

THOUSANDS COMING

CHICAGO HOTELS FILLING UP WITH THE RUSH.

Chicago, Ill., April 13.—Today for the first time the Chicago hotels crowded to be rushed, owing to the influx of world's fair visitors. The tide of arrivals may be said to have fairly begun, though the grand increase, the tide of visitors will not begin until April 25th. The great majority of people coming here who have booked rooms ahead have engaged for that about that date. At the various hotels the offices and corridors are crowded and it is hard to get through groups.

The Cyclone at Page, Nebraska.

Page, Neb., April 13.—The town looks like a picture of despair. Scarcely a building remains intact. Some buildings were completely demolished, others were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Freight cars were picked up and dashed to pieces, being blown across the main line, thereby derailing the trains. The wrecking train came at 5:30 yesterday morning and rapidly cleared the track.

The Cyclone at Page, Nebraska.

Page, Neb., April 13.—The town looks like a picture of despair. Scarcely a building remains intact. Some buildings were completely demolished, others were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Freight cars were picked up and dashed to pieces, being blown across the main line, thereby derailing the trains. The wrecking train came at 5:30 yesterday morning and rapidly cleared the track.

Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Extraordinary efforts will be made to secure an adjournment upon the Chinese exclusion bill by the supreme court at this term. The matter has been the subject of correspondence between the governments of the United States and China at the request of the state department. The department of justice has completed the necessary preliminaries for adjournment with the Chinese government and its subjects in this country. Under the terms of the agreement, commonly known as the Geary act, all Chinese laborers in the United States are required to register themselves with the proper officers and secure certificates thereof within one month of the taking effect of the law, or the 3th of next month.

From the debate that ensued republicans assert that they draw the conclusion that the democrats do not intend to do anything in this case, and will, if possible, refuse to look into the question of the legality of the seat now occupied by Mr. Martin.

SOCIETY IS SHOCKED AGAIN.

Evansville, Ind., April 15.—Society circles are all torn up over the sudden disappearance of Dr. J. W. Reavis of this city, who left suddenly last night in company with a fair young damsel, leaving a wife behind. The doctor has been a prominent practitioner here for years and stood high in the community. Of late he has been leading a fast life, but the dual role he has been playing was known to but few. The woman in question, Miss Essie Lynn, came here from Europe not long ago and she was introduced into society by the doctor as his niece, he having succeeded in deceiving his wife on this point. The doctor checked two trunks for St. Louis and both he and the woman disappeared. The doctor's movable effects are missing from his office. Mrs. Reavis is in ignorance of her husband's unfaithfulness, being out of the city on a visit.

Would Not Antedate the Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Cleveland in dealing with army appointments will apparently have in mind the greatest good for the greatest number. An illustration of his policy has been brought to light in his dealing with the case of a young lieutenant who applied to have his commission antedated so that he might be placed on the same footing with members of his class who ranked him many numbers on the lineal list by the reason of the young officer having failed to graduate until two months after his classmates were appointed second lieutenants. The President refused on the ground that he would be doing an injustice to other classmates.

TREATY MADE PUBLIC

THE DOCUMENT BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE.

What is Set Forth in Article Three of the Treaty—The Question of Adjudication of the Senate—A Negro Ravisher in Kansas Has a Close Call from the Fury of a Mob—Another Batch of Nominations Sent to the Senate—The Will of Editor Shepard of New York.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The alleged extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, signed in 1887, but which failed of ratification by the senate because of the strong opposition to article 3, is published here this morning. It is believed to be accurate and was made public for the purpose of testing public opinion so as to form a basis for action in regard to the treaty ratified by the senate at the last session. Article 3 of the 1887 treaty is as follows:

It is to be made to appear that an extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which the extradition is granted; nor shall the extradition of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. Murder or manslaughter, comprising negligence or the willful killing of the sovereign or chief magistrate, or any member of his family, as well as an attempt to commit or participate in those crimes, shall not be considered an offense of a political character.

The modification of article iii in the treaty now awaiting exchange of ratifications is as follows:

An attempt upon the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises an act of either murder or assassination, or poisoning, shall not constitute a political offense or an act connected with such offense. It is claimed that article ii in wording allows the issue of false passports, or passports under assumed names, said to be almost necessary for those desiring to escape from Russia, to be a political offense.

Callers on the President.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Gorman called upon the president to discuss with him the question of the adjournment of the present extraordinary session of the senate and to ascertain what the president's views of the matter were. He had fifteen minutes conversation with Mr. Cleveland, who told him that he had several nominations which he desired to have considered by the senate and that he hoped to be able to get them all in by the end of this week or early next week.

More Lucky Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The president sent the senate the following nominations: E. H. Strobel of New York, third assistant secretary of state. H. V. Johnson of Colorado, United States attorney for Colorado. C. E. Bellinger of Oregon, United States district judge for Oregon. W. K. Reid of Utah, probate judge of San Pete county, Utah. D. M. Browning of Illinois, commissioner of Indian affairs. F. C. Armstrong of Washington, D. C., assistant commissioner of Indian affairs. Daniel N. Morgan of Connecticut, treasurer of the United States, and Conrad L. Jordan of New York, assistant treasurer of the United States.

Saved From the Gallows.

SALINA, Kan., April 13.—John Hudson, the negro arrested for assault on Mrs. J. M. Frost, was taken from jail by a mob, a rope put around his neck and he was taken and confronted Mrs. Frost, who positively identified him as her assailant. The mob then took him away and told him to prepare for death. He earnestly protested his innocence, and after a time sentiment turned in his favor to the extent of causing protests against the summary action, and after conciliatory addresses by the mayor and others he was returned to jail.

Arizona for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate Republicans are making a strong effort to delay action on the nomination of the President for Governor of Arizona. The Legislature of Arizona will adjourn in about ten days. The Senate of the Territory is strongly Democratic, and if a Democratic Governor is put in office at once his appointments of all local officials will, of course, be promptly confirmed by the Senate. To have all Territorial officers in accord with the Democratic party is of much importance, in view of the fact that full preparations for Statehood are expected to be made during the coming summer, and it is believed Arizona will be admitted into the union at the next session of Congress.

Arizona Wants a Seaport.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 13.—The Legislature of Arizona has passed a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to open friendly negotiations with the Republic of Mexico looking to such readjustment of the international boundary as will give Arizona a safe and commodious harbor near the head of the Gulf of California, and secure to its citizens of the United States participation in the valuable fishing privileges of the gulf.

Elliott F. Shepard's Will.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The will of Elliott F. Shepard was filed for probate this afternoon. It was executed July 15, 1891, and disposes of an estate estimated at \$850,000 in realty and \$500,000 in personal property. He gives to the trustees of the Pres-

BYTERY OF NEW YORK

\$100,000 for the general religious and evangelical work of this city. He also gives the same trustees \$50,000 to be used by them for the benefit of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ of this city. He gives to St. Paul's church of Tarsus, Asia Minor, \$100,000.

He devises all his real estate to his widow, Margaret Louise Vanderbilt Shepard, and makes a special bequest of \$50,000 to Augustus Dennis Shepard. The residue of his estate is to go to his children. He provides that the residuary estate shall consist of his interests, which he says are controlling interests, in the Mail and Express, New York Express company and the Fifth Avenue Transportation company, provided the stages are not operated on Sunday. In that case the interest would have to be disposed of.

BIG BROKER CAUGHT.

"ED" PARDRIDGE SQUEEZED FOR MILLIONS.

May Wheat Manipulated by a Clique at Chicago That Proved Too Strong for the Plunger—He Claims That He Will Yet Be All Right.

CHICAGO, April 14.—"Ed" Partridge fell into a vortex on the Chicago Board of Trade. May wheat opened at 90 cents and Mr. Partridge was short many million bushels, so it was estimated. The opening price was 3 1/2 cents higher than closing figures of yesterday, and was backed up by a bid from John Cudahy, the recognized broker of the "clique" that has been dealing in May wheat. This price, being 12 1/2 cents higher than the New York quotations and 23 cents above the St. Louis market, brought out heavy lines of long wheat, which were quickly absorbed. Partridge was called right and left and margined his deals at \$1.03. Then the price went off for awhile, when Mr. Partridge began to buy. Then the reaction came, and began to "call" the speculator on the bear side. The "calls" came thick and fast and from every quarter, for it was estimated that Partridge was short from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. The broker met the demands of his associates until nearly noon, when his pen lagged over the blank checks and the story went out that he had reached the end of his resources.

This caused a great deal of excitement and a lively scene on the board ensued; brokers hurried to the pit, for they knew the deals would be closed in haste to unload at a good figure, to the loss of Mr. Partridge.

Mr. Partridge declared that he was all right and that the reason he could not meet all the demands made on his bank account was because the "calls" came too fast for him. Some of his associates declare that he was badly scared at the turn affairs had taken and was nervous to an extraordinary degree every time he turned to face a new-comer.

When seen he declared that he was all right, and though he may have met reverses he was not crippled, and his accounts would go through the clearing house without a hitch. Further than this he refused to discuss the situation.

"About \$20,000,000 is invested in cash wheat and margins," said a trader on the board. "And as no one seems to be in the deal but 'Sandy' Eggleston and John and Mitchell Cudahy, it is supposed that they have an enormous backing, but are to share the profits and not the losses."

"Partridge denied on several occasions that he tried to make a settlement with Cudahy, and this would imply that his holdings are margined safely beyond the point to which the market can be forced. There are 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000,000 options on one side and short-sellers, as Partridge on the other. The hedgers are a better off than the short-sellers, as only a small per cent of active wheat can be delivered on contracts."

IRISHMEN ARE ANGRY.

Meeting at New York Protests Against Giving Name to Hibernian Names.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Nearly three hundred Irish residents met last night to protest against the fashion of giving such names as "Murphy," "Crowley" and "Pat" to ugly looking animals in the Central Park zoo. The Board of Park Commissioners was roundly denounced for permitting this misuse of Hibernian nomenclature, and the meeting was unanimous in its determination that the practice must cease. T. T. Taney, in announcing the object of the meeting, said:

"If a new monkey arrives at the zoo they name it Bridget or O'Brien. If a new hippopotamus comes they call her 'Murphy.' They hold the grand old Irish race and name up to ridicule. No graceful swan nor liquid eyed gazel is called Pat or Bridget. They call them Mynde or Reginald or Duke of Buckingham or something English. I tell you, brothers, it is an infamous degradation."

Indiana Wants a Seaport.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16th.—Governor Gray, the newly appointed minister to Mexico, has received, it is understood; instructions of a very unusual character from the Department of State. He has been advised that the Mexican government has maintained a long time an attitude of insolent indifference toward the United States and has flatly, preemptorily and persistently refused to recognize just claims of American citizens urged by our government. It is stated that the secretary of state is determined to force a recognition by Mexico of all legal obligations toward American citizens. Minister Gray, it is not thought, is a man to be trifled with, and some interesting international incidents may be regarded as inevitable before many months.

Wasted by Prairie Fires.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—Reports continue to come in of disastrous prairie fires in the western part of the state and unless a soaking rain visits that section it will soon be a barren waste. The most destructive one yet reported occurred in Hodgeman county Thursday. It swept over the southern half of the county, destroying everything that lay in its path. Many houses and barns were burned up and large numbers of horses and cattle were lost by the farmers. It is impossible to estimate the loss. Logan county has also suffered great losses by prairie fires this week.

LAWS FOR NEBRASKA.

LIST OF ACTS APPROVED BY GOV. CROUNSE.

Measures to which the Governor Has Affixed His Signature—Appropriations—The World's Fair—Development of Water Power—Interest on Bonds—Requirements of Railroads—Recounting of Votes—Boundaries of Keya Paha County, etc.

The following comprises the list of bills approved by Governor Crouse up to the present time:

H. R. No. 93, by Casper, appropriating \$85,000 for the payment of officers, members and employees of the twenty-third session of the legislature.

H. R. No. 112, by Jensen, to recount the ballots cast for and against the amendments to the constitution relating to executive officers, and investment of the permanent school fund.

H. R. No. 139, by Watson, authorizing the appointment of supreme court commissioners and defining their duties.

H. R. No. 165, by Howe, to appropriate the matriculation fees of the state normal school for the use of the school's library.

H. R. No. 183, by Oakley, to appropriate \$35,000 for the payment of officers, members and employees of the twenty-third session of the legislature.

H. R. No. 182, by Oakley, to appropriate tuition fees of the college of law of the university for the use of said college.

H. R. No. 153, by McKesson, an act appropriating one acre of Wyuka cemetery, Lincoln, as a burial place for deceased union soldiers.

H. R. No. 878, by special committee on the governor's message, to authorize the office of commandant of the soldiers and sailors' home.

H. R. No. 49, by Cornish, to enable judgment debtors to dissolve the general lien of judgment pending proceedings in error.

H. R. No. 179, by Keckley, to provide for ditching and draining wet or swamp land.

H. R. No. 325, by Lockner, to give A. J. Arnold an honorable discharge and pay for three months' services rendered in the Second brigade of Nebraska militia in 1864.

H. R. No. 123, by Cornish, defining qualifications for admission to the bar.

H. R. No. 55, by Barry, for the relief of Blair county.

H. R. No. 305, by Lulkart, for the relief of Mary J. Caswell.

H. R. No. 268, by Oakley, substitute by Schappel, world's fair bill.

H. R. No. 388, by Oakley Casper, to legalize the state poultry association.

H. R. No. 76, by Lulkart, for incorporation of villages situated in two or more counties.

H. R. No. 29, by Van Duyen, to provide assistants for county clerks.

H. R. No. 246, by Ames, defining the manner of confining gases.

H. R. No. 430, by Farnsworth, defining the boundaries of Keya Paha county.

H. R. No. 34, by Schelp, to allow children to attend the nearest school.

H. R. No. 146, by Sisson, for refunding school district bonds.

H. R. No. 371, by Felton, to appropriate \$10,000 for prosecuting state cases.

H. R. No. 219, by Sutton, relating to grading districts.

H. R. No. 142, by Barry, to provide for examination of the office of county treasurer.

H. R. No. 252, by Sutton, amending the Omaha charter.

S. F. No. 3, by Eggleston, creating the office of deputy county attorney.

S. F. No. 44, by Moore, to amend the civil rights act.

S. F. No. 52, by Lobeck, making it unlawful to publish an account of any lottery carried on "either out of or within the state."

S. F. No. 112, by Moore, "an act to provide for the incorporation of universities under certain circumstances."

S. F. No. 228, 236 and 227, by Lowley, to amend the criminal code by striking out the words "or both" in the penalty for offenses in cases where justices of the peace now have power to both fine and imprison.

S. F. No. 6, by Packwood, to compel railroads to put in transfer switches where lines touch the same point and to transfer freight in carload lots without extra charge.

S. F. No. 24, by Moore, an act to provide for the appointment of a police matron by the mayor of cities of over 25,000 inhabitants.

S. F. No. 40, by Gray, requiring counties to bear the expense of recording made necessary through errors of registers of deeds in recording.

S. F. No. 60, by Moore, requiring notaries public to write the date at which their terms of office expire, on all certificates of authentication.

S. F. No. 194, by Babcock, an act to promote the development of water power for manufacturing and other industrial purposes.

S. F. No. 121, by Correll, for payment of outstanding road district warrants.

S. F. No. 18, by Darner, to secure depositors in banks.

S. F. No. 14, by Moore, to give juries discretion in inflicting the death penalty or imposing life sentence.

S. F. No. 127, by Babcock, the Omaha charter.

SECRETARY MORTON WILL CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK INAUGURATED BY HASK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Morton has determined to energize the introduction of corn in Europe. He invites the co-operation in this work of all manufacturers of corn products, from whom he desires as a preliminary step, to obtain a full statement of the various kinds of products made from corn by the manufacturers in each state, with a brief statement as to their characteristics and excellence.

Senator Mattes of Nebraska, having accepted the appointment proffered him by the secretary, will shortly receive instructions as to carrying the work on abroad. Secretary Morton proposes to avail himself of the appropriation under which the work will be conducted. Among other things, Mr. Mattes will be instructed to investigate the tobacco laws in force in European countries, generally known as "regie," with a view of ascertaining just how far the control, by European governments of this important tobacco industry, affects the American tobacco growers by imposing restrictions upon the tobacco export trade with such countries and to ascertain whether it is not possible to secure a freer market for the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries.

Mattes will also investigate the subject of the sale of American meat products in Germany and France, to ascertain whether this trade is not seriously impeded, in spite of the withdrawal of restrictions on our inspected meat products by those countries, by local or municipal regulations.

Tammany Gratiified.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Herald prints the following: President Cleveland has entered into an agreement respecting the federal patronage of the state with the chief of the regular city and state organizations. Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, a principal in the agreement, brought the news of the result of his interview with Mr. Cleveland from the national capital.

The substance of the agreement reached by Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Murphy with Mr. Cleveland is that no appointments shall be made for a few days, or until candidates for federal offices approved by the regular organizations shall file their applications in Washington. Then Mr. Cleveland promises to give them due consideration. This understanding applies to Tammany as well as to the state.

The president has not advanced far in his welcome of the "regulars," but his attitude toward Lieutenant Governor Sheehan and Mr. Murphy is described as being friendly and they are gratified.

Why the Exchange of Ratification of the Russian Treaty Has Not Occurred.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The probable reason for the heretofore unexpected delay in the ratification of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia became known today. The treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, with an amendment limiting the section relating to political crimes, shortly before the close of the last administration. The exchange of ratifications was to take place at St. Petersburg, and the exchange copy for the United States, with instructions to effect the exchange, were forwarded some weeks ago. The announcement that the exchange had taken place was expected before the close of March and the delay has given rise to considerable speculation. This went so far as to originate a rumor in Berlin that President Cleveland had instructed Minister White to withhold the exchange—a statement promptly denied in the state department. It was learned today that this delay in making the exchange was doubtless due to the absence of the czar from St. Petersburg. He is visiting his second son, George, who, on account of pulmonary weakness, is spending some time in the Caucasus mountains in Crimea. The czar had not seen him for some months and in company with his family went to pass the Russian Easter week with the invalid. He is a great distance from St. Petersburg and the means of communication are comparatively slow, mounted couriers being the most rapid. It is believed, however, that the czar's authentication of the Russian copy of the treaty is now in St. Petersburg, and that the formality of the exchange will soon be enacted. The copy for the czar's signature left St. Petersburg on the third inst., and should have returned there by this date. It may be, though, that the czar did not transact any business last week, and if that should be so, a further delay of some days may ensue before the exchange actually takes place.

It is of interest in this connection to note that the change in the treaty of extradition with France, which was ratified about the same time the Russian treaty was, has not been reported to the department of state, although the American copy has been in Paris for some weeks.

Mexico's Alleged Insolence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16th.—Governor Gray, the newly appointed minister to Mexico, has received, it is understood; instructions of a very unusual character from the Department of State. He has been advised that the Mexican government has maintained a long time an attitude of insolent indifference toward the United States and has flatly, preemptorily and persistently refused to recognize just claims of American citizens urged by our government. It is stated that the secretary of state is determined to force a recognition by Mexico of all legal obligations toward American citizens. Minister Gray, it is not thought, is a man to be trifled with, and some interesting international incidents may be regarded as inevitable before many months.

Wasted by Prairie Fires.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—Reports continue to come in of disastrous prairie fires in the western part of the state and unless a soaking rain visits that section it will soon be a barren waste. The most destructive one yet reported occurred in Hodgeman county Thursday. It swept over the southern half of the county, destroying everything that lay in its path. Many houses and barns were burned up and large numbers of horses and cattle were lost by the farmers. It is impossible to estimate the loss. Logan county has also suffered great losses by prairie fires this week.

A Great Artist.

MISS SHODDIE—Why, maw, just come to this side of the room and look at that portrait of paw that Dauber painted.

Mrs. Shoddie—I see the face looks sort of greasy. That shows what a great artist Mr. Dauber is. Your paw so for that picture in August.

The Washington Single Tax Club Banqueted Congressman Maguire of California.

The Washington Single Tax club banqueted Congressman Maguire of California.