

NINETEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1890.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

LYNCHING FOLLOWS MURDER.

Amos Stanton Hanged at Broomfield for Killing W. W. Lewis.

THE CRIME A COLD-BLOODED ONE

Ten Masked Men Take the Wretch From Jail and String Him Up to a Rafter of a Livery Stable.

Strung Up in Short Order.

THOMPSON, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The afternoon of about 2:30 o'clock one Amos Stanton, a bachelor living one mile south, deliberately and maliciously fired two shots from a 4-caliber revolver at Mr. W. W. Lewis, one of our most respected citizens, who was at the time reading a newspaper in his place of business.

Mr. Lewis ran for the back door and into the back yard, followed by Stanton, who fired another shot at his fleeing victim, which took effect in the back, killing him almost instantly.

The news spread quickly and many excited people were soon at the scene of the murder and threats of violence were heard on all sides. The murderer was at once arrested, disarmed and placed in the jail. Within thirty minutes a party of ten masked men was formed, who marched boldly down street through a crowd of nearly four hundred people to the jail, where they barred the lock, secured the murderer and with a rope around his neck he was hurriedly dragged to a livery stable near at hand and hanged to a rafter, where he remained till the corner arrived, when he was cut down and pronounced dead.

At 7 o'clock the coroner's inquest was adjourned until tomorrow, when new developments are expected. There seems to have been some difficulty between Lewis and Stanton previously. About a year ago Stanton's sister came from the east to keep house for him. He being a bachelor, Lewis had made some insinuating remarks about his living with a woman at the time.

Mr. Lewis leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. The unanimous verdict seems to be that the hanging was a just termination of this horrible affair.

Bergstrom Held for Murder.

GOTTENBURG, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The evidence against Olaf Bergstrom for shooting and killing Ernest G. Edholm Thursday night seems more damning than at first supposed. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that "Edholm was killed by a bullet from a gun in the hands of Olaf Bergstrom, the shot being fired with felonious intent." The ball, which was a 32-caliber Winchester, passed through his body and against the wall. An examination before Justice Lynn resulted in binding Bergstrom over to the district court without bail. Light and jealousy seem the prominent causes of the fatal affray.

The McCalla Inquiry.

New York, March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The McCalla court of inquiry resumed its session today. G. R. Graham, a seaman on the Enterprise, was the first witness. He told how he had been confined in irons for five days on the charge of deserting his post. At the expiration of that time Commander McCalla sent for him and released him, stating that it had been done under a misapprehension. It appears from the evidence that the witness to leave his post by Kline, the officer in charge of the deck. Kline was present when McCalla ordered the witness put in irons, but did not interfere.

John Glynn, a marine orderly, told how he was confined in irons for ten days by McCalla for going below when he was on post. He had no fault to find with McCalla.

Louis Meyers, seaman, told how when the ship was off the African coast, he refused to pass coal from the bunkers, which had become ignited, and how McCalla threatened to kill him for having, as he said, smiled at him.

Committee on Territories.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house committee on territories today accepted a resolution by a party vote that the committee approve the presentation of the bill for the admission of Wyoming for immediate consideration by the house; that the same be considered by the committee on the admission of Wyoming; that the committee be authorized to consider bills for enabling acts for Arizona and New Mexico. The democratic members did not regard this resolution as sufficiently binding on the republicans to take up New Mexico and Arizona, and Springer offered a resolution which was lost by a party vote, that on Tuesday, March 20, next, the house take up and consider several bills providing for the admission of Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona, in the order named, and that this order be continued from day to day hereafter until all such bills shall have consideration and final action. This order, however, does not interfere with revenue or appropriation bills.

Crushed in an Elevator.

PERRIS, S. D., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Ferdinand Clement French, head cook at the Locke hotel, while entering the elevator on the fourth floor of the hotel today had his head caught and horribly mangled. One side, from the jaw to the top, was crushed into pulp, and presenting a horrible sight. He still lives, though unconscious, but is lying slowly. The accident was due to starting the elevator without warning.

Brought in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A flock from the lower Rio Grande country in Texas says that live stock is suffering severely from lack of water. Nearly all the water holes and streams in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Zapator and Duval are dry and in many places cattle have to be driven ten miles to water. Fevers are entertained that if the drought continues much longer the loss will be heavy.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota: fair; warmer; southerly winds.

WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

The New York and St. Louis Men a Little Disgruntled.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—For the first time since the house decided the location of this site the full committee on the world's fair met today and received the report of the sub-committee in the shape of a bill providing for the fair with amendments made to suit the wishes of the Chicago people. The proceedings were not entirely harmonious and before the conclusion of the session it became evident that the New York representatives were disposed to differ from the sub-committee in respect to the financial scheme and other important details. As soon as the first section of the bill was read, providing that the fair be in 1893, the Chicago people, who had argued in 1892 in Chicago, Hatch moved to strike out the word "inaugurated" and to insert "held," his object being to require the fair to be held in 1892 and not in 1893. Rejected. Another divergence of opinion was manifested when the fifth section was reached. This section empowers the national commission to accept the site and plans for the buildings tendered by the Illinois corporation after it is satisfied that said corporation has an actual, bona fide investment in its capital stock of at least \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be paid in. A further sum of \$5,000,000, making in all \$10,000,000, shall be provided by said corporation in ample time for its use during the prosecution of the work, for a complete preparation for said exposition.

Belden offered a resolution to the effect that it is inexpedient to amend a bill on the subject of the world's fair until Chicago had furnished a site and \$10,000,000 security. This resolution was debated at some length and modified so as to read as follows:

"When a guaranty fund of \$10,000,000 shall be secured, the sufficiency and loyalty of which shall be satisfactory, the committee will report the pending bill with such amendments as the committee may agree upon."

The debate upon this proposition was continued until the committee became weary and finally adjourned until Monday. The chairman and Messrs. Hill, Belden and Springer expressed the opinion that Chicago had already given sufficient guarantees, but the majority and Mr. Louis were insistent upon having the matter more accurately defined. During the discussion the chairman presented a paper signed by Lyman Gage, chairman of the finance committee of Chicago, in which he stated that valid subscriptions had been made to the national corporation to the amount of \$5,000,000 or more and that he was confident the additional \$5,000,000 would be forthcoming in ample time, as was duly provided for in the bill. The bill reported by the sub-committee is similar in many respects to the bill originally reported to the house.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

The Australian System to Be Made National.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Lodge introduced his federal election bill in the house today. The bill is a combination of the Australian system with federal control of elections. The Australian system as in force in Massachusetts is adapted and applied to the whole country in all congressional and presidential elections. Voters who cannot read and write and are unable to understand the English language cannot vote. The bill provides that the names of voters on the list shall be subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$500, and larger fines and penalties shall be imposed for the destruction of election certificates, supplies or for the filling of false certificates or nominations, or for the failure of election officers in their duties. Challenges are not to be entertained for the purpose of delaying voting. A provision to maintain order at elections is also provided. The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000.

UNFAITHFUL OFFICERS.

Contract Labor Inspectors Discovers Shrinkage.

New York, March 15.—For weeks the federal contract labor inspectors at Castle Garden have failed to find a man who was landed there in violation of the alien labor law, though it was known that almost every day a man was transported to positions before they left the other shore. This afternoon the commissioners of emigration took the matter in hand when the emigrants from the steamer Aller were being landed none of the four federal contract labor inspectors were on duty. The result was a gang of contract laborers are now being landed in New York, and a gang of 350 more bound for the mines in Pennsylvania will in all probability be in the same position tomorrow. There are four contract labor inspectors employed by the United States government and today not one of them was to be found at Castle Garden.

Cameron Succeeds Fairbill.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president has appointed ex-Senator Cameron of Wisconsin a member of the commission to negotiate the cession to the United States of Cherokee and other Indian lands in the Indian territory, vice General Lucius Fairchild, resigned. This appointment fills the only vacancy in the commission. The members of the commission will arrive in Washington within a few days to receive instructions from the secretary of the interior, after which negotiations with the Cherokees will be immediately resumed.

Fatal Bridge Accident.

THOY, N. Y., March 15.—About 10:30 this morning a span of the old Queensbury Moore bridge at Glenn Falls fell into the Hudson river with the workmen upon it. The top was crushed into pulp, and presenting a horrible sight. He still lives, though unconscious, but is lying slowly. The accident was due to starting the elevator without warning.

Whitelaw Sails for New York.

PARIS, March 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Whitelaw Reid, United States minister, sailed for New York today on the Oceanic, to return with Mrs. Reid in the course of a trip. During his absence Henry Vignaud will have charge of the affairs of the legation.

Ives and Stayner Out on Bail.

New York, March 15.—George H. Stayner and Henry Ives secured bail today on a new indictment for bribery, but the case keeper of Ludlow street jail the day he became sheriff. He knew that prisoners were allowed in certain cases to go out to see counsel, and in other instances, in the

DE FREYCINET'S ACCEPTANCE

President Carnot Induces Him to Form a New Cabinet.

APPEALS TO HIS PATRIOTISM.

Despite Ill Health the Distinguished French Statesman Will Again Assume the Care of Office.

Too Patriotic to Refuse.

PARIS, March 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—In obedience to a summons received last evening De Freycinet drove to the Elysee this morning at 10 o'clock and was closeted with the president for close upon an hour. When the palace doors closed upon him the ex-minister of war had not accepted the duty of forming a new cabinet, but merely promised to think the matter over. If reliance can be placed on rumors current this evening, Freycinet was very loath to accept the honor offered. His health was declared so weak that it would be almost suicidal to take upon his shoulders the double burden of president of the council and minister of war. Carnot insisted, reiterating his assurance that he counted wholly upon De Freycinet, but the latter stood firm. Finally he agreed to take counsel with some of his political friends and to return to the Elysee in the afternoon. When a little after 2 o'clock De Freycinet returned he assured the president that his reluctance was strong. This second interview did not last more than twenty minutes. After it closed Freycinet had accepted the presidency of the new cabinet.

The arguments by which Carnot obtained his end are reported to have been a combination of personal compliment and the patriotic appeal that he has taken the advice of a large number of prominent senators and deputies, who had unanimously approved the choice of Freycinet. He had pondered deeply over the political situation and had come to the conclusion that the departure of Freycinet from the ministry of war would be an irreparable loss. On every side, from politicians and military men he had heard nothing but praise of Freycinet. He was sure Freycinet's patriotism was strong enough to induce him to put aside natural fears on the subject of health. In a word Carnot hinted that Freycinet was the only politician of whom France had need.

It was not in human nature to turn a deaf ear to arguments of this character, and Freycinet succumbed. He had, it appears, made his acceptance conditional upon the approval of the members of the cabinet, who was at his place in Iveyron when the crisis began, and who, having been hastily telegraphed for by friends, was expected in Paris yesterday afternoon. Immediately on quitting the Elysee Freycinet drove to the Palais Bourbon and had a long interview with Floquet. At 5 o'clock Constant arrived in the capital and met Freycinet, shortly afterwards. He accepted office in the new cabinet, declaring his preference for the portfolio of the interior. What other colleagues the new president of the council will seek to obtain is as yet a matter of mere conjecture. It is generally believed that a complete list of the new cabinet with the names of the members will be ready for publication in the Journal Official Monday morning.

TWO LIVELY SESSIONS.

How Legislative Investigations are Carried on in New York.

New York, March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A state committee empowered to investigate electrical subways and nearly everything else in which electricity bears a part, was sitting in this city today. Colonel George Bliss, who figured as counsel in the star route trials, stirred up a moderate sensation. He asked that one Harold P. Brown, who prepared the electric apparatus for killing convicts in the state, should be called to testify of the experiments he had made with electricity in general. Senator Coggeshall remarked that the hour of adjournment had arrived. "You have been asking for just such testimony," said Mr. Bliss, "and now you won't take it."

"You can't bulldoze this committee," said Senator Coggeshall, and Senator Irwin said: "We have endeavored to keep out cranks, and we intend to do so."

Mr. Bliss—That is a gratuitous insult to Mr. Brown. I say you dare not put him on the stand.

Senator Irwin—Citizen Bliss, I want to say to you that you won't have any chance to examine any one here.

Mr. Bliss—I'll appear whenever the committee is in session.

Senator Irwin—You will not; the sergeant-at-arms will be instructed to remove you.

Mr. Bliss—That would be a suit me.

Replying to Senator Collier, Colonel Bliss said that he represented a number of citizens in favor of the low tension system. "You will not allow Mr. Brown to testify," he said, "because he is on one side, while the committee is on the other."

Senator Irwin said that he would consult his colleagues, and if they wanted to hear Mr. Brown he should be called. For himself, he did not intend to call him.

The committee adjourned soon after. While the little drama was going on in one part of town, Mayor Grant was on the witness stand in another part of the town. This was Senator Fassett's municipal investigation committee. Mayor Grant, who stepped from the shrillness to the mayoralty, was being questioned about his acts in the former office, and something about sheriff's fees came out. He said that while sheriff he took personal charge of cases involving more than \$20,000. He took all the fees in these cases, about \$5,000 per year. In some cases he had taken extra compensation because he had been advised that he could do so. In a case of a murderer's fees the deputies had been the auctioneers. Such charges had been made in cases exceeding \$20,000. He had employed an auctioneer, agreeing to pay him half of what was received as auctioneers' fees. They each made from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year from these fees. The witness became angry at a further question of Mr. Irwin's, a county democracy lawyer, and said that Mr. Irwin or his brother had been connected with a suit in which rubber goods of questionable character had figured.

Mr. Irwin—You tell a lie when you say so.

The Mayor—You tell a deliberate lie when you deny it.

The witness said that Warden Keating, now under indictment for bribery, had come keeper of Ludlow street jail the day he became sheriff. He knew that prisoners were allowed in certain cases to go out to see counsel, and in other instances, in the

discretion of the sheriff. He did not know that Charles G. Franklin, while under arrest in the jail of Sir Bache Cunard, held dinner parties at his private residence, and was supposed to be in a window street jail. He gave Deputy Martin power to take him down town to see his counsel, but was sure that Mr. Martin had received no money for this service. The mayor said that a law could be passed going away with all imprisonment in civil cases.

STATE NEWS.

Affairs at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Hastings Christian Temperance union of Hastings are loading a car with grain and provisions, to be shipped to Dakota sufferers at once. The citizens of Hastings and farmers of Adams county have thus far shipped five carloads of grain and clothing to Dakota's needy. A contract was made to let for the completion of 15 mile race course, in time for the June races.

Wenck Examiner J. C. McNaughton made a visit of inspection to the St. Joe & Western railroad this week.

George Stratton, recently installed in the mail service, will enter upon his duties about April 1st.

J. Spalding, a banker of Kearney, was in the city this week in the interest of the Nebraska State Bank League. It has been suggested that a meeting of base ball representatives at Grand Island take place at an early date to organize a state or tri-state league.

H. A. Fyler, the Hastings dry goods prince, returned from New York this week.

Mrs. F. H. Fyler called at the residence of Mrs. W. W. to attend the sick bed of her sister.

Mr. Ed N. Thacker has been tendered the position of city editor of the Daily Nebraskan.

The Beatrice Primaries.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The high license primaries were held in the several wards of the city tonight for the nomination of delegates to the convention to be held Wednesday evening next, and for members of the council from each ward. In the first ward J. S. Rutherford was nominated, in the second L. E. Walker, Third George Segezie, Fourth Chris Miller. The delegates, though unincorporated, will support H. Parker for mayor, J. M. Kelleher for treasurer and J. C. Emery for city clerk, and J. B. Weston and George E. Hawkins for members of the council. The primaries were the largest held in the city for several years, and Monday's convention promises to be one of the warmest ever held in this section. J. L. Fatt will be the assembly candidate for mayor, J. S. Grable for treasurer and possibly J. P. Saunders or Frank H. Crowell for city clerk. The people convention will be held during the coming week, though the date has not yet been fixed.

A Fresh Coon Jailed.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—In a row last night on the Covington end of the pontoon bridge John Jenkins was badly stabbed by a negro named Harry Eden with a huge dirk knife. Eden was arrested by the police, and belonging to a minstrel troupe now in Sioux City, had come across the river to Covington and when they were returning Eden refused to pay the toll and was arrested. He was taken to the city jail and held during the night. He is the manager of "Vasco & Swift's" minstrel troupe.

A Satisfactory Test.

FREMONT, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The test of the Fremont waterworks improvements was finished today. Twenty thousand gallons of water from the new Smedley pump from the Godfrey well expired at 1:30 this afternoon. The pump, which was to throw 1,500,000 in that time, registered 1,784,443 gallons, and the water was found to contain 1,182,200,000 gallons, had easily yielded upwards of 2,250,000 gallons without any diminution. In the first test following the test of the water works, the water was found to be 100 to 130 feet in height. The new additions have proven a grand success and everybody is happy over the gratifying results.

Fillmore County Farmer.

GENEVA, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A meeting of the county organization of a farmers' alliance. Officers were elected. On motion the following was adopted: Resolved, That we support no one who does not support the action of Attorney General Leese on freight rates; that we approve the unlimited coinage of silver; that we endorse the substance of our country and demand equal rights to all.

Eight Thousand Damages Claimed.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—An important suit was commenced today by the filing of papers in the district court in two cases of damages claimed against the Exchange National bank of this city for violation of contract. The plaintiffs were attorneys for the bank and pray for damages to the amount of \$8,000.

Cher Property Sold.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Several lots in this city belonging to the heirs of Christopher Columbus were placed at the disposal of Sheriff Wilson here today. It is a notorious fact that the heirs of Columbus, who died several years ago and his heirs cannot be found who inherited the wealth.

A Contribution From Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A meeting was held tonight at the residence of the South Dakota sufferers, and assurances were given for at least ten car loads of grain and produce from Beatrice and Gage county. Soliciting committees were appointed and are meeting with encouraging success.

Four Horses Genant.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A large horse barn south of here eight miles, belonging to W. D. Patton of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Four valuable horses were burned. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Shot in the Jaw.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—John Donald, a small boy, while hunting rabbits this afternoon shot himself in the face with a revolver. The ball was taken from his jaw, and it is thought the wound will not be serious.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—[Attorney General] has received the resignation of E. N. Rogers, assistant United States attorney for Minnesota. A meeting of the republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections was held today at which Chairman Hoar submitted the first draft of his report on the case of the senators from Montana. It was adopted as the report of the majority. After a recess of over a month the special house committee charged with the investigation of the Ohio ballot box case met this morning to conclude the taking of testimony. A. C. Sands of Cincinnati was called to the witness stand. Sands entered details of the allegations made regarding him by Frank's secretary. He denied the charges. Nothing particularly new was elicited.

THE CONFERENCE BEGINS.

Baron von Berlepsch Makes the Opening Address.

ALL IN THE SAME SITUATION.

The Peace of Every Nation in Europe Threatened by Industrial Competition and Something Must Be Done.

A Puzzle for Aristocrats.

BRUXELLES, March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Shortly before the time fixed for the international labor conference to open the emperor visited Bismarck and had a long interview with the chancellor. Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian minister of commerce, was summoned to the conference, and received instructions before going to the hall. His opening address to the delegates had no distinctive character. In the view of the emperor, he said, the labor question demanded the attention of all civilized nations, since the peace between the different classes appeared to be imperiled by industrial competition. The solution of this question was not only the duty of humanity, but also the duty of statesmen, upon whose sagacity the task devolved of providing for the welfare of citizens and of preserving to them the inestimable blessings arising from centuries of Christian civilization. All nations of Europe were in the same situation, hence the attempt to bring about an agreement between the governments in order to meet their common dangers by combined preventative measures was justifiable. He trusted their deliberations would not be without results. In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that the labors of the conference would have a beneficial influence throughout Europe.

The delegates proceeded to elect officers. Baron von Berlepsch was chosen president by acclamation and Herr Magdeburg, Prussian under secretary of state for commerce, was made vice president. An administrative bureau was appointed consisting of Fuerst, councillor of legislation; Dumaine, secretary of the French embassy here and Count von Arco-Valley, secretary of the German embassy at Paris. The sittings will begin daily at 11 a. m. Prince Bismarck declines to permit an official report to be issued until the proceedings shall have been protolized. The pseudo-secretary of the sittings will not prevent the securing of reliable accounts of the proceedings.

Baron von Berlepsch today spoke in French, in his reference to the plenipotentiaries he alluded to the professional diplomats among the delegates, Sir Edward Mallet, the Belgian Baron Gerardet, the Dutch representative Van der Horst and the Portuguese Marquis Penadell, who only take a formal part in the conference. On Monday sessions will be formed to discuss special questions.

The emperor will give a grand dinner to the delegation and the whole diplomatic body. It is expected that five plenary sittings will suffice to register the sectional divisions, most of which will have an academic character. The conference will terminate at the latest March 20.

The negotiations over the formation of a Cartel clerical majority progresses. The emperor accorded an audience to Dr. Windthorst, the clerical leader, Wednesday and Bismarck and Windthorst had a prolonged interview Thursday. The terms of the entente urged by Windthorst included intervention in favor of the pope against the quarrel. The emperor is credited with advising Windthorst to use discretion in his demands, saying he must not forget that he was the steadfast ally of Italy.

The Hanburger Nachrichten in a semi-official article alludes to the overtures made by Bismarck to Baron Schorlemer-Ast, the leader of the conservative section of the centralists, and says the more is directed against Windthorst if he persists in refusing to agree to the entente, unless he obtains the alteration of Germany's policy toward Italy. The baron attaches less immediate importance to the vatican-german question than to the restoration of the privileges of German Catholics.

The debate in the lower house of the Prussian diet discloses the fact that the conservatives are alarmed over the emperor's course in favoring workmen. The complaints of the strikers, according to Borzler, are unfounded and have affected the trade of the whole country. The emperor's countenance, he declares, has assisted in strengthening the socialists.

The visit of the three united red corps from New York is announced. The Madeburger Inselzeitung Wochenblatt reports that a petition is in circulation among the rabbis of Europe and America begging the pope to end the calumny that the Jews use human blood in their religious observances by ordering a formal denial to be issued in all Catholic churches.

Premier Lott in the Bavarian diet today declared the government had informed the old Catholics that they could no longer be recognized as members of the Catholic church in view of their rejection of vaticanism and other doctrines of the church.

The Prince Scorns Liberty.

PARIS, March 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Having learned that a petition for his liberation was being got up by some provisional conservative papers, the Duc d'Orleans has written to the Duc De Soudanville, deputy of the Harthe, a letter, in which he says he opposes the petition as political agitation. The prince concludes thus: "Imprisonment is less hard to bear than exile, for my prison is on the soil of France."

Two Bad Boys.

CHICAGO, March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Thomas Helbert and Nicholas Pautler have been arrested and locked up at the central station. The prisoners are boys who ran away from their homes in Preston, Ont., a couple of weeks ago and they were arrested on a description sent out by their parents, who will take their backs. The boys ran away after one of them had robbed his father of \$70. They came directly to Chicago and began spending the money. They bought a saloon from the A. McFerry and had a party of \$400 and each boy had a watch and chain and other jewelry.

Villainous Negroes Shot.

HELENA, Ark., March 15.—Negroes from the Arkansas side were discovered cutting the levee near Rosedale, Miss., last night, and were shot and killed by the guard.

The Fire Record.

REGINA, N. W. T., March 15.—The entire block, including Smith's hotel, the Palmer house and a number of business places, burned this morning; loss over \$100,000.

IN THE SALON.

Some of the Latest Contributions of French Artists.

MINUS THE LIGHT MOUSTACHE.

The Prisoner Gives a History of His Life But is Averse to Answering Questions About the Jones Murder.

The Mysterious Third Party.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The third party in the Jones double murder is described by Shellenberger as follows: A man thirty years of age; light moustache; complexion freckled; reddish, sandy hair; weight 105 pounds; old black slouch hat; ducking coat; red mittens, plaus with leather.

The party described by the farmer, Reuter, as having been lurking around the Pinney farm on the day of the murder had hazel-colored eyebrows, a hatchet face, florid complexion and wore a Scotch cap and a gray overcoat. Descriptions given under the circumstances under which the above were offered are not always satisfactory, but in this case they have been found to be accurate. The man was in so far as the personal appearance of the accused is concerned, there is nothing left to be desired. He answers the description to a dot, with the exception that he wears no moustache. This, the Bee correspondent ascertained, Sherman or Whipple, under both of which names he is known, shaved off but a short time ago, but the exact time he pretends that he cannot recall. There is a difference as regards the head covering, Shellenberger claiming that it was a black slouch hat, while Reuter holds that it was a Scotch cap. As some time intervened between the time Shellenberger saw the third party and that when the latter was observed by Reuter, it may easily be understood that circumstances could arise which might compel Sherman to change one covering for the other. With regard to the duck coat, that cannot be found, but the gray overcoat, in some respects resembling one of those which belonged to old Mr. Jones, and the Scotch cap are exactly the things which Sherman wore when arrested.

The Bee correspondent, through the courtesy of Mrs. W. W. W. Miller and Deputy Marshal Lige, found Sherman in the corner of the cage in the city and county jail. The fellow was moody, preoccupied to be sick, but readily answered all questions put to him except as to his whereabouts at the time of the Jones murder. Sherman said that he was born, he thought, in the county of Ohio near Columbus. He was not positive of it, however, because he moved early to Colorado, where as a boy he went into the freight business. Later he said that his father had intended him for the ministry and had sent him to school in Burlington with that intent until he was fifteen years of age. This was his first experience with a school. He was then sent to a boarding school in Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty. After leaving Colorado he could not recall, preferring to confine his story to his residence in Lincoln, in this state, for an indefinite period of three years, more or less. During that time he had been out of that city several times, but could not tell where he sojourned at. At one time he acted as book carrier and another time as a driver for D. W. & B. Schaffer. How long he worked for the latter he could not tell. He might have left his employment in January or it might have been in February. He might have been in Omaha a long time ago, but he had not been in South Omaha since the time the stock yards were built. All efforts to induce him to give his whereabouts in February failed. He studiously avoided the subject with about the same care, though with much more seeming intelligence than did Shellenberger in his recital of his wanderings. He said he was a married man and had a wife living, he thought, on J street, near Third or Fourth, he did not know which, in Lincoln. He was the father of a child eleven months old. His wife was living with her mother, a Mrs. Atkinson. On his person had been found a revolver. This, he said, he had received from his brother-in-law some time ago. He did not know exactly why he carried it, although he had always owned one since he was a boy. He could shoot equally well with his right or left hand. He had never drawn his gun upon any person but once and then did not shoot. On his person was also found a vicious-looking dirk with a blade six inches long. This was bound with a red bandanna handkerchief, acting as a scabbard, and between his pants and shirt, with easy reach of his hand. This he said he had never found on the week at Lincoln some time ago, but could not state when. His excuse for leaving Lincoln was because he was going to Creston, Ia., where he expected to get some money from an uncle's estate.

Sherman was arrested about ten days ago. He rode on