPE THE GALLOWS.

Wife Murderer Painter's Novel Plea to cAnother Reprieve.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 .- Wife Murderer George Painter expects to escape the gallows, not withstanding the supreme court has just confirmed his sentence. He says he thinks hypnotism will help nim to a pardon by the governor. This is how he reasons it out: "A man in a hypnotic state must tell the

truth; he must act just as he did on the night or the day they are questioning him Now I offer myself to be hypnotized I am not afraid of the truth, and I tell you the truth will come out if the man who has it is put in a hypnotic state. It was done not long ago in San Francisco and a committee appointed by the government, after ex amining the matter fully, recommended that hypnotism be made a part of the machinery hypnotism be made a part of the machinery of justice. Judge Daly of New York read a paper before one of the congresses at the Art palace in the presence of a number of scientific men, some of them the best known in the country, and urged that a hypnotic college be established so that hypnotic experts might be trained to help the officers of the law. A bill with this provision was introduced in the last California levislature, and it duced in the last California legislature, and it has been proved again and again that a hyp-notic expert can bring out the truth when he operates upon a person who is concealing it. Why, not long ago, it was tried in St. Louis, and I wrote to the man who was subjected to the hypnotic test and he answered his experience. It was the same as all the others who tried it. In the hypnotic state a man must tell the truth. Now I think when Gov-ernor Altgeld hears of this he will arrange

it so I may have a test." Union Pacific Brakeman Hurt. EVANSTON, Wyo., Oct. 26 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Dick Ginger, Union Pacific brakeman running between this place and Almy coal mines, fell under the whoels last night and sustained a crushed foot.

Awful Fate Which Befell a Party of Workmen at Ashland, Wis.

VICTIMS OF THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS

Six Men Borribly Scalded and Two Already Dead-Escape Cut Off by Rising Steam, and Rescuers Powerless to Aid.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 26.-An accident, most horrible in its nature and its results, occurred at 2:30 this morning at the Ashland Sulphite works. Six men were badly burned with acid and steam and two of them have stready died. The names of the dead are: JOSEPH HERON

CHARLES BURDICK. Four others were very seriously injured, and it is doubtful if any of them will recover.

They are: T. WESTING. JOSEPH REISNER. STENZ BERLICK.

GEORGE CONSTANCE. It seems that one of the men was at work getting out the regular midnight working, and the others were removing the cover from the lower part of one of digesters when the whole substance of acid and pulp came down on top of them. The room was filled with steam which very soon extinguished

the lights and made escape an impossibility. The men jumped for their lives from the raised platform on which they were working, but the acid splashed on them at every turn, and they were soon suffering intensely from pain. Men from other parts of the mill came to their rescue, but were unable to lend the poor fellows any material assis-

Three of the burned men were found in the water tank, where, in their helplessness, they had unwisely sought relief from their awful suffering. They were standing in five feet of water immersed to their necks. It is claimed that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the poor men themselves, in not removing the upper cover of the digester, so as to allow the steam a chance to escape when the water was poured on to cool it.

RAN ON THE ROCKS.

Ill Fortune of the Pacific Mail Company's

Steamship New York. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26. -The Pacific Mail company's steamship New York went ashore this evening in a fog and will be probably a total loss. She sailed for China and Japan at 3:30 p. m. and went down the bay under a full head of steam. The fog was very dense and from the lower wharves the heads could not be seen. About 4:30 p. m. the big ocean steamer was lost sight of and half an hour later the booming of cannon could be heard and rockets been seen as they burst above the log. The signal station at Point Lobos at once sent a message into town, and soon every tug in the bay was racing for Point Bonita. Arriving there it was found that the steamer was hard and fast on the rocks, having gone on them under a full head of steam. She was in charge of Pilot Stevenson at the

As soon as the ship struck there was a scene of wild confusion. A couple of hun-dred Chinese in the steerage set up a howl that could be heard half across the Golden Gate. Captain Johnson was wonderfully cool, however, and he and his officers soon

restored order. observer at Point Lobos came to the conclusion that it was the steamer Monowai, from Sydney and Samoa, that had gone on the rocks, and that news was circulated all over the city. Those who were expecting relatives at once flocked to the offices of the Oriental & Occidental line and great excitement prevailed. Half an hour later, how ever, the wrecked vessel was made out to be the City of New York. It is now reported the steamer is hard and

fast on the rocks. There is eight feet of water in her hold and the tugs cannot move fast on the rocks. her. The loss will be \$500,000; no insurance. All the passengers have been taken off and are being brought back to this city. fog is very heavy. There is little wind and tugs will lay alongside all night.

Will Be a Total Wreck.

A reporter has just come on a tug from the wreck and reports the New York lying with her head to west and broadside upon the rocks. She is lying over on the port side and three or four big holes are stove in her bot-tom. The tide is receding and she is now high upon the rocks and the surf pounding on the vessel. Tugs are hovering about the wreck and could possibly pull the steamer from the rocks, but it would be useless.

The New York is a compartment ship and

the latest reports say there is no water for and aft, but eight feet of water amidships. The passengers were landed at Point Bonita by the ship's boats and lifesaving crew from he Golden Gate and Fort Point stations. About this time Captain Johnson decided to ettison the cargo and save all possible. dispatched a third officer and a crew of six Chinese satiors in a small boat, directing them to row to San Francisco for tugs and lighters, but the crew could make no head way against the flood tide and was swept

The New York was built in Chester, Pa. in 1875, but was practically rebuilt a few years ago. She is 3,019 tons gross, 339 feet

ong, 40 feet 2 inches beam and 20 feet 5 inches draft. Point Bonita is a rocky promontory which forms one of the heads at the entrance of the Golden Gate. It has long been regarded as most dangerous, especially in this kind of weather. Half a dozen vessels have come to grief on it during the past twelve months. The bark Lurline went ashore there, and the bark John D. Spreckles was only saved by a fishing steamer, the U. S. Grant. It was there that the ship Spinney broke from her tugs and started up the coast to her doom.

INQUEST AT BATTLE CREEK.

Important Evidence of the Fireman of the Eastbound Train.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 26 .- The trainmen of No. 6 were examined by the coroner's jury as to their knowledge of the Grand Trunk wreck. Joseph H. Turner, the fire man, said that Engineer Wooley asked Conductor Scott before pulling out whether No 9 was in, and Scott replied: "Yes; hurry

up and get out of here."
Conductor Scott and Engineer Woole were placed on the stand, but refused to answer any questions, protesting that by so doing they would incriminate themselves.

Thomas Sutherland, car inspector for the Chicago & Grand Trunk ratiroad, was examined. He said all the cars being run on the road were put in good condition before the World's fair travel commenced.

Shorman H. Baldein of Milford Conn.

Sherman H. Baldwin of Milford, Conn. who was injured in the wreck and has been in the hospital ever since, testified as fol-lows: "With the exception of about six seats the car I was in was full. We were running about forty miles an hour when the crash came. The car was immediately enveloped in darkness. I looked up and saw fire starting behind the stove. If I could have secured a pail of water I could have put it out. It gained such headway that I had to break the blind and jump out of the win-dow. Many of the passengers in the car were pinued under seats, and I think that all were injured so badly that they could not

have escaped."

Engineer Gilbert F. Cranshaw was put on
the stand again. He said that in rounding the curve he could not see over six car lengths ahead of his engine.

The coroner adjourned the inquest until November 8 to give Lawyer Hulbert time to investigate some testimony he expects to produce in behalf of Conductor Scott, who is now willing to go on the stand The body of Mrs. S. D. Scott of Cato, S.

BURNED TO DEATH IN ACID D., has been positively identified. This is the body sent to Edwardsburg as Mrs. E. A. Aldrich. TELLER PURSUES HIS WORDS

PREIGHT TRAIN IN THE DITCH. Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Burned

to a Crisp.

Hamburg, Mich., Oct. 25,—About 7 o'clock last night the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan north-bound freight train, with an extra engine, ran into a sinkhole about three miles north of here. The engine left the track and is on her side in the ditch, a total wreck. Behind the engine were two tank cars of oil and three cars of coal, which were wrecked and piled on top of the engine The oil and coal caught fire from the engine making a fire which could be seen for miles around.

On the engine were Engineer Baileu, Fireman Albers and Head Breakman Mulligan, who were puried in the debris and were burned to a crisp before they could be re-moved from the wreck. The fire was not

put out until this morning.

Train Master M. B. Fahey, Conductor Fludder and the rear brakeman were on the train, but were in the caboose, and escaped uninjured. The wreck was probably caused uninjured. The wreck was probably caused by the track going down, as the track is several feet below the level at the point where the engine left the track.

The body of Brakeman Milligan has been recovered and was taken to his home in Howell, Mich. He was a single man. Nothing remained of the bodies of the other two trainmen, who lived at Owesso, Mich. Engineer, Beaulion, leaves a wife and two chillings.

gineer Beaulion leaves a wife and two chil-dren and Fireman Albert a wife and one child. A coroner's inquest will be held on

MIGHT FORE TODAY.

Part of the Program of the Repeal Senators

Outlined-Status of the Bill. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The program of the nanngers of the repeal bill in the senate is to get to voting some time during the day tomorrow on the amendments to the oill, to finish the work on the amendments Saturday and vote on the bill itself Monday. This schedule is, of course, subject to change. When it was arranged it was thought Senator Stewart would end his speech tonight. That he did not do, and if he should wish to proceed tomorrow it is possi-ble it will become necessary to change the plans so as to defer the vote upon the amendments until Saturday. Senator Jones will require only a short time to conclude and Senator Allen will not speak at great length. Senator Wolcott will speak fifteen minutes. There may possibly, also, be a few other short speeches before the close of

the debate. Senator Faulkner, after again canvassing Senator Faulkner, after again canvassing the senate this evening thought it would be possible, if Mr. Stewart did not extend his remarks for too great a length of time, to begin voting by 3 or 4 o'clock tomorrow. The opinion prevails in the senate that the house will quickly pass the bill when it is sent over, and the senators are hopeful of concluding the business of the session by the middle of next week. Whether there shall middle of next week. Whether there snall be a recess or an adjournment will depend upon the committee on ways and means. If the democratic members of that committee are of the opinion that the tariff bill will be in shape for presentation before the time for beginning the regular session a recess is more probable than an adjournment. Otherwise an adjournment will take place.

Politics Has Some Weight.

There was a well defined report in circulation about the capitol today that there had been an effert made to have the democratic managers in the senate postpone voting upon the bill until after the Virginia election, upon the theory that the passing of the bill at this time would have the effect of injuring the chances of the democratic party in at this time would have the effect of injur-ing the chances of the democratic party in that state. It appears the Virginia pouulists have made their fight in this campaign almost entirely upon the silver issue, and have made such headway as to render the democratic managers somewhat anxious. The suggestion appears to have received some consideration, but when it was sented upon the other hand that the immediate passing of the bill would have a ood effect in Massachusetts and Nev it was thought best to let the bill take its Indeed, under the circumstances with the bill in its present shape, it would be almost impossible to check its progress specially would it be difficult for the managers to accomplish that result if so

Senator Power's Scheme.

Senator Power has spent a considerable portion of the day in gathering facts con-cerning the silver bullion in the treasury, with the view to getting support for an amendment to the repeal bill providing for the coinage of this builton, which will be offered by himself or some other silsenator. He finds there is suffi-t of the bullion stored to make \$134,000,000 if coined, and he thinks there should be but little objection to its being coined, especially in view of the fact that the seigniorage of this silver, about \$54,000,000, would furnish the money necessary to supply the threatened deficit in the treasury. He has been canvassing the situation among the silver senators. There is a feeling, however, among the silver demo-crats that the bill should not be amended in any way at their instance, so that the adthe blame for it when it shall become a law,

MRS. RAMACCIOTTI DEAD.

adden Demise of One of the Characters in a Local Domestic Tragedy.

Mary E. Ramacciotti died very suddenly at her home, 1817 Jackson street, last night about 7 o'clock. An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, but friends insisted that an inquest be held and the coroner will be called on today to decide the manner in which she came to her death. Drs. Jensen and Peabody have been attending the woman, out they refused to talk last night. They said that they would tell their stories

to the coroner's jury today.

The cause of Mrs. Ramacclotti's death is alleged to be crystalized arsenic. Whether she took the poison with suicidal in ent or not remains to be discovered. She began to e sick last Saturday and rapidly grew worse, until death relieved her sufferings. Dr. and Mrs. Ramacciotti have not been living together since last June and on two different occasions she tried to shoot her husband because of her jealous disposition. An inquest will be held today.

Banker Johnson Out on Ball. KANSAS CITY, Kas., Oct. 26.-A. W. Little. the banker who murdered Attorney E. S. Johnson, with whom he had quarreled over business transaction on the streets July 20 last, was today released on \$15,000 bail at Olathe and he returned to his home in this city tonight. Little took a change of venue to Johnson county on account of the bitter feeling against him here, and in habeas corpus proceedings witnesses were produced who swore Johnson drew a revolver before

May He a Hig Strike,

New York, Oct. 26 .- The 600 men who were at work in the new building of the Mutual Reserve fund at Doane street and Broadway and the New Postal Telegraph company building at Broadway Murray street, struck this morning. strike, which is directed against a sub-con-tractor who refused to discharge nonunion men, may effect building throughout the city. An effort is being made to have the building trades of Boston co-operate in the

GARDEN City, Kan., Oct. 26.-W. P. Smith, cashier of the defunct Finney County Farmers bank, was today found guilty of defrauding the depositors. Citizens threaten to have Smith rearrested on new charges, as it is claimed that worthless assets were substituted for the funds of the bank and that Smith accepted deposits after he knew the bank was hopelessly bankrupt.

Colorado's Senior Senator Threshes Over His Stack of Silver Straw.

YIELDS TO STEWART WITHOUT ENDING

Nevada's Long Distance Orator Unloads Chapter on the Fate of the Wicked and the Influence of the English.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- When the senate resumed its session this morning the repeal bill was taken up, and the vice president stated the question to be on the amendment offered by Mr. Peffer of Kansas, reviving the coinage law of 1837.

Mr. Teller of Colorado was recognized and resumed his speech against the bill. He began with a discussion based on propositions which he regarded as incontrovertible, that the supply and demand of money determined its value, and that the amount of money in circulation determined the price of a commodity. Mr. Teller contended there had been a general fall of prices for twenty years, beginning with the demonetization of silver in 1873, and a question by Mr. Higgins as to how he reconciled with his statement the fact that corn and pork products had not fallen and had remained at unchanged prices resulted in a general discussion, participated in by Messrs. Teller, Higgins, Manderson, Allen and Washburn,

Price of Corn and Pork.

Mr. Telter said the price of corn and pork had been affected in a large degree by optional trading and a discussion followed as to the extent of options upon the commodities dealt in. Wheat was selling in London, Paris and New York today at a lower price than ever before, Mr. Teller said. Within ten days wheat had sold in New York at 66 cents, and the best wheat from Minnesota and the Dakotas had been put upon vessels at New York lately for 70 cents. He denied it was a blessing to the country or the man who buys it to have cheap wheat.

Mr. Higgins inquired whether Mr. Teller agreed with those on the democratic side of the chamber who favored cheap prices for

everything.
"I am sure," replied Mr. Teller, "that I don't know what the democratic majority wants or what it proposes to do, but I know about as much of what it wants as I know about as much of what it wants as I know what the majority on this side of the chamber wants—just about the same. The difference between the majority of this side and the minority of the other side is so trifling (so far as this session is concerned) that I don't know where the difference begins or ends. And I do not know anybody who does. They all seem to be in accord about producing cheapness. Every effort about producing cheapness. Every effort made on both sides, so far, has been in favor of the reduction of the volume of money of the country. It has been in favor of con-traction, which, they all know, means low prices. If that is the democratic doctrine and if cheapness is what democrats want, it seems that doctrine and that desire have pervaded this side of the chamber quite as much as, and, I think, a little more vigor-

ously, than the other." When the People Are Heard From.

Mr. Teller did not believe any legislation to increase the volume of money by legisla-tion favorable to silver would be had in the next four years. There would be no effective legislation in that direction until the great Referring to the recent proposed com-promise, Mr. Teller said it was rumored that

a very large and respectable portion of the senate had agreed to some adjustment of the difficulty. It had been said in a way that justified him in speaking of it, that he had no right to speak to the senate had de clared no compromise should take place that it should be unconditional repeal or nothing.

It was said prosperity would follow the re peal of the Sherman law. This country was not to see prosperity immediately. The world was disjointed and out of shape on account of the monetary conditions and there would be distress, stagnation, paralysis of business wherever the gold standard pre vailed and nowhere else.

Mr. Squire's Talk.

At 2:45 p. m. Mr. Teller, without finishing his speech, yielded the floor to Mr. Squire who addressed the senate in advocacy of his amendment to the repeal bill, of which he gave notice October 10

Mr. Squire said that in offering his amend ment he had sought to find that middle path had been for repeal, and there he stood now There had been a timidity about acting on the subject of a bond issue (the authority of the author, which he had no doubt resisted) when, if action had been taken, he believed the present panic would have been averted Any party and any administration ought to be brave enough to face any issue to be brave enough to face any issue and to act energetically and promptly was to him perfectly astounding the administration sat supine by and saw the public credit go to rum with out taking steps to prevent it. Senators were not here as republicans, democrats or populists, but to maintain the credit and glory of the country. Why should the country be crippled by lack of foresight and lack of nerve? Who feared an electioneering cry when danger to his country confronted him? The credit of a great nation involved that of every institution and individual in it Why, asked Mr. Squire, should not the United States obtain \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 (mostly from abroad) at a low rate of interest? The bringing of so much mor money to the country would benefit in-directly every one. He favored giving the secretary of the treasury authority to whatever rate of interest might be n sary up to 4 per cent, and he would trust to the secretary to place bonds at as low a rate as possible. The very authorization to issue bonds might be sufficient without ever

Committed to Both Metals.

What investors wanted to know was what were the intentions of the government in regard to maintaining its credit. The country was committed to the use of gold and silver as full legal tender money, said Mr Squire, and all political parties had declared for it. The only way that bimetallism for it. The only way that bimetallism (which every, senator from the populist Peffer to the great financier seemed to favor) was possible under pres-ent circumstances was by a limited use of silver, sustained at par by a large gold re-

If it was the pleasure of the majority in the senate, said Mr. Squire in closing, to postpone all positive legislation or action on these propositions to a future day, content-ing itself simply with the repeal of the herman act, he would bow to its will: there was no such good time as now. There was no escaping the responsibility (and the American people would render their ver-dict) for unnecessary delay. He appealed to the senate to do that which was practical for the immediate relief of the senate and of he people.

Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on ap-

propriations, reported, with an amendment, the bill making appropriations for certain urgent deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

Stewart Pronounces Anathema. Mr. Stewart of Nevada then resumed his speech against repeal. When he talked about the act of 1873, which he said demonetized silver, Mr. Palmer asked if he did not Mr. Stewart admitted he did but said he did so ignorantly. Every senator and representative but one (referring to Mr. Sherman) had been deceived. No man who had voted for that act knowingly would ever be forgiven either in this world or the next. [Laughter.]
"How about those who voted for it ignor-

antly!" asked Mr. Palmer.
"They will go to the bad place, too," re-

piled Mr. Stewart, "if they had the means of knowing what was in the act."
Mr. Palmer remarked he had been told

Mr. Palmer remarked he had been told the bill was printed.
"Yes," replied Mr. Stewart; then turning to Mr. Palmer, he said; "Do you know all that is printed?"
Mr. Palmer admitted that he did not, but said he: "I hope if those who favored that act go to sheel that those who voted for it remarkly will go to purpatory at least." ignorantly will go to purgatory at least."
"Why should a man go to purgatory who did not sin willfully?" asked Mr. Stewart.
"There must be evil intent in order to com-

"There is such a thing as criminal igno-

rance," suggested Mr. Palmer.
"If I am guilty of criminal ignorance," replied Mr. Stewart, "I have so many senators and members with me that I am willing to go to the bad place with them."

Denounced English Influence.

Mr. Stewart was denouncing English innence in American legislation in the further course of his speech, when Mr. Palmer again interrupted him. Mr. Palmer said he had listened during this debate with a feeling of humiliation he never expected to suffer to the imputation that we are under the influence of England. "I have supposed this country was independent," he said. "That shows how much you are mis-

taken," said Mr. Stewart.
"I am not mistaken. I protest this array of English influence and power in the American My ican senate is humiliating to ail of us. ancestors fought England in every war. ancestors fought England in every war. My constituents are not fearful of England in war or in peace. Instead of shrinking back into a depreciated currency, we challenge England on every land, in every port, in every sea—we are Americans. These appeals to our fears are thrown away."

"I am very glad the senator shows spirit," said Mr. Stewart. "If he had knowledge equal to his pluck he would be a very considerable man. [Laughter.] He reminds me of the admiral who boarded a railway car-his courage exceeded his discretion.

[Laughter,]
Without concluding his speech Mr. Stewart yielded the floor, and at 540 the senate took a receas until 11 o'clock tomorrow morn-

IN THE HOUSE.

Resolutions on the Death of Chaplain Haddaway-The Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26,-Rev. Smithson of this city, who delivered the invocation in the house today, referred in the course of his prayer to the death of the house chaplain, Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway of Marylend, which occurred this morning. Later on Mr. Richardson of Tennessee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house of representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Chaplain Haddaway, and as a mark of respect the speaker shall appoint seven members to attend the funeral services. The resolution was adopted and Messrs

Compton, Richardson, Dingley, Kyle of Mississippi, Cockrell of Texas and Cobb were appointed.
The senate amendments to Mr. Houk's

The senate amendments to Mr. Houk's resolution, extending the acknowledgements of the United States to foreign governments for their participation in the World's fair, were adopted.

Mr. Richardson from the joint committee to investigate expenditures in the executive department presented the joint resolution of the regular session in regard to the present system of engrossing and enrolling resolutions by hand, and recommending that hereafter they be printed, was passed.

after they be printed, was passed. Took Up the Bankruptcy Bill. The discussion of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed. Mr. Boatner of Louisians tak-ing the floor. Stripped of sentiment, passion and vituperation, this bill, he said, was a simple proposition, first, to permit persons unincumbered with more debt than they can pay to come into court, surrender their property and be honorably absolved; second, that an insolvent who seeks to defraud his creditors shall be judged a bankrupt. Its first purpose is in the interest of the class; its second to protect merchants from fraudulent failures. Mr. Boatner proceeded with his argument under a running fire of questions from Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. Denson of Alabama and Mr. Ray of New

Mr. Kyle of Mississippi opposed the bill He said it was a bill to secure to the whole-salers the debts of country merchants.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois interrupted to say ll wholesalers did not favor the bill. Mr. Warner of New York supported the iii. Under the present situation of affairs, said he, the honest debtor has no way under heaven to rid himself of the incubus of misfortunes except he obtain the consent of every one of his individual creditors. Such a state of affairs existed in no other country

on the globe. Assumed by the Federal Government.

A hundred years ago the federal govern ent absolutely prohibited the states from enacting bankruptcy laws. The federal government assumed the duty and that duty now remains unperformed. The large merchants of the country, whose prosperit pended upon their being able to do b in all parts of the country, had the alternative of watching rumors in all parts of the country and being ready to rush in as soon as a debtor's credit was questioned or be content to suffer almost total loss when any of their customers were driven into insolvency. This situation was intolerable. The creditors had rights as well as the debtors and the rights of both should be subserved. The bankrupt act of 1867 had been a beneficent one to thousands; it had given them a chanc to start anew. The fact that such a law was on the statute books had forestalled at tempts at fraud. It was the duty of this house to discharge its constitutional prerogative and place a fair, just and equitable bankruptcy law on the statute books. Mr. Brossius of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill and at the conclusion of his remarks the house at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

Explanations Sent by the United States to the Brazilian Government. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The removal of Rear Admiral Stanton by Secretary Herbert from his command of the United States fleet in Brazilian waters for saluting the flag of Rear Admiral Mello was the sole topic of comment among naval officers today. They are mortified and disappointed at the ad miral's action and do not hesitate to so ex

press themselves.
It is supposed Rear Admiral Stanton will leave Rio at an early day for this country. Gossip among the naval officers points to the propable selection of Commodore Richard W. Meade, the president of the medical examining board, as a likely successor to Rear Admiral Stanton Secretary Gresham, it is said, has ex-pressed verbally to Minister Mendonca the

deep regret of this government at the action of Rear Admiral Stauton and assured him that an official explanation would be for warded to his government.

Senor Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, said today that the action of the United States government in removing

Rear Admiral Stanton is entirely satisfac-tory to his government and that no hard feelings are expressed.

The official note of our government to that of Brazil informing it of the recall of Acting Hear Admiral Stanton and the regret of this government over the incident was sent to Minister Thompson, and through him presented to President Paragraphy.

sented to President Persoto. Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The senate foreign relations committee met this morning to consider, with a view to action, the house bill amending the Geary law so as to extend for six months the time in which Chinese laborers can register. Secretary Gresham was in attendance and it is understood he was questioned upon the attitude of the Chinese government upon the subject. committee considered the question of the cost of deporting the Chinese residents of the country, which the treasury places at The committee did not reach any

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

## SHE SHOT TO KILL

Mrs. Fred Rudiger Wreaks Summary Vengeance on Henry Reiser.

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY AT SOUTH OMAHA

Deadly Work of a Woman Whose Love Was Turned to Hatred.

RUINS OF HOME, HONOR AND HAPPINESS

Sequel of a Scandal in Which a Society Man is Implicated.

TURNED THE REVOLVER TO HER TEMPLE Attempted Suicide Failed-Story of a W'fe

Wno Urged Her Husband to Avenge Her Wrongs-He Preferred Divorce, However. At 7 o'clock last night three pistol shots in

quick succession startled the citizens in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and J streets, at South Omaha. Immediately following the reports the bodies of a man and woman fell to the pavement. Henry J. Reiser, one of the best known

society young men of South Omaha, had been shot by Mrs. Ellias Rudiger, wife of Fred Rudiger, who is head stenographer to Mr. Edward Cudaby at the packing house, The woman had nerved herself to the act and had fired to kill. The first shot, she claims, was fired to cause the young man to turn around, but ne

did not turn. She then sent a bullet inte his body. It entered about the center of the back, striking the spinal cord. Reiser fell to the payement. The excited woman gazed at her awful work and then placed the revolver to her head and pulled the trigger. The ball grazed her hair, but did not touch the scalp. Her temple was filled with the powder marks and she fell to the walks laboring under the impression that she had shot herself. Reiser was just about to step into Crosby

& Nitsche's grocery store and fell in the doorway. He was picked up in a dying condition and laid on the counter. The woman was immediately taken in charge by Captain Austin, who happened to arrive just after the tragedy. He took her into Dr. Aberly's drug store, where she remained until the husband could be found.

Mrs. Rudiger's Story. A reporter for THE BEE had an interview with the woman in the drug store. She talked freely of what she had done, and con-

tinually asked, "Is he dead yet?" "Yes, I shot to kill," said Mrs. Rudiger. "It was for my husband to do, but he would not, and so I did it myself. The wretch has given me enough cause, and I hope I have accomplished what I undertook."

The woman then went on to relate some of

her experience with the victim of her fury.

years, but intimately for only about one

ear," she said. "I loved the man at first

"I have known Mr. Reiser for about two

and do not deny it. My conduct has worked upon my mind until I concluded to make a clean breast of it to my husband. I did so. I then wanted Mr. Reiser to admit our relations to my husband in order that he might get a divorce. This Mr. Reiser refused to do. He denied everything to my husband. Reiser used to talk to me about running away with him, but of late he had not. I watched for him when he passed up the street this evening. We met on Twenty-fourth street and talked for about thirty minutes. I urged him to go to my husband and make a confession, but he refused point blank to do so. He wanted me to de an act that was so dishonorable that it almost makes my blood boil to think of it. As we were about to separate he again refused to make a confession to my husband. I drew my pistol which I had in my dress pocket and fired

the intention of ending my life, and pulled the trigger. I am sorry I did not succeedno, I am not, either. I am too good a woman to die for such a flend as he was." Mrs. Rudiger was a little excited during

one shot in the air, in the hope of making

him stop. When he did not stop or turn

around, I fired to strike him. When he fell

I placed the weapon to my own head with

her conversation. She said she had nothing to regret.

Ready to Go to Jatl. While Mrs. Rudiger was still talking to the reporter her husband came into the back end of the store. He looked pale and excited. "My God, do you know what you have done?" was the first remark he made

to his wife.

him. You should have done it yourself and you know it. Is he dead?" The husband did not make any attempt to answer the question, but seemed to be greatly affected at the bold action of his

"Of course I do," said she, "I have shot

wife. "Are you surprised Fred!" again asked "No. I am not. I have feared that this

would occur for the last three days. But you do not realize what you have done." "O, yes, I do, Fred," responded the wife, and turning to the officer she said that if she was to be taken to jail that she "was ready to go now." Captain Austin returned shortly and took the woman to the police station. Later in the evening her husband took her some bed clothing and other com

Fears of Suicide.

It was evident that Mrs. Rudiger was bound to end her life if possible, and Jallor Van Wie took every precaution to see that she did not get an opportunity to do so.

Mrs. Rudiger is a well educated French woman, 24 years of age. She has rather a pretty face and is an interesting conversationalist. It is said that she was completely fascinated with Reiser. She claims that at times he has assaulted her in a brutal manner. Only two weeks ago she called on a

ner. Only two weeks ago she called on a physician to dress a fractured rib which, she said, was given her by Reiser.

She told the physician who had injured her, and the doctor said he would tell her husband. Mrs. Rudiger said she would tell him herself, and did so. Since that time there has been trouble brewing. It is said that Mrs. Rudiger has begged her husband. that Mrs Rudiger has begged her

o kill Reiser. Mr. Rudiger is a mild mannered gentleman and was so completely stunned at the conduct of his wife that he would not talk at first. He would neither deny nor admit hat he knew of the relations between Reiner and his wife.

Reiser Was a Society Man Henry Reiser has lived in South Omaha for about three years. He is also a Frenchman and occupies a responsible position in the office of the Cudahy Packing company. He was a good dresser and quite a social votary. He has a wide acquaintance among young ladies in South Omaha and this city and has been a favorite with a good management.