THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1881. NO. 140

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the state ents, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish her with t e fac-simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyon question. The Truth of these t stimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.:

DEAR SIR:—I have frequently used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for local affections attendant upon severe rheumatic attacks, and have al ays derived benefit therefrom. I have also us d the Safe Cure in cline with satisfactory results. I consider these medicines worthy of confidence.

S. D. Kitton

Deputy Treasurer.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTS:—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure this spring as a liver invigorator, and I find i the best remedy I ever tried. I have used 4 bottles, a d it has made me feel better than ever I did before in the spring.

W. E. Clark

U. P. R. Shops.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.:

SIRS:—For more than 15 years I have suffered much in convenience from combined kidney and liver diseases, and have been unable to work my urin y org ns also being affected. I tried a great many medicin s and doctors, but I grew worse and wor e day by day. I was told I had Bright's Disease, and I wished myself dead if I could not have speedy relief. I took your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, knowing nothing else was ever known to cure tha disease, and I have not been disappointed. Th in cline has cured me, and I am perfectly well to-day, entirely through your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I wish you all succe ss in publishing this valuable remedy through the world.

A. B. Rogers

U. P. R. R. Shops.

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in case where h pe was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all d sease of the kidneys, liver or urinary o gans. If any one who reads this ha any phy cal trouble remember the great danger of delay.

THE IRELAND MILLS,

On the Papio,

is now in running order again and ready to d costum work day and night.

And we warrant satisfaction to all farmers who will favor us with their patronage.

SCHLEIP & DIERKS.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County ss:

At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County, Oct. 24th, A. D. 1881. Present, A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Nels Mongensen, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Peter M. Back, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to himself, as administrator.

Ordered, That November 30th, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held, in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter, by publishing a copy of this order in THE OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, a newspaper printed in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge.

no4wlt

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last!

No One Need Suffer!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Piles cures and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00.

HENRY & CO., Prop'rs., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For sale by C. F. Goodman.

Oct19dead&weow1y

HAWKEYE PLAINING MILL CO.,

Des Moines, Iowa.

Manufacturers of SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, &C.

Great reduction in Bank Counters, Plans furnished, and work furnished in all kinds of hard or soft wood. Counters finished in oil when desired. Shelving of all kinds furnished and put into building ready for paint on short notice. Our workmen are the best mechanics that can be procured. Save money by giving us your contracts.

Stairs, Newels and Balusters.

Our foreman in this department was formerly with Frost Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ills., and has done some of the finest Stair work in the Northwest.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. n20 m

WAR IN PASSENGER RATES!

HOBBIE BROS., Brokers in all Railroad Tickets, Omaha, Neb., offer Tickets to the East, until further notice, at the following unheard of Low Rates:

Chicago, $12; Round Trip, $24.00. These are limited First-Class Tickets and good for return through the year, and via the Old Reliable Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Also, one way to

	1st class,	2d class,
NEW YORK,	$20 00,	
BOSTON,	20 00,	
PHILADELPHIA,	25 00,	23 00.
WASHINGTON,	22 00,	20 00.

For particulars, write or go direct to HOBBIE BROS., Dealers in Reduced Rate Railroad and Steamship Tickets, 809 Tenth St., Omaha, Neb.

Remember the place—Three Doors North of Union Pacific Railroad Depot, East Side of Tenth Street.

Omaha, August 1, 1881. au2dawtm

MASTER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska:

New England Mortgage Security company vs. Martha A. Conrad and George P. Conrad } IN CHANCERY.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Public notice is hereby given, th in pursuance and by virtue of a decree entered in the above cause, on the 2nd day of September, 1881, I, ELLIS L. BIERBOWER, Special Master in Chancery in said Court, will on the 6th day of December, 1881, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, at the west door of the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, State and District of Nebraska, sell at auction the following described property, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of section numbered ten (10) in township number thirty (30) and range numbered six (6) east, in the County of Dixon and State of Nebraska.

ELLIS L. BIERBOWER, Special Master in Chancery.

G. HULL, Solicitor for Complainant. n9w5t

HISCOCK MAY GET THERE.

But All the Stalwarts are Going Over to Keifer.

While Kasson is Beginning to be Barely Mentioned in This Connection.

Secretary Lincoln's Report Recommends Better Coast Defenses and More Men.

Comptroller Knox Defends the Bank Examiners and Blames the Directors.

Miscellaneous Notes from the National Capital.

THE SPEAKERERSHIP.

National Associated Press.

STALWART VS. ANTI-STALWART.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The republican caucus meets to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon, in the hall of the house of representatives, when the question as to who will be the next speaker will be settled. The only developments during the day is that the fight is settling down between the stalwarts and anti-stalwarts, Keifer leading the former and Hiscock and Kasson being the candidates of the latter. It is openly admitted by Hiscock's friends that he has lost ground during the day, and it is plain to see the opposition of Conkling and the presumed preference of the president for Keifer has operated against Hiscock and of course in favor of Keifer. The action of the Pennsylvania delegation, which held an angry session of three hours this evening, without coming to a decision, is regarded as a blow to Hiscock's chances. In this meeting it was announced by authority that Don Cameron favored Keifer and would expect the delegation to support him. This led to a heated debate and it is understood Campbell and Boyne spoke violently against such action. This delegation holds the key to the situation and if it holds solid, as is now improbable, it will elect whoever it supports. To offset Keifer it is said on good authority that the anti-stalwarts from New York will unite on Kasson when it is found Hiscock cannot be elected. Kasson is believed to possess more strength in the west than Hiscock; hence his nomination. As the matter now stands it appears Hiscock will develop more strength on the first ballot than any other candidate.

Dunnell and Orth are considered out of the contest. After the first ballot Keifer will gain and it is then more than probable that the fight will be between him and Hiscock.

This combination, if successful, contemplates making Heim, of Pennsylvania, clerk.

At a meeting of the southern republicans had to-night, nine out of ten decided to vote for Keifer; the odd one will vote for Hiscock. This adds largely to Keifer's chances, which were formerly large in his favor.

THE ARMY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The annual report of the secretary of war was issued this evening. It is largely made up of the reports of the bureaus in the department, which reports have been published heretofore. He concurs most heartily, he says, in Gen. Sherman's recommendation that the army be increased to make its combatant force 25,000 men. The actual expenditures under the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were $42,122,201.39; appropriations for 1882 were $44,889,725.42. The estimates for 1883 are $44,541,275.98. The attention of congress is called to the need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands, especially from Kansas into the Indian territory. The present punishment for intrusion on these lands is a fine not easily collected. To these should be added imprisonment in military jails.

The number of general court martials is 1792, and of cases before inferior courts, 8,500. He recommends the repeal of the law limiting the number of judge advocates to four and the organization of the corps on the same basis as other staff corps of the army. He asks that the law be so changed so that the earnings of the military prison at Leavenworth may be applied to its support. Especial attention is called to the subject of coast defences; the casemated works, which form a large part of our coast defence, were built before the invention of modern armor and the introduction of rifled guns. They are of masonry, unprotected by armor and unfitted to withstand the assaults of modern ships of war. Defense by fortifications and torpedoes is the only one at all practicable for a coast as extended as ours, comprising so many rich marine cities, extensive navy yards and depots of supply. Modern wars come on suddenly; if a serious international dispute occurs between formerly friendly nations a readiness for defence and an attitude of belligerency are sometimes the best preventatives of actual war. The necessary new works and proper modifications of the old ones will require many years for completion and he says it seems a matter of common prudence that we commence without delay and with liberal appropriations, to put our coasts in a fit condition for defense.

He says of the signal service department, the whole work of which seems entirely military, that it should not be interfered with by unmilitary duties, which it should be clearly and permanently separated from, and the force of men and officers increased to be considered available in the time of war.

Regarding the military academy, he recommends that the time for the course of study be extended to five years, an increase of one year.

The publication of the records of the war of the rebellion is proceeding as rapidly as consistent with accurate preparation. Two volumes have been published, and ten volumes have been made ready for the printer.

He recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for the completion of the north wing of the state, war and navy buildings, and also $460,000 for the west and center wings.

Regarding the jetties, he says the total expenditures of the government up to this time, on account of their improvement, are $4,550,000. There has been a substantial maintenance of the prescribed channel during the eighteen months last past, with a loss of only four days.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT

National Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—A portion of the report of the comptroller of the currency were given the president to-night. This portion deals with the question of the duties of bank directors and examiners, and on the use of checks and drafts in the business of the country. Regarding the duties of national bank directors, he begins by saying that the recent failure of the Mechanics' National bank at Newark makes the study of the question especially important just now. After quoting the law, he says the duties of directors are plainly defined and they are responsible for the safety of the funds committed to their care, and if it is shown that any of them had notice of illegal transactions it is a serious question whether they are not legally bound to make good the losses which may occur, and it is a question whether they are not also liable for losses which may occur from neglect of duty, even without notice. If this is not the just and proper construction of the present law, then it becomes a question for the consideration of congress whether additional legislation on this subject is not required. If a cashier is placing forged paper among his bills receivable, and transmitting such paper to distant places where it is purported to be valuable, it is not possibie for an examiner in a day or two to unravel this evil work (which may have continued for months) and obtain correct balance sheets. A thorough analyzing and scrutiny of everything would again require one or two weeks. Examinations should be periodically made by a competent committee selected from the board. The small compensation provided by congress does not contemplate the yearly auditing of all the accounts of a bank by an examiner. In many instances the capital of a bank has been found to be impaired and a deficiency has been made good without the knowledge of the general public. In other instances a bank has been obliged to pass its usual dividend, the number of banks passing dividends during the present year being 1,550. These disasters do not show weakness in the banking system, but rather a weakness in human nature. Some additional legislation will be required; but there is not so much necessity for additional restorations as there is for increased care upon the part of examiners and increased diligence and sagacity on the part of the directors and others who are in charge of great trusts.

CAPITAL NOTES

National Associated Press.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Gen. Sheridan, who has made a tour through the Yellowstone park, reports to Gen. Drum that the government appropriation for the preservation of the property should be increased, and a company of cavalry detailed to protect and care for the property.

Mr. James B. Butler, late United States attorney for Idaho, has been appointed clerk, vice George Lamphere, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the late treasury investigations.

The government depository at Tucson, Arizona, has been discontinued.

The United States ship Constitution, now at New York, will be put out of commission in a few days. All of her officers were detached to-day, and most of them, including Commander E. W. Shepherd, have been placed in waiting orders.

The department of state is in receipt of a communication from Consul Roosevelt, at Bordeaux, relative to the exhibition of agricultural products to be held there from June 1 to November 1, 1882. This exhibition will be of especial interest to American wine growers and distillers, as from the ravages of phylloxera in the most productive vine district of Europe there are strong probabilities of an important market being created for American wines and spirits. The communication will be published in full in the January number of consular reports from the state department.

The Caldwell Bank Collapse.

National Associated Press.

TOPEKA, Kas., December 2.—Dispatches received here to-night from Caldwell state Danford, Smith, Tanner and Denman are safe in the hands of a committee who will protect them. The best of order prevails, though the feeling is deep and determined that Danford must pay up every dollar before he leaves Caldwell. Danford and Smith and a committee of depositors are at work on the books of the bank, and the examination shows the liabilities to be $65,000 and the assets $33,000, and these probably worthless. It is said the books show that Danford drew out of the bank $95,000 within the past year, and there are evidences that others have shared his stealing. The transfer of property to Major Hood is cited as evidence of this. Danford still claims that if he is given a chance to explain he can clear up everything and pay all he owes. He seems to realize the fact that his neck in his danger, but displays remarkable coolness for one in his position. The end is not yet.

SATAN'S OWN SON.

His Testimony in His Own Behalf Concluded.

He Followed Garfield to Church Frequently, but Couldn't Shoot Him There.

In One of His Ill-Tempered Frenzies He Attacks the Mormon Church.

Possibility that the "Idiot" Will Become Seriously Ill.

GUITEAU

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 2. The court room was more crowded than usual this morning, fully half the attendance being ladies. Marshal Henry before court opened requested the audience to observe the same decorum as they would in church, and neither applaud or hiss during the proceedings.

At 10:10 a. m. Judge Cox took his seat. A few moments later the prisoner arrived. Guiteau announced before examination began, that he would decline to answer any question of yesterday. He would answer anything new.

Judge Porter then opened the examination by asking if one reason for removing the president was to increase the sale of his book. Guiteau said all true inspiration came from the Deity; he had never read much about Napoleon or Cæsar; did not like his own name Julius; he did not like the name "Sambo;" believed in the doctrine of preordination, and regarded himself as much in the employ of the Deity as Paul or Martin Luther.

The prisoner here broke in, saying he would decline to answer any more questions. A little coaxing brought out the reply that the same inspiration that carried him into the Oneida community moved him to kill Garfield. Referring to the establishment of the theocratic paper, Guiteau said he failed because the time had not yet arrived for such a journal. His idea in founding a theocratic daily paper was to make it read of the Deity in this world. He said his ideas on the truth were his own, written fourteen years after he left the Oneida community, and had no reference to the ideas of Noyes, the founder of the Oneida community. "I have as much brains as Noyes," holding Noyes' book in one hand and Guiteau's in the other.

Judge Porter continued the examination, endeavoring to show that the Guiteau book was not inspiration, but a strict copy of Noyes'. Guiteau held that his book was inspired. He repeated his book was written without any reference to Noyes or his book. He would have left the Oneida community before, but thought it God's will that he remain.

A letter objected to early in the day was here admitted. In effect it discussed the establishment of the dailies in the large cities of the world and the good they would do the cause of Christ on earth. The idea of the paper the letter contained, would bring Christ to the breakfast table ever morning instead of once a week as at present. During the reading of the letter, which was quite lengthy, Guiteau interrupted Corkhill with frequent explanations of certain sentences. The letter was written when Guiteau was 23, and states the writer did not expect to exert much influence in that direction until he was 30. Several notes and letters written by the prisoner in relation to the Oneida community were recognized by him.

Porter resumed his examination on points mentioned in the letter. The prisoner said that the idea of establishing the theocratic press was sound but not feasible. Noyes and a few others were the only men in the community who practiced social intercourse. As he (the prisoner) was a shaker, he did not believe in the devilish delusions; he never had any such delusions; he believed in a personal devil and a personal God; he believed in temptation and when he feels the pressure he believes it comes from the devil or from God.

The counsel using the word "murder," Guiteau broke out that Judge Porter was using the word too freely. Coming to the question of insanity, Guiteau said that as he was not an expert he could not say whether he was insane or not. Referring too his seeing the president one night with a loaded pistol coming from Blaine's house, the prisoner said he did not intend to remove him then. Blaine and the president were together; they proceeded to the white house and he followed them down through Lafayette park. Both seemed in excellent spirits and were as hilarious as two schoolboys. The prisoner here broke out in ribaldry about Blaine and his disruption of the republican party. Returning to Garfield's visit to Blaine the prisoner said he did not follow the president to the White House. He had visited the president's church several times and on all these occasions he had his pistol. He had surveyed the position of the president's pew; did not take out his pistol and point it at the president. He did not know of a better place to remove a man than at his devotions.

The counsel said, "the newspapers inspired you?"

"The Deity inspired me and the newspapers confirmed the inspiration. Put it in that shape and you will have it."

He was not ready to remove the president until June 18.

The court then took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After recess the examination was continued. The prisoner said he did not intend to remove the president at church. He went to the jail about the first week of June and wanted to see the accommodations there. He wrs there only once. His motive in visiting the jail was to look at its interior, as he expected to live in it for the removal of the president. He hired the hack to go to the cemetery, not the jail. He sat in the park because of his health, and not for an opportunity to shoot the president. At the same he had his pistol with him. He was usually an early riser, and may have gone to the river on June 18th and fired his pistol off when he went to the river. The prisoner still maintained that he took the precaution to send for General Sherman to receive protection because the people would think him a disappointed office seeker and hang him before he could explain the motive that prompted him. Mrs Garfield's presence, the prisoner again stated, saved the president's life on the 18th of June.

The prisoner then took up a paper and refused to answer questions unless something new was asked, and Scoville said he thought the prisoner's objections were well founded.

A legal spat then took place between Scoville and Porter.

Continuing, the witness said, that when at the depot July 2nd he went to the water closet where he remained for some time. He took out his pistol and wiped it. When he came out he saw Blaine and Garfield in the most intimate relations, engaged in close conversation. He shot twice at the president in the back. He felt remorse at the deed, but his duty to American interests impelled him to do it.

Porter announced the cross examination on the part of the government closed.

Scoville then took the prisoner in hand, and he said in reference to the interview with Corkhill and Scoville, that he then predicted the president's death, when all the papers said the president would recover, because he did not think the Lord desired the president to recover.

Corkhill objected to the questioning on the subject of the interview, and the court sustained it.

The prisoner was here handed a letter for identification, addressed to Hon. John R. Adams. The letter stated that the newspaper project was going on finely; he expected to receive $75,000 from Adams, Charles Farwell and others, and to secure them by publishing his life. The estimated net revenue for the year was placed at $400,000. The prisoner said this offer was since he had seen Adams. Once before he had addressed his letter Adams thought him a crank and refused to dine with him.

Scoville then went over the same ground as Porter in the morning. While Scoville was looking for a certain expression, Guiteau broke out, saying he would appeal to General Arthur and the national congress to do away with Mormonism, as he knew these people were now suffering the same as he did in the Oneida Community.

The prisoner was questioned as to his being in jail and said he was released in both instances by the district attorney. The prisoner said he left Scoville's house because Scoville thought him a crank.

This closed Guiteau's testimony and he was removed to his seat behind the counsel.

The only witness examined after Guiteau was Dr. Neal, of Ohio. He met the prisoner at Columbus three or four years ago; thought he was insane. He was not an expert, and had never examined the prisoner as to his responsibility for crime.

The court at 2:30 adjourned till tomorrow.

Guiteau is pretty well tired out by his long examination, and his friends would not be surprised if he should become seriously ill before the trial is over.

The Dairymen

National Associated Press.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., December 2.—The national butter, cheese and eggs association convention closed at 1 o'clock to-day. The morning session was occupied with discussion of the question of packing and shipping poultry and eggs. A committee of five was appointed to experiment in the handling of the latter and $100 was appropriated for the purpose.

A resolution passed stating as the sense of this convention that railroad lines regularly advertising to run refrigerator cars and charging extra for transporting the same should be held responsible for damages resulting from defective service.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Austin Belknap, of Boston, president; Robt. M. Littler, of Davenport, secretary and treasurer.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Madison, Wis., on the first Tuesday after Thanksgiving, 1882.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, commissioner of agriculture, addressed a large audience at Green's opera house this evening.

The Osgood Divorce Case.

National Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 2.—In the Middlesex supreme court at Cambridge to-day, among petitions for divorce was that of James M. Osgood for divorce from his wife, Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, the well known singer, on the ground of desertion. Letters were put in which Mrs. Osgood had stated she intended never to return to her husband. Judge Lord reserved his decision.

A Stormy Passage.

National Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 2.—The steamship Ithurian, from Liverpool, arrived this afternoon, after a stormy voyage. Capt. Fitch reports during the entire passage he experienced heavy gales and cross seas, during which one of the boats was lost and two others were badly damaged. Everything moveable on deck was washed overboard.

Indications.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather; winds mostly northerly; stationary or lower temperature in the south and east portions, and higher pressure.

AMERICAN IRISHMEN.

Close of the Session of the Irish National Convention.

Resolutions Pledging the Assistance of the Irishmen of This Country.

Blame to be Memorialized Regarding Irish Americans in British Jails.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society Expresses Its Sorrow.

THE IRISHMEN

National Associated Press.

CHICAGO, December 2. On the reassembling of the Irish national convention this morning the chair read several telegrams of sympathy and encouragement from both foreign and home organizations.

The committee's resolutions made an address reviewing the course of Ireland for the past and present, congratulating the convention on the degree of harmony which has prevailed from the outset, and submitted a series of resolutions of which the following is the substance:

That there is a demand established in Ireland for a national government based upon the will of the Irish people; that the American people of Irish birth and descent pledge themselves to stand by the people at home in their momentous struggle; that the convention thoroughly endorses the policy of the Irish leaders at home, and assure them that they will be fully sustained by their kindred in America.

Second. That we heartily endorse the "No Rent" manifesto of the home executive of the Irish national land league as the best available weapon to strike their landlord jailors and as the fitting answer of the Irish people to the attempt of the coercion minority to force the action of a defective legislature at the point of the bayonet, and that with the view of giving practical effect to the foreign convention recommends that a special levy of $250,000 from the organization here represented and all other organizations friendly to the Irish cause and from the friends of Ireland, be forwarded as the first installment before the 1st of February, 1882, to the central treasurer of the national land league.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention took a recess till 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, after recess, the chairman appointed a committee consisting of Judge Birde, of Connecticut, Michael Boland, of Kentucky, Patrick Ford, of New York, P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, W. B. Wallace, of New York, Alex. Sullivan, of Chicago, and Andrew Brown, of St. Louis, to call a future convention to further the interests of Irish rights in promoting the objects and redeeming the pledges resolved and adopted by the convention.

Subscriptions were then taken up, amounting to $27,000.

A resolution was adopted that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to solicit of Secretary of State Blaine some action of the United States government directed towards the liberation of American prisoners confined in British jails.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—The Pennsylvania peace society, at its annual meeting to-day, adopted a resolution expressing the sympathy of the organization with the oppressed women of Ireland, and ordered a copy to be sent to Queen Victoria.

CASUALTIES.

National Associated Press

MADISON, Ind., December 2.—The steamer Kate Walters upset a skiff containing Mrs. Hattie Jones, Miss Rilda Sherman and a colored man named Lee, who was rowing. Miss Sherman and Lee saved themselves, but Mrs. Jones was drowned.

AKRON, O., December 2.—At midnight a boiler exploded in the Wadsworth mine near Doylestown. John Stineline and another miner were badly scalded. The wounded men had to crawl half a mile before reaching the surface.

KANSAS CITY, December 2.—Chas. Banner, employed on the Blue river bridge, was run over by three hand cars last evening. The workmen come into town on the hand cars and have been in the habit of racing for fun. Banner was on the first car, which slacked up a little, and the others run into it. Banner was thrown under the wheels; his right ankle was smashed and it is feared that he is internally injured.

ONE OF THE FIFTY DOLLARS A MONTH MEN.

DETROIT, Mich., December 2.—A brakeman named John Curly, on the Michigan Central railway, saw a woman and child walking on the track. A train was coming on unseen by them. He courageously leaped down from his car and had barely time to push them out of danger. His foot caught on a frog and his leg was severed at the knee.

SCALDED BY BOILING SLOPS.

KANSAS CITY, December 2.—Asa Richardson, a young colored man employed at the Kansas City distillery, fell into a vat of boiling slops yesterday afternoon, and was scalded in a terrible manner. The skin and flesh rolled off his body in strips, although he was only in the boiling mass for a few seconds. He was removed to his boarding house near by, and the physicians pronounced his injuries fatal. Richardson came here from Canada, and was a cattle tender for Rogers & Sawyer, who are feeding a herd of cattle at the distillery pens.

An accident happened this morning near Moberly, on the Wabash road, which delayed the "cannon ball" train, so that it did not arrive until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Three freight cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked, but as far as could be learned no one was hurt.

A boy, whose name is said to be Henry White, was run over by a train at Helena this morning.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

National Associated Press.

THE DOMINION DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, December 2.—It is reported that Cashier Joseph R. Brecker, who embezzled upwards of $75,000 from the bank at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada, is hiding in this city. Several Canadian detectives and officers of the bank have arrived to search for him. The fugitive is 28 years of age, and is the son of Ralph Brecker, one of the wealthiest on the Island and a nephew of Brecker, a member of the Ottawa parliament. The cashier in question was also a teacher in the Methodist Sunday school, and a man of the most kindly and generous impulses.

BANK OFFICERS PUNISHED.

NEW YORK, December 2.—This morning John Hilliard, president; James Donnelan, secretary, and Adam Dilmar, Jeremiah Sweeney, Patrick K. Sheehan, and Thomas O'Callahan, directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' bank, of Jersey City, which suspended November 2, 1881, were arraigned for sentence for concealing the insolvency of the bank. Hilliard was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison, Donnelan and O'Callahan were fined $500 each, and sentence was suspended in the cases of the other convicted directors. Hilliard's sentence was applauded by the audience. He broke down, and his wife fainted. Donnelan and O'Callahan paid their fines, and the others were dismissed.

ANOTHER CASE FOR HEMP.

BLOOMINGTON, December 2.—Great excitement prevails in Miner over the arrest of a ruffian named Geo. Vance for committing a horrible outrage upon a 10 year old daughter of Frank Heker. It is thought that the villian will be lynched.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 2.—Miss Zellers, living near here, while going home on a lonely road through the woods, was met by a young man named Holcomb, who knocked her down with a heavy stick and fractured her skull. Miss Zellers was found in a delirious condition in a short time, but enough was learned to give a clue to her brutal assassin. A party of citizens succeeded in capturing the scoundrel. Holcomb was seen to fill his mouth with strychnine. He died in great agony.

KANSAS CITY, December 2.—Chief Speers to-day received a telegram from James Noble, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, saying that he had just learned that his son, Deff. C. Noble, was murdered in this city last Sunday and asking for particulars. Neither the police nor the coroner know anything of such a man or a murder on that date and the chief telegraphed to that effect.

KANSAS CITY, December 2.—Ten men escaped from the county jail this morning. Two of them, Welsch and Kelly, the latter a freight train robber, were captured at Independence. They had started for Chicago. The remaining eight were confined on trifling charges.

Kellogg in the Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

LINCOLN, Neb., December 1.—Clara Louise Kellogg arrived this afternoon and occupied a box at the opera house this evening. Every seat is engaged for to-morrow night.

Printers Strike for Back Pay.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, December 2.—The Globe employes struck for back pay this afternoon. The matter was subsequently settled amicably.

Foreign News.

National Associated Press.

LONDON, December 1.—Hanlan wants the stakes raised to £500 a side in his match with Boyd. It is possible that Boyd will agree.

The tomb of the Balcarres family at Dunlieth, Aberdeen, Scotland, was forced by ghouls and the embalmed body of the late earl of Crawford, which was interred in December last, was stolen. It is supposed the object is blackmail.

The lodge of the deer keeper of the house of Limerick has been blown up, and the keeper so badly injured he will die. The motive for the act is supposed to be revenge for being evicted.

BERLIN, December 2—In Reichstag to-day during the debate on the emigration bill, Herr Bottischer stated that the government would produce a new law on the subject early in the spring. Herr Kappo, secessionist, urged government protection for the emigrants both at ports of departure and ports of landing. Herr Bottischer replied that that had better be left to private benevolence, and stated that the government had no interest in seeing its children leaving the country.

Haron Frankenstein is arranging a new cabinet for Bavaria.

The Ohio Man on His Travels.

National Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Seventy-six members of the Ohio editorial association arrived in this city to-day from Youngstown, Ohio, where they had their annual meeting Tuesday and Wednesday. On their way to New York they were met by the mayor and citizens of Hornellville.

Suicide.

National Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, December 2.—Mrs. Lehman, wife of a former reporter on The Cleveland Plaindealer, attempted suicide this morning. She came here in search of her husband, who had left her. She says she is the daughter of an ex-mayor of Boston, S. Carrill by name.