# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

### ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

silver.

# OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

# SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HAS REACHED A VOTE

Senator Peffer's Amendment to the Repeal Bill Defeated in the Senate.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S BALLOTING

Voorhees' Substitute for the Wilson Bill Overwhalmingly Adopted.

SPEECHES BEFORE THE TEST WAS MADE

Stewart, Teller and Jones Regret the Action Taken.

HOW THE SENATORS CAST THEIR BALLOTS

Mr. Perkins of California Offers an Amendment to the Pefiding Measure-Colorado's Senior Senator Takes fils Defeat Very Badly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The beginning of voting on the amendments which took place this afternoon does not necessarily bring the end any nearer, because the voting was begun upon an understanding that speechmaking should be allowed to continue within due limits. No senator was prepared to take the floor when Mr. Jones expressed a desire to continue his speech until tomorrow and Mr. Voorhees, by previous arrangement, moved to take up the pending amendment.

Mr. Faulkner, the repeal whip, had previously seen the senators who had expressed a desire to speak and assured them the new order should not cut them out. He thinks all future speeches, except Mr. Jones,' will be brief and is hopeful of reaching a final vote very soon. Mr. Jones will require about two hours in which to conclude.

Senator Morrill of Vermont, the oldest senator, appeared in his seat this morning after an absence of two months and was warmly welcomed. Senator Stewart came into the senate armed with a lemon this morning and announced to his colleagues around him that if his throat held out, and he thought it would, he wished to occupy the floor the greater part of the day. This announcement had the effect of changing to some extent the calculations of the repeal members. When the consideration of the repeal bill was resumed, Mr. Stewart took up the thread of his argument where he stopped last evening when the senate took a recess.

Questioning Mr. Stewart as to his position, Mr. Carey, republican, of Wyoming said: "I say you are a silver monometallist." "I say you are mistaken," replied Mr.

Stewart, hotly. "You don't know what bimetallish is." [Laughter.]

#### Lost His Patience.

Losing his patience, Mr. Stewart asked: "How many times must I tell you a thing before you understand it?" [Laughter.]

"I think I understand it," Mr. Carey said,

of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Per-kins, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Stockbridge, Turple, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White of Louisiana-39. Washburn and White of Louisiana-39. The following pairs were announced, first named being affirmative: Cockrell and Alli-son, Cameron and Brice, White of Califor-nia and Chandler, Colquit and Wilson, Pet-tigrew and Gordon, Hansbrough and Mills, Morgan and Hawley, Hunton and Platt, Mitchell of Oregon and Squire. The amendment thus voted down revived with some slight exceptions the coinage act of 1837 and provided for the free coinage of silver. Decided Improvement Over the Showing VOLUME OF BUSINESS QUITE LARGE

tute reported by the finance committee of the house be adopted and asked unanimous

consent that after its adoption it might be treated as open amondment as the original bill would be. To the latter request there was no objection. On this motion the yeas and mays were taken and by a vote of yeas,

58; nays, 9, the substitute reported by the finance committee was agreed to. Those who voted against this substitute were Sen-

ators Allen, Bate, Call, Coke, Irby, Kyle, Peffer, Roach and Vance.

Mr. Perkins' Amendment.

Bill Establishing a School of Mines in Several Western States Finally Passed in Agreed to the Voorhees Substitute. Mr. Voorhees then moved that the substi-

the Senate-Was Pettigrew's Original Measure.

NEBRASKA'S NATIONAL BANKS

Made in July.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER, ) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

Today a compilation showing the combined condition of the 121 national banks in Nebraska, outside of Omaha, on October 3 last was completed at the office of the comptroller of currency. It shows that the average reserve held by the banks was 31.49 per cent; Mr. Perkins, republican, of California then offered the amendment of which he had given notice on October 14. It provides for the coinage of American silver at the existing ratio, with a seignnorage charge of 20 per cent. No gold issues of less denomina-tion than \$10 are to be coined, and no legal lender national currency or treasury notes the cash and cash items on hand aggregated \$1,844,282 and the total volumn of business was \$28,674,337; the individual deposits were \$12,119,339 and the rediscounts \$564,107. This is a decided gain over the showing in July and puts the Nebraska banks up to the standard here.

tender, national currency or treasury notes of a less denomination than \$5 are to be issued. The holder of any standard silver Schools of Mines for Western States. The senate today passed the bill providing that each of the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and Minnesota dollars may deposit the same at the treasury or at any assistant treasury of the United States and receive therefor notes of denominations less than \$10, which notes shall have the same legal tender quality as the shall receive annually 25 per cent of all moneys paid to the United States for mineral lands within their boundaries for the maincoin for which they are exchanged. There coin for which they are exchanged. There is to be appointed a committee of five monetary experts, the mem-bers of which shall not be other-wise connected with the government, whose duty it shall be to keep the treasury and the executive advised on all necessary mat-ters relating to the currency. lands within their boundaries for the main-tenance of a school of mines in each of the states named, provided that the sum shall not exceed \$12,000 per annum each. This bill was originally introduced by Senator Pettigrew, and named South Dakota as a beneficiary. The other states were added at various stages of consideration. The bill has been favorably reported from committee in the house and will undoubtedly become a

Peculiarities of Allen's Speech.

When Senator Allen's attention was today

called to the fact that in his famous fifteen-

hour speech just published there did not ap-

pear the matter reported to have been uttered by him late that night against the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska, he re-

plied first, that he had not modified his

among them White of Louisiana, had busied themselves on the morning after he had closed his speech in telling a number of sen-

Mr. Perkins explained his amendment and said now, that the slack water of debate had come, amendments could be discussed and in the house, and will undoubtedly become a law within a short time. considered dispassionately. Called Attention to Their Change.

Mr. Stewart called attention to the change over on the part of Voorhees, Gordon, Ran-som, Hill, Mills, Turpie and Squire on the silver question, who last spring voted for free coinage and now on Mr. Peffer's amend-ment voted against it. Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska ex-pressed regret at what he called a backdown to some extent upon the part of the advo-

speech, that every utterance made by him in speech, that every atternation and on the printed report just as spoken, and secondly that he did not, as re-ported by the press, attack the financial condition of his state. He said that what he did say, and only that, was that many of cates of silver, Mr. Teller, while not trying to force a proposition to coin only silver of American production, as that savored of class legisla-tion, would vote for the Perkins amend-

he did say, and only that, was that inany of the mortgages which had been canceled in Nebraska and marked "paid" upon the rec-ords were "paid" by foreclosure, and that no adequate idea could be had of the number of mortgages in the state which had been foreclosed by reference to the mortgage rec-ords of the various counties. He said that some democratic senators, among them White of Louisiana, had busied ment, as it was better than the proposed act. Mr. Teller went on to speak with great bitterness of the desertion of the cause of silver by the republican senators. He said the whole question ought to have been settled by a concession to the advocates of silver. Nobody who hears me tonight would disagree with me in the statement that if the men sitting in front of me (republican repealers) had been as ready to concede us closed his speech in terming a number of sen-ators that he (Allen) had attacked the finn-cial condition of their states and that he even had maligned the state of Nebraska. Senator Allen denied that he had said more of the state of Nebraska than is here

something as the other men who believed in repeat on the other side of the chamber this would have been a compromise, not a dis-graceful session, and beneficial to us and beneficial to all alike.

# Spoke with Much Feeling.

indicated and as appears in his printed speech. He stated that the democrats had "If the railroads can't pay the interest on made an effort to break him up in his speech and to dispel the force of his statements by misrepresentation as to what he really did "If the raircads can't bay the interest on our bonds that is not our fault. But our personal obligations we pay to the last cent. To me this is the most terrible moment of my legislative life," said Mr. Teller with much feeling. "To me it brings more fear than anything that has occurred since I en-tered public life. I fear we are entering upon a financial system from which there is

Was Dictated by Carlisle. There is a report in circulation to the effect that Senator Jones of Arkansas in-tends rising to a question of privilege on the floor of the senate before the silver bill is

the committee on forcign affairs, says the difficulty of dealing with the Hawaiian prob-lem was one which could not be overesti-mated. Annexation with the peculiar condi-tions existing in the islands was something that might well puzzle the visest statesmen. With the Chinese truble we have in this country and the additional question which the annexation of the islands would raise, not only in regard to Chinese, but Japanese and the natives of the islands, was one which would naturally cause some delibera-tion before the islands were annexed as a territory and intended for statehood. It would be the height of absurdity to try to set up the old queen and restore her to power. To establish a protectorate would mean to abandon a republican form of gov-ernment for the islands, as a protectorate would not mean that this government was to offer its protection alone, but that it in tended as well to govern the islands as a possession.

If a protectorate were established this government would have to have the affairs of the islands conducted in a manner which would be satisfactory to us and not be gov-erned by what might be the popular will of the people now inhabiting the islands. Mr. Hitt says that it is necessary to have

the people now inhabiting the islands. Mr. Hitt says that it is necessary to have the islands, that they are worth more to the United States than a fleet of ten of the best vessels affort. We build ships and for the same reason we ought to acquire the islands, as they are the Malta of the Pacific ocean and absolutely necessary to the United States. Mr. Hitt, while presenting the dif-ficulties, is not without a scheme which he thinks would prove satisfactory. He says the islands could be acquired as a military and naval station, and governed as such by the United States. The reason that the United States wants the islands is the same that induced this country to build war ves-sels and establish military posts. They are wanted for war purposes and if acquired as such could be governed without disturbing existing conditions or submitting the islands to the rule of the most populous yet ignorant classes of the islands. vet ignorant classes of the islands.

#### SUICIDE OF MISS GARLAND.

Daughter of the Ex-Attorney General Shoots Herself at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of ex-United States Attonney General Garland, committed suicide at her home ir this city by shooting herself this morning. She was 35 years old and is supposed to have been insane at the tilde.

Miss Garland had spent a very pleasant evening with her father and brothers last night at their home and retired in good spirits, After breakfast this morning, she retired to her room where her brother Will went shortly after to talk with her concerning a theater party. He knocked on the door, and not receiving any response, burst into the room and found his sister lying on the floor. The bullet had passed through her heart. The bullet had passed through her heart. About two months ago Miss Garland suddenly left home and was found in Baltimore, but since that time nothing wrong has been noticed The cause is not definitely known, but is attributed mainl/ to a religious mania. From the position in which Miss Garland's bedy lay it is evident that she had stood in

body lay it is evident that she had stood in front of a large mirror and taken deliberate aim at her heart. She had taken the precaution of turning on all the gas jets in the room, so that in case the bullet failed in its deadly work the zas would smother her in the sleep of death. The exattorney general had left the house for his office and it was an hour or more before his daughter's awful death was known to him. He was so comdeath was known to him. He was so com-pletely overcome that he could scarcely stand when the news, was broken to him. He was led to a chair until a carriage could be called to take him home. The entire family was so overwhelmed with the shock that none of them could be seen. A number of intimate friends were summoned and at once took charge of the household's affairs. The true cause of Miss Garland's self-in-flicted death may news be known. She had flicted death may never be known. She had a secret of some kind that preyed constantly on her mind, but it is said none of her friends knew exactly what it was. An intimate friend said this was the cause. Many surmises as to the real causes could be made, but as she had persistently refused to communicate it to any one, it is probable that the secret died with her. It was thought, he said, by some of her associates, that she had a love affair that turned out badly. She had been crossed in love. If this were true the family or friends professed not to know of the man in the case. No one in the house heard the pistol shot nor did any one hear her fall. Her family relations were of the most pleasant kind. She was a great favorite with her father, who supplied her with every comfort and studied to make her tappy.

PITTSBURG'S LOSS BY FIRE the silver question, says that by resisting to the uttermost. Mr. Cleveland will render a great service to the business world and at Over \$500,000 Worth of Property Consumed in a Few Hours. DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY THREATENED Herole Work by the Firemen Alone Averts a Serious Conflagration-Many Persons Injured-Started by an Explosion of Whisky.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.-The explosion of a barrel of whisky in the big warehouse of the Chautauqua Lake Ice company caused the destruction of over \$500,000 worth of property and serious injury to eight persons. Several of the injured it is feared will die. A score or more of others sustained slight cuts and bruises or were trampled on by the mob surrounding the burning buildings. Those seriously hurt were:

#### List of the injured.

T. J. HALLAM, married, dropped from the third floor to the ground, hands and face terribly burned; injuries considered fatal. MARTIN GRIFFITH, married; dangerously

burned. EDWARD SPEES, body and head badly

burned; may die. WILLIAM Cox, single; dangerously burned about face and body.

WILLIAM SMITH, painfully burned; will re-

ing building by the firemen :

No. 7, struck by falling bricks and left leg

WILLIAM WISMAN, struck by falling timpers and skull fractured. Dangerously hurt. JOHN REISECHE, boy, badly hurt by falling

It was just two minutes after 1 o'clock when a number of the employes on the third floor of the Chautauqua Ice company's building were startled by a loud report, and in an instant the large room was ablaze. The men quickly gave the alarm and then started for the stairs, but the flames had already cut off their escape and the only means of exit left theu were the windows, fifty feet from the ground. By this time the heat was so intense that they were forced to creep out on the windowsills and hang by their hands until the fire department arrived. The flames bursting from the windows burned their hands and faces, but they hung there until the men of truck E got ladders and brought them down.

When the fire was discovered an alarm was sent in and when the first engines reached the scene the flames were rapidly the engines of two more districts, but the fire by this time had spread to the seven-story building. A second alarm brought out the engines of two more districts, but the fire by this time had spread to the seven-story building of the Pittsburg Storage company adjoining the Chautauqua company's building, and both structures, 200 feet long and 100 feet deen, were burning fiercely.

Two more districts were then summoned, and in twenty minutes water was pouring on the flames from nearly a score of engines. At 2 o'clock it looked as if the whole block from Twelfth to Thirteenth and from Pike to Pennsylvania avenue was doomed. The residents were notified to move out. To add to the excitement it was discovered that a large tank of ammonia was located in the ceilar of the ice building, and the police, fearing an explosion, quickly ordered the oc-cupants of the houses on Eleventh street to also vacate. All the houses in the neighborhood are filled people and crowded nearly to suffocation with Polish Jews and Slavs. When they were ordered to move out a panic indescribable started among them. Household goods, children and everything that could be carried away was rushed to a place of

the same time he will help to modify the constitutional equilibrium of the United States by transforming the members of his cablect into quasi-parliam marry leiders This is the most serious innovation involved in the financial crisis. GOUNOD IN HIS GRAVE. All the Scientists Followed His Hearse, but MacMahon Drew a Lurger Crowd. PARIS, Oct. 27 .- The remains of Gounod he great composer, were buried today with full civic and military honors. Present at the funeral were all the celebrities in arts and science who could possibly manage to come to Paris for the occasion. The hearse was followed by two large chariots laden with floral offerings and other colossal tributes in flowers to the dead musician were borne upon the shoulders of many of the mourners. There were large crowds present at the funeral of the composer of "Faust," but a small assemblage in comparison to the throng which attended the funeral of Marshal MacMahon. All the musical societies of France sent delegations to the funeral, and they marched in the procession and sang as the cortege proceeded to the church of La Madeleine. At the Madeleine those attend-

ing the last rites over the body of Go nod listened to a delightful solemn musical service. M. Poincarte, an official belonging to Presi dent Carnot's household, represented the government at the funeral. Among the wreaths placed around or upon the casket were several from foreign theaters and one from every theater of any importance in France. Nearly all the public bodies also sent offerings of flowers and the leading French actors and actresses were represented.

The papal nuncio presided at the musical mass and after the ceremony Ambrose Thomas and St. Saens, the composers, deivered funeral orations upon the steps of La Madelaine.

At the conclusion of this display of oratory the funeral procession was reformed and proceeded through the Champs Elysee to the cemetery at Auteil, where the remains were placed in a vault beneath a small

# VISISED THE RUSSIANS.

#### President Carnot of France a Guest on the Fleet of the Czar.

Touton, Oct. 27 .- President Carnot ar rived here early this morning in order to be present at the launching of the armed barbette ship Jaureguiberry, of 11,818 tons displacement, and to return the visit of the Russian sailors to Paris. President Carnot was most cordially greeted by large crowds of people upon his arrival here and seemed highly pleased with the warm reception ac-corded him. The weather was very fine, the bright sunshine adding to the enjoyment of the crowds assembled to great the president and to cheer the Russians previous to their departure for other waters. The battle ship Jaureguiberry is a sister ship to the battle ship Charles Martel and is calculated to be one of the most powerful ships in the

The launching of the battleship Jaureguiberry at Seyne, three miles from Toulon today, was witnessed by an immense throng. Every spot of vantage was black with spec-tators, and the roadstead was crowded with

excursion boats of every description. The grand stand occupied by President Carnot was draped with red velvet, and an ele-gantly decorated barge was reserved for his use. The stands were occupied by distin-guished spectators. Admiral Avelan, Baron von Mohrenheim and President Carnot were greeted with cheers. The ceremonies organ at 2:30 o'clock. The

bishops of Toulon and Frejus invoked a blessing upon the vessel and the people of this city. The workmen then knocked away the blocks under the ship and, accompanied by impressive rolling of drums, the vessel slid down the ways and floated without a hiten, amid the most enthusiastic cheers. After leaving the ratiroad station, Presiient Carnot was driven to the maritime prefectore and from there he was escorted on board the French flarship Formidable. President Carnot and party were received by Admiral Boissoudrey and staff with high honors. General Riener, minister of marine, on presenting the officers of the French squadron to the president, in a few words of warm praise for the fleet and its officers. vouched for their devotion to France and t the republic

fact that a certain messenger boy carried twenty notes for him in one day. Mrs. Ruaiger says that Reiser had repeatedly threatened to take her life. Inquiry was made last night at the Presbyterian hospital regarding the condition of Reiser. The head nurse said that the patient could not possibly survive. He might pull along for a day or two, but the chances were against him, and the nurses expected death at any time. When asked regarding his injuries the

STORY OF SHAME AND A SAMARITAN Heart of a Husband Won Batween Dusk and Daylight. CUPID'S CAPRICE IN A CASTLE OF SIN Interview with Fred Rudiger in Which He Recites His Wife's Downfall.

RUDIGER'S ROMANCE

Developments in the Sensational Shooting

at South Omaha.

MEMORIES OF A WOMAN'S PAST RECORD

They Said that She Was False but He Still Believed Her True"-Will Stand by the Woman He

Wedded, The sensational shooting of Henry Reiser at South Omaha Thursday night was

the sole topic for discussion yestorday. The members of the Royal Arcanum claim to know nothing of Reiser except as they met him in a social way in the lodge room. At death this order will have to pay \$3,000 to his heirs. Friends of Reiser say that he was not in love with Mrs. Rudiger and that he had been trying to get rid of her for some time.

Mr. Rudiger sent to Omaha to retain General Cowin to defend his wife at the trial. He has concluded to stand by his wife and aid her in every possible way in securing her acquittal.

Mrs. Rudiger evidently passed a comfortable night at the jail, as she was chatting in a cheerful manner when seen by a BEE reporter. yesterday morning. The woman is not at all reticent and the order from her attorney to "hold her tongue," came a trifle late. There are bruises on her arm and side which she claims were inflicted by Reiser.

The only eye witnesses that the police have so far subponned are Miss Betty Hey. man, Miss Lilly Nitschie and Charles Smith, They all tell about the same story. It was rather dark and none of them wore sufficiently close to hear any of the conversation prior to the shooting. They saw the couple standing on the street, evidently engaged in conversation. Reiser started to go north. Mrs. Rudiger fired toward him twice. Imnediately after the second shot he fell. She then held the weapon at her own head and fired and fell. This is the substance of their testimony.

Reiser as "The King of Hearts."

As the news of the shooting spreads, ineresting yarns of Reiser's "mashing" prolivities leak out. Two different married men in this city had to call the young man down for his freshness toward their wives. One of them went so far as to tell him if he ever saw him even speak to his wife again he would shoot him on sight. If all reports are true, Reiser had plenty to do in answering his correspondents They tell it for a

Reiser's Condition.

nurse said that the bullet had severed the

spine and that his body below the breast

was paralyzed and perfectly numb. At

times the patient rallies slightly and for a

moment is conscious and able to utter a few

Inquiry yesterday developed the fact that

the record of Mrs. Rudiger before marriage

was far from savory. She came to Omaha

from Cedar Rapids, In., about ten years

ago and entered the Convent of the

Sacred Heart. She only remained at the

institution before she became known as a

woman of suspicious character, and in a

short time she was an inmate, and in a short time she was an inmate, and in a rious dive at Thirteenth and Jackson streets, over which Madame Leeper presided. At that time she was known by the name of Eloise Lemenir, and in the course of a year

became a well known character among the

The Lemenir woman is remembered as an

inmate of Mauame Leeper's bagulo on ac-count of a mysterious suicide which occurred

during her residence there. John D. Bos

well, alias Allan, was found in a room in the house on the evening of October 3, 1885, with a bullet in his heart, He was the lover of Gertie Norton, another

iumate of the resort and suspicions of four play were entertained at the time. There

was no evidence to support the murder

theory, however, and the coroner's jury re-turned a verdict of sulcide.

It was while she was a habitue of the re-sort that Eloise Lemenir met the man to whom she was married. Their meeting oc-

curred one night when Rudiger was out on a spree with a party of convivia compauions. He was infatuated with

tountain fever and was obliged to return to

Omana, where he resided until he removed to South Omaha.

has posed as a pure and virtuous woman. Herearily history was not remembered, and no one who knew her as Rudiger's wife sus-pected that she had ouce been an inmate of one of the most notorious dives in the city.

Fred Rudiger's Romance.

her life.

New

Fred Rudiger, husband of the imprisoned

woman, was seen by a reporter for THE BEE last night at the police station and in a very feeling manner spoke of the past history of

He did not deny the fact that he had met

He did not deny the fact that he had met and first loved her in a house of ill repute, but he attributes the blame of the girl's downfall to her early rife. "My wife's father, who is now living in Cedar Rapids. Ia.," said Mr. Rudiger, "first brought my wife to Omaha when she was only a child 12 years of ace. He placed her in a convent and deserted her. The girl was not satisfied there and after remaining in the convent is months she left.

in the convent for about six months she left and lived in different families, doing what

now call to mind, was that of Gus Carey, who was at the time a mail carrier. She worked in his family for several months. At one time she worked in the City hotel for Fritz Wirth and his wife and was

The

work she could to earn her living only name of any family she lived in,

Since their return to Omaha Mrs. Rudiger

Met Her in a Baguio.

depraved circles of the town.

Mrs. Rudiger's Record.

words.

# cover. fractured. timbers.

Rapid Work of the Fiames.

These men were all rescued from the burn-LIEUTENANT FRANK MCCANN of company chapel.

"and if you understood more and talked less we would get along better." [Laughter.] "I think you have talked to the full extent of your information," replied Mr. Stewart,

and then drifted into a denunciation of "the

gold ring and criticisms of the administra-At 1:30 Mr. Stewart yielded to his col-

league, Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones said a lawyer arguing a case

would not proceed with much enthusiasm if he believed a decision had been rendered and the seal put upon it by the clerk.

Mr. Teller contended no cotton goods were exported from India until the cheapened price of silver stimulated exportation. The same was true as to wheat.

Mr. McPherson, democrat, of New Jersey ascribed the production in and the experia-tion from India of cotton and wheat to natural causes, there being nothing else that would grow there.

#### Competition of India.

Mr. Jones traced the competition of India In these two commodities to the demonstra-tion of silver in 1873, which was not done by nature, but by logislation. In the further source of his speech, Mr. Jones said in this country it was not possible for the farmer and cotton planter to be benefited directly by protection. By legislation bringing the price of silver to \$1.10 an ounce, where the fathers of the republic placed it, and not by market price, there would be absolutely a certain method without any cost whatever to the country of giving protection to the farmers and cotton planters, both north and south. After reading the letter of the presi-dent to Governor Northen, Mr. Jones said if he had been as explicit before election as

now he would not have been elected. Mr. McPherson, democrat, of New Jersey asked Mr. Jones a long question, and when he sat down the latter said: "I don't think there is a single senator on the floor who can understand that question."

#### Voorhees Makes a Suggestion

McPherson started to restate his question. but being appealed to by Mr. Voorhees, yielded to the senator. "I understand the senator from Nevada," said Mr. Voorhees, desires to complete his remarks tomorrow. I regret he is not able to complete them now, but I shall not press him. I suggest in the economy of time that he and the senator from New Jersey meet between now and when the former resumes the floor and co to an understanding as to the question the senator from New Jersey has asked." Laughter.

'It will take about that time," said Mr.

Jones. "In the meantime," said Mr. Voorhees, "as there seems to be nobed who is ready to go on now, and not with a view of denying anybody the privilege of speaking, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment and let us

a vole on the bending ameridment and let us get along in this way." "As fast as we can." Mr. Hill suggested. Mr. Mcl<sup>2</sup>herson--1 prefer to have the senator from Nevada answer my question. Ms. Voorhees--He can do it tomorrow if he can do it at all. [Laughter.] The vice president stated the question to "be on the amendment of Mr. Peffer. Mr. Peffer said he was not ready to vote

Mr. Peffer said he was not ready to vote on the amendment. He desired to submit

some remarks in advocacy of it. After a little parliamentary sparring as to which of the senators, whother Mr. Peffer

Mr. Voorhees, was entitled to the floor, tr. Peffer proceeded. He had discovered in the public prints

hat he had discovered in the public prints that he had surrendered and had recom-mended to his political associates to surren-fer. "Mr. President, we have not surren-fered, nor do we intend to. We don't in-tend to interpose facetions opposition, but it overy stage we shall interpose determined resistance and determined opposition."

#### Defeated the Amendment.

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The question was then put on the amend-ment and it was rejected, yeas, 28; mays, 39. The detailed vote on the Peffer amendment

The detailed vote on the Peffer amendment was as follows: Yeas-Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irov, Junes of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Peffer, Power, Pagh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Watthall and Wolcott-28. Nays-Aldrich, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Vallom, Davis, Dixon, Doiph, Faultner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMilian, McPherson, Manderson, Mitcheil

upon a linancial system from which there is absolutely no escape. I know there will be no favorable legislation for silver until the American people are heard from at the bal-lot box and heard from in a way that will compel attention to their desires.

"Mr. President, I am not a pessimist; I have never been. I am an optimist. I have never seen disaster and distress growing out of policies simply because they did not meet my approval. I have had faith in the

American people." Here Mr. Teller's voice choked and tears came to his eyes. He spoke most impres-sively and was accorded the undivided at-tention of every senator and the large audience in the galleries. "I have faith in men. I can see the silver lining in a cloud as quickly as any man living. There never is a storm so dark I cannot see the coming light on the mountain top, but I cannot contemlate this condition of things without abso-

lute terror. It strikes to my very soul and I want to enter this as a warning to the American peeple that if they do not resist they will enter upon a system of industrial slavery that will be the worst known to the

uman race." Mr. Voorhees desired to secure a vote of the Perkins amendment, but as Mr. Wolcott expressed a wish to submit some remarks he noved that the senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the motio was agreed to at 5:45 o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE.

## Mr. Hudson Rises to a Question of Per-

sonal Privilege-State Bank Tax. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The proceedings of the house this morning were opened by Representative Hudson of Kansas, who rose to a personal privilege and had read a long special Washington dispatch containing a statement purporting to have been made by

Judge Lamoreaux, commissioner of the general land office, to a congressman relative to the investigation of the Cherokee Strip outrages. The statements delved into the mysteries of Kansas politics and intimated. Mr. Hudson said, his populistic coat was

simply a mask for simon-pure democracy. The statement was followed by some ob servations of the newspaper correspondent relative to the alleged antagonism between Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith and the former's alleged ambition for a seat in the senate. Mr. Hudson had a letter from Judge Lamoreaux, which he read, denving he had given the correspondent the state ment and he (Hudson) denied all knowledge of the matter himself and hoped Mr. Crisp would get the senatorship if he wanted it.

A wave of applause over the floor and galeries answered this complimentary allusion to the speaker.

Attacked the A. P. A. Mr.

Wendock of Michigan made usational statement affecting the title f Amos Linton, a republican from dichigan, to his seat in the house, t was in the form of a memorial from ex-Michigan, It was in the form of a memorial from ex-Representative Youmans, who was a candi-date against Mr. Linton. The petition as-serted that Mr. Linton's election was neither legal nor valid. It asks, said Mr. Woadock, for a committee to investigate the whole question, which involves the determination of the existence and animus of an un-Ameri-can, illegal and traiterous organization, which in Michigan, has gone to the length of procuring arms. The organization exists in several states. It is particularly offensive in Michigan. There its machinations have caused a renge of terror. "Name the organization," cried a dozen volces.

"It is known as the American Protective

"It is known as the American Protective association," replied Mr. Wendock. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois profested against the arraignment of the society as a traitor-ous organization, and made the point of order that the matter was not privileged. The speaker overruled the point, but, Mr. Wendock's attention being called to the fact that Mr. Linton was not present, he con-sented to withdraw the matter, and allowed sented to withdraw the matter, and allowed

#### it to go over until tomorrow. Another Disturbance.

Another disturbance followed over the resolution reported back from the banking and currency committee by Chairman Springer, calling for information as to the state backs bill recently introduced. Some state backs bill recently introduced. Some of the friends of the repeal of the bank tax thought they saw in this resolution an at-

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

disposed of and explaining the circum-stances under which the thirty-six demo-cratic senators on last Saturday signed the silver compromise. He will, it is stated, silver compromise. He will, throw the onus upon Secretary Carlisle and Senator Voorhees. The claim is made by the senators who signed the compromise that it was upon the exact lines laid down by Secretary Carlisle, and that when Sen-ator Voorhees was approached upon the

subject he gave his assent. It is further stated that Senator Jones has the draft of the compromise as written and approved by Secretary Carlisle, and that he make it public. Senator Jones ntends to was not at the capitol today, and there are no means of confirming or denying the re-port. It looks as though there would be something in it for the secretary of the treasury.

Pettigrew Will Insist on His Amendment It is probable that the Pettigrew amend ment to the bill suspending for one year the provisions of the statutes requiring an an nual outlay of \$100 worth of labor upon all

aining claims will kill that measure. The Pettigrew amendment, which was suggested to him by some of his mining constituents around Hill City, S. D., provided that the suspension should not apply to claims held by corporations and aliens; that it should apply only to individuals and those living in apply only to individuals and those living in the states and territories where the claims were located. He wanted to help out only the actual operators of mines who were cramped by the financial stringency. The bill with the Pettigrew amendment will likely be withdrawn. Senator Pettigrew

stated to THE BEE man today that if the bill was pressed to a passage he would stand by his amendment and that it would be adopted. Western Pensions.

Pensions granted, issue of October 12, Nebraska: Original-Horace P. Swain,

South Dakota: Original-Horace P. Swain, South Dakota: Original-Thomas M. Seais, Sloux Falis, Minnehaha. Supple-mental-John Peterson, Canova, Miner, Dakota J. Swain, Miner, Supple-Reissue-Lysander Woodard, Britton, Mar-Iowa: Original-Amos Snyder, Lynnville, Jasper; John Cleghorn, Onawa, Monona. Increase-John W. Cowden, Bioomfield, Davis; Wesley L. Apgar, Des Moines, Polk.

Original widows, etc. -- Sophia Awe, Alden Hardin; Seth L. Banks, father, Wheatland Clinton. Mexican war, widow-Sarah M. Mendenhall, Pacific City, Mills. Pension issue of October 13: Nebraska: Original-William A. Coulter, Hubbell, Thayer; Albert W. Hutchison, Penbrook, Cherry, Increase-Thomas J. Matheay, Pen-brook, Cherry, Octoberal widows ato Asso prook, Cherry. Original widows, etc.-Ann Baskins, North Platte, Lincoln; Marion H.

Riley, Osceola, Polk. Jowa: Original-Lasley Barton, Luverne, Kossath: Stephen R. Olney, Sargent, Floyd. Restoration, reissue and increase-George Maler, deceased, Iowa City, Johnson, Re-issue-Morrell Palmer, Manson, Calhoun; Aunhonse Benderson Pawkey, Fayette Alphonse Henderson, Hawkeye, Fayette, Original widows, etc.-Inger Opstreet. Ro-land, Story; Margaret Hirsey, Lucas, Lucas; Alberthine Maier, Iowa City, Johnson, Mexican war survivor-Daniel P. Long, Unorville, Marian

#### Knoxville, Marion. Personal Notes.

Secretary Morton has returned from his trip to Chicago. Marion J. Gates and wife of Cedar Rapids, Marion J. Gates and Ia., are at the Arlington. PERBY S. HEATH.

# THAT DAWAHAN PROBLEM.

It is Again Engrossing Considerable At-

teation at Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-Leading members of the committee on foreign affairs in the nouse, and those of the majority in partic-

nouse, and those of the majority in partic-ular, expect that President Cleveland will send to congress immediately after the sil-ver bill is out of the way his message and the correspondence on the Hawaiian matter. It seems to be the impression that the message is already prepared. One of the democratic members of the committee such that there were three such One of the democratic members of the committee said that there were three solu-tions of the trouble in Hawsii. One was the restoration of the old order of things by placing the queen upon the throne; the others, annexation or protectorate. That one of these plans would be adopted was thought probable, but which would be favored by the administration or congress, he could not say.

he could not say. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, formerly chairman of press it."

# OUTLINE OF THE TARIFF BILL

leasure Supposed to lie Now in the Hands of the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- It is understood hat a rough draft of the proposed tariff bill is now in the hands of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. Some of the features are radical.

The woolen schedule is the Springer free wool bill which passed the house last congress. There is to be a radical cut made in the glass schedule. Raw materials will be added to the free list. Iron ore goes on the free list and there is a very considerable shaving down of the entire iron and steel schedule. The tax on whisky will be in-creased above 20 cents. An increase in the beer tax is decided upon. The succommittee have not quite made up

their minds on the sigar question, but they are practically determined not to try to get any revenue out of sugar. The purpose is to classify refined and unrefined sugar closer together, but this is more apt to be done by reducing the duty on refined sugar than by outting any duty on the unrefined. The bounty will go. Either an income tax or an inheritance

tax will be provided for to increase the rev enues.

#### Arrested a Swindler.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 97 .- The State departnent has received information from Consu Shaffer at Vera Cruz, Mex., of the arrest of William Brennan, alias Charles Hamilton Shaffer. Brennan is the man who repre sented himself to be consul of the United States at Peroto, Mex. and sent out letters to persons in the United States in which he pretended that he was engaged in assisting in settling up the estate of a deceased perin settling up the estate of a deceased per-son and asked the remittance of \$25 to get the release of the remains from an under-taker, who held them under a claim for that amount for burial expenses. Brennan's of-fenses were committed only constructively within the United States and it is not be-lieved that he can be extradited for them, but he is no doubt amenable to Mexican law.

Bill for the Admission of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The committee on territories has for some time been considering the Utah bill and every effort is being made by those interested to have the bill favor ably reported at an early date. It was exably reported at an early date. It was ex-pected that the bill would be completed at yesterday's session, but as Chairman Wheeler of the committee is at the World's fair no meeting was held. The bill under consider-ation is one introduced by Mr. Wheeler. Delegate Rawlins introduced a bill, but the committee decided to take up Mr. Wheeler's. It is being amended in some particulars to meet the views of the delegates. If the present session continues any length of time, it is possible that the admission bill for Utah will commun. There seems to be little opposition to it in the house. for Utah will come np. There so little opposition to it in the house.

#### Bisir's Educational Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Mr. Blair of Net Hampshire will not introduce his educational bill in the house, but will give it all the encouragement he can if it is proposed

by some other member. "I cannot make the tight for the bill which I once made," he said. "I am now 58 years old, too old to cast pearls before swine my more. I have furnished Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi with some speeches and facts about the measure and will assist any mem-

safety. When the Walls Fell.

At 2:30 the walls on the Mulberry alley side fell with a crash and a few minutes later the eastern wall came down The debris buried a long row of tenements in the alley and a three-story brick dwelling on the Thirteenth street side. The tenements were occupied by twenty families, but fortunately they had been described some time before the walls fell in. Not one of the families had a chance to save any of their goods.

The ruins took lire immediately and for a while the entire tenement district of Pennevivania avenue was threatened with de struction, By hard work the firemen suc-ceeded in drowning out these flames and the fire was confined to the buildings of the

storage and ice companies. It was dark, however, before the fire was completely under control and all danger was over. The business men who had goods stored in the buildings were: P. Duff & Co., produce merchants; William Kerch, household goods Edmundson & Perrine, furniture dealers Demmler Bros., hardware dealers, Thomas Pollard, liquor dealer. The had several hundred barrels of whisky con-

umed in the fire. On Pennsylvania avenue the falling walls fire and water damaged to a large degree the following places: W. H. Lenhy's saloon, Rosenwig's china store, Waltrabenstein's milk depot and T. W. Helver's drug store. Hoveler's storage warehouse on the north side of Pike street was on fire several times but the flames were extinguished.

#### Trampled on by the Mob.

When the walls of the building fell the great mob of people made a rush to get out of danger. Many men tripped and fell and were trampled under foot. Several received painful bruises. Sheets of iron were cast from the burning buildings by the fury of the explosion and hurled into the crowds. Scores of people received slight injuries. During the conflagration the streets in the

vicinity were packed with people and a thriving business was done by pickpockets and sneak thieves. A number of thieves were arrested and locked up. On account of the large number of people involved a final statement concerning the loss and in surance is impossible at this time. Reliabl Reliable estimates place the loss from \$500,000 to 1750,000.

#### SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

#### Marshall Field's Princely Gift to the New Chicago Museum,

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .-- One million dollars cold money will be given by Marshali Field to the museum which is to be the outcome of the fair. Mr. Field's conditions will be

easily complied with. They are simply that \$500,000 more be subscribed and that the stockholders of the Columbian exposition subscribe to the fund \$2,000,000 of their holdings, which represents an investment of \$5.000,000, but are worth much less. The The provisions of the bill only stand for five years. Their execution will entail an inbiggest stockholders never of to realize anything on their ment and they have all exprexpected expressed a willingness to turn over all the stock they have. The trustees of the museum have no doubt that a majority of the \$5,000,000 of World's fair stock will be turned over to them. As for the \$500,000 to be ruised before Mr. Field's munificent offering is secured, \$100,000 of it has been uncondition-ally subscribed by George M. Pullman. The balance, it is said, will be raised in a few dars tays.

York to Hamburg. At Hamburg-Arrived-Astrakhau, New York. It is claimed that the museum will be the greatest in the world, some of the most valuable and rare stocks that have been in the world have been donated or purchased New York. At Hamburg - Arrived -Fuerst Bismarck,

The trustees will meet tomorrow and elect officers and, if Mr. Field consents, the museum will be named for him.

from New York; Galacia, from Baltimore. At Browhead-Passed - Etcuria, from New York, for Liverpool. The Fine Arts building will undoubtedly be the property of the museum. It will be pre-served just as it stands now and many of the art treasures now in it. NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- The new gunboat

French View of Cleveland's Attitude. Machias arrived here yesterday from her trial trip. There is considerable doubt as to PARIS, Oct. 27.-The Temps, commenting upon President Cleveland's attitude upon her stability.

President Carnot in replying said the French navy most heartily enjoyed the con-ndence and affection of the country. Admiral Avelan and the commanders of the Russian war vessels at anchor here boarded the flagship, and were received

with the houors due their rank.

After the review President Carnot boarded the Russian flagship Emperor Nicholas II. Admiral Avelan was awaiting the French president at the gaogway and escorted him to the deck of the Russian warship, where M. Carnot was welcomed by the Russian ambassador, Baron de Mohre The tricolor of France was hoisted beim. to the main mast, the marines presented arms, the sailors cheered. The president was treated with the same courtesy as the czar himself would have received. The point most commented upon in connection with the review is the fact that as President Carnot passed down the line formed by the Russian warships, a royal salute was fired, which honor is especially reserved for

the czar. CAPITULATION OF METZ.

Its Anniversity Celebrated in Germany-

Emperor William's Speech. BERLIN, Oct. 27.-The anniversary of the capitulation of Metz was observed in the usual way this evening by a banquet at the Kaiseroof. The emperor came specially from Potsdam and there were many royal and illustrious guests. Emperor William offered a toast in which he proposed the fol-lowing: "We commemorate today a day long since past. Our thoughts are turned to a great hero (Prince Frederick Charles) who was privileged not only to witness, but to be instrumental in the accom-plishment of those great deeds by which the Fatherland was united and made great Apart from these heroic deeds we are also reminded by peaceful woods and fields, of

the woman and before the night was over she succeeded in inducing him to marry her. The next day he decided to make the best of the cosy home of the chatelaine, whose joy it is to repose upon the breast of nature and lovingly watch the sprouting of the trees from seed he had himself sown. He can also be said to have sown the seed of our army, the fruits of which we are privileged to enjoy. I appeal to you to empty your glasses to the memory of the chivalrous a bad bargain and took her to his father's home in Kansas to remove her from her victous surrounoings and associates. Life in the Kansas towa was too quiet for Mrs. Rudiger, and she soon induced her hus-band to come back to Omaha. Rudiger was employed in the coal department of the race, and especially to the memory of the re-tired master of Decilinden, at whose table Union Pacific railroad at the time, and ob-tained a transfer to Rock Springs, Wyo., where he had charge of the mines of the company. There he was taken with the

#### we have repeatedly sat." Settlement is Expensive,

BERLIN, Oct. 27.-The Nationale Liberal

correspondence says a bill is being prepared

for the settlement of the financial relations

crease in imperial taxation of 100,000,000

Levi P. Morton in Paris. PARIS, Oct. 27 .- Hon. Levi P. Morton, ac-

companied by his daughters, has arrived

Movements of Oceau steamers October 27

Southampton; Gellert, from Hamburg, At the Lizard-Passed-Moravia,

At Boulogne -Arrived-Spardaam,

At New York-Arrived-Columbia, from

At Liverpool-Arrived-Britannia, from

Not Very sound.

marks.

here.

New York.

between the empire and the different states