HER MONEY HER SALVATION

An Alleged Conspiracy at Lincoln to Save Mrs. Sheedy.

THE NEGRO NOT TO FARE SO WELL.

McFarland to Hang as a Means of Saving the Woman-The Only Profitable Course for the Lawyers in the Case.

Lincoln, Neb., May 3.—[Special to Tan BEE. | The great Sheedy murder trial commences tomorrow in the district court and the air is rife with speculations and rumors as to the probable result of it. It is generally known that the attorneys for Mrs. Sheedy are using every means to secure her sequittal, because they will probably make somewhere between \$10,000 and \$20,000 if. they win the case, but will get nothing if they lose it. It is reported that important witnesses for the state are having every in-Incement brought to bear upon them to stifle their testimony. Even the colored policemen, Botts, at whose home McFarland was just before and just after the murderous assault with the cane, has been offered transportation free to any place he may wish to go in case he stays away during the progress of the trial, Walstrom, Mrs. Sheedy's lover, is reported to be in Europe. Mrs. Carpenter, at whose house the guilty lovers were wont to meet, openly declares that she will not tell all she knows, and County Attorney Snell has labored in vain with her te induce her to divuige what facts she may be in possession of. Mrs. Sheedy's domestic niso feigns ignorance.

But the suppression of testimony corroborative of Monday McFarland's confession is but a small part of the profoundly sensational actions of the defense, according to the stories now passing from mouth to mouth. It is now firmly believed that there is a plot matured to hang the negro McFarland and thereby satisfy the public clamor for retribution, while Mrs. Sheedy is to go free. This state of affairs was outlined in The Bee a few days ago and no refutation has been made of the statement.

Today The Bee correspondent was met by a prominent jurist who declared that THE BEE is on the right trail and in substantiation of his statement said:

"This Sneedy crime commenced in conspiracy and murder and promises to end in conspiracy and murder. As stated in THE BEE, McFarland is to be sacrificed, and the woman who has been at the bottom of the bribery crime is to go scott free. Because that is the only course that can be pursued to get money out of the case. You know that if Mrs. Sheedy is convicted she does not get a cent of her husband's estate. If she is cleared she will come into possession of about \$80,000 worth of property. It is needless to say that if she is acquitted her attorneys are to get a small fortune out of it. Strode has already remarked publicly that in case he clears ber he will be able to buy a fine house and lot. But what is in it for the darkey's attorneys! Nothing if he is freed. He isn't worth a dollar, and never will be. But if he is hung and Mrs. Sucedy is freed, I have most positive proof that there will be something You know the mer who represent him. They are not out west for their health. If they really intend to clear the negro why have they pursued the course that they have!

"It is their avowed intention not to put him on the witness stand. His confession, however, as made to the mayor and the police officers, and taken down in shorthand, is o be used in evidence, but only that part can be presented which refers to his murderous assault on Sheedy. The part referring to Mrs. Sheedy's participation must be exclud ed, and what is left is sufficient to convict and hang the negro.

"The prosecution believes that Mrs. Sheedy is the person who conceived the crime and consummated it, white all the negro can really be arraigned for assault. Under the influence of this belief the state a week ago made a proposition to the attorneys for McFarland to grant the negro immunity, or in other words to let him go free, if he will go on the witness stand and tell the truth. What would an attorney do under such circumstances? Would be not jump at such as opportunity to save the life of his client? If he was a conscientious attorney would be not go to the prosecution and ask for immunity for his client by having him tell the facts in the case, instead of waiting for such an opportunity to be offered to him? A week has gone by and McFarland's attorneys have under various pretexts evaded the question The attorneys for the prosecution have been made to understand that their proposition to save the negro from the gallows is not to be accepted and that the fellow will not be put on the stand. In God's name what can this meant It means this: That McFarland's attorneys are after money. In case he is freed they get nothing. In case he is hung and Mrs Sheedy goes free, might there not be some thing in it for them. Or to come down to bedrock. Haven't the negro's attorneys got the cinch on Mrs. Sheedy's lawyers! All that they have got to say is this: 'Give us \$10,000 or we will put McFarland on the stand and have your client hung. In case you come down with that amount we will hush the darkey's mouth and Mrs. Sheedy will go free.' I see that they are to follow the latter course-keep the negro off the stand and have testimeny presented to hang him. This can easily be done. The darkey has no friends and nebody cares whether he is strangled or not. His hanging means money for his attorneys while his acquittal means merely 'thank you.' If this is not the

case why have they refused to accept the immunity offered if the negro will testify! Butler and the Irish Envoys

BOSTON, Mass., May 3. - General Butler, in declining to preside at a meeting in Music hall tomorrow night, called to welcome the Irish envoys to Boston, had this to say about the Irish cause. "The liberty loving people of America should and will, I doubt not, do everything in their power to aid their cause. I must leave it to the people in Iroland and their representatives to determine on the manner and details of their movements.

Welcome Rain.

READING, Pa., May 3.—The heavy shower which fell this morning did more than the bands of men who have been fighting the fire on the Bine mountains could accomplish in the last three days. After devastating over fifteen bundred acres the liames were extinguished by the rainfall, which lasted two

French Murderess Found Guitty. Pauls, May 8. The trial at Moulnier of Mme. Achet, a young widow, for the murder of a notary named Ler'ine has filled the testimony in the case and the prosecution many banners were carried.

failed to prove that the woman had an accomplice, but it was shown beyond a doubt that she murdered LePine in order to rid that she murdered LePine in order to rid herself of a creditor. Mme Achet, while confessing to the killing, said that she had acted in self-defense, LePine having at-tempted to assault her. The court imposed a sentence of twelve years at hard labor upon the prisoner and ordered her to pay the sum of 2,000 francs to the relatives of her victim.

FOURMIES LABOR RIOTS.

Detais of the Trouble Reighten Its Political Importance. Paris, May 3.—The details of the labor trouble at Fourmies immensely heightened the political importance of the incident. The fact that six women, several children and eight men were killed on the spot, while twenty more were seriously wounded, several fatally, gives the affair the character of a massacre. The soldiers were more exposed to stone-throwing, out they replied with successive volleys from their ritles, inflicting frightful wounds on the victims. The houses exposed to the fire were riddled and there is every sign that reckless and wanton inhumanity was shown by the troops. The local popular commotion is intense and it finds a response in the growing excitement in every

Fourmies tonight is practically in a state siege. Cavairy patrol the streets and are everywhere greeted with yells of reproduction from excited groups of men and women. The tension of feeling may be judged from the fact that the military are bailed with cries of

'vive Prussia.' The funeral of the victims was fixed for today, but the enormous number of workmen arriving from other industrial centers caused the government to send for reinforcements and to order the postponement of the funeral

The prefect today refused to receive a dep-The prefect today refused to receive a deputation asking for the removal of the regiment that fired upon the crowd.

A section of the left and the socialist and Boulangist deputies join in demanding a vote of censure against M. Constans, minister of the interior, as responsible for the slaughter. A motion to that effect will be made in the

chamber of deputies tomorrow.

A majority of the right and left approves generally the measures of repressing the riot by M. Constans throughout the country, bur favor instituting an inquiry as to the con-

duct of the troops.

It is learned that the sub-prefect of Fourmies ordered the firing on the crowd. It would have been still worse had not the mayor risked his life and rushed between the ombatants and implored them to stop fighting. This is the first time that the Lebel

ifie has been used against human beings.

A ovement of the German and Austrian overnments to isolate France commercially begins to alarm the French ministers more seriously. Dispatches from the French em-bassy at Vienna state that Germany has opened negotiations with Russia with the view of arranging for Russian co-operation in the projected communication. Concessions with Russia at first glance appears improbable, but under the German-Austria trenty is made to treat other powers reciprocally. Both countries can offer Russia the benefits of a differential tariff. Switzerland and Servia will send delegates to the Vienna committee conferences. Russia has been invited, but has not

A significant semi-official note in today's Fremdenblatt of Vienna proclaims the wide economic and political effect of the Germaneconomic and political effect of the German-Austria treaty and predicts that other pow-ers will be forced to make similar arrange-ments. Even France, the note says, will find it impossible to remain isolated and will be compelled to return to the treaty system. Colonel Fred Grant, the United States minister to Austria, and Mrs. Grant have re-turned to Vienna after a week's visit here. After Minister Reid presented Coionel Grant to President Carnot, Mrs. Reid took Colonel and Mrs. Grant to a reception given by Mme. and Mrs. Grant to a reception given by Mme. had a long talk with Carnot. M. Carnot had a long sale with Colonel Grant. He spoke admiringly of Gen-eral Grant's career, which, he said, was well known in France and his methods largely studied by the army. Mr. Reld gave his uests several entertainments and then took opera, Mmc. Carnot's box being

placed at their disposal. Among the notable persons whom the Grants met were Lady Lytton, Countess Kergoatty, Countess Diovan, Count Zechy, Senator McMillan and Mrs. Bradley Martin. Referring to their residence in Vienna, Mr. and Mrs. Grant expressed themselves as

Mr. Henry Bacon, the Boston artist, is here in behalf of the American committee who in behalf of the American committee who will present to the city of Paris a bronze copy of Houdia's statue of Washington, now standing in the capitol at Richmond. M. Thiebaud, a well known bronze founder, says "touching the objection of the governor of Virginia that a bronze copy might damage the ornaments) that there is no danger if the work be carefully do so. Mr. Thiebaud will send workfully done. Mr. Thiebaud will send work men to Richmond to make a plaster cast of

the statue.

Carolius Durand is about to start for
America. He will send exhibits to the Chieago fair, mainly works now in the United States.

Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World has arrived here from a yachting expedition. His eyes are still so weak that he cannot

Barce Lova, May 3.—Considerable disorder prevails here. Five petards exploded during the night, causing great alarm and doing much damage. A conflict between the police and strikers has just taken place. Pistor shots were exchanged. The ring-leaders among the rioters were arrested.

In Germany, Holland and Switzerland. Loxbox, May 3 .- The principal towns of Germany, Holland and Switzerland were today the scenes of demonstrations of workmen in favor of the eight-hour movement. In Hamburg 20,000 persons, a tenth of whom were wives and aweethearts of the workmen, paraded through the suburbs of Horn. Delegates from the workmen's societies kept excellent order. In the line were many bands and banners and a number of choral societies took part in the procession. After a short meeting in the park, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted, the crowd dis-persed and devoted the remainder of the day

to music and dancing. No disorder was re-ported anywhere. In the Helgian mining districts disorder the begins mining districts asserter still prevails and many telephone wires have been cut and windows sma-hed. Meetings were held at Liege, Seraing and other places to denounce the action of the Brussels labor union, which sent delegates to various centers to delay or prevent strikes. At these meetings it was decided to disregard the the ad vice of the union and commence a general strike tomorrow. A state of selege has been proclaimed in the villages around Diege.

Bitter Struggle in Prospect. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 3.—The miners of he five mines of this city went out for an eight-hour day. They took their grievances into the Central Labor union, a body composed of delegates of all unions in the city and requested that a committee be appointed to wait on the operators and demand an adustment of the difficulties. The operators refused to treat with the committee, and after several attempts to get together the matter was referred back to a meeting held this morning, at which a large body of miners resolved to back up the previous action of the union. This indicates a long and bitter struggle between the opposing forces. The harnessmakers, saddlers, cellarmakers and carpenters demanded a nine-hour day May 1 and got it. The painters not long since demanded and got the eight hour day after a

short struggle.

London's Big Labor Meeting. London, May 3.-The attendance at the abor meeting in Hyde Park today is vari ously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 The procession in connection with the meet ing included workers at all the trades and court daily with a crowd of intensely inter-ested spectators. There was a conflict of place. It was interspersed with bands and

STRIVING FOR STATEHOOD.

Efforts to Bring the Remaining Territories Into the Union.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Probability That Justice Bradley Will Ask to Be Placed on the Retired List-Colonel Pelk's Polities.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.

From the congressional delegates and other rominent citizens of Arizona and Utah it is carned that preparations are being made to ecure statehood for these territories at the approaching session of congress, and it is expected that territorial government for Alaska and probably statehood for Oklahoma will come up at the same time. The admission of Idaho and Wyoming at the hands of the last congress with not a very large population and the well known position of President Harrison of granting statehcod to the territories which can gain advantages by state laws, are the grounds of encouragement for taking these steps at this time. The liberals and republicans of Utab, it is stated, will now take the lead for statehood for that territory. Heretofore they have opposed it, because they feared the Mormons under state laws would run things in their old way, but the anti-Mormon laws which were engrafted by congress into the constitution of Idaho are reported to work so well that the gentiles of Utah are now willing to risk them in laws which would give them statehood. Utah would be republican by a large majority, with the voting qualifications which govern Idano, and yet the democratic house of congress could not refuse to adopt such provisions if giving statehood to the former. The political complexion of Arizona as a territory is democratic at present, but as a territory is democratic at present, but could be made republican if there was any special prize at stake. It is said that both Utah and Arizona will present regularly adopted constitutions and will ask for statebood this winter, and it is expected that Ok-lahoma may do likewise and that there will be another step toward provincial government asked for Alaska.

JUSTICE BRADLEY TO RETIRE. The recent illness of Associate Justic Bradley has brought out the fact, his friends say, that he will ask shortly after the court assembles in October, to go on the retired list where he could have gone upon full pay about five years ago. Mr. Justice Bradley is an able jurist, and stands high in the estima-tion of his acquaintances. But he is aimost seventy-seven years old and is in enfeebled health. It is stated that Associate Justice Field will ask to retire about the same time. He also has passed the age limit some years. President Harrison will have about fifteen prominent judicial appointments to make within the next twelve months. The land court is to be named within this month and it is believed that the men have been practically selected.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PRINTING. After a season of about four weeks the oint committee on printing of the two houses of congress, directed to inquire into the ex-penditures for public printing in all branches of the federal government and report ways and means for decreasing the cost and in-creasing the usefulness of the printing service, has adjourned. Some more investigations are expected in the autumn, and it is anticipated that considerable expert testimony will printing through the government printing office alone aggregate annually between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. There is besides a great deal of work done at the branch offices in the various departments, accounts for which are kept separate. It is stated that a superintendent of public printing, who will act in conjunction with congress and the pub-lic printer, and will determine questions as quality and quantity of printing, will be cated, and that an effort is to be made to save \$500,000 or more annually in printing hereafter. One thing at least has been learned by the investigation, and that is that the judgment of congress cannot be taken. determining qualities and quantities.

COLONEL POLK'S POLITICAL METHODS A striking figure has been about Washington for several days in the person of ex-Mayor Davenport of Kansas City. Mr. Davenport is tall, brainy and fine looking. He is one of the most prominent republican: in Missouri, and one of the few who have met President Polk of the farmers' alliance on the stump in campaign debate, "Colonel Polk is just like the other politi

cians in the alliance," said Mr. Davenport to your correspondent. "He can not bear the light of truth. With ex-Congressman Warner of Kansas City I stood Warner of Kansas City I stood before Polk and his confrere, Livingston of Georgia, and we discussed the bonded warehouse and other questions in the pres-ence of a large farmer and townspeople audience. The trouble is that these politicians in the alliance either wilfully misrep-resent the truth in their arguments to the membership of their order or they only tell

half of the truth.
"When I met Polk on the stump in Mis souri he laid down the warehouse scheme is something like these words: 'The republican party has built bonded warehouses for those gigantic monopolists, the distillers, and per-mit them to store away their products, upon which they receive warehouse receipts, bearing the certification of a federal officer, and upon these any one can go to a bank and borrow money. It is practically a covernment obligation. Now why is it that these same receipts. publicans refuse you farmers a warehouse where you can store away your corn, wheat, rye, potatoes and other products, upon the receipt of which you can raise money to pay off your farm mortgages. Are not your crops as legitimate as the productions of the dis-tiller! Are not you as much entitled to this help and protection as the capitalists who make whisky! Where is the justice in making a warehouse for one class and refus-

ing it for another?

"This argument," said Mayor Davenport,
"this half truth, is very taking in the absence
of anything more. But the farmers are not
ignoramuses, as the politicians in their order
think. They are opening their eyes. I said
in reply to Colonel Polk that it was true the
federal government had bonded warehouses
for the distillers. They not only built the
distillers, warehouses but they furnished ing it for another! for the distillers. They not only built the distillers' warehouses, but they furnished them storekeepers—men who stood guard over the deposits of whisky to see that none was taken away. It furnished gaugers, who measured the liquors. The reason this was done was because it could not collect the taxes upon the liquor in any other way. Some place must be provided where the whisky could be measured, and also stored, from whence it could not be taken till the tax was paid. 'Would you like to have your

paid. Would you like to have your wheat or corn or rye pay a tax as heavy as whisky pays-more than three times as much as it is worth of itself; said I. 'If you are willing to have your corn taxed at fifty cents a bushol or your whost at a dollar, have a bushol or your wheat at a deliar I have no doubt the govern ment would give you a warehouse like the dis tiller gets. But would it be fair to issue a ware house receipt on corn and wheat and not on coal, ice, clothing or manufactured articles? And would it be fair to charge the distiller a tax of nearly four bundred per cent and give you warehouse facilities free! This over urns the warehouse argument every time Mayor Davenport says the political wing of the alliance is run for peif, and to destroy the republican party, but that the light which is being thrown upon it will destroy the politics of the organization before the end of this year. He regards the farmers as too intelligent, too patriotic and too fair to be hoodwinked longer.

partments in connection with appointments Secretary Foster is encountering some of them. One is worth reciting. During the past week a little hunchback

cripple, who generally goes about in a chair or upon crutches, called upon Secretary Foster. She came from Obio Years ago, is an artist of no mean ability, and is well-known in Washington. She painted a portrait of Mr. Cleveland while that gentleman occupied the white house, and because he did not pay her for it she has suffered not a little in a chant of Honduras.

pay her for it see has suffered not a fittle in pecuniary sense. The little hunchback begged of the secretary to give her some kind of a place where she couldearn a living. "I am indeed sorry for you," said Mr. Foster, "and I would give you a position if I could. The clerical places are all within the control of the civil service law. Those outside it are too arduous for you. My hands are tied, I am afraid, and I can only give you my sympathy."
The secretary, who is one of the most, gen-

erous and kind-hearted men on the face of the earth, speke the truth. He could see

the earth, speke the truth. He could see nothing for the little cripple.

"Would you let a messenger take me about the department?" inquired the little cripple as she was about to leave; "I would like to see through the department."

"With pleasure," replied Secretary Foster and he called a black man and bade him accompany and assist as caller. About an hour clarised, when the door to the secretary's office was opened and the little visitor wheeled in, her face all aglow with exultation. She held a blank appointment paper in She held a blank appointment paper in her hands.

"Mister Secretary." she excluimed, "you could not find a place for me, so I have found one for myself. Here is the appointment— please sign it."

The little creature had, sure enough, found a vacancy on a copyist rell, where the work was light and outside the civil service or classified list, and had gone to the appointeent clerk, secured a blank, filled it out, and nly the signature of the secretary of the treasury was necessary to make her happy. Mr. Foster looked it over, inquired about the character of the work, and with a heart full of pleasure wrote at the end of the announce ment the words "Charles Foster." The lit-tle hunchback is now a treasury department employe and is as happy as a lark on a May

MISCELLAMEOUS. Sergeant-at-arms Valentine of the senate, who has been laid up three weeks with a very painful spraned ankle, is again able to be about, although ne is still quite lame.

Mrs. Senator Sanders of Montana, who has been critically ill for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to take a carriage ride today in the bright, warm suashine. Senator and Mrs. Sanders will soon leave for their home at Helena. PERRY S. HEATH.

Superintendent Porter Coming West. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The business of the census office is now in such a condition that Superintendent Porter will take advantage of the opportunity to make an extended tour of the northwest. Accompanied by Mrs. Porter he left Washington tonight, going Porter he left Washington tonight, going direct to Chicago, where he will remain soveral days as the guest of his brother, Mr. Washington Porter, Mr. Porter will stop as all the principal cities, enroute to the Pacific coast and will spend considerable time with relatives in San Francisco. He will also travel through Puget Sound. He expects to return to Washington during the one of the part of fune. early part of June.

ROMANTIC FORGER.

Failure of Expected Remittances Made Him a Criminal.

NEW YORK, May 3.- A Syracuse, N. Y., dispatch says that Dr. R. C. Goodwin, who has been arrested in Cincinnati charged with forging checks on various banks throughout the country, one of which signed J. P. Rickman had been honored at the State Bank of Commerce of Hendersonville, N. C., has a local history of comantic interest, Goodwin excused his cruse on the ground that expected rem ances from his family in England having failed him he was driven to desperation. was driven to desperation. The occasion of his neglect by his family, he to Miss Babcock of Syracuse. Goodwin lived in Syracuse a short time previous to his mar-riage, which, as a matter of fact, was not to Miss Babcock, but to Miss Amy Gifford, niece of Johd N. Babcock, an insurance agent. Miss Gifford was the daughter of Harry Gifford, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, and nicce also of Miss Gifford, the American sculptress residing in Rome. Her marriage to Goodwin was a hasty affair and followed close upon a di-vorce with a former husband, with whom she also eloped. Goodwin had been forbidden the house by the relativos of the girl, but he persuaded her to marry him clandestinely, ne ocnoving was performed at herress. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's cathedral one norning by the Can Il Fuller, the assistant rector. Goodlandestinely, he believing that she was an Rev. H. Fuller, the assistant rector. Good-win is a man of good address and evidently of respectable parentage. While here he was in extreme impecunious circumstances, but had a knack of making loans from friends without exciting their suspicions. After his marriage to Miss Gifford, he boasted of having made an alliance with a leading family and attempted to trade on that fact. When he left here with his wife it was with the announced intention of going to his estates in England, though letters were subsequently England, though letters were subsequently received from him postmarked London. It is believed he went directly to Richmond, Va., where he had previously sent letters from London to be remailed. He pretended to be and may have been a doctor, and essayed to practice here. He was employed as a clerk in the office of a local manufacturing company. Since leaving Syracuse it is known that he practiced medicine in the south and later in Chicago. He has been going under ater in Chicago. He has been going under the name of R. C. Holsten. He has been a fugitive from Hendersenville since February, when his forgeries were discovered.

ACROSS THE CASCADE MOUNTAIN The Route Decided Upon by the Great

Northern Road. TACOMA, Wash., May 3 .- The Great Northern is said to have decided to cross the Cascade mountains through the Natchez pass This information comes from an authentic source, although it could not be corroborated in this city today. When the Northern Pacitic was making surveys for its line through this state, Natchez pass was considered one of the best places to construct a line over the mountains. Surveys were made of the pass and plans were carefully prepared. The surveyors of the Great Northern The surveyors of the Great Northern have been at work for several months in the Cascades securing information to aid the company in selecting a pass. It was said that they had been unable to find a better pass for the line than Natchez, and that President Hill called upon the Northern Pacific for such information as they had in reference to it. "The Northern Pacific has turned over its name surveys and plans to turned over its maps, surveys and plans to the Great Northern," said Agent Lehan, "but how much truth there is in the report i

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omana and vicinity-Showers; stationary temperature.

For the Dakota's -Fair; warmery by Monday night; variable winds. For Iowa and Nebraska-Fair Monday For Kansas and Missouri-Fair Monday; slightly cooler, except stationary tempera-ture in extreme southern portions; southerly

For Colorado - Generally fair; warmer by Monday night: winds becoming easterly.

Slugged and Robbed. WAUKESHA, Wis., May 3.-Henry Schlay, a saloonkeeper, was found dead on the side walk near his home at 2 o'clock this morn ing, his skull fractured and otherwise badly

used up. His gold watch and \$200, known to be on his person, were gone. He left his saloon about midnight with an unknown companion, who has not been seen since, Austro-German Treaty Signed. LONDON, May 3 .- The Austro-German treaty has been signed for a period of twelve three children are all suffering from the of- | be learned whether any one was killed, years, beginning in February, 1899,

HOW TO SECURE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Steps Taken Looking to an International American Medical Conference During the World's Fair.

Washington, May 3.—The bureau of the American republics furnishes the following extract from a private letter from an o merchant in Honduras, which contains su gestions to exporters in this country: "The exists another reason that could be well add to those you gave for the failure of the me chants of the United States to capture t Latin American trade-that they do not se out reliable agents who can speak the h guage and are well acquainted with the hi its, tastes and wants of the people. Emgl and German houses avail themseives of t services of such men, and the consequence that they get business. As an instance this a few months since a commercial travel came to this city. He represented seve manufacturers and shipping house three German and two English. stayed in the city two we and sold \$45,000 worth of goods. He b been about twelve months on his journ through Venezuela, the United States Columbia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and H duras, and in that time he sold more th \$1,000,0000 worth of goods, as he proved one of his order books. He was going fr here to Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico : he said he expected by the time he reac the end of his route to have sold \$500, more. There is a great request for suc man—ability to speak and write the Span language, knowledge of the tastes, war manners and customs of the people, kno edge of the style, classes and value of goods suited to the various markets. The are very variable. Often in the same co try a particular pattern on a class of go that is preferred in one district is unsales in another. Above all he must have all packing required for the different countr as it differs with the transportation what the people have been accustomed to. Even the colors and styles of lates on some goods have a great influence on the sale. I have never heard of an American commercial traveler visiting this part of Honduras, and many that I have met in Mexico, Central and South America were utterly unfitted for their position by imper-fect knowledge of the language, manners and customs of the people and the principles and customs of the people and the principles of business existing in these countries and a complete ignorance of the style of goods most saleable. I think it would be a most valuable and useful addition to your bureau if you could establish a sample room, or what might be more properly termed a commercial museum of display—first, patterns of manufactured articles and goods are most saleable in the different countries and districts, with statistics of the average amount of each imported tics of the average amount of each imported and consumed, the prices obtained and the sources from which present supplies are procured, manner of packing, any suggostions that could be offered as to the best means of diverting to or obtaining for the United States trade; second, samples, specimens, etc., of the products of the various countries and districts, paying particular attention to new and rare products at present little known in the United States, prices and place of production, facilities for exporting, etc.

International Medical Conference. Washington, May 3.-A movement is on foot by certain delegates to the American Medical association which meets here on the 5th to bring about closer relations between the members of the profession in the American republics. Their position has the endorsement of the secretary of state and other officials of the government. A resolution will be offered at the conference, pro-posing first that the American Med-ical association extend to the medical profession of the republics and colonies of this hemisphere an invitation to assemble in the United States in an international Americal medical conference during the Colum bian exhibition at Chicago, and second, that the committee on nomination be instructed to nominate one member from each state and and marine hospital service, who shall comprise a committee with power to act, to which shall be referred all questions in re-lation to the time and place of meeting and congress.

OLD RUTCH IN CHICAGO.

Says He is of Age and Can Do as He

Pleases. CHICAGO, May 3 .- B. P. Hutchinson of the board of trade, whose disappearance from Chicago caused a sensation, was today again around his usual haunts here. He left the train in the suburbs last night, and, going to a boarding house, eluded the reporters until after the morning papers had gone to press. Then he came down town to his little sleeping apartment in the rear of his business office. This morning he was up bright and early, and by 8 a. m., and, as is customary with him, cooked his own breakfast. Then he made the ircuit of a few favorite saloons and chatted affably with the partenders while partaking of his liquid refreshment.

When asked who he left the city in such a mysterious manner he replied: "I am twenty-one years old and I guess I can go

In the afternoon he was in company with his son and a friend. Mr. Charles Hutchinson says his father will probably not resume business for the present, but will take a long trip for his health. B. P. Hutchinson's financial affairs, according to his son, are assuming a much better aspect than was at first suspected.

The Death Roll.

NEW YORK, May 3 .- After two weeks of inparalleled suffering Rev. Dr. George Botswell of the Congregation of the Covenant, Brooklyn, died tonight. The cause of his death was the inhaling of a cork into the bronchial cavity. Several operations falled to relieve the sufferer. Dr. Botswell was born forty-one years ago in Onio and gradu-ated at Adrian college, Michigan. After-

ated at Adrian college, Michigan. Afterwards he entered Yale.
Sr. Part, Minn., May 3.—Sister Mary Agatha Russell, founder of the convent of the Sisters of Visitation in St. Paul, died this afternoon of old age.
Wishington, May 3.—Jerome C. Burnett, chief of the national bank division of the treasury department, died of paralysis this afternoon, aged fifty. Mr. Burnett held the position for lifteen years, having been appointed under treasurer John C. New in 1870.

London, May 3.—Barney Sullivan, the tragedium, is dead in 1857 Mr. Sullivan made a professional tour of the United States and met with great success throughout the intry. He was bern in Birmingham in

Smallpox from Spain. City or Maxico, (via Galveston), May 8 It is stated that smallpox infests the steamers crossing the Atlantic to this country from Spanish ports.

Partook of Poisoned Cabbage. CINCINNATI, O., May 3.-A special from Springfield, O., to the Commercial-Gazette says in that city John French, his wife and

feets of poisoning. Two physicians are attending them and say that Mary, a child five years old, and an infant cannot recover. For the oth here are hopes. Traces of arsenic have be und in the cabbage of which the family 1 - ok today at dinner.

LE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

What the leturns from the Var ous sing Houses Show.

Boston, val The following are the the clearing house for the

CITIES	CLEANINGS	8	100
17		9	8
New York	\$570,280,04891	14191	12.4
Boston	101.858.571	CATAL	7.8
Chicago	91:494.000	9.8	26644
Chreugo	68.309.585	T1000	13.8
St. Louis	29,194,330	POST CO.	12.6
San Francisco	18,978,767	10.1	61100
Baltimore	12.744.213		1832
New Orienna	0.000.618	111111	9.1
Cincinnati	12,618,753	4.5	17 1 21 7
I'ittaburg			19/1
Kansas City	8.081.001 1.027.188	*******	18.2
Lamisville	40.450.414	7.432	14:4
Buffalo	6,450,014	955.4	14.04
Milwaukeo	4,600,481 5,502,000		30.1
Minneapolis	0,438,521		22.9
Detroit	6.197.138	1.8	
Providence	4,496,700		
Cieceland	4.465,410	10000	
Ominha	4, 25%, 710		22 4 26 1
Denver	3.274.4381	LEN	205.7
St. Paul	4,365,163	151.2	- M-174
Denver			STREET.
Columbus	31,056,500	100000	14.4
Memphis	1,000,000	10000	16.0
Dallas	1.001.034	63.8	10.6
Duluth	1,850,050 1,977,960	1110	1:3
Hartford	2,123,129	00000	8.8
Richmond	2,009,564		15.2
Nashville	9.307,174	24.8	\$10.00
Salt Lake	1.611.200	M. 9.167	7.5
Washington			0.8
Peoria	1.882,877	18.4	177117
St Joseph	1.408,651	15.8	
New Haven	1,351,351	10.5	14 55
Springfield	1.351.588	9.7	8.5 0.8 2.0
CHARLED CONTROL MORE IS	1392356	275174	8.5
Worcestor	1,144,975	111111	(1.39
Fort Worth		*****	2.0
Sioux City	3,287,320	70.2	090.3
Sonttle	1,967,320 1,687,988 926,553	10.4	11494
Nortolk	\$20,000	261.1	37177
Tacoma Grand Rapids	810,502	0.20	5.5
Grand Rapids	1000,806	1200001	210
Wilmington	78% G8		8.4 8.4
Syracuse	829,511 612,412	153	
Los Angeles Wichita	555.480	71124	30.6
	7013810	2000	19:4
Lowell Birmingham		71110	17.9 2.5
Hes Moines ivers iv	630,513	22.25	15.8
Chattanooga			37.6
New Bedford		10.5 30.4	
Lexington, ay		30.1	
Topeka	301.034	377.5.5	0.5
1.ttpc/fr	- 4M31 Hell		U 8
Montreal	8,056,430	9:8	
Halifax N. S	J, 406, 436	333324	9.8
*Houston	2.800,048		
Montreal Hallfax N S. 'Houston 'Rochester	1.605,735	23175	21277
			44
Total Your Voice	£ 1,200,012,711	153141	0.0

*Not included in totals.

TORNADO IN KENTUCKY.

Rain and Hall Do Great Damage at

Paducah. CINCINNATI, O., May 3. -A Paducan, Ky., pscial to the Commercial-Gazette says that between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a hurricane with heavy rain and hail swept into that town from the west. The funnel-shaped cloud characteristic of a tornado was present. In a few minutes the streets were rivers of water. The first work of destruction by the tornado was the unroofing of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroad freight depot. After this the tornado cut a zigzag swath through the city. The roof of the colored people's school house was torn off, as was that of the freight house of the Paducah, Tenne see & Alabama railroad. The third street Methodist church was swept up and dropped into the middle of the street, a confused mass of debris. It had just been newly built. Several milis were more or

less damaged. The steamer Clyde was a barge as to sink the barge. One hundred buildings were either totally wrecked, moved from their foundations or unroofed. Mrs. Henry Meyers and her three children were badly cut by flying glass and debris on

Third street. Wesley Orr was buried under an overturned wagon and suffered internal injuries, and his little son was also badly burt. Sev.

The street car service was interrupted and the telegraph wires were damaged so that no communication is to be had with the rest of

ALTOONA, Pa., May 3.—This place was vis-

Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze Visits Altoona, Pa.

the world until morning.

ted by a destructive fire at an early hour this morning. The first alarm was a little after I o'clock, when the large hardware establishment of Wolf Brothers was totally consumed by the flames. The Beenam and Rising Sun and Arlington hotels, just across the way, were also badly damaged by fire. Dougherty & loke's tobacco establishment adjoining the Wolfe place had their entire stock destroyed by water. While the first fire was raging a second alarm was sent in and in a few minutes the stables con-nected with the Whitehall hotel were a mass of flames. Two dwelling houses and the half of the St. Patrick Sons of America were al-most totally destroyed. The loss of Wolfe brothers will reach \$50,000, with an insurance of \$19,000, and the total loss on the two fires will reach \$100,000, with a total insurance of about \$62,000. It is known that the two fires was the work of incendiaries and the police who are supposed to have applied the torch.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 3.—The building and machinery of James E. Ringe's brick-yards were destroyed by fire today. Loss,

\$50,000; partially insured.

Milwatkin, Wis., May 3.—The loss by fire at Killana, a little village in Washington fire at Kiliana, a little village in Washington county, was about \$1,000, of which Joseph Ziezel loses about \$0,000.

New Onleans, La., May 3.—Fire this morning destroyed the Orieans coffin manufacturing company's establishment. Loss, \$20,000; fully insured.

Abstra, Tex., May 3.—The cotten compress here was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000 fully insured.

Pennsylvania Forest Fires. Eng. Pa., May 3.—Porest fires are raging with great severity along the line of the

Pennsylvania & Eric road, and it is almost impossible for the trainmen to endure the suffocating smoke along the mountain passes At Sheffield the owners of oil derricks are fighting the fires and so far have managed to save everything except one or two derricks. At Ludlow the mountains are full of fire. Around Johnsonburg and Ridgeway the fires are razing furiously, but the timber and low mountain growth does not come in close to the towns and they are not in danger. Down on the middle division of the Pennsylvania & Erie the mountains are full of fire, and, while

Judge Taft's Condition.

Sux Diego, Cal., May 3, -For several days past Judge Alphonzo Taft has been quite ill at his home in this city. His physici an reports him much improved today. Judge Taft's illness is the result of infirmities brought on by years of very active life.

To Celebrate America's Discovery. Hamnens, May 3 .- A committee has been formed to organize a festival in celebration of the fourth centennary of the discovery of America. All prominent persons in the empire will be invited, in addition to repre-

sentative Germans in America. Explosion of a Boiler. ROCCE TER, N. Y., May 3 - The bolier at the Griegsville salt shaft near Mount Morris,

sion that was felt six miles away.

N. Y., exploded tonight with a concus-It cannot stricted to dealing with current business."

KILLED THE CREW'S FOREMAN

Another Fatal Wreck Happens the Ill-Starred Union Pacific Hill Train.

ENGINE AND FIVE CARS DITCHED.

George Gleason Crushed Under the Pile of Debris - Narrow Escape of Engineer and Fireman.

There was another freight wreck in the Union Pacific yards last evening in which one man lost his life. George Gleason, foreman of the bill crow

was the unfortunate victim. Engine number 1174 left the lower Union Pacific yards at 7:30 o'clock, bound for the upper yards in South Omaha. The train consisted of twenty-two box cars loaded with ice, lumber and coal.

When crossing Jackson street at Sixth the engine, which was running under a full head of steam, suddenly jumped the track and was turned completely over. The five cars following were telescoped and piled up on the east side of the track.

George Greason was standing in the gangway of the engine when the accident happened and was buried under the water tank. The body was frightfully mutilated and death must have been instantaneous.

Gleason was a married man and lived at 2017 South Thirteenth street.

The engine was in charge of Engineer Charles Whitney. Gus Hamburg was his fireman. Whitney was thrown through the window of his cab and quite badly cut about the head besides being considerably bruised. Hamburg was also thrown to the ground and sustained a number of severe injurses. He was cut about the head. The patrol wagon removed Hamburg to St. Joseph's hospital, where his wounds were dressed. wounds were dressed.

A wrecking crew in charge of Robert Mc-Kinley was promptly called out and at once commenced the work of removing the body of Gleason from under the water tank. It took over three hours' hard work to remove enough of the debris to get at the body. The remains were at once taken to Heafy & Heaty's undertaking rooms.

George D. Ellis was the rear brakeman on the train and said that he was riding on top of the last car when the train went into the ditch. Ellis said that the first thing he saw was the engineer and fireman being thrown from the cab windows.

Ellis jumped to the ground just as the cars piled up and ran to the head of the train.

He assisted the engineer and fireman to a place of safety and then notified the yardnaster who telephoned for the patrol wagon. The engine, tender and five cars were a complete wreck. The cars were piled up on their ends, but afterwards fell over, com-pletely demolishing them and scattering their contents over quite a space of ground. A large crowd soon gathered to winess the clearing away of the wreck, but was held in check and kept from crowding the wreck-ing crew by a squad of police under Sergeant

Ormsby.
Gleason was a member of the switchmen's union and also a member of a Masonic ledge.
Coroner Harrigan was telephoned for and was on the ground before the body of the dead man was taken from the ruins.

It was a had werely and will east the Union It was a bad wreck and will cost the Union Pacific at least \$5,000 or \$6,000. Investigation at a late hour last night failed to dis-

cover any cause for the unfortunate accident. The track was comparatively a new one, but had been in constant use for some time. Coroner Harrigan will hold an inquest. ver the remains of Gleason today.

Work of Wreckers. Robert McKinley, foreman of the wrecking crew stated this morning that evidence had

been discovered which tended to show that the train had been wrecked by placing obstructions on the rails. The foreman claims to have found half a dozen spikes laying close to and on the rails and claims that an

engine striking an obstruction of that kind would ditch the train. The spikes found by the side of the track are now in the yard-master's possession, and a couple of them show evidence of having been struck by something heavy.

No opinious could be obtaine las to who
the guilty parties are. The matter will be

fully investigated to-day by the railway offi-ITALY'S GREEN BOOK.

From the Start the Government Insisted on Indemnity.

ROME, May 3 .- The green book on the New Oricans lynching comprises twenty-four dispatches dated from March 4 to April 28. It shows that the Italian government from the commencement persevered that action be taken against the lynchers and an indemnity be paid to the families of the victims. The expression, "brought to justice," occurs in the official dispatches as well as in Baron Fava's private letters. The principal com-munications have already been published. After Mr. Blaine's note of April 14 tho volume concludes with the telegram from the Marquis Rudini to the Marquis Imperial, the Marquis Rudini to the Marquis Imperiali, the text of which is as follows: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to may the stress upon the tack of conformity which diplomatic usages display in making use, as Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possesses a diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point out the reference in this telegram of mine of March 25 that the words "punishment of the guilty" in the brevity of telegraphic language actually signified only that presecutions ought to be nified only that presecutions ought to be commenced in order that the individuals recognized as guilty should not escape punish-ment. Far above all astate arguments re-mains the fact that henceforth the federal government declares itself conscious of what we have constantly asked, and yet it does not grant our legitimate demands. Mr. Blaine is right when he makes the payment of indemnity to the families of the victims dependent upon proof of violation of the treaty, but we shrink from thinking that he considers that the fact of such violation still needs proof. Italian subjects acquitted by American juries were massacred in a prison of the state without measures being taken to defend them. What other proof does the federal gov-ernment expect of a violation of a treaty it is disagreeable traveling, it is a weird

them. What other proof does the federal government expect of a violation of a treaty wherein constant protection and security of subjects of the contracting parties is expressly stipulated? We have placed on evidence that we have never asked anything else but the opening of regular proceedings. In regard to this, Baron Pava's first note, dated March 10, contained only the formula of the telegram addressed on the same day by Mr. Blaine, under the order of President Harrison, to the governor of Louisinna. Now, however, in the note of April 14 Mr. Blaine is sitent on the subject which is for us the main point of controversy. We are under the sad necessity of concluding that what to every other government would appear to be the accomplishment of strict civil duty is impossible to the federal government. It is time to break off this bootless controversy. Public oninion, the sovereign judge, will know how to indicate an equitable solution of this grave problem. We have affirmed, and we again aftirn, our first right. Lot the federal government reflect upon its size if it is expedient to leave to the mercy of each state of the union, irresponsible to foreign countries, the efficiency of treaties, pledging its faith and honor to entire nations. I he present dispatch is addressed to you exclusively, not to the federal government. Your duties henceforward are solely restricted to dealing with current business.