

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Lieut. DeLong's Record of the Jeannette Expedition Made Public.

The Hardships of the Crew in Perpetual Winter Graphically Described.

Arctic Storms, Terrible Suffering, Disappointment and Finally Death.

Senator Logan Balloons Loud and Long Against the Relief of Porter.

The History of the Crime Unchanged by Time, According to Black Jack.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

DELONG'S RECORD OF THE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The Long's report which was found beside his dead body has been made public.

It makes thirty thousand words in the details and incidents of the cruise from the departure from San Francisco, 1879 to 1881.

Its principal features is the elaborate account of DeLong's views with regard to the expedition.

He considered it good judgment to head for Wrangell Land.

His idea was to adopt the land as a support for the first winter's campaign.

He embodies a story of how land was sighted and how he expected to reach it.

and graphically describes how on the next day the Jeannette became beset in ice never again to be relieved and says, "the party was compelled to make a virtue of necessity as they were."

"Sometimes all night long we were day and night, from January 19 to February 4, Sweetman and Niederman stood down in the forepeak, icy water flowing around them, nearly to their knees, working faithfully until their work was accomplished, and the good results of that work were evident in the gradually reduced amount of water coming into the ship and our ability to control the leak without such unnecessary expenditure of fuel as had been necessary theretofore. It is for these reasons that I have had the honor to recommend these two men to you for medals of honor, as a recognition of heroic conduct under the most trying circumstances."

Captain DeLong's record of the remainder of the winter and summer of 1880 is for the most part a monotonous record of storms, ice movements, constant anxiety and almost unbroken disappointment.

As the short Arctic summer drew to a close without setting the Jeannette free and another dreary winter began, Captain DeLong's winter began to revolve in his mind the question whether it would not be better to abandon the ship and make for the northern coast of Siberia, over the ice, than run the risk of a second winter in the pack.

Under date of September 20th, 1880, he says: "I dislike to materially dwell on the idea of abandonment of the ship. We have come through so much it gives me hopes of surviving more. As long as enough of the ship remains to shelter us, sticking by that fragment is preferable to camping on ice, and I can conceive of greater fortune, hope than the attempt to reach Siberia (say 240 miles distant) over the ice that surrounds us, and with winter's cold appaling one's life at every step. Of course, if we were to lose our ship, we would make the effort to get there, but our chances of success would be extremely problematical."

The last entry in the record is dated December 31st, 1880, and is as follows: "Minstrels and ringing in the new year in latitude 70 degrees, 48 minutes north, longitude 177 degrees, 32 minutes east. During the past sixteen months we have drifted 1,300 miles, far enough, if it had been in a straight line, to carry us to and beyond the pole, but we are yet only 220 miles northwest from where we were first beset. We have suffered injury, and danger has often confronted us. We have been squeezed and jammed, tossed and tumbled. We have pumped the leaking ship for a year, but we are not yet daunted, and are as ready to dare everything as we ever were, and we face the new year firmly, hoping to do something worthy of ourselves, of Bennett's enterprise and of the flag above us."

In that that ten months after these words were written the Jeannette was at the bottom of the Arctic ocean, and DeLong lay dead in the Lena delta.

THE TARIFF.

The ways and means committee devoted the entire session to-day to consideration of the tariff commission's schedule on wool and woollens, less than half of which was completed.

None but verbal changes were made except in the item of woolen rags, shoddy and flasks, on which the rate was changed from 12 to 10 cents per pound.

Mr. Hayes, tariff commissioner, today expressed himself confident that the tariff will be revised this session on the plan recommended by the commission and modified by the committee on ways and means. He thinks the committee will report in two weeks.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—On motion of Senator Hoar the bill to provide for the performance of duties of president of the United States in case of inability, or removal by death or otherwise of the president or vice-president was taken up. Discussion of the bill continued until nearly 2 o'clock when unfinished business, the bill for relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up, and Senator Logan addressed the senate.

Senator Logan made an argument

In opposition to the bill. He said he knew it was hard for senators to have to listen every session to long debates upon this subject, but so long as he had a place in the senate he should feel it his duty to oppose this measure. The bill proposed that congress should review the action of the court martial and determine whether its decision was correct upon the law and facts. If the decision of the court martial was correct, congress certainly ought not to disturb it. If it was wrong, congress should have a right to restate him the army, but he still had no right to review the action of a court martial. Senator Logan argued in support of his views heretofore announced. The Schofield board, which reviewed the Porter case, was without authority of law. Gen. Pope had been criticised for not having appeared before that board. If he (Logan) had been subpoenaed before it he would have declined to appear and would have let the president know he had no authority to constitute the board. In reading their report he found it difficult to tell whether they were trying Porter or Gen. Pope, but it showed clearly they had read the record. They said the order to attack Jackson was an order to attack Jackson's right flank, though the order says nothing about Jackson but directs an attack "on the right flank" or the rear of the enemy, which was in fact commanded by Longstreet. Gen. Grant had fallen into the same error. The board said also "Porter's subordinate and was conducted that evening saved the main army." That meant that when the whole confederate force except a few brigades was attacking Pope's 32,000 men, Porter trying by with 14,000 men with arms stacked saved the main army. Saved it from what? Not from being beaten, for it was beaten. Upon this principle, if the whole union army had stacked arms nobody would have been hurt. [Laughter.] The board went upon the theory that the reports upon which the court martial convicted Porter were those of the 30th of August instead of the 29th, and that the confederate Generals Lee, Longstreet, Stuart and Roeser, should read the 30th and not the 29th, as they did read. In fact no man familiar with the case could avoid the conclusion that the board paid no attention to the evidence or that they perverted and distorted it in every possible way. Boards, like other people were affected sometimes by strange influences, and there was a curio fact that ought to be stated in connection with this one. At the time the board organized, Gen. McDowell was of the age of Gen. Pope, and was the next ranking officer, but two of the members of the board were applicants for the place. Of course, that did not affect their judgment in any way, yet, strange as it may seem, at the time when Pope was nominated and confirmed, there was a constant war waged upon him with a view of breaking him down so somebody else should get the place who was better entitled. Members of the board, being honorable gentlemen, could not, of course, have anything to do with this; but as Pope was now in the place the attacks would probably cease. In the attempt to make a case for Porter, every great name, living and dead was "rung in," and it had been stated that President Lincoln repented of having approved of the finding of death. The statement had been made also that Gen. Garfield had repented of his action as a member of the court martial but it was untrue, for as late as February, 1880, long after that board had made its report, Garfield conversed with him (Logan) about the case and was preparing a speech to be delivered in the house in opposition to the relief bill. He had also written a letter to General Cox, of Ohio, which Logan had read by the clerk, stating that he had been so stunned by the decision of the Schofield board that he could hardly trust himself to speak of it as it appeared to him.

Returning from his digression Logan said: He had recently asked a gentleman very high in the army, and under whom he had served in the west, what he thought would have happened had he thought would have happened to him (Logan) if he had not to his commanding officer to move wagons out of his way, and the distinguished gentleman had replied, "Well, I think you would have been put out to a dry nurse." [Laughter.] But one of the world's great military chiefs, (Gen. Grant), had said recently that Porter could not move because the road was obstructed. That great commander, Logan said, held a different opinion upon the subject of marching in spite of obstacles when he led our armies in the field, and in support of this statement he read from Badaoui's military history several instances of forced marches made or ordered by General Grant, one being a case where the troops had had little or no rest for a week. A friend now sits before me, said Logan, pointing to Senator Miller, of California, who marched one rainy night with 6,000 men to oppose 60,000, and held them there until a general could come to his relief. [Murmers of applause.] Senator Hoar observed that Logan and General Grant did not agree as to facts, and he wished to ascertain what person was correct. General Grant's statement was that by starting at 3 instead of 1, General Porter could have had his man at their destination by daylight in better condition for service, and also that there was but one narrow route, instead of three as stated by Logan, and that an aid camp who brought the order to Porter was three hours on the way. Senator Logan insisted that his statement was sustained by the testimony in the case. The trouble with

General Grant's article was that it did not state the facts in the case.

Senator McPherson said General Grant stated, as one reason for favoring the pending bill, that a mounted officer who brought the order to General Porter was three hours upon the road in daylight, owing to its obstructed condition, and he asked Logan whether this was or was not the time.

Senator Logan replied that if the officer was "seen" hours on the way it was probably because he was not in a hurry, as the order did not require General Porter to march till one, and Captain Dakay, who carried it, argued at 9:30. As to the statement referred to by McPherson, that there were 2,000 wagons on the road, Logan said every army man knew it would be impossible to put 2,000 wagons upon nine miles of road.

Senator McPherson—Upon one of those Virginia roads 100 feet wide!

Senator Logan—Oh, then it was a bigger road than I thought it was.

Senator McPherson—I think the senate ought to correct his arithmetic a little.

Senator Logan—Now that is a curious phase of this matter. It is a big road for wagons and a little road for men. [Laughter.] Senator Logan said further the evidence of a certain captain who marched his company a long road that night to Bristow station showed there was no obstruction on it.

McPherson—Do I understand the senator from Illinois prefers to believe the testimony of this captain, whom he does not name, rather than the statement of General Grant. The time is not far gone when Grant's testimony was pretty good testimony before the people of this country upon any subject.

Senator Logan—Now, Mr. President, the senator can't get me into any quarrel with General Grant, and it comes with very bad grace from the senator to make the remark he does make in reference to the matter.

McPherson—General Grant avers that Gen. Porter was entirely justified in exercising his own judgment in this matter, because the order shows he was not to take part in any battle when he arrived, but was only to pursue a flying enemy.

Senator Logan—The great military genius of the senator from New Jersey overwhelms me; Porter was not to obey an order to move because he was not required to fight but merely to pursue an enemy. How could he pursue an enemy if he was not there to pursue him? [Laughter.] How could he pursue an enemy if he did not move towards him, or did not move at all? As to Gen. Grant's letter, I have answered it in a letter and leave the country to judge who has the best foundation as to his opinion. I will merely say now that any senator who will accept the statement of a president, king or captain, not based upon testimony rather than his own judgment is a man whose judgment does not operate for itself, and if you wish to get his judgment upon any subject you must ask him not, but the man that makes him think so. I am not that kind of a man. If you want to know what I believe ask me. If you want to know what you believe ask Grant. [Laughter.]

Senator Logan's argument was listened to attentively throughout by the senate and by the audience who filled every seat in the galleries.

At 4 o'clock, not having concluded his speech, Senator Logan yielded to a member of the senate for an executive session. When the doors reopened the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Children Drowned.

BOSTON, December 29.—Five children broke through the ice near Hyde park to-day and three were drowned.

A Father and Children Burned.

BEVERLY, W. Va., December 29.—C. A. Currence, a prominent Randolph county farmer and ex-judge, was burned on Wednesday night with four of his children. His wife was fatally injured also.

The Jersey Lily's Relatives.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Miss A. J. Langtry and J. H. Langtry, brother and sister-in-law of the Jersey Lily, have arrived here from England.

The Star Trials.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—In the star route trial this morning argument was resumed.

Railway Exhibition.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The applications for space at the national exposition of railway appliances to be held at Chicago next June give assurance of a most useful and interesting exhibit. The treasury department has issued an order admitting foreign exhibits free of duty. The railways will return articles exhibited to the point of shipment free of charge. Payment being exacted but one way.

A Protest.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—A memorial protesting against the bankrupt act signed by 1,289 firms and individuals in New York City representing all the principal branches of business, was presented to the senate by Mr. Leapham, of New York. The memorialists state that the operation of the United States bankrupt law proved an injury to the business interests of the whole country.

A Bleachery Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., December 29.—Byrnes & Smith's extensive bleachery burned this morning. Loss \$200,000, partly insured. Two hundred hands out of employment.

THE OLD WORLD.

Davitt Continues Thundering Against English Rule in Ireland.

The Rising Danube Threatens to Flood the Entire Valley.

The Rhine Gradually Receding—Fifty Lives Reported Lost.

A Montreal Operator Rejoices Over the Death of Two Rich Uncles.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

FLOUR MILLS BURNED.

LONDON, December 29.—The large flour mills at Belfast burned. One fireman was killed, three injured. Loss £40,000.

DAVITT'S SPEECH.

Davitt, in his speech last night, said Dublin Castle was now the fortress to which, constitutionally speaking, the political ascendancy landlords had been forced to retire. There they would make efforts by the exercise of powers which they still possessed, to regain political influence of which the league has deprived them. Unless the lord lieutenant has changed his tactics, the time would come when even Englishmen would demand his recall. The highest to the meanness justice of the peace in Ireland, belong to the landlord class. So long as England tolerated political judges, so long would the Irish people disregard the law those judges administered.

THE BOERS.

The Times has reason to believe that the Boers have decided to send a deputation to England to request the government to revise the Transvaal constitution. Earl Kimberley told them in advance that no such request is likely to be listened to.

LORD NAHER,

of Magdala, has been appointed field marshal.

ROBERT'S REQUEST.

The municipal committee of Marshfield requested the mayor to obtain a formal deed of the gift of Pharo Park from ex-Empress Eugenie, as a preliminary step to discussion of her offer.

THE FLOOD NUMBERS.

BERLIN, December 29.—It is estimated fully fifty persons perished in the floods.

VIENNA, December 29.—The rivers are gradually subsiding.

MAYENCE, December 29.—Midnight—The Rhine has fallen three centimetres.

THE ITALIAN OATH.

ROME, December 29.—The senate approved of the parliamentary oath, introduced by the government, 105 to 12. The senate adjourned to January 17.

THE RISING DANUBE.

VIENNA, December 29.—The danger from the rising Danube is increasing. The main channel has risen to-night sixteen centimetres.

THE CHIMNEY RUTIN.

BRADFORD, December 29.—A boy has been recovered alive from the ruins of the building wrecked by the fall of the mill chimney. The chimney has long been notoriously unsafe.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 29.—The senate to-day adopted the budget sent back from the chamber of deputies. Both houses were prorogued to-day.

A LUCKY BRASS POUNDER.

MONTREAL, December 29.—W. C. Anderson, a young telegraph operator at LaChute, who recently fell heir to \$75,000 by the death of an uncle in Scotland, has just been notified of the bequest of another \$100,000 by the decease of another uncle.

A DREADFUL DEATH.

BRUSSELS, December 29.—A boiler in the factory at Dash was exploded yesterday while the building was full of work people. A number of persons were killed. Three bodies so far have been extracted.

THE BUDGET ADOPTED.

PARIS, December 29.—The senate has adopted the ordinary and extraordinary budgets and voted a grant of 25,000,000 francs to meet the cost of the French occupation of Tunis.

BONDS SOLD.

MONTREAL, December 29.—The bank of Montreal has disposed of \$50,000,000 of land grant bonds of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

RICH GILLS.

The will of Sir Hugh Allen divides the estate equally among his own family. The eight daughters will receive \$150,000 each.

A Change for the Worse.

BOSTON, December 29.—Merritt Seymour, in custody here for robbing the safety deposit vault of \$20,000 government bonds, and \$14,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad bonds, has been sent to New York City to answer the charge of forgery.

Diplomatic Promotion.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Private advices received here announce that the British consul at this point, W. Lane Booker, has been promoted by Her Majesty's government to a position of consular general of America. This will necessitate the removal of Mr. Booker to New York City where he will occupy the place made vacant by Consul General Archibald.

The Rights of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—The Indian Rights association was organized to-night. Wayne McVeagh was chosen president. The object is to secure to Indians the rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens.

A Delightful Programme.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Johann Most, the communist, in his speech last night told his hearers that they should demolish everything, and that they should not be backward about killing all the governors, priests, ministers, bankers, monopolists and all who opposed them at home and abroad. In the old revolutions they had been too mild in the matter of killing. All of them should be killed, for if they were not they would survive to kill them. Then, too, every vestige of existing government should be destroyed. Tyranny and tyrants had ruled long enough. They were dead to the unfortunate appeals for mercy, hence they must be hurled from their thrones by the knife and the torch. Killing under such circumstances was not murder—the only fault then was that there had not been killing enough.

The publishers, officers, dignitaries and all who have lived upon the industry of workmen should be put to death. The churches should be used for meeting halls where the people might assemble on Sunday and discuss their rights. Referring again to the newspapers he said they should be confiscated and that they should be devoted alone to the publication of revolutionary documents which should be distributed broadcast.

Miner's Stocks.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Mining stocks are fairly active and irregular.

Sierra Nevada, weak, and declining from \$4.30 to \$4.05, closing at \$4.10; Chrysolite is strong, from \$1.55 to \$1.80, and Horn silver \$6.38. Little Chief sold at 45 to 42c, Consolidated Virginia 42c to 42c, California 18c to 20c, and Sierra Nevada \$2.50. Sales to-day are 73,250 shares. Pipe line certificates were called to-day for the first time at the New York mining stock exchange; opening at 77 1/2, and advancing to 80, and declining to 78 1/2, and closing with 80c. Transactions, 148,000.

A Newspaper Change.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—The arrangements have been completed for the consolidation of The Commercial and Gazette newspapers and the publication of a new daily under the name of The Commercial Gazette. The newspaper will be issued as soon as certain mechanical preparations can be made. Both Richard Smith and Murat Halstead will be in the management.

The Case Dismissed.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The damage suit for \$5,000 instituted by Alice W. Slayback against John A. Cockerell, the managing editor of The Post-Dispatch, for the loss of her husband, was dismissed to-day at the plaintiff's instance and costs.

THE PHILOMATHS.

The success of Last Night's Entertainment at Max Meyer's Music Hall.

The concert given by the Philomathean club last night at Max Meyer's music hall is pronounced the most strictly classical one ever given in Omaha, and one in which every number, without exception, was of the highest order of composition.

Omaha is fortunate in its possession of an unusual number of musical artists, and the Harmonic society, Glee club and Philomatheans have all been composed of musicians of whom any city might well be proud.

The audience which assembled last evening was one able to intelligently appreciate the character of the interpretations of the great masters, and their verdict was most flattering to those who have labored so conscientiously to elevate this "greatest of arts" in Omaha.

The programme, which has already been published, included but six numbers, two of Beethoven's symphonies, two selections from Haydn and one from Cherubini, with a vocal quartet, "The Lullaby of Life," by Loelle. The latter was well rendered by Misses Minnie Maul and Lettie Pennell and Messrs. Eugene Westvelt and Thomas J. Pennell.

The quartette for strings by Cherubini, a very difficult composition, was given with fine effect, and, judging from the enthusiastic applause, was most satisfactory to the audience.

The most popular performance of the evening was the trio for piano, violin and cello, participated in by Prof. Mayer, S. Hoffman and B. Zerkowky, the latter gentleman proving himself a master of the cello and attracting more than ordinary notice in his part of the trio.

Mr. Mayer's skill was also the object of especial praise.

The performance of Beethoven's seventh symphony by Misses Poppleton and Rustin and Messrs. Cahn and Mayer on two pianos was a surprise to those who understood the nature of the great composition, and was highly commended.

The Philomatheans give one more subscription concert at the same hall, and then give the closing concert of the series at Boyd's opera house.

Their third season opens in a manner most flattering to the success of the attempt first made by Mr. Julius Meyer, and fostered by him until its success is no longer doubtful.

Omaha has never had an organization so earnestly inaugurated and so ably supported as the Philomatheans, and it is now no longer to be looked upon as having an ephemeral existence, but as one of the institutions bound to grow and flourish with the metropolitan growth of Omaha.

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

REDDING'S Russia Salve meets with wonderful success in all cases of Skin disease. Try it.

FROM CONVERT TO PARLOR.

"Sister Mary Paul" Marries a Doctor in Yankton.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

YANKTON, December 29.—There is great excitement here over the marriage yesterday of Dr. V. Sibiakin Ross, a young Russian physician, and Sister Mary Paul, of the Catholic convent of the Sacred Heart. The affair leaked out to-day. The doctor is a determined sort of a fellow, and he proposes to stand by his matrimonial rights in spite of the church.

[Sister Paul is well known and loved by hundreds of Catholics in Omaha, having been one of the leading teachers in the convent here for many years. Among the children and ladies she is especially revered, and the above announcement will be to them a startling and sorrowful one.—E.]

A Tammany Bombshell.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Tammany primary in the Sixth assembly district was held in the liquor store of Wm. Garghan. Shortly before the polls closed some person dropped a bomb, which exploded, blowing the entire front of the store away.

Railway Commission.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The general passenger agent of the Chicago and Missouri river roads met to-day and fixed the maximum commission on California business at \$1 for all classes.

BOOKS IN THE WORLD FOR OMAHA.

The Best Salve in the world for Oms, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Blains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 75 cents per box. For sale by O. W. Goodman.

Good Babies.

To a jolly day from East and West, For children thrive and mother's rest, The darling girl's all named Victoria, And with the boys, they have Catoria. It is a fact, there is no "may be," A mother's milk can't save the baby; While sweet CATORIA digests their food, Gives them health and makes them good.

Samuel C. Davis & Co., DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.

Washington, Ave. and Fifth St. ST. LOUIS MO.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE EASTWARD.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy PRINCIPAL LINE FOR CHICAGO, PEORI, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

And all Points East and South-East.

THE LINE COMPREHENSIVE.

Nearly 4,000 miles. Solid Steel Track connections are made in UNION DEPOTS.

It is a National Preference as being the best through car line, and the universal one to be the FINEST EQUIPPED RAILROAD in the world for all classes of travel.

Try it and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets on the Celebrated Line to all offices in the West.

All information about rates, Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, etc., will be cheerfully given by applying to:

T. J. POTTER, General Agent, Chicago.

PERGIVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

W. J. DAVENPORT, General Agent, Omaha.

H. F. DUELL, Ticket Agent, Omaha.

GOLD ROPE.

The intrinsic merit and superior quality of our Gold Rope Tobacco has induced other manufacturers to put upon the market goods similar to our brand in name and style which are offered and sold for less money than the genuine Gold Rope. We caution the trade and consumer to see that our name and trade mark are upon each tin. The only genuine and original Gold Rope Tobacco is manufactured by THE WILSON & McNALLY TOBACCO COMPANY.

\$500 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will produce a Paint that will equal the Pennsylvania Patent Rubber Paint.

for preserving Shingles, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Warranted to last and Water Proof. Orders promptly attended to. Cheaper and better than any other kind now in use. STEWART & STEPHENSON, Sole Proprietors, Omaha House, Omaha, Neb.

REFERENCES.

Office of Burgoyne, Dr. Rice, Dr. Finney, —Feller Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Has office, Omaha Neb.