THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1881, NO. 87

124 Houses AND LOTS

For Sale By

BEMIS,

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 1, New house, 7 rooms, on Cuming street, near Saunders, $1200.
No. 2, 2-story house, 9 rooms, well, cistern and barn, Webster, near 15th street, $2500.
No. 3, House of 10 rooms, on Harney, near 9th street, stone foundation, $4000.
No. 4, Large house of 11 rooms, on Webster street, near Creighton College, $3500.
No. 6, House of 7 rooms, on Cass, near 17th street, $3000.
No. 7, House of 8 rooms, 3 lots, on 17th street, near Izard, $3,00.
No. 8, House of 5 rooms, on Cass, near 14th, 22x132 feet lot, $1300.
No. 9, House of 3 rooms, kitchen, etc., or Cass, near 13th street, $900.
No. 10, House of 3 rooms with lot 22x132 feet, on Cass, near 14th street, $900.
No. 11, House of 6 rooms, on 16th street, near Douglas, 44x66 feet lot, $4000.
No. 12, House of 6 rooms, brick foundation, on Harney, near 27th street, $1000.
No 13, 1-story new house of 6 rooms, brick foundation, off St. Mary's avenue, near convent, $1500.
No. 14, House of 5 rooms and summer kitchen, on 20th street, near clark, $2500.
No. 15, House of 8 rooms, on Sherman avenue (16th street), near Nicholas, $2250.
No. 16, 1½-story house of 4 rooms, cellar, stable, etc., on Davenport, near 22d street, $1500.
No. 17, 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, near end of red street car turn table, $2350.
No. 18, House and 2 lots, 4 blocks west of High School, $1600.
No. 19, House and 3 lots on road to park, near head St. Mary's avenue, $3500.
No. 20, House and 11½ lots near Hascall's, South Omaha, $2500.
No. 21, House and lot on Davenport street, near 16th street, $5500.
No. 22, 2-story house and lot 32x66 feet, on Davenport, near 12th street, $1300.
No. 23, House of 4 rooms and 2 lots on 17th street, near Izard, $1200.
No. 25, House and ½ lot on 10th street, near Dodge, $6 0.
No. 26, House and ½ lot on 10th street, near Capitol avenue, $1450.
No. 27, 2 houses and lot on Jackson, near 13th street, $4300.
No. 29, 5 houses and 1 lot on California, near 13th street, $5000.
No. 30, 1½-story brick house of 4 rooms with lot 60x260 feet, on Sherman avenue (16th street), near Izard, $3000.
No. 31, 1½-story house and 33x66 feet, on 13th street, near Howard street, $2000.
No. 32, 2-story house of 6 rooms and two lots on Mason, near 15th street, $3000.
No. 34, 2-story house of 9 rooms on Chicago street, near 20th, $5000.
No. 35, Large house and full lot on Capitol avenue, near 13th street, $2300.
No. 36, 2 three-story brick houses with lot 44x132 feet, on Chicago, near 18th street, $5000 each.
No. 37, House of 7 rooms with 1½ lot, on Paul street, near 18th street, $2750.
No. 38, House and lot on 18th street, near Sherman, $1850.
No. 39, House of 5 rooms with 44x66 feet lot, on 18th street, near California, $2500.
No. 42, House of 8 rooms with lot 150x150 feet, on Coburn, near Colfax street, $3500.
No. 43, House and 2 lots on Chicago, near 20th street, $65 0.
No. 45, Large house of 7 roomr, closets pantry, well and cistern, on 18th, near Clark street, $3500.
No. 46, Large house with full block, near new shot tower, $2000.
No. 47, House of 9 rooms with ½ lot, on Pacific, near 11th street, $3000.
No. 49, Brick house of 11 rooms, well, cistern, gas throughout the house, good barn, etc., on Farnham, near 17th street, $8000.
No. 50, House of 6 rooms, cellar, well, etc., on 19th, near Paul street, $3000.
No. 52, House of 8 rooms, lot 55x132 feet, on Webster, near 20th street, $3000.
No. 53, House of 6 rooms and cellar, lot 33x132, off St. Mary's avenue, near convent, $1500.
No. 55, Four houses and 88x120 feet, on Davenport, near 16th street, $5000.
No. 56, House of 9 or 10 rooms, on California, near 21st street, $5500.
No. 57, House of 6 rooms, summer kitchen, cellar, cistern, well, good barn, etc., near St. Mary's avenue and 21st street, $3000.
No. 58, New house of 7 rooms, good barn, on Webster, near 22d street, $2500.
No. 59, Four houses with ½ lot, on 12th street, en Cass, $2500.
No. 60, House of 3 rooms on Davenport, near 23rd street, $850.
No. 61, House of 9 or 10 rooms, on Burt street, near 22nd street, $5000.
No. 62, House of 4 rooms, 1 story, porch, cellar, cistern and well, on Harney, near 21st street, $1750.
No. 63, House of 4 rooms, closets, basement and cellar, near White Lead Works, $1600.
No. 64, Building on leased lot, on Dodge street, near post office, store below and rooms above, $800.
No. 65, 3 lots with barn and other improvements, near street car turn table, $2000.
No. 67, New house of 6 rooms on 17th, near Cuming street, $1000.
No. 68, Two houses, 7 rooms, 2-story, on 18th street, near Leavenworth, $6500.
No. 69, Large fine house of 12 rooms, everything complete, on 18th, near Chicago, $9000.
No. 70, House on 18th street, near Davenport, store below and rooms above, barn, etc., $1500.
No. 71, House of 8 rooms, fine cellar, all complete, on California, near 21st, $7000.
No. 72, Brick house, 10 or 11 rooms, on Davenport, near 15th, $6000.
No. 73, 1½-story house, 6 rooms, cellar, well and cistern, on Jackson, near 12th, $1800.
No. 74, Brick house with 2 lots, fruit trees, etc., on 16th, near Capitol avenue, $15,000.
No. 75, House of 4 rooms, basement, lot 17½x132 feet, on Marcy, near 7th, $675.
No. 76, 1½-story house, 8 rooms, on Cass street, near 16th street, $4 00.
No. 77, 2-story house, 11 rooms, closets, furnace, fruit trees, barn, etc., on Farnham, near 18th street, $8000.
No. 78, 2 lots with new house, well, cistern, etc., about one mile west of post office, $1600.
No. 79½, House and lot near end of red street car turn table, on Saunders street, $600.
No. 80, House of 4 rooms, hall, cellar, pantry, good well, etc., $1300.
No. 81, 2 houses with 9 rooms, and other with 6 rooms, on Chicago, near 12th street, $3000.
No. 82, 1½-story house, 6 rooms, 4 closets, well and 100-barrel cistern good barn, on Pierce St., near 20th (near new government corrall), $1800.
No. 83, 2-story house, 9 rooms, coal shed, good well, cistern, on ½ lot, on Capitol avenue, near 12th, $2200.
No. 84, 2-story house, 8 rooms, 4 below and 4 above, 3 closets, cellar, well and cistern, with 5 acres ground, on Saunders street, near Barracks, $2500.
No. 85, 2 stores, house on leased ½ lot, lease runs 2 years from April 1st, 1881, on Pacific St., near U. P. depot, $800.
No. 86, House, 15 rooms, well, cistern, etc., near 14th and Harney streets, $3000.
No. 87, 2-story house, 3 rooms, well with 40 feet of water, with 5 acres of ground, on Saunders street, near U S. Barracks, $2000.
No. 88, Large house of 10 rooms, well, cistern, barn, etc., on Cass street, near 21st, $7000.
No. 89, Large house, 10 or 12 rooms, on Webster street, near 19th, $7500.

GEO. P. BEMIS'

Real Estate Exchange

15th and Douglas Street,

OMAHA, - - NEB

ARTHUR'S ANACONDA

About to Swallow the Greenback Party,

By Rolling Rolly-Poly Davis Into the Cabinet

And Fitting His Senatorial Shoes on a Stalwart Republican.

Isham G. Harris Ventilates His Views on the Presidency of the Senate.

The Extra Session to be Short, Sharp and Decisive.

CABINET GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The latest cabinet gossip puts Senator Lapham and David Davis in the cabinet, to make vacancies in the senate for Conkling and Lincoln, by the appointment of governors of their states. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, is thought to be the probable successor to Attorney General MacVeagh.

CONKLING'S OPPORTUNITY.

The absence of the president in New York has left the house on the hill in a deserted state. When he returns we may expect to know more about the cabinet, as perhaps Mr. Arthur may also. Nothing is positively known here, though the usual rumors are afloat. If President Arthur has selected anybody, he is more close-mouthed than any one connected with the former administration. It is rumored here to-day that Judge Lapham will be tendered a cabinet position. This plan is an alleged scheme to get Lapham out of Conkling's way for the senate, to which vacancy Governor Cornell would immediately appoint Mr. Conkling. This is a good scheme, if it is made to work. It would give the Arthur administration an able and trusted leader on the floor of the senate. With regard to the cabinet, the Star this evening has the following: "The Star reporter to-day learned from the very best authority that there is not a member of the cabinet who expects to be in President Arthur's cabinet. They all think and expect that President Arthur will soon choose an entirely new cabinet. It is stated on good authority that even Secretary Lincoln

WILL NOT REMAIN IN THE CABINET.

He has been the only member of the cabinet spoken of as likely to hold over. The members of the cabinet have gone away. They would not have left had they not known that President Arthur had decided upon a cabinet of his own. They will not return before any changes are made. This is in accordance with former dispatches, and authority or not, is the prevailing idea here.

SWAIM WILL NOT RESIGN.

General Swaim says he has received several flattering offers to enter into private business, but has not seriously considered them. He has no idea of resigning the office of judge advocate general of the army. His relations with President Arthur have always been of the pleasantest character, and he could not tell how or where the idea originated that he intended to resign. General Swaim further stated that he expected to join his family at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, about the middle of next week, and on his way out would pay a visit to Mrs. Garfield and family at Mentor.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, gives the facts as to the failure to elect a president pro tem of the senate last spring. He says: "It was reported (whether true or not, I don't know) that the republican senators had in caucus determined, when we had a majority because of the resignation of Messrs Conkling and Platt, that they would vote for me, or consent to my election as president pro tem of the senate. At all events I was approached by a number of senators, among whom were democrats and republicans, with the proposition to elect me president pro tem. I said to the democrats that Mr. Bayard being the senior senator of the then majority party, was, by the uniform usages of the senate, entitled to the position, and that before any action could be taken in the premises I would consult Senator Bayard, as I recognized and respected his rights in the matter. I went to Senator Bayard and told him that I had been approached by a number of senators with the proposition to make me president pro tem of the senate, but that I recognized his rights as the senior democratic member, and would not allow my name to be used in that connection except with his full consent and approval. He said to me: 'I must think about it before I can give a definite answer,' to which I responded, 'Very well, think of it,' and from that time to this the subject has not been mentioned between us. But the chair was never, as some have thought, vacated, therefore the right to elect never devolved on the senate."

In response to the question as to what the country may expect from President Arthur's administration, Senator Harris says: "He is a bold, frank man, of decided opinions, and has courage enough to act upon his convictions. He is an ultra republican, who will administer the government upon republican principles, but will mislead or deceive no one by any act or utterance of his. The great interests of the country are and will be safe under his administration as they could be under the administration of any republican.

Senator Harris and President Arthur are warm personal friends, the former having often been a guest at Arthur's home in New York.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Jones, of Florida, said this evening when asked, "Do you think the extra session will be a long one?" "Not more than two weeks. The people don't want any law-making or politics just now." "Is a deadlock probable?" "I don't think so." "Will the democrats, in your opinion, concur in the reported views of Senator Beck on the election of a president of the senate?" "Since Senator Beck was reported to have said that democrats could not afford to elect one of their number president of the senate, I have seen him and he has denied that such was his opinion. My own opinion is that the constitution does not recognize parties or factions, but it prescribes that the man who receives the greatest number of votes is the only one legally elected." "Do you expect that the democrats, if they elect one of their party as president of the senate, will attempt to reorganize the senate?" "The senate is organized as far as the committees are concerned. As to what the next business may be I do not care to express an opinion. There may be, however, a question as to the admittance of senators after the president is elected, a question perhaps of privilege, but I do not want to put myself on record without studying the situation a little closer. When the emergency arises then it will be time enough to meet it. There were about forty senators in Cleveland, many of whom I conversed with about the political situation and extra session. The general belief was that the session would last only about a week and that there would be no deadlock."

"Don't you think the democrats will elect a president of the senate?" "It is my belief that they will. In doing so they will only fulfill the requirements of the constitution. It is very explicit in regard to such a situation as is now presented, and I think the democrats would violate their duty if they did otherwise. Senator Bayard will be the man."

"What will be the next business?" "That is hard to say. Probably the swearing in of the new senators. The other business, I expect, will be the confirmation of a few appointments."

STAR ROUTE INDICTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—One of the attorneys prosecuting the star route cases, who understands thoroughly the results of the jury trials in the district for two years, said to-day: "There has never been any doubt about obtaining indictments in the star route cases. The grand jury, although drawn in pretty much the same way as petty and petit juries, rarely held out against the government."

It is understood that counsel for Brady will to-morrow enter a motion in the criminal court to strike from the records the information presented Friday last by the government counsel. This step is taken, it is said, on the grounds that the proceeding was unusual.

TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION.

The Hon. J. W. Foster, minister to Russia, has tendered his resignation.

KING KALAKUA.

King Kalakua and suite left on the 10:40 morning train for Cincinnati.

GARFIELD AND LINCOLN MEDALS.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The superintendent of the national mint at Philadelphia has been authorized to strike medals with Lincoln and Garfield on opposite sides.

WILL SELL THE WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.

It is reported that Mrs. Garfield will shortly sell the house General Garfield occupied in this city prior to the inauguration.

SEARCH FOR THE BULLET

Official Report of the Autopsy on the Body of the Late President.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The October issue of The American Journal of Medical Sciences contains the following official report of the autopsy of President Garfield, prepared by surgeons in charge:

Official record of the post mortem examination of the body of President James A. Garfield, made September 20, 1881, commenced at 4:30 p. m., eighteen hours after death, at Francklyn cottage, Elberon, N. J. Present and assisting Dr. D. W. Bliss, Surgeon General J. N. Barns, United States army; Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States army; Dr. Robert Reyburn, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon and New York, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. F. Lamb, of the army medical museum, Washington. Before commencing the examination a consultation was held by the physicians in a room adjoining that in which the body lay, and it was unanimously agreed that the dissection should be made by Dr. Lamb and that Surgeon Woodward should record observations made. It was further unanimously agreed that the cranium should not be opened. Surgeon Woodward then proposed that the examination should be conducted as follows: That the body should be viewed externally, and any morbid appearance existing recorded, that a cather should then be passed into the wound, as was done during life to wash it out, for the purpose of assisting to find the position of the bullet; that a long incision should then be made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the pubis, and this crossed by a transverse one just below the umbilicus; that the abdominal flaps thus made should then be turned back and the abdominal viscera examined; that after the abdominal cavity was opened the position of the bullet should be ascertained, if possible, before making any further incision, and that finally the thoracic viscera should be examined. This order of procedure was unanimously agreed to. The examination was then proceeded with and the following external appearances were observed: The body was considerably emaciated but the face was much less wasted than the limbs. A preservative fluid had been injected by the embalmer a few hours before, into the left femoral artery. The pipes used for the purpose were still in position. The interior surface of the body presented no abnormal appearances and there was no ecchymosis or other discoloration of any part of the front of the abdomen. Just below the right ear, and a little behind it, there was an oval ulcerated opening, about half an inch in diameter, from which some sanious pus was escaping, but no tumefaction could be observed in the parotid regions. A considerable number of purpura-like spots were scattered thickly over the left scapula and thence forward as far as the atilia. They ranged from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, were slightly elevated and furfuraceous on the surface, and many of them were confluent in groups of two to four or more. A similar but much less abundant eruption was observed sparsely scattered over the corresponding region on the right side. An oval excavated ulcer, about an inch long, the result of a small carbuncle, was seated over the spinous process of the tenth dorsal vertabra over the sacrum, there were found four small bedsores, the largest about half an inch in diameter. A few acone pustules and a number of irregular spots of post mortem hypastatic congestion were scattered over the shoulders, back and buttocks. The interior part of the scrotum was much discolored by hypastic congestion. A group of hemorrhoidal tumors rather larger than a walnut protruded from the anus. The depressed cicatrix of the wound made by the pistol bullet was recognized over the tenth intercostal, a space of three and a half inches to the right of the vertebral spines. A deep linear incision, made in part by the operation of July 24th, and extended by that of August 8th, occupied a portion closely corresponding to the upper border of the right twelfth rib. It commenced posteriorly about two inches from the vertebral spines and extended forward a little more than three inches. In the interior of this incision there was a deep nearly square abraded surface about an inch across. A well oiled flexible catheter, four inches long, was then passed into the wound, as had been done to wash it out during life. More resistance was at first encountered than had usually been the case, but after several trials the catheter entered without any violence to its full length. It was then left in position and the body disposed supinely for the examination of the viscera. The cranium was not opened. A long incision was made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the pubis, followed by a transverse incision crossing the abdomen just below the umbilicus. The four flats thus formed were turned back and the abdominal viscera exposed. The subentaneous adipose tissue was divided by an incinous attack of dysentery from which the patient is said to have suffered during the civil war on the right side, and there were a few similar adesions and a number of more delicate and probably recent ones. A mass of black coagulated blood covered and concealed the spleen and left a margin of greater omentum. On arising the omentum it was found that this blood mass extended through the left lumbar and iliac regions and droppod down into the pelvis in which there was some clotted blood and rather more than a pint of bloody fluid. "A foot note here says a large part of this fluid has transided from an injection material of embilme. The blood coagula having been turned out and collected, measured very nearly a pint. It was now evident that secondary hemorrhage had been the immediate cause of death, but the point from which blood has escaped was not at once apparent. The omentum was not adherent to the intestines, which were moderately distended with gas. No intestinal adhesions were found other than those between the transverse colon and the liver already mentioned. The abdominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indication of the position of the bullet, before making any further incisions by pushing the intestines aside; the extremity of the catheter which had passed into the wound could be felt between the peritonetum and the right iliac foscia, but it had evidently doubled up on itself, and although a prolonged search was made nothing could be seen or felt of the bullet, either in that region or elsewhere; the abdominal viscera were then carefully removed from the body, placed in suitable vessels and examined with the following result: The adhesions between the liver and transverse colon proved to bound on the abcess cavity between, under the surface of the liver; the transverse meso colon which involved the gall bladder and extended to about the same distance on each side of it, measured six inches transverse and four inches from before, backward; this cavity was lined with a thick pyogenic membrane which completely replaced the capusul of that part of the under surface of the liver occupied by the abscess: it contains about two ounces of greenish, yellow fluid and a mixture of pus and bilious matter. This abscess did not invade any portion of the substance of the liver except the surface with which it was in contact and no communication could be detected between it and any part of the wound. Some recent peritonial adhesions existed between the upper surface of the right lobe of the liver and the diaphraghm. The liver was larger than normal, weighing eighty-four ounces.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed bugs; 15c boxes. (1)

A CHANGE OF BASE.

President Arthur and His Cabinet Moved From Washington to New York.

The Cabinet Officers Being Prepared for the Embalmer,

While Political Sunflowers Blossom Spontaneously Around the New President.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Secretary Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln left the city on the 10 o'clock train last night for Boston, on their way to Rye Beach, N. H., where it is the intention of Mr. Lincoln to remain until after the opening of the extra session of the senate, when he will return to Washington. To a Tribune reporter, whom he conversed with at the Gilsey house, he said he did not care to talk about politics, as he was now on his vacation, and intended to be a private citizen. It was his intention to go to Rye Beach to escape from everybody, as he felt worn out.

When asked whether the report was true that he would succeed Senator Davis, he replied that he was surprised that such nonsense had been published.

At the same hotel Secretary Hunt was registered. He seemed careworn and looked several years older than when on his visit to the city prior to the shooting of President Garfield. In speaking of his plans he said that on Tuesday he should begin to inspect the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and then go to the Charlestown Yard, returning to Washington in time for the opening of the senate. He was reluctant to speak about cabinet matters. He said there would undoubtedly be changes made, but he would not give names.

Postmaster General James spent most of the day at the postoffice, in Mr. Pearson's room, where he received many callers. He will leave this city for Washington this morning at 8 o'clock.

In conversation with a reporter, he said, "I am in full accord with Secretary MacVeagh when he says that the president should be allowed to choose his own cabinet, and I will add that he should be allowed as much liberty in doing so as a man should in making the selection of his wife. No man should seek or seem to seek to be in the cabinet."

President Arthur remained at his house on Lexington avenue the greater part of to-day. He asserted that he come to this city on private matters, to look up household affairs and to wind up his law business, and that the present was a most opportune time, owing to the absence of the cabinet from Washington. Notwithstanding this statement there was a general belief among politicians that cabinet matters had something to do with the president's visit. At least two of his intimate political associates privately expressed such a belief, and it was a topic of general conversation. The president's visitors gave color of confirmation to this talk. Among these were ex-Governor Morgan, ex-Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Simon Cameron and his son, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Senator Logan, of Illinois; Senator Saunders, of Nebraska; ex-Governor Warmouth, of Lousiana; Edward Pierrepont, E. W. Stoughton, Judge Rufus Cowing, Postmaster Sherry, of New Haven; Thomas C. Acton, General Banks, Police Commissioner French, Speaker Sharpe, Judge D. Lawson and a number of politicians. Among other callers were about twenty-five office-seekers who failed to gain audience. Ex-Governor Morgan, upon whose staff General Arthur was during the war, held a long conference with the president. This was put down at once by politicians as having some relation to the offer of the treasury portfolio to the ex-governor.

Senator Jones arrived from Utica, N. Y., to-night, where he has been visiting ex-Senator Conkling. He had a conference with the president after his arrival here. Conkling's private secretary accompanied Jones from Utica. Although President Arthur has three rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel, he did not go there to-day. Repairs are being made in his house, which is said to be the reason of his engaging rooms at the hotel.

Members of the cabinet now in this city held no consultation with the president yesterday.

HOW THE PRESIDENT PASSED THE SABBATH.

NEW YORK, October 2.—President Arthur remained at his home on Lexington avenue to-day, receiving few callers. Ex-Senator Conkling is not in the city, and opinion is divided as to whether Conkling will attend the state convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, October 1.—Erie county elected a solid delegation of twenty-one stalwarts to the state convention. Other counties elected delegates as follows: Schuyler county, anti-stalwart; Albany, fourth district, stalwart; Livingstone and Schenectady counties, anti-stalwart; Tompkins county, anti-stalwart; Newburg, first district, anti-stalwart; Palmyra, two anti and one stalwart; Whitehall, first district, anti-stalwat; Onondago, first and second districts, anti-stalwart; Cortland county two anti and two stalwarts; Steuben county, second district, stalwart; Poughkeepsie, second district, anti-stalwart; Orleans county, anti-stalwart; Ulster county, first district, stalwart; Lockport, two anti and two stalwarts; Tioga county sends Hon T. C. Platt and three other stalwarts.

HUDSON, N. Y., October 1.—Stalwart delegates were elected to the state convention.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Orleans and Wyoming counties send anti-Conkling delegates to the republican convention.

Cass County Republican Convention.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., October 1.—At the republican county convention for Cass county, held at Louisville today, the following delegates to the state convention were elected: Samuel M. Chapman, J. W. Barnes, E. H. Wooley, H. D. Roos, James Hall, J. C. Eikenbary, John Murphy, S. M. Beadsley, A. Root, H. J. Streight, T. P. McCarthy, G. W. Clark, J. A. Kersten, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the republicans of Cass county, in convention assembled, recognize in the Hon. Samuel Maxwell, the present chief justice, an eminent citizen of acknowledged ability and integrity; that as a justice of the supreme court he has shown by his opinions and judicial acts from the bench that he is an honest and industrious judge and an accomplished jurist, whose service to the state ought to be recognized by a re-election to that high and honorable position.

KILLED HIS KEEPER.

A Prisoner Shoots His Jailer and a Mob Hangs the Murderer.

A PRISONER SHOT FOR KILLING HIS KEEPER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., October 2.—The following is another version of the lynching affair: About 6:30 this evening Ed. Franks, the jailer, was shot and killed by a prisoner named Charles Pierce, alias Powlett, incarcerated for horse stealing. The jailer went in to change the prisoner from one cell to another, having a revolver in his hip pocket and one in his coat. He went to unlock the cell door, when the prisoner seized the revolver and shot the jailer in the back. The jailer then turned around and was shot in the shoulder. A third shot pierced his heart. Other prisoners seized and held the murderer. The news spread like wildfire, and by 8 o'clock in the afternoon the jail was surrounded by 5,000 men, women and boys, demanding the blood of the murderer. The sheriff and police were summoned with a large force, who did all in their power but at 9 p. m. the mob gained entrance into the jail, after nearly tearing it down. They put a rope around the murderer's neck and dragged him through the howling crowd to the nearest tree where he was soon dangling a corpse. His shrieks were drowned in the loud cheers and yells of "hang him." Some of the best citizens were in the front. Business men cheered and encouraged the lynchers. Women cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. Jailer Franks was a highly respected man who had lived here over twenty years. The murderer, Pierce, was only twenty years old. After hanging thirty minutes the body was cut down and taken in charge by the coroner.

The following dispatches have been exchanged:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill, October 2.—To Gov. Cullom, Springfield: Our jailer was murdered by a prisoner in the jail to-night. An immense mob is now tearing down the jail to kill the murderer and probably Patsey Devine. The sheriff is powerless.

HAMILTON, Lieut. Gov.

SPRINGFIELD, October 2.—To Hon. J. M. Hamilton, Bloomington: I hope the sheriff and law-abiding citizens will prevent any such violence. Telegraph me the situation.

S. M. CULLOM.

SPRINGEIELD—Hon. Hamilton: Tell the sheriff to call on the military if necessary, to protect life and property.

S. M. CULLOM.

OTHER CRIMINAL MATTERS.

FIGHTING OUT AN OLD FEUD.

CORINTH, Miss., October 1.—At Bunker Hill, Smith county, last night H. O. Raton, Dan Hathorn and Dick Yawn resumed an old feud, when Hathorn shot and killed Eaton and Yawn at once shot and killed Hathorn. Both died instantly.

BONDS STOLEN.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—While S. H. Burlen was cutting coupons from $25,000 worth of government bonds in this city to-day $10,000 mysteriously disappeared. No clue.

GOT WHAT HE DESERVED.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 1.—Henry Wetzer was executed here to-day for the murder of an inoffensive old man named Moore. The condemned confessed the crime and said that he had killed seven men in his lifetime. He was unrepentent to the last.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TWO NEGROES

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Blunde Robertson and Aaron King, two negroes living on Duchequette street and Carondalet avenue, the old arsenal, three miles below the center of the city, got into a quarrel to-night, and King plunged a knife into Robertson's neck, killing him almost instantly. King was arrested. A long standing feud existed between them.

NEW MEXICO DESPERADOES AT WORK.

DENVER, October 2.—A special dispatch from Las Vegas says that on the night between Saturday and Sunday, as telegraphed The Republican at the time, four desperadoes charged upon Browne & Manzares' branch commission house at Lamy, and held up the clerks. They stole a team belonging to P. Sandova, and drove it around to the store, where they loaded in $1,000 worth of plunder, including firearms, saddlery, provisions and tobacco. They also secured $165 in cash. The thieves were at the time unknown, and a chase was unsuccessful. It is now ascertained that the leader in the robbery was Jim Bush, of the Stockton gang. The party made its escape into the Black Range.

BRADY'S BROTHERHOOD.

War Being Waged Vigorously on the Star-Route Swindlers.

The Charges Against the Gang Filed in Open Court.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of the Accused.

Washington Special to the Globe-Democrat.

The sensation of the day has been the long expected onslaught upon the star route ring. After all the rumors and gossip and threats and bravado on one side and the other, the prosecution has at last actively begun. The course of the government is of a nature to-day which spreads dismay in the ranks of the thieves, and causes their accessories and friends to tremble. The evening star route organ fairly froths at the mouth with rage, and all this because the able government prosecutors began the fight with felony on information instead of first obtaining an indictment by the grand jury. The reason of this mode of procedure to-day is that in this particular case, that of route No. 40,101, the prosecution

WOULD BE BARRED

by the statute of limitation. It appears that this possible lapse was seen by the defense, and they had expected to take advantage of it. The move, by information, was wholly unlooked for, as Mr. Bliss remarked to the criminal court. The practice of proceeding by information is very unusual here. He was not disposed to be unnecessarily harsh, and the defendants would be given time to answer. Although bench warrants were asked for, they had arranged with Brady's counsel for him to come into court without arrest upon notification. If, as it is said, the star-routers expected to catch the government napping, they appeared to have calculated without their host. The meaning of the group of conferees at the Arlington is now sufficiently explained. The fact that Attorney-General MacVeagh, Postmaster-General James, Brewster, Bliss, Cook and Wood have plainly the cordial support of the new administration in their descent upon the star route ring is another sore disappointment to the ringsters. They lifted up their heads and came forth from their hiding places in great glee when Garfield died, but the indications of the last forty-eight hours have nipped their exuberance in the bud.

YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCE

between the president and the law officers began to open their eyes, and it is a very lugubrious face that they turn toward the future day. There is no doubt that Mr. Arthur will be even more vigilant and will more heartily second the efforts to convict and punish these public plunders than the late president, from the very fact that the new administration was, or might be, looked upon with some suspicion with regard to them. There was not the slightest grounds for this belief or suspicion beyond the acts and language of the star-route men and their interested friends. Any doubts in this connection which have been used to throw discredit on the Arthur administration are pretty effectually dispelled here. The prosecutions are to go right on. They are backed by the whole power of the government. The stories of fraud and corruption are to be probed to the bottom, and, if the evidence bears out the allegations filed in the criminal court to-day, there will be a general conviction. The criminal, great and small, will be furnished board and clothes and honest employment in the penitentiary, and they need not look

TO BE PARDONED OUT

by President Arthur. The case opened to-day, however, is by no means the strongest, or the particular one in which the evidence is the most convincing. It will do for a feeler. Behind this case, though, there are documentary evidences, it is alleged, that will make conviction certain. Your correspondent don't know just what this evidence is, but its character is reported to be in the nature of checks, with endorsements, notes and official papers of various descriptions and confessions. The opening of these promised celebrated state trials was very quietly done, but it has made a profound sensation. It is said that A. C. Buell, whose name was mentioned in the information, and who is editor of The Evening Star, will be indicted by the grand jury as one of the conspirators. A check, on which Mr. Buell realized, is among the star route archives now in the hands of the government. A check is a bad thing, a very bad thing, and is hard to be explained away, even by the innocent. Ask Schuyler Colfax. It is alleged that several of these very inconvenient testimonials have been discovered, the development of which will cause other hearts to ache.

Returning to College.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—Harry and James Garfield started, in company with J. Stanley Brown, private secretary of President Garfield, for Washington last night, whence the boys will go to Williams college to resume their studies. Brown's resignation has been tendered to President Arthur, but he has been requested to continue to act, at least for a time. He has been chosen by Mrs. Garfield as her financial agent, and she has instructed him to dispose of the Washington residence. Mrs. Garfield still bears up courageously, but the weight of grief is too heavy for Grandma Garfield, and she shows signs of giving way.

A Heavy Swell.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgille, N. Y., writes: "Your Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours. One application also removed the pain from a very sore toe. My wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured." eodlw