

DILON AND O'BRIEN.

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RECENT ESCAPE GIVEN PUBLICLY.

A Clever Safe Opening in Chicago and Nabbing of the Operator—Action for Recovery of a Large Tract of Land in Western Counties of New York—A New Order by the Custom Officials at Cairns in Oklahoma.

Dillon and O'Brien.
DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—United Ireland prints an account of the escape of Dillon and O'Brien, written by O'Brien himself. He says: "We rowed from Dalkey Wednesday at midnight to a yacht lying two miles off the shore. The next morning found us ninety miles away toward the Welsh coast. Friday and Saturday we lay in a dead calm. On Sunday morning we landed at Lands End, when the wind again died away and we were forced to lie all day in brilliant sunshine within two miles of shore. A Trinity house cutter passed quite close to us and the crew of the Royal Adelaide, off Falmouth, actually exchanged greetings with our sailors. The fog buried us from sight on Sunday night, four, steamers blowing fog horns around us during the night. We cleared the Lizard in the morning and darted across for the French coast to out-trick British shipping. We were becalmed again on Monday, and obliged to beat up the channel. A brisk gale sprang up on Monday. While passing Guernsey, after midnight, we were apparently pursued by a revenue cutter, which, however, was unable to weather the gale and abandoned the chase. In the morning we were running free before the wind for Cherbourg, where we landed at 11 o'clock.

We had reached our last day's supply of water. All the arrangements worked perfectly, thanks to a prominent Dublin citizen who superintended them, and we had unparalleled good luck."

Clever Safe Opening.
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17.—Henry E. Adams, a young man from Minneapolis, came to Chicago some weeks ago and took rooms at the Wayne hotel on Michigan street. There he became acquainted with a young man about his own age, who was a cousin to the hotel proprietor, but this was not known by Adams. Within the past few days Adams proposed to his new found friend to rob the safe in the hotel. Adams was to get up at 4 o'clock this morning and open the safe.

The hotel proprietor was told of the plot by his cousin who pretended to take the part of an accomplice in the robbery, and a little after midnight two detectives were led into the hotel and secreted behind the office counter. Just as the clock struck the appointed hour the safe robber tiptoed into the hotel office and went to work. He had pried the nail of the index finger on his right hand until the blood vessels were exposed and then by placing the sensitive spot on the knob of the combination lock, he could distinguish the movements of the numbers as they fell. For an hour he worked, while the perspiration dropped in beads from his brow. At last there was a sharp click and as the first streaks of dawn came in through the windows swung back the door. With a sigh of relief he reached into the safe and laid his hand on a package of bills.

The detectives then sprang forward and the would-be robber was under arrest. He was incarcerated and closely guarded at headquarters.

After Millions of Acres.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A large number of the heirs of Robert Morris, a millionaire of the revolution and Washington's financial agent during the darkest days of the struggle for American independence, have decided to bring action for the recovery of a large tract of land in the western counties of this state, said to embrace 1,204,000 acres and estimated to be worth something like \$50,000,000. The heirs reside in this state, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it is the descendants of Robert Morris in the latter state that have taken the initiative effort for the recovery of the property, which they believe the great patriot was fraudulently dispossessed of and to which they believe they have a valid claim as heirs. The Ohio heirs have retained George M. Hester, a prominent real estate lawyer of Cleveland, and at a recent conference of the claimants it was agreed that a contingent fee of \$30,000 be offered to Mr. Hester to prosecute the claim, one of the wealthiest heirs guaranteeing all the attorney's fees and expenses involved in looking up the title to the lands in question.

A New Custom House Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the treasury department has written a letter to the collectors of customs at various large offices, in which he holds that merchandise remaining in the warehouse and under bond more than one year prior to the 1st of August last is liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent, prescribed by the revised statutes, when withdrawn for consumption after that date. This decision is to apply to all merchandise similarly situated. The letter in conclusion directs the withdrawal of such merchandise so situated to assess and collect the additional duty in the case of any withdrawal heretofore made without it.

Oklahoma's Governor in Danger

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—A special from Oklahoma City says: Governor Steele, en route to King Fisher to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion, received warning that he would be assassinated if he passed

through here because of having vetoed the bill locating the territorial capital at this place. At the solicitation of his family and friends he left the train at a small station before reaching Oklahoma City and continued his journey by stage. The feeling against the governor is very bitter, and it is believed that desperate men would have carried out the threat had not the governor changed his route.

Good Words from Harrison.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 15.—As the president on his return to Washington passed through this city he talked briefly to thousands who had assembled at the depot to greet him, saying: "My fellow citizens: The inconvenience which you suffer today, and under which I labor in attempting to speak to you, comes from the fact that there are more of you here than can come within the range of my voice, but no more, I assure you, than I can take and do today most hospitably into my regard. It gives me great pleasure to stand here in the prosperous and growing city of Canton. I am glad to be at the home of one with whom I have been associated in congressional duties for a number of years and who in all personal relations with you, his neighbors, has won my regard, as I am sure he has won yours. [Prolonged cheers.] Without any regard to what you may think of the McKinley bill, I am sure you are all the appreciative friends of Major William McKinley. [Cheers.] Kind hearted, generous and full of chivalrous courtesy to his opponents, I am sure he has not failed to win your respect and that Canton is proud of him as a son. You have here today the men from the shops, from the railroads, from the stores, from the offices of your city. You are living together in these helpful and interchanging relations which make American cities prosperous. The foundation of our society is in the fact that every man shall have a chance to work and that every man shall have such wages as will enable him to live decently and comfortably and to rear his children as he thinks best. [Cheers.] We all desire—every kind heart does—that all the relations between employers and workmen shall be friendly. I wish everywhere the associations were closer and the employers more thoughtful of those who work for them. I am sure there is one thing in which we all agree, whatever our view on tariff or finance, and that is that there is no prosperity, in the wide and liberal sense, that does not embrace every deserving and industrious man and woman. [Cheers.] We are here, all responsible citizens, and we should all be free from anything that detracts from our liberties and independence, or that retards the development of intelligence, morality and patriotism. I am glad here to speak to some who were comrades in the great struggle of the civil war; glad that there are soldiers who had a part in that great success by which our institutions were preserved and the control and sovereignty of the constitution and the law were forever established. To them I extend to-day a hearty greeting, and would, if I could, extend a comrade's hand. The heat of this day and the exhaustion of a dozen speeches as we have hurried along make it impossible that I could speak to you longer. I beg to thank you all for your presence, and to hope that as American citizens however we differ about particular matters, of legislation or administration, we are all pledged, heart and soul, life and property, to the preservation of the union and to the honor of our glorious flag. [Great cheering.]

Germany's Retaliation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Referring to the beet sugar industry, William Henderson of New York gave a reporter today an interesting bit of Washington gossip. "It is nothing more nor less," he said, "than a secret intimation that Germany intends to prevent, by excessive export duties, the shipping of beet sugar seeds to America. Should this prove true the industry is liable to receive a terrible blow; for, though our soil, or certain parts of it, is prime for the growing of beets, there is something lacking to produce seeds that will grow an equal quantity of beets. Moreover, even were the beets grown here of that kind the industry is so much in its infancy that not half the demand for seeds could be supplied. The motive that would actuate Germany to such a deed must be, it is thought, her desire not only to protect her own beet sugar industry, but to take a back-handed slap at us in retaliation for the injury done her by our McKinley bill. No open steps in that direction have yet been taken by the German government, but the source of Secretary Rusik's information is excellent, and though the secretary, who, as you may know, is very greatly interested in promoting beet sugar in America, is saying nothing about the news, I know that he is keeping up a powerful thinking."

Justice Miller's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It is altogether probable that President Harrison will nominate three members of the supreme court of the United States before the coming winter is over. He will name Associate Justice Miller's successor before congress convenes, so it is said upon good authority. Attorney General Miller, the president's recent law partner and present most intimate counselor, may take Justice Miller's place. The president's friends say that Judge Gresham will not get either of the positions to be made vacant by the retirement of Justices Blatchford and Bradley. It is likely that there will be promotions from the district or circuit benches to fill the other two places.

South Carolina Republicans Will Not Put a Ticket in the Field.

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HEAVY FARM LOSSES.

DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Nothing Left for Stock to Live Upon—Where the Responsibility Rests—A Recent Order by the War Department—An Incident Revived by the Death of General Belknap—The Law Regarding Importation of Alien Laborers.

Heavy Losses by Prairie Fires.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—The Journal's Fargo, N. D., special says: T. S. Anderill, one of the railroad commissioners of North Dakota, resides at Antelope, west of the Missouri river, where he is interested in stock raising. He reports a deplorable condition of affairs among the ranchmen of his district resulting from the recent unprecedented prairie fires. Between the Hart and Cannon Ball rivers and in the valleys of both the destruction has been almost complete, while about Kill Deer mountain and east of there nothing has been left for stock to live upon. At Riverside ranch, at the mouth of the Little Hart river, 500 tons of hay and 300 head of cattle were burned up. At the Perkins ranch, on the Cannon Ball river, the loss was the heaviest. At Wicke's ranch everything was lost except the buildings. In all the settlements in the valleys of the Hart, Cannon Ball and Knife rivers the loss has been quite heavy, the fire going completely through the villages. In almost every instance the small valley farmers have lost their crops and feed for the winter.

During the course of the fire the wind was blowing a hurricane. At Riverside ranch firebreaks 800 feet in width had been made, but the flames leaped over them as if they were not there.

The ranchmen are inclined to lay these fires to the Indians from the Fort Yates reservation, who come up into the valley of the Hart, Cannon Ball and Knife rivers and drive game south, burning the prairies behind them to prevent the game from going back before being killed or captured. The ranchmen assert that they will be able to get strong circumstantial evidence or positive proof against these Indians and propose to take the matter before the proper authorities to prevent a repetition of their present losses.

A War Department Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following order has been received from the war department: "By direction of the president, Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is detailed a member of the commission created by the act approved August 19, 1890, making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes; to negotiate with the northern band of Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue river reservation and in its vicinity in Montana and with the band of northern Cheyenne Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota for such modification of their treaty and other rights as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the president and for the removal of said northern bands of Cheyenne Indians to a permanent settlement upon any of the existing reservations, and if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary, to negotiate with any other tribes or bands of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be necessary for the permanent settlement of the said northern bands of Cheyennes as contemplated; but no agreement shall take effect until ratified by congress."

Contract Labor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The treasury department finds it very difficult to enforce the law in regard to the importation of alien laborers into the United States. A few days ago the department was informed that the Canadian Pacific railway had imported a number of laborers into this country from Canada to repair its road bed, which, for a distance of six miles, runs through the state of Vermont, entering at Richfield and then enters Canada again. Before the treasury department could act the laborers, who are employed by the year by the Canadian Pacific railway, had completed their work and returned to Canada. A similar case along the line of the same railroad arose a short time since where a valuable man employed by the road and who lived in the United States died. His place was filled by a Canadian, an old railroadman, familiar with the duties of the position. In this instance, however, the charge was made that he came into this country under contract, and the Canadian Pacific railway management filled his place with an American, as his duties required him to reside in the United States. In the matter of laborers, the treasury department did not prosecute, thinking it would be straining the law in a technical sense to do so.

A Woman's Bid It.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The death of General Belknap necessarily revives the incident of his retirement from General Grant's cabinet under a cloud. This country probably never produced a man possessing greater physical and moral courage than that which was illustrated in the career of General Belknap. His physical courage was exhibited on the battle field, and this, with his ability as a commander was recognized by his promotion to the highest rank. His executive ability was demonstrated after the war in a civil office and Grant se-

lected him on entering his second term for the office of secretary of war.

At that time post-traderships were held to be very valuable positions and they were given by the war department. It was a part of the unwritten history of Washington at that time that Mrs. Belknap was a very ambitious lady, who desired to outshine all other ladies of the cabinet. The general was not a rich man and Mrs. Belknap was in need of more money than he could give her. It was she who sold the post-traderships and used her husband's name at the war department to secure them. The general himself was wholly ignorant of his wife's interference, but when the discovery came, like an honorable and chivalrous man, he assumed all the responsibility. The case was clear. It was not "treachery," as the press dispatch says, but a corrupt use of power that was charged. General Belknap resigned to avoid impeachment and General Grant, doubtless made thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances, with his proverbial fidelity to his friends, accepted his resignation and saved his secretary, Mrs. Belknap, went at once to Europe. Since that time, for years certainly and probably to the day of his death, General Belknap, while providing for his wife, did not live with her.

Greetings of the President.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The president, passing through this place, on his return to Washington, was introduced to the multitude by Hon. Daniel Ford, and said:

"My fellow citizens: There is nothing in which the American people are harder upon their public servants than in the insatiable demand for public speech. I began talking before breakfast this morning and have kept almost continuously at it through the day, with scarcely time for lunch; and yet, as long as the smallest resumption of strength or voice is left I cannot fail to recognize these hearty greetings and say some appreciative word in return. I do very much thank you, and I do very deeply feel the cordial enthusiasm with which you have received me. It is very pleasant to know that as American citizens we love our government and its institutions and are ready to pay appropriate respect to any public officer who endeavors, in such light as he has, to do his public duty. This homage is not withheld by one's political opponents, and it is pleasant to know that in all things that affect the integrity and honor and perpetuity of our government we rise above party ties and considerations. The interests of this government are lodged with you. There is not much that a president can do to shape its policy. He is charged under the constitution with the duty of making suggestions to congress; but, after all, legislation originates with the congress of the United States, and the policy of our laws is directed by it. The president may veto, but he cannot frame a bill. Therefore, it is of great interest to you in the congress of the United States as will faithfully promote those policies to which you have given your intelligent adherence. This country of ours is secure, and social order is maintained because the great masses of our people live in contentment and some good measure of comfort. God forbid that we should ever reach the condition which has been reached by some other countries where all that is before many of their population is the question of bare subsistence, where it is simply 'How shall I find bread for today?' No hope of accumulation; no hope of comfort; no hope of education or higher things for the children that are to come after them. God be blessed that that is not our condition in America. Here is an open chance to every man; here are fair wages for fair work; with education for the masses; with no classes or distinctions to keep down the ambitious young. We have a happy lot. Let us not grumble if now and then things are not as prosperous as they might be. Let us think of the average, and if this year's crop is not as full as we could wish we have already in these green fields the promise of a better one to come. Let us not doubt that we are now—I have seen the evidences of it in a very extended trip through the west—entering upon an up grade in all departments of business. [Applause.] Everywhere I went, in the great city of St. Louis and in the smaller manufacturing towns through which we passed, there was one story to tell and I have no doubt it is true in your midst—every wheel is running and every hand is busy. [Applause.] I believe the future is bright before us for increasingly better times for all; and as it comes I hope it may be so generally diffused that its kindly touch may be felt by every one who hears me, and that its beneficent help may come into every home. [Prolonged cheering.]

The President at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The president and party returned to Washington yesterday from their western trip. The president is in the best of health and spirits. He has come through the ordeal of constant speaking, dining and hand shaking and through three thousand miles of railroad travel in excellent physical condition. Two carriages were in waiting and the president was driven to the executive mansion.

As soon as the president had breakfasted he and Mrs. Harrison took a carriage and paid a visit of condolence to the family of the late Justice Miller. The president also ordered the flag on the white house to be placed at half mast, as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead jurist.

William Hobart, a conductor on the St. Paul & Omaha railway, dropped dead while sitting in an Omaha doctor's office the other night.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF JUSTICE MILLER.

The President, Members of the Supreme Court and Other Distinguished Officials in Attendance—The Remains Start for Keokuk, Iowa, the Place of Burial—An Important Ruling by the Inter-State Commerce Commission—The Capital Question in Oklahoma.

Funeral of Justice Miller.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Justice Miller took place yesterday afternoon in the supreme court chamber. Shortly after 12 o'clock the remains, escorted by the justices, the president and the members of his cabinet and a few intimate friends of the deceased, were taken to the capitol and the casket placed in the center of the space in front of the bench upon which Justice Miller sat for so many years. The chair of the dead justice was draped in black, and flowers sent by friends and associates were placed along the railing near the bench. President and Mrs. Harrison sent a beautiful design, consisting of two crossed swords in white cosmos flowers, encircled by a wreath of lilies of the valley, roses and purple orchids. A card attached to them was inscribed: "With the deep and sincere sympathy of President and Mrs. Harrison." Mrs. Harrison also sent a floral anchor. Resting against the supreme court bench, immediately in front of the casket, was a large open book of imitations on a bank of ferns: "The loving remembrance of the lady managers of the Garfield hospital," of which the dead man was a warm friend and patron.

A few minutes after the arrival of the president the funeral cortege arrived at the capitol from the residence of the late justice. The funeral procession, headed by the two officiating clergymen, entered the capitol by the east entrance and the court room through the main door. The justices of the court and Justice Strong, who is on the retired list, followed the clergymen and seated themselves on the left of the casket, which was borne in by the active pallbearers.

The family a few moments later passed in. Mrs. Miller was supported to a chair at the right of the coffin by her daughter, Irene Miller. Mrs. Toulmin and Miss Corbitt, daughter and granddaughter of the justice, were immediately behind them and with Mrs. Reeves and Mr. and Mrs. Adams were seated in the first row to the right of the casket. The other members of the funeral party were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Davis, Mrs. McKenney and Miss Kate Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Paige, Mr. James and Mr. Woolworth of Omaha and the ladies of the families of the supreme court justices.

The services opened with the singing of the hymn "Abide With Me" by a quartette of male voices. Rev. Dr. Shippin of the Unitarian church then read the burial ritual. The quartette sang "Come Unto Me" and the simple services were closed with a short address by Rev. Dr. Bartlett of the New York Presbyterian church, and the benediction.

Mrs. Miller was deeply moved, and when the ceremonies were over Mr. McKenney, clerk of the court, and her son escorted her from the chamber. Others soon followed and all went to their homes, leaving the casket in the room.

At 7:40 p. m. the train bearing the remains left the city for Keokuk, Ia., accompanied by the family and a few friends of the late justice, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Marshal Wright, Mr. Faust, Justice Miller's page and a few others.

An Important Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The interstate commerce commission, in the case of the board of trade of Chicago, complainant, vs. the Chicago & Alton railroad company and seven other railroad companies, defendants, and the Armour packing company and eighteen other packing companies and the board of trade of Chicago. The opinion was by Bragg. The commission orders the defendant railroad carriers to make the same rates on live hogs as on packing house products from Missouri river points and interior points in Iowa and Missouri to Chicago within four weeks from the date of the order.

The rates are now and have long been the same upon those commodities from Missouri river points and interior points in the state of Iowa and Missouri to Mississippi river points and eastern markets and packing houses generally, except to Chicago. The commission decides that this discrimination against Chicago is one that is unjust and is a violation of Section 3 of the act to regulate commerce.

There is Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Windom has sent a letter to each of the other members of the cabinet noting attention to the fact that the provision exempting articles imported for the use of the United States contained in the act of 1883 is no longer in force and there is no similar provision in the act of October 1, 1890. Articles imported for the use of the various departments are therefore subject to duty unless specially provided for in the free list.

Before Judge Miller is buried the gossip about his successor has begun and various probabilities are suggested, but it may be said that the president has not considered the subject for a moment and all reports sent out from Washington as to the selection of a new justice are entirely unfounded.

The Hon. John Van Valkenburg, past supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, died at Fort Madison, Ia.

Union Pacific Growth.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 20.—President Charles Francis Adams and Chief of Construction J. S. Cameron of the Union Pacific arrived yesterday noon in the president's private car from Denver. They left for Provo yesterday evening to look up the matter of ties and return tomorrow to meet representatives of the proposed road between Seven Devils mining camp and Silver City, Idaho, 136 miles, and which will open one of the greatest timber belts in the country.

Mr. Adams said that he had made what seemed to him to be ample provisions last spring for the road's expected development, but that the development had passed beyond all bounds and expectations. President Huggitt of the Northwestern had told him that he (Huggitt) had expected his road's business would increase 10 per cent this summer and fall, and it had increased instead 25 per cent, and the Northwestern was hard put to it to handle its business. The same was true of the Union Pacific. One hundred and seventy engines had been ordered and 1,000 new coal cars in addition to the other equipment, but, owing to the delay of the manufacturers and a marvelously increased traffic, the road had been strained beyond its limits. His men were worried beyond endurance and all the departments on the system were rushed to death. The recent accidents were simply due to ill luck, for which Manager Ressegue was not responsible. He was a faithful official who had done his best—had done more than could be expected of him—and he enjoyed the full confidence of his superiors. One million ties would be put in needed places at once; there was new steel on hand and it would go down as soon as possible, and all repairs would be pushed rapidly that the coal blockade might be removed. The Union Pacific has double the amount of new equipments to put on now that it has had in any other six years since Adams has been president. Six weeks of good weather now and the entire system would be put in fine shape, but if bad weather comes now the operations of the system will be let right down to the safety net and the public will be told that the road cannot stand working at an unsafe high pressure, and they must for the time being make the best of it. Last spring the freshets had washed away thousands and thousands of ties made and in the rough. This it was that had made it so difficult to keep up the track. The great mistake was when the management found the increased demands of commerce running away from the road's capacity to handle it that a halt had been ordered, the situation explained to the public and operations then reduced.

A Prolonged Catastrophe Averted.

ELITE, Pa., Oct. 20.—A horrible catastrophe was averted on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway yesterday near Silver Creek, through the bravery and cool-headed conduct of an engineer.

A detached section of an east bound freight train had been run into by another section and a portion of the debris was thrown over on the west-bound track just as No. 5, a fast train, was going west at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Engineer John Burns of the passenger saw the rock ahead and then the freight car. He saw that an attempt to stop his train and jump would sacrifice the lives of his 150 passengers. His fireman had lefthand. Engineer Burns resolved to stand by his engine. He put on all the steam and opened the sand pipes, so as to get a firmer hold on the rails, throw the truck and cut through the freight cars and other debris. Burns with wonderful fortitude held the lever, and the moment he had cleared the obstruction, reversed the engine and threw on the air brake. As the train entered the wreck the sides were torn out of three coaches. The screams of women were heard high above the screeching steam. Although the engine was dismantled the brave engineer emerged from the debris alive, but covered with scars and bruises. Stout-hearted men embraced him hysterically, realizing that his heroism had saved the train.

But one passenger was seriously injured—Mrs. Mary Kane of Dennison, O., who may die.

Joseph Myers of Cleveland was badly hurt about the head.

Probably a dozen others were painfully cut and bruised.

Not a car in the train left the track. After the people were quieted C. M. Spitzer, a Boston banker, headed the list, and over \$400 were presented to Engineer Burns by the passengers.

Reduction in Expenses Called For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Acting Land Commissioner Stone has issued circulars to the registers and receivers of local land offices calling for a reduction in the contingent expenses of their offices. The number of entries, acreage and cash sales has decreased considerably since 1888, but the expenses have continued to increase.

Sent Back for Life.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—Thomas O'Connor, with a life sentence for murder, and who was pardoned a short time ago on condition that he leave the state forever, has been sent back to prison. He did not leave the state, but went up to his former home to see his wife, who was suffering from a paralytic stroke, and while there was arrested on account of not complying with the terms of his pardon. The matter was referred to Governor Merriam, who ordered O'Connor conveyed to the state prison, where he will serve out his sentence. O'Connor had intended leaving this country forever and going to Canada, but was detained by his wife's illness.