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NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

ARBOR DAY TREE PLANTING .- Following is a complete list of the trees planted and prize

awarded last Arbor day: S. B. Sawyer, Pawnee county... I. E. Shepherd, Omaha: Catalpa 4.220, Scotch pine 500, Austrian pine and Norway spruce 50, arbor vitee 50.... S. W. Selbauer, Danbury; ash 4,000, wal-4,820 obert Fisher, L ncoln. 3,700 E. For ell, Neligh: ash 1,350, box elder W. Campion, Beaver Crossing: ash 950, box elder 100, catalpa 110. J. J. Townsend, Albion. W. P. Standliff, Friend: cottonwood 1,000, maple 50, R. mulberry 5, box elder 500.. 1,600
 John Putz, Qakdale: maple
 4,000

 S. H. Donglas, Macon: ash
 4,150
Adam W lkenshaw, Baird. J. P. Dwight, Dunlap (Dwight P. O.): Austrian pine 600, Scotch pine 500, juniper 1'0, white pine 500, red cedar 100, white E. Parson, O'Neill: box elder 360, maple

PREMIUMS. Day- M. Messing, Meridian; largest number hard wood trees planted Arbor

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

Scotia improved \$60,000 worth in 1884. Albion saloons pay a tax of \$1,000 per year, Douglas county issued 644 marriage licenses

Creighton's business for 1884 foots up in grand total to \$1,319,900.

3 Thirty-nine members of the legislature are farmers by profession.

The railway company is erecting several large warehouses at Valentine.

H. D. Weller, of Richardson county, lost over one hundred hogs by disease.

A large number of fine buildings will be erected in Creighton the coming year.

The public schools of Columbus have closed in consequence of diphtheria in the town.

The dog poisoner is plying his vocation in Kearney with results serious to the canines. Indianola is blessed with twelve land agents and none of them are said to wear a hungry

look. A lodge of the Scottish rite of the Masonic order has recently been established in Lin-

It is claimed that the Sloux City and Pacific railway will be completed to Gordon by Au-

The Buffalo county jail contains nine prisoners, but a number of them belong to other

Diphtheria continues to ravage the town of Kearney. Some families are said to have lost

all their children. Internal revenue collections in the Nebraska district for the month of January amount-

ed to \$150,966.38. Moody, the evangelist, will hold a conven.

tion, lasting three days, in Omaha about the middle of March. Seven hundred dollars has been promised toward the erection of a church at Maple

Creek the current year. 4 The Republican Valley country is highly pleased with the location of the state fair for

A man who has been selling B B drinks in Osceola was arrested and his case will soon

Beatrice will do herself proud on the occasion of the G. A. R. reunion, which occurs at

that place in September next. The Nebraska university has an enrollment of 292 students, 214 of whom are in the college

of literatures, science and arts. Indianola is making a strong effort to se, cure the Methodist seminary, which is to be

located in the Republican valley. The Arapahoe packing company have enlarged their facilities and are now slaughter-

ing large numbers of hogs daily. The talk of an exposition in Omaha has subsided somewhat. It is not likely the show will get under headway this year.

Valentine's population has been considerably increased by settlers from further west

returning there for winter quarters. Mr. Kimball, of the Union Pacific, and Mr. Eustis, of the B. & M. addressed the senate and house railway committee on the 3d.

J. P. Crother, of Nemaha, has just celebrated his 61st year. He has been in Nebraska 27 years, in all that time "pegging away" at

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Hardy, got the cap of a 22-calibre revolver in his throat and choked to death before help could be procured.

A reward of \$100 is offered by the trustees of the Lincoln cemetery for discovery of the body recently stolen therefrom and for infor-

mation of the ghouls. The roller-skating craze has struck the state harder this winter than ever before'

Old and young journey for miles to engage in the exhilirating sport. The union meetings in progress at Colum-

bus for some time closed last week. The meetings were very well attended and much good was accomplished. The young ladies of Seward have been giving what is called a pancake festival, which

was largely attended, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather. The people of Platte Center are in need of money to complete the church begun last fall

and will soon make a canvass for means to go ahead with the work. Eight loads of Indians camped several days

in the vicinity of Nemaha City, and in that time made the citizens decidedly weary with their begging proclivities. A man recently died in Seward, and having no relations there, friends telegraphed to his

uncle at Chicago and an answer came back: "Have no recommendations to make!" The people of Scotia have endured great

hardship the past winter on account of insufficiency of the coal supply. There was money to buy, but no coal to be had.

epeat a few hours in Omaha last week, and was well pumped by newspaper reporters.

The fate which awaits Simmerman is received with approval in Kearney county, where the citizens are fully cognizant of all circumstan es attending the crime for which he is to be hanged.

Plainview is not a large place, but the Gazette says it aas its full complement of slanattack the character of an estimable young adv for not dving to suit them.

Among the railroad rumors for spring is the report that the U. P. contemplates the early completion of its line from Manhattan to Marysville. This will in effect give Beatrice another southern outlet and an additional through line to Kansas City.

David Hudson, a farmer living in the north part of Butler county, recently sold to parties at Schuyler, a hog weighing 965 pounds. The parties who bought the hog will feed him a month or two and then send him down to New Orleans, to go into the Nebraska exhibit. The editor of the Thayer County Herald

thinks that the man who deliberately leaves his horse standing hitched to a post in the open street for hours facing the cold windwithout food or covering, should be obliged to keep company with the poor animal in his shirt-sleeves. The Ulysses Dispatch says that another

strange freak of nature has come to pass. A cow of Godfrey Rihart, near that place, has given birth to twin calves, their birth being six weeks apart. One was born December 13th and the other January 24th. The calves are both doing well. Harrison Young, a young man living five

miles west of Juniata, was killed about middight on the 30th by Irvin Farabee. The quarret was about the sister of Young, with whom Farabee peristed in keeping company. They met on the road, and in an altercation Farabee struck Young a powerful blow underthe chin, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. The report of Chancellor Manatt to the

board of regents of the university, for the twe years ending November 30, 1884, has been published in pamphlet form. It includes the reports of the heads of the various departments to the chancellor, and is a very complete statement of the condition and needs of the university. A Masonic Grand Custodian Lodge will be

held in Freemasons' hall, Hastings, Neb., Feb ruary 9 to 14, inc., 5885. Under direction of W.: Benjamin F. Rawalt, Grand Custodian, there will be Apprentice work on Monday. February 9, and Thursday, 12; Fellow Craft on Tuesday, 10, and Friday, 13; Master's work on Wednesday, 11, and Saturday, 14.

H. A. Bacon, who formerly resided in Jef. ferson county, was recently killed at Simpson. on the U. P. He was in the employ of the railroad compan yas brakeman, and was sitting in a car by the window when, in rounding a curve, a broken switch caused the car to leave the track and upset, throwing Bacon partially out of the window. . The car fell on him and crushed him. He was a young man about 28 years of age.

At Columbus the other day a man left the train, accompanied by his little half-starved. half-clad, motherless daughter, who, shivering with cold and hunger, followed her drunken father from one saloon to another pitifully pleading in her earnest, childish way with the dastardly brute to resume their journey. The sheriff finally arrested the man, sobered him up, fed the starving little creature and started them for Minneapolis, their

Postoffice changes in Nebraska-Establish-Mayes, postmaster. Postmasters appointed: Alda, Hall county, Frank W. Powell; Celia, Holt county, Hans A. Strangeland; Cherry Creek, Buffalo county, Asaei L. Taylor; Dunbar, Otoe county, Louis A. Jonas; Frenchtown, Antelope county, Wm. Napier; Geneva, Fillmore county, Wm. H. Cooksey; Hartington, Cedar county, Henry B. Swing; Malcolm Lancaster county, Louis C. Mayer; O'Connor, Greeley county, John Walsh.

A series of accidents to an Iowa family is thus recorded by the Cmaha Herald: An Iowa stockman named Baker arrived at the Onaha stock yards Saturday with some sheep, and, in superintending their unloading, had one of his feet smashed. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, sending a telegram from there to a brother at McPaul, Iowa, to come on and look after the stock. The brother reached Council Bluffs Sunday, and while waiting at the Transfer for the dummy fell down and fractured one of his arms. Instead of going to the stock yards he, too, went to St. Joseph's hospital. Another member of the family has been telegraphed for, and while mournful over their disasters, the crippled brothers are doing a little speculation as to the chances of coming through safely.

BRIEFLY.TOLD.

James K. Jones has been elected U. S. Sen. ator from Arkansas.

Vice President-elect Hendricks has gone on a visit to the New Orleans exposition.

Lizzie Kaufman, while dancing at a ball in Cincinnati, sank to the floor and died in a few

General F. C. Barlow, of New York, is being urged for secretary of war, and has the indorsement of Samuel J. Tilden.

The public debt of the Dominion of Canada is in excess of \$88,000,000, an increase of \$7,000, 000 in the past six months.

Justus Schwab, the New York communist. was held \$1,500 for assaulting a police cap

tain and distributing bloodthirsty circulars. S. S. Merrill, general manager of the St. Paul road, suffered a third stroke of paralysis at Milwaukee, and is in a critical condition.

President Taylor and several other leading Mormons have returned to Salt Lake from an inspection of the church colonies in Arizona

and New Mexico. Leading clearing houses of the United States report the total gross clearances for the week ended January 31 were \$621,912,496,

a decrease of 38.2 per cent. The clerk of the Merchants' bank of Belle ville. Ont., who decamped some time since with \$10,000, was arrested at Baltimore, under the name of Yarwood, and taken to Canada

An improvement in the iron trade is visible at Philadelphia. Nails will soon be advanced to \$2.20, no account of the exhaustion of stocks. Steel rails in large quantities are held In an address to the American public, Chief

successful voyage to the north pole can be made by way of Franz Josef land, and that the time is ripe for the attempt. Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, of California, was admitted to the bar in the United States supreme court at Washington. She is the

Engineer Melville expresses the belief that a

second woman allowed to practice before this court, Belva Lockwood being the first. Herman Kranisch became ill at Portage, Wis., upon which a fellow boarder adminis-Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the woman suffrage | tered fifteen drops of aconite. causing Kranisch's death. The boarder then hang

> self, but was cutdown and resuscitated. The schedule of John J. Cisco & Son shows the debts and I abilies are \$2,987,000; nominal assets, \$3,294,000; actual assets, \$2,467,000. The actual value of assets will be largely increased by a realization of the true value of

securities. The State Miners' union has issued an address for a reduction of ten per cent. all over derers, some of them even going so far as to Ohio in coal mining. This practically ends | he occupation of Egyptian ports, and that

the Hocking Valley strike, as it brings the rate to sixty cents in that district and fifty in most districts of the state.

The decrease in the public debt during Jan uary was \$9, 20,046; decrease since June 30, \$40,920,910: cash in treasury, \$400,341,804; gold certificates, \$124,279, 30; silver certificates. \$141,196,701; certificates of deposit. \$30,130,000; refunding certificates, \$253,000; legal tenders, \$346-681,016: fractional currency, \$6,969,000.

The agent of the associated charities of Milwaukee accidentally learned of the destitute condition of General Henry M. Strong, who was a schoolmate of President Arthur at Union college, and who commanded a brigade at Gainsville. Although partially lisabled by wounds the veteran would not apply for a pension or ask as assistance.

An Albany dispatch says it is understood that President-elect Cleveland has definitely lecided to appoint Senator Bayard, of Dela ware, to be his secretary of state, and Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, to be ecretary of the treasury; and there seems good reason to believe that ex-Senator Mc-Donald, of Indiana, and Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin, will also be called to the cabinet.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

On the 4th the president gave his annual dinner in honor of the justices of the United States supreme court. The attorney-general, the chairmen of the senate and house judiciary committees, and a number of the president's friends, were invited to meet the justices, the whole number of guests being

At a meeting of the Virginia members elect to the Forty-ninth congress and the democratic executive committee of that state, a resolution was adopted endorsing Bepresent ative Barber for postmaster general under the incoming administration. A committee was appointed to confer with the presidentelect in Barser's behalf.

Minister West, of Great Britain, was asked what he thought of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, and, in reply, said: "I deeply regret the shooting of that man, because it makes it appear as if the party of law and order were resorting to the same means as the dynamiters and pursuing a system of retalliation, than which nothing is more dangerous, Of course, it would be suspecting England of being a fool to imagine it instigated the attack on Rossa."

POLITICAL NOTES.

John A. Logan has been renominated for senator by Illinois republicans.

Both houses of the Kansas legislature balloted for United States senator. John J. Ingalls was chosen to succeeded himself, receiv ing the entire republican vote of both houses 106 in the house and 37 in the senate-besides two democratic votes in the latter body. The democrats in caucus were unable to agree upon a candidate, and in the house four voted for General Charles W. Blair and three for ex-Governor Glick. The latter got one vote

"You may say that the next cabinet will be shosen from the following ten gentlemen," said a senator who is very close to Mr. Cleve and, and who has recently seen him: "Bay ard, Garland, Whitney, Vilas, Jones of New ed: Keeler, Lincoln county, Elisha N. Keeler, Hampshire, McDonald, Lawton of Georgia, postmaster; Sangco, Colfax county, Louis C. Jonas, McClellan, and Wallhall of Mississippi. I cannot state how they will be placed, but you can rest assured these are the only names inder consideration by the president-elect, and anything else is mere guesswork."

Samuel J. Tilden is credited with the opinon that there should be no particular stress aid upon having rich men in the cabinet famly. He is of the opinion that the new adninistration will have something better to depend on than that of mere social populariy. He is opposed to W. C. Whitney and Col. Vilas on the ground that their reputations tre not national enough. The news of Heniricks' endorsement of Holman has made a neat stir in Indiana circles. The general ef-'ect is to strengthen McDonald with his

The bill introduced by Mr. Holman to proect the purity of the ballot provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to give or promise any of his property, real or personal, o be used, directly or indirectly, in securing a vote or appointment for any office under government. Violation of this to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill further prorides: Every person hereafter elected or appointed to fill any office in the United States hall take an cath that he will not violate the above provisions.

CRIMINAL.

Trank Binham, the oldest son of a widow iving on a farm near the village of Radical Kansas, returned home after a three days absence, and found his mother, brother and sister murdered. The trio had apparently peen dead at least forty-eight hours. No clue o the murderers.

At Portsmouth, Va., John L. Jack shot Carer B. Page in the face, the ball lodging in the neck and inflicting a serious and possibly mortal wound. Jack thought himself slighted by Page in the matter of social couresy and challenged him. Page went to arm nimself, and on his return found Jack waitng at the door of a restaurant, where a quarel began. Page gave the word "fire," and

line shots followed in quick succession. A warrant was issued at Chicago for the errest of E. A. Barnes, principal of one of the public schools, for his alleged maltreatment f a 12-year-old boy named King. The boy is overed with bruises and cuts caused by whipoing with a large horsewhip. The principal illeges that the boy refused to perform some luty and refused to take off his overcoat, for which causes the punishment was more severe

han otherwise. A terrible tragedy is recorded as having occurred on Shaw's island, in San Juan county, regon. James Barker had gone on a hunt. After a lapse of ten days he did not return. and John Kelly, sheriff of San Juan county, organized a search party. They arrived at he cabin of Hugh Parks, an eccentric indi. vidual. He refused them entrance and the sheriff swore out a warrant for his arrest. The men hid near the cabin to watch. After ome time Parks emerged, dragging the body of a dead man, that of James Barker. After this Parks secured himself in the cabin, which the men continued to watch for three days. No sign of life within being made, one of the men stepped to the door and was immediately shot by the crazy man. The rest of the party then saturated a bale of hay with coal oil, colled it to the door and fired it, burning the cabin and its occupant, whose charred re-

FOREIGN NOTES. Advices from Korti state a number of spies

save been despatched to Khartoum to ascerain the fate of General Gordon

nains were afterwards found in the ruins.

There is considerable speculation as to whether Arabi Pasha did not have a hand in informing him of his action. oringing about the fall of Khartoum. The news from Khartoum created an im-

nense sensation in Paris. Lord Lyons, British embassador, had an interview with the prime ninister during the day. An official note from Turkey declares Engand dented the agreement with Italy as to Turkey has requested Italy to withdraw her roops from the Red son

Rumors have reacted Cairo that 2,000 men vere massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster cast a gloom over the entire European colony in Egypt. The English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 3,850 at Cairo and 150 marines at Suez.

The fall of Khartoum produced a profound inpression in Rome. The newspapers unite n expressions of sympathy with General Gordon and give utterances to the belief that the Mahdi's victory will draw England and Italy into yet closer relations with a view of joint action in Egypt.

The council at the English war office de-Suakim immediately. Gen. Stephenson telea road to Berber, as the news of the fail of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to over the shooting, although the man was rejoin Osman Digna.

Italy has replied formally to the protests of the porte against the occupation of Egyptian ports along the Red sea by Italian forces. Italy admits the claims of the sultan to Suzerainty over the Red sea but says it felt compelled to occupy certain parts in order to protect Italian subjects imperiled by the withdrawal of Egyptian garrisons. Italy says

A GREAT BLOW TO ENGLAND.

The Rebels in Possession of Khartoum After a Sanguinary Struggle-Britons Wild with Excitement.

Intelligence was received in London on the 5th that Khartoum had been captured by the rebels. The wher a outs of Gen. Gordon is unknown. It is probable he is in the hands of the victors. Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that when. Col. Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

The English war office issued the following: 'Telegrams from Gen. Wolseley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place January 26. He says that Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 25, and was greatly surprised to find the enemy in pess ssion of that place. He immediately returned down the river under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Sheeplaka cataract Col. Wilson's steamers were wreeked, but he and his party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are in safety. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Gen. Wo'seley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gea. Gordon and does not know whether he is dead or

When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found the Mahdi's forces in possession of the town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force. He was therefore compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat without finding whether Gordon was dead or alive. A native reports that the Mahdi had 600,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These mixed freely with the native troops under General Gordod and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings induced son deserted, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he tried to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled

to surrender. The eucitement, says a London dispatch, over the news is at fever heat. Clubs and public resorts of every description are througed with crowds of people eager to catch the last syllable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Throughout Fleet street and the Strand it is almost impossible to make one's way, so crowded are these thoroughfares with throngs of curious and excited citizens. Most people took a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in Soudan, and the jubilant gladness which characterized England in regard to Egypt ever since the welcome news of Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metempeh was received. has given way to despair. Expressions of dismay and foreboding come from almost everybody. It is too early to estimate the influence of the news on the political situation. The war office is besieged with army officers tendering their services for active duty in the Soudan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country asking assignments to rescue the expedition should the government conclude to take such action. The capture of Khartoum created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Lord Wolseley and General Earle. A cabinet council has been summoned to meet at once. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news and some people believe he will resign.

THE RELICS OF GEN. GRANT.

The Generous Offer of Mrs. Grant the Subject

of a Message to Congress. The president recently transmitted to the house the following message: I take especial pleasure in laying before congress the generous offer made by Mrs. Grant to give to the government, in perpetual trust, the swords and military (and civil) testimonials belonging to General Grant. A copy of the deed of trust and of the letter addressed me by William H. Vanderbilt will explain the nature and the motive of this offer. An appreciation of Gen. Grant's achievements and a recognition of his just fame, have in part taken shape in numerous mementoes and gifts, which, while dear to him, possesses for the nation exceptional interest. These relies are of great historical value, and have passed into the hands of another whose considerate action restored the collection to Mrs. Grant as a life trust, on condition that on the death of General Grant or sooner, at Mrs. Grant's option, it shall become the property of the government, as set forth in the accompanying papers. In the exercise of the option thus given her, Mrs. Grant elects that the trust shall forthwith determine, and asks that the government shall designate a suitable place of deposit and a responsible custodian for the collection. The nature of this gift and the value of the relics which the generosity of a private citizen, joined to the high sense of public regard which animates Mrs. Graut, have thus placed at the disposal of the goverment demand full and signal recognition on behalf of the nation at the hands of its representatives. I therefore ask congress to take suitable action to accept the trust and provide for its secure custody, at the same time recording the appreciative gratitude of the people to the donors. In this connection I may pertinently avert to the pending legislation in the senate and house of representa tives looking to a national recognition of General Grant's eminent services by providing means for his restoration to the army on the retired list. That congress by taking such action will give expression to the alm st universal desire of the people of this nation is evident, and I earnestly urge the passage of an act similar to senate bill No. 2530, which, while not interfering with the constitutional prerogative of appointment will enable the president in his discretion to nominate General

Grant as general on the retired list. CHESTER A. ARTHUR. Accompanying the papers referred to are a deed of trust executed by W. H. Vanderbilt and that gentleman's letters to the president

After General Grant.

General A. McD. McCook, now in command at Fort Douglas, Utah, was interviewed in reference to General Grant's strictures upon him in a magazine article on the battle of Shiloh. McCook says that in a few days he will, through the proper channels, call attenti at to g few matte - e . centing the bas le of slou and his part therein, which will show that what General Grant says about him Mc (cook) in the matter is no olutery to save the eral Grant hes persistently pursued him for twen y-twe years, and that the attack of the resels at rittsburg Landing was a complete surprise to General Grant. McCook differs from General Grant on a number of other important points. and says this is the first time he has ever broken the silence on the subject.

TAKING HIS OWN MEDICINE.

Dynamiter O'Rossa Brought Down by a Shot from a Pistol in the Hands of a Woman. In New York, on the 2d, Jeremiah O'Dono-

van Rossa, the Irish dynamiter, so-called, was cided to advise the dispatch of 3,000 troops to | shot by a woman on Chambers street, near Broadway. At that hour the streets were full graphs that 5,000 men will be needed to clear of people homeward bound, making their way toward Brooklyn bridge. The excitement cognized by very few, was intense. The first shot fired took effect in O'Donovan's body and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman continued to shoot until she emptied the five-chambered revolver. Only the first shot took effect. City Marshal James McAuley was present at the time, and breaking through the crowd that had collected, even before the shooting was over, seized the woman, who still held the smoking pistol in her hand, talling her she was she will allow the Egyptian flag to remain under arrest. The woman offered no remonside by side with the Italian at every occupied strance, but allowed herself to be taken through the crowd to the city hall station. When the woman had ceased firing O'Donovan rose to his feet and made an effort to find his way back to his office in Chambers street, which he had just left. He said, "I am shot," trying to place his hand on his back, under his shoulder blade. After a few steps somebody suggested he should go to the Chambers street hospital. A couple of men lent their arms and O'Donovan did as suggested and directed his steps towards the hospital. He walked all the way there, the distance being nearly a quarter of a mile. He bled considerably the way. Once in the hospital he was undressed and examined by Dr. Dennison and it was found the tallet had entered his back, directly below the left shoulder blade. The doctor pronounced the wound not of a dangerous character and began to probe for the ball. A great crowd of people had followed the wounded man down Chambers street and blocked the roadway in front of the hospital, after the door was clased behind O'Donavan and his escort.

Meanwhile the woman had been taken to the station house with another crowd closely fol-lowing her. She was placed before Sergeant Cass' desk. She was good-looking, dressed neatly, in plain dark clothing, and wore eye-She appeared like a school teacher, with an intellectual face. Her manner was entirely composed, and she answered some of the quetions put to her promptly, and without embarrassment. To others, she simply shook her head, and smiled, with a look, which said: "I shall only answer questions which I know you have a right to ask.'

McAuley handed the pistol, of small calibre, to the sergeant and said he had seen the prisoner shoot a man on Chambers street. volunteer witnesses assented to the stated fact of the shooting A cit zen here asked: "Do you know the man you shot?" "Yes," replied

the prisoner, with an Engrish accent, "I shot O'Donovan Rossa. Further questioning by the sergeant elicited the statement that the prisoner's name was Yseult Dudley, aged 25, and that she was a nurse and married, and that she lived at Clinton place. She was asked why she shot O'Donovan, how long she had been in America and other questions, to which she made no answer. After her ped gree had been taken, m and the crowd slowly dispersed. Her entire demeanor was that of a rational person and a cool headed one at that. Rossa had been placed on a cot. in the same ward with Captain Phelan, who was stabbed by Richard Short in Rossa's office over three weeks ago. Rossa was within eight beds of Phelan. An examination of the wound by Dr. Kirby showed the bullet had penetrated the back about half an inch above the left shoulder blade. The ball ranged upward and inward toward the spinal column

and beyond a slight shock, Rossa has suffered COMING MEN FOR THE CABINET.

but did not touch the vertebrae. The bulle

evidently lodged in the muscles of the back

Cleveland Makes no Definite Sign What He Intends to Do.

President-elect Cleveland, when to New York city a few days ago, was called upon by many prominent men. Among others was Isaac H. Hunter, the colored orator, who advocated Cleveland's claims to the presidency on the stump at the late election, who waited on Cleveland to urge his claim to be minister to Hayti. Senator Gorman called to perfect in-

augural plans. A gentleman prominently connected with the national democratic committee during the recent campaign, said to a reporter: "I have good reason to believe that Cleveland has made up his mind about at least one member of the cabinet. The choice will give general satisfaction to the democrats of the country. Senator Gorman and Colonel Smalley have said to Cleveland in plain words: 'We have no favors to ask of you for ourselves, but if it is your wish, in any particular manner, to testify your appreciation of the efforts of the national committe in the last canvass, the appointment of Jonas in your cabinet would

be accepted by us as a settlement in full, and we ask that, and that only.' Jonas has many friends in the senate who urge his appointment, and petitions from all parts of the south and from business men are continually coming in, and others are in preparation. So far Cleveland has made no definite sign of what he intends to do, but I believe he intends to call Jonas, of Louisiana, into the cabinet as postmaster general." The name of William Springer is urged for se tary of the treasury. Editor Munford, of the Kansas City Times, presented the name of Gen. Charles B. Blair, of Lansas, for any cabinet position Cleveland might be pleased to select for him.

THE SHOOTING OF ROSSA.

A Number of Prominent Irishmen Interviewed by a Press Reporter. A number of prominent Irishmen of this city, says a Buffa'o (N. Y.) dispatch, were interviewed by an associate press representative relative to the shooting of Rossa. James Mooney, ex-president of the Irish national league, said he did not agree with Rossa, whom he styled an apostle of ass: s ination. He did not believe Rossa was in anyway connected with the recent explosion in England, neither did he think any one in this country had a hand in this affair. Rossa had no following of any account in this country. Rossa may have good reasons for his bitter hatred of England, but the Irish leaders had no sympathy with his wild and im-practicable schemes. . ooney believed the outrages in England were planned in that country by persons in the employ of communists or a similar organ zation, and tos-ibly by the I ish constabulary, who want the crimes ac renewed. Father Cronin, editor of the Catholic Union and Times, said he considered that Rossa had suffered intensely at the hands of England, and was to a certain extent unaccountable for his acts and words The wrongs had affected his mind. He did not think Ro-sa respons ble for the outrages in London or that the dynamiters were Irish-. They were, to his mind, the result of

British tyranny. The Fitz John Porter Case.

In response to a house resolution offered by Representative Slocum, the president has transmitted to congress the recent appeal of Fitz John Porter to him in his own behalf. The documents consists of a letter of General Porter to the president asking the latter to the army, or if the president believes that course not within his power that by special message the president refer the case to congress with the uggestion that the action of the advisory board be carried out. With his letter Porter transmits a joint opinion by John C. Bullet, Joseph H. Choate and Anson Malthy, holding that congress has the consti-utional right to restore Porter to the army. his opinion is in controversion of Attorney t eneral Brew ter's opinion, on which the sident vetoed the bill passed by the last congress for Porter's relief.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The senate took up the bill to repeal the pre emption and timber culture laws. After short discussion it was displaced by the in-

ter-state commerce bill Beck moved to amend this so as to prohibit merely charging more for transportation "any distance less than the whole length of the line than is charged for similar service over the whole length of the line." He was attempting to remedy one evil that was flagrant without attempting to regulate the intermediate rates, with all the complications attributed to them. This amendment would stop the practice of doubling up charges on local business, in order to make up what was lost in through business.

Without action on Plumb's amendment the senate went into executive session and soon

HOUSE. Randall called up the resolution providing that during the remainder of the session thirty minutes every morning shall be devoted to the consideration of measures called up by individual members, if there are not five jections made thereto, provided that while this order is in force the speaker shall not entertain a request for unanimous consent at any

other time. Adopted, yeas 192, nays 168. Collins moved that the house take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow. This was done for the purpose of continuing the legislative day of Monday in order that an opportunity may be had to move the passage of the bankrupt bill under suspension of the rules. Fili-bustering ensued and roll call followed roll call in monotonous succession. The friends of the bankruptey bill being in a majority of two to six and voting down every motion to adjourn. At midnight the house was still in session with no prospect of adjournment.

SENATE. The credentials of Evarts, elected United States senator from the state of New York, were presented. The credentials were unusually lengthy. During their reading Hoar remarked that in his judgment a certificate from a state simply saying that the person named in the certificate was duly elected senator for the stated named for a certain time was sufficient.

The papers were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Dawes, from the committee on Indian afairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to extend the time for the payment of each of the several annual installments to be paid by the settlers. on the Omaha and Otoe Indian lands to such time, not exceeding one year, as he shall see fit. The senate resumed consideration of the nter-state commerce bill, but no definite acion was taken.

HOUSE. Stewart (Texas), from the committee on oreign affairs, reported a resolution requesting the president to take all necessary and proper measures to assure Julio R. Santos, an American citizen imprisoned in Ecuador, a speedy and impartial trial and protect him in his life and property.

The consideration of the river and harbor oill was resumed in committee of the whole. The general debate closed and the first section of the bill was read, after which the house adjourned. SENATE. The chair laid before the senate the presi-

to the government of the relics of General Grant's military care r, and recommending that congress pass a bill to enable the president to place the general on the retired list. The inter-state commerce bill was amended omewhat in committee of the whole and re-

dent's message relating to Mrs. Grant's offer

ported in the senate, where it was passedeas 43, nays 12. The Texas Pacific railroad bill was taken up t subscouently laid aside, in order to up the house bill for the retirement and recoinage of the "trade dollar." [The bill, as amended by the senate, provides also for the suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar. The last named measure did not reach definite action when the senste ad-

tourned. HOUSE. Under the new rule adopted yesterday, Pusey called up the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of the public building at Council Bluffs. This was objected to and the

bill was not considered. A number of other bills of a private character met a similar fate, Money, from the committee on postotnees and postroads, reported the bill to reduce postage on mailable matter of the second class. Placed on the house calendar. It reduces postage of the second class, when sent by pubishers to bona fide subscribes, to one cent or a fraction thereof.

Van Wyck offered the following resolution,

which was agreed to: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate what amounts were due the United States on December 31, 1883, from the Union Pacific railroad; also, what amounts have become due from that date until December 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in the decision lately rendered between the United States and said road in the court of claims; also, whether the annual settlement was made February 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman

The senate then considered the redemption of the trade dollar.

HOUSE. Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the president to cause copies of all communications received respecting the Congo conference, and especially copies of the text of the commission or power sent by the government to each of the three American plenipotentiaries or agents, to be immediately transmitted

to the house. Adopted. Van Alstyne, from the committee on expenditures for the department of justice, reported back the resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house of the total expenses incurred under the law providing for the appointment of deputy marshals, chief supervisors and supervisors of elections, and in what states the money had been expended, Adopted.

The chair laid before the senate the credentials of the re-election of Senator Ingalls, The bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys was taken up. Beck said in 1884 the pension agents wanted

their fees increased to \$25, but both houses of congress declined to increase them, yet in conference committee the fees were increased. Allison said it was due the conference com-nittee to say that, as he (Allison) understood he matter, the pension commissioner and secretary of the interior recommended or approved such legislation.

After further discussion the bill was passed vithout division. The consular and diplomatic bill was then alled up and passed. HOUSE.

After the transaction of a variety of miscelaneous business, the house went into comnittee of the whole on the river and harbor The amendment appropriating \$15,000,000

or the improvement of the Sandy Hook channel (the mouth of New York harbor) was the ecasion of a long wrangle of a personal naure between Hiscock and King, and was pally rejected. The committee were without action and the ouse adjourned until evening, when twenty-

ix pension bills were passed, including one

ranting \$10 each to the minor children of the late Lieut. Kislingbury. LYNCHING BY WHOLESALE.

Three Iowa Murderers Summarily Dealt With by Determined Citizens.

An ...udubon (Iowa) dispatch, of the 4th, says: Last night, about half past 2, about one hundred masked men attacked the jail here, picked out and smashed a hoje through the outer wall, and with chisels and crowbats cut through into the cells and took out J. J Wilson, John A. Smythe and Cicero Jellerson the parties accused of the murder of Hiram Jellerson last April. Wilson and Smythe, according to the evidence of the other prisoners in the jail, made a terrible resistance and w re shot in their cells. J llerson made no resistance, and was hung in the band stand in the center of the public square. The coroner's verdict is that Wilson and Smytne came to their deaths by pistol shots, fired by un-known parties, and that Jellerson came to his death by hanging. Cicero Jellerson told it. C. Leek, the prisoner who occupied the sell with him, that the confession he had bitherto made, but had since retracted, was true. There is no clue to whom the parties in the mob were. The work of the mob was carefully and quietly done, and when done they as quietly dispersed.