W B Lambert

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELFTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 2 1883 166

GAMBETTA GONE.

Noblest of France's Heroes Statesmen Called Away.

the Young Republic's Loss is Looked Upon Elsewhere.

Wes in Paris on the Announcement of the Beloved Leader's Demise.

Bereavement of the Press and People in America and Europe.

THE END.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

DEATH OF M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, January 1.—M. Gambetta died at his residence at Ville d' Auroy at midnight. He was quite conscious to the last. The death agony lasted two hours. Spuller, Etienne and Dr. Frenzal were present at the last moment. The physicians who attended him state that his death was due to pleamia, caused by suppressed erysipelas. A clot of blood formed in the heart suffocated him. A plaster cast of the face was taken this morning. There will be an autopsy tomorrow. A state funeral is expected to be given.

The death of Gambetta created an immense sensation here. Groups gathered on the boulevards by 9 o'clock this morning discussing it. It is reported that he will be buried at Nice, beside his mother. President Grevy was much effected by the news.

Gambetta left no political testament. He made a private will. Papers reporting his death are selling in every street, and crowds are struggling to procure them. Telegrams were sent President Grevy and other authorities immediately after his death. Gambetta died in a state of unconsciousness, but in the course of the afternoon he exclaimed: "Je suis perduit, est inutile de dissimuler mais jai tant souffert que ce cera une deliverance;" or, "I am lost; it is useless to dissimulate, but I have suffered so much that it will be a deliverance."

President Grevy's New Year's reception was attended by the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies. President Grevy expressed his earnest regrets at the death of Gambetta. For nearly twenty hours before Gambetta became unconscious he complained that he was tortured with pain, as if a ball of red hot iron were inside him. He had recently become asthmatic, and it was therefore not considered permissible to ventilate him room properly.

Several times during his illness he spoke to M. Bert, member of the chamber of deputies, upon some matters weighing on his mind, but always briefly. Rane and Spulter were summoned to his bedside for the purpose of receiving a communication, but the syncope preceding death had begun when they arrived. It is believed the hopeful tone of the bulletins issued during his illness was due to the advice of Dr. Charcot, who did not wish the sick man, when papers were read him, to hear anything that might have a depressing effect.

The funeral will be conducted with purely civil rites. The family are anxious the burial shall take place at Nice, but friends advise that it be at Paris.

In consequence of the high functions the deceased had filled the authorities have thought it expedient to place seals on his papers.

The Republique Francaise states that at 6 o'clock yesterday evening the doctors present in the room with Gambetta perceived the abscess had burst internally. At 10:45 o'clock he recovered consciousness sufficiently to thank his friends for their attention, which he did with perfect calmness. His breathing then became more difficult. A stream of the most notable republicans is now passing through the death chamber. The face of the deceased has already become swollen and is greatly changed.

This afternoon a man selling copies of newspapers—The Radical—containing a scurrilous article concerning Gambetta, was seized by a crowd on the boulevard. His papers were destroyed, and the police had great difficulty in rescuing him from the excited populace. The opportunist party appear stunned by the death of Gambetta.

PARIS, January 1.—The Republique Francaise will to-morrow publish the following authentic account of the passing away of Gambetta: Early Sunday morning there was a notable change for the worse in Gambetta's condition. Nevertheless, he was allowed to cherish his illusions of ultimate recovery. At 9:30 he was able to have his bed changed without any great difficulty, with the assistance of Dr. Etienne and some servants. The doctor, who, up to this time, had been very cautious, was unable longer to conceal his apprehensions. In the afternoon the disease increased in violence and the patient's strength was visibly diminished. Some personal friends, called in time went to Ville d'Avry and there learned there was no hope. Gambetta's father-in-law and sister were sent for, and also some other friends who had not previously received intimation of Gambetta's approaching dissolution. The death agony began at 10 p. m. At 11 the patient lost consciousness and at 11:55, after uttering a few feeble moans he expired, it may be said, without suffering and without suspecting that death was so near. The conductors of the Republique Francaise have received telegrams of sympathy from all parts of France. The council of ministers decide that Gambetta should be buried at the expense of the state.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

PARIS, January 1.—But few newspapers appeared to-day in consequence of being a holiday. None of the papers published so far reflect on the political effect of Gambetta's death, but confine themselves to deploring the loss of a statesman who did not despair after Sedan.

BERLIN, January 1.—Almost all the newspapers have articles on Gambetta. The semi-official Post says: The most eminent politician of France has departed. He was a man of strong passion and great power, who seemed still destined to play a great part in history. It is a significant question whether it would have been a beneficial one. The National Zeitung says: Germany has lost her greatest enemy. Gambetta knew his reputation in the future was bound up with a war of revenge, and his whole energy was directed in preparing therefor. He may be said to have constituted himself a permanent danger to the peace of Europe. The Tagblatt says: The man of uncompromising revenge is dead. His decease affords us better security for peace than any government of alliance. His grandly constituted character commanded certain respect even from his enemies, but now there is no necessity to conceal the fact that the peace of Europe appears to be more lastingly secured than for a long time. Europe will deplore the loss of the great and remarkable figure of a statesman who used his truly virile mind for a noble cause, and who will live in French history among the most courageous, acute and effective founders of the republic.

ROME, January 1.—The Capitale, Liberta and Stampa, the only papers published to-day, contain obituaries of Gambetta. The Liberta says his death will tend to increase the conflicts between extreme political factions in France. The Stampa says the decease of Gambetta has left a great void. His was a force which served his country in her hour of danger.

LONDON, January 1.—The Daily News in a leading article says: Since the death of Thiers, there was not in France a man who could be compared to Gambetta. He stood, like Saul, head and shoulders above his compeers. His death has scattered many a conjecture, made grim banter of many political arrangements. His loss is one that passes all circulation; but it may be hoped the republic is safely established and will have little to fear from internal enemies and conspiracies of factions. If the republic keep steadily to ways of peace, she can be served to advantage even by statesmen far inferior to the man of genius she has lost.

The Standard says: An intimate friend of Gambetta states that he had become a confirmed hypochondriac. Weariness and disgust at the failure of his prospects may explain much that is mysterious in the life just closed.

The Morning Post says: Whether France has really lost by the death of Gambetta can never be determined with certainty. The republic is deprived of one of its grandest pillars, but its stability will not be sensibly weakened.

The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says: It is thought that the death of Gambetta will not break up the republic. It will have minor effects of very obvious importance. Though far too sagacious to be other than a convinced partisan of the republic, Gambetta has always been very susceptible of the force of French tradition. He thought himself a new Mazarin or Richelieu and was liberalism all over.

The Standard says: Gambetta stood well above and beyond all other men in France. His death is an unmeasurable loss to France.

The Times says: Gambetta's death was a sudden extinction of powerful individual force. The future course of France is rendered as uncertain as a ship taken aback. The course of events in Europe is likely to be not less profoundly disturbed. The world itself is poorer for the untimely loss of so potent a force. France is bereaved of one statesman who taught her to be true to herself even in an hour of despair.

The Daily Telegraph says: Gambetta had not the least taint of socialism. His name will live forever in the national memory as the hero of a desperate but honorable war.

WORDS OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, January 1.—Sir Charles Dilk, in a speech a Chelsea to-day, said the entrance of 1883 was saddened by the death of the greatest of all modern Frenchmen, and Sir Charles bore testimony to the mournfulness of England for the loss France had sustained. He said all English commissioners who took part in the recent negotiations for a commercial treaty with France had been struck with Gambetta's extreme courtesy and kindness. In England all parties admired Gambetta's magnificent courage, his tremendous energy, his splendid oratory, and his unmatched gaity and sparkling wit, which constituted him the first of Frenchmen.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The secretary of state has received the following from Minister Morton, at Paris:

"The death of Gambetta has caused a profound sensation in France. In his death the government and people of the United States have lost a devoted friend, whose great admiration for our country and its institutions was expressed on all occasions. His death is to the members of this legation a great loss and personal blow."

MADRID, January 1.—The announcement of Gambetta's death causes a great sensation here. It is universally considered that France has sustained a heavy loss.

ATHENS, January 1.—The chamber of deputies suspended sittings in respect to the memory of Gambetta. The Greek minister at Paris has been instructed to place a wreath on the coffin.

VIENNA, January 1.—No newspapers were published to-day, and the death of Gambetta consequently has not been noticed by the press. On the bourse the event is regarded as a guarantee of peace, and it is thought it will prevent war between France and Germany for a long time.

BRUSSELS, January 1.—The Independence Belge issued a special edition with a black border announcing the death of Gambetta. No other papers were published. The deceased statesman has many admirers here, and the feeling of sorrow for his demise is great.

BERLIN, January 1.—The death of Gambetta was announced to the emperor before his New Year's reception. The emperor expressed the opinion that peace would be the lot of Germany for a long time to come.

The Situation at Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 1.—Nearly all the members of the legislature are in the city and caucusing in a small way is very brisk. The hotels are jammed. The lobby is very active, but up to this time nothing of importance is known. Gad Slaughter as candidate for chief clerk of the house is undoubtedly slaughtered. A dark horse in the race for speaker is liable to make his appearance between now and sunrise.

The Langtry.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, January 1.—Mrs. Langtry arrived here this afternoon, and was driven directly to the Grand Pacific hotel, and remained in her parlors during the entire afternoon. In the evening she appeared at Haverly's theater in The Honeymoon. The house was large, but not crowded. Some seats were vacant. The audience was not very fashionable and somewhat cold. The Times will publish an interview in which she declines to discuss her private affairs beyond saying that she does not believe that Mrs. Labouchere gave utterance to the published statements attributed to her. She feels flattered by her reception in America and likes all the cities she visited, except Boston, which she pronounces cold. The News will publish an interview with a member of her company, who asserts that Mrs. Langtry knows nothing of true acting; that what she knows she learned from Mrs. Labourche, soubrette of former years, and that as a consequence she is only acquainted with antiquated stage business and the mannerisms of the soubrette.

Snow on the Coast.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—Dispatches from many points in the state indicate that the fall of snow is quite general. The depth ranged from one inch to eight. Such a fall has been scarcely ever known in the history of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—During the past twenty-four hours a severe rain storm has prevailed here, accompanied by a heavy gale. Shipping sustained considerable damage, especially in the case of wooden vessels. Many vessels bumped heavily against the dock, damaging their sides and sterns. At Seawall, where shipping received the full force of the gale, much damage was done. Piles were snapped off, vessels jambed and bulkheads crushed. A number of vessels out in the bay dragged their anchors, but fortunately they escaped without serious damage. The British iron vessels had taken precautions against the danger, and suffered comparatively little damage. Small coasters were roughly handled, and portions of their rigging were carried away. A large barge and one small craft sunk during the gale.

Windom's Chances.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

ST. PAUL, January 1.—Legislative republican caucuses were held to-night to nominate candidates for speaker and other officers in the two houses. Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis, was nominated for speaker of the house. He and most of the other nominees are friendly to Windom's election to the senate. Since the caucus Windom's friends claim his election is sure. He has a clear majority of republican members of the legislature, but there has been a disposition on the part of Dunnell to stay out of the caucus and manage a combination between several small republican groups opposed to Windom and democrats against his election. It is believed that combinations made in the election of officers of the two houses involve committing enough republicans to make a majority of the whole legislature to the policy of going into a senatorial caucus and abiding by the result. This makes Windom's election certain.

Cleveland's Inauguration.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

ALBANY, January 1.—Inauguration ceremonies took place in the senate chamber to-day. The outgoing and incoming governors entered the chamber together, accompanied by their respective staffs and secretaries. Governor Cornell read his address, and was followed by Governor Cleveland, who, with much emotion, pronounced an eulogy upon the administration of Governor Cornell. The party then retired to the executive chambers, where a reception was held by Governor Cleveland.

The Commercial-Gazette.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CINCINNATI, O., January 1.—It is understood here that the outgrowth of the consolidation of The Commercial and Gazette, which will be completed during the present week, will be a morning journal, to be issued from the present Gazette office, the same as the present small editions of The Gazette, and sold for one cent a copy. The consolidation will take possession of Potter's building, now occupied by The Commercial, and The Commercial-Gazette will be published there.

Death of a Hawthorne.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BOSTON, January 1.—Eliza Manning Hawthorne, the only sister of Nathaniel Hawthorn, died at Beverly, to-day, aged over 90.

Fire Record.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

PITTSTON, PA., January 1.—No. 10 breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal company burned this morning. Origin of the fire unknown. Loss, $150,000.

BAD BEGINNINGS.

A Long List of New Year's Crimes and Casualties.

Sudden Death of the Hawaiian Minister at the President's Reception.

A Pennsylvania Church Fired Into with a Heavily Loaded Cannon.

A Former Nebraska Woman's Horrifying Confession of Crime—Other Notes.

NEW YEAR SENSATIONS.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—At the president's reception to-day the Hawaiian minister, after being presented to the president and while on his way to an ante room, was attacked with vertigo and spasms. He was promptly attended to by physicians, but shortly afterwards died in one of the ante rooms at the executive mansion. When the minister was taken sick the music stopped, and after the announcement of his death the reception ended. His body was subsequently removed to his residence.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—To-day was as bright and pleasant as a spring day, and the reception given by the president opened promisingly. The executive mansion, with new decorations, upholstery and furniture, presented a fine appearance. Tropical plants adorned the mantels in the east room, and in the red, blue and green parlors were white festoons, and similar depended from the chandeliers. The president stood in the blue parlor, assisted by several ladies. Cabinet ministers and the diplomatic corps were the first received, and during their reception Elisha H. Allen, Hawaiin minister, was taken ill. The music stopped but the reception continued. The chief justice and associate justices of the United States supreme court, senators, etc., arrived, followed by officers of the army and navy in full dress uniform. Old soldiers of the wars of 1812 and 1846 were then received. While members of the Oldest Inhabitants' association of the District of Columbia were being received the death of Minister Allen was announced and the reception ended.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Allen followed so quickly upon the first report of his illness that the two were almost simultaneous. A gentleman who was present describes the scene as an affecting one, the president having been moved to tears. Mr. Allen, who had remained a short time after being presented to the president, had passed into the south [illegible] company with his son, preparatory to leaving the building. He was chatting cheerfully with some acquaintances, when suddenly he became speechless and fell back upon a sofa. Passed Assistant Surgeon Hanneburger, of the navy, was the first medical man in attendance. He was quickly joined by Dr. Basil Norris, of the army, Surgeon General Crane, U. S. A., and Medical, Director Brown, U. S. N., who all endeavored by the employment of every expedient at hand to resuscitate the stricken diplomat. Death was almost instantaneous and was caused by angina pectoris. Just previous to entering the cloak room for his overcoat Mr. Allen passed with Judge Wm. A. Richardson, of the court of claims, the compliments of the season, and then the gentlemen relaxed the courtly demeanor of the occasion and exchanged witticisms at which both laughed quite heartily. This laughter, it is thought, induced the minister's fatal attack.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

BOSTON, January 1.—The United States grand jury found another indictment against Abner J. Bengon, the fugitive ex-president of the Pacific National bank. The offense alleged is making false returns to the comptroller of the currency in October, 1881. The returns were signed by Cashier Pettengill, but made up by Bengon's direction and from his figures. It is pretty well understood here that Bengon is in Canada.

ANOTHER LYNCHING.

RICHMOND, January 1.—Some particulars have reached here of the lynching of the negro Buford Smith at Tazewell court house. He is the murderer of Charles Kinzer (white), aged 24. Notwithstanding the presence of a strong guard a body of men, after 1 o'clock Thursday night last, succeeded in getting into the jail, and forced the cell. The jailer was aroused by the noise, but found that the door of his room was fastened on the outside and guarded. He got out at another door and ran up Main street for help. Meantime the prisoner was hurried down stairs and out doors, followed by the jailer's wife. When the crowd having Smith in charge had proceeded about 100 yards the jailer's wife fired a pistol to alarm the town. The lynchers thought the jailer was returning with assistance and commenced firing upon the prisoner. About twenty-five shots were fired, but only three took effect. Two balls struck him in the head and one in the shoulder. The mob then left their victim. He was taken back into the jail and died in about three hours. Smith was known for brutal recklessness and his proclivity for getting into rows with white men.

A FEMALE DEVIL.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—A Mt. Vernon, O., special says: Mrs. Stillwell, wife of Jay V. Stillwell, employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, made a confession to day on her death bed of three murders. She is at the house of a relative in Knox county. Her first murder was Benjamin Swigert, her first husband, who, she says, she killed at Maryville, Mo., in March, 1877, with the aid of her mother and brother. The second was a stranger whom the same parties killed for his money while stopping at their boarding house. The third was her own child, a daughter, aged 14, whom she strangled in the presence of her mother at Rulo, Neb., in May, 1880. She also confessed three attempts to kill her husband to obtain his life insurance. The confessions was first made to her husband and since repeated to others. She is dying of consumption.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1.—Dave Roberts, a negro in the Abbeville jail, this state, charged with cotton stealing and murderous assault, was taken out and lynched last night. Admittance to the jail was obtained by strategem and the sheriff being overpowered.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

READING, Pa., January 1.—Shortly after midnight, while watch meeting services were being held in the Reformed Evangelical church, a large cannon, filled with stones and powder, was discharged. The front wall was crushed in and nearly all the window-panes shattered. There was great excitement among the audience, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. Eight arrests were made, and warrants are out for the apprehension of several others.

THIRD OF HONORS.

SALEM, Mass., January 1.—Mayor Colley, whose term of office expired to day, hanged himself this afternoon.

Shocks of Earthquake.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

HALIFAX, January 1.—While watch-night services were proceeding in a number of the city churches last night a shock of earthquake was felt, lasting about thirty seconds. Many buildings were shaken, and in several crowded churches almost a panic was created.

ROCKLAND, Me., January 1.—A shock of earthquake was felt throughout this city and vicinity last night, followed by a storm of thunder and lightning.

Smallpox.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BALTIMORE, January 1.—Seventy-six deaths from smallpox occurred here during the past week. To-day a case occurred in the city jail, and over 300 prisoners confined for minor offenses were discharged. The disease is attributed to the inefficiency and negligence of the health department.

A HACKMAN'S YARN.

He Goes West to Make a Stake.

"Do you belong here," asked a rather rough looking man of a BEE reporter yesterday morning as the latter was waiting for the departure of the western train over the Union Pacific. The stranger had paused in his walk up and down the depot platform, and when the reporter gave him an affirmative answer his weather-beaten countenance relaxed a little and he leaned up against the wall, unbuttoned his overcoat and commenced putting further questions to the reporter.

"How is the hack business here, any good," he asked?

The reporter told him that he was not very well posted in that line but thought it was fair.

I am looking for a new location continued the stranger, and when I left St. Louis thought I would strike Salt Lake. I have been down in St. Louis for over twenty-five years but the bottom has dropped out altogether. It's no good. Drivers ain't making enough to feed their horses on. It use' to be the dandy town before the war and even after the war, but now it seems that everybody rides on the street cars or has a turn-out of their own. I am getting pretty old and I want to fix myself, but I can't do it in the old town."

"Why, I thought St. Louis hackmen were all rich,' said the reporter, "they charge enough.'

"You bet they charge enough when they get a load, but they don't get many to haul."

"Don't people fick a good deal on so high prices?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly they kick, but it don't do them any good," answered the hackman. "The boys are always a mess for them, and are able to fix it up so they come out ahead. These new drivers coming up now," keeontinued, "ain't got the ability the old boys had along in '63 and '64. They vill down and give up if their load makes much of a kick. The old fellows didn't do it. If a man kicked on any of them he always got the worst of it. I'll tell you a little joke about one old smacker that thought he paid too much. This happened in 1864. Hugh O'Keefe was one of the slickest drivers in St. Louis, and nobody ever got ahead of him. He drove for Pete Welch, and, in those days, made as high as $60 and $70 a day. He would turn in to Pete, when the day's work was done, $30 or $40 thinking it was about the fair thing to keep half. Mind you, Pete knew that O'Keefe was holding out on him, but he dare not kick for fear he would quit work. He knew he made more than any other driver he had, but he wasn't particular to ask how he made it. Well, one day Hugh was standing in front of Barnum's hotel, Second and Chestnut, when an old gu comes out and tells him he wants him to drive him down to the river to a ferry. Hugh said "all right," and the old fellow was bundled in and his trunk put on the box, and he was taken to the boat. "How much is it my man?" said the old party, after he got out. "Ten dollars, sir, if you please," said Hugh, and he stood there with his whip in hand looking solemn as an owl. The old codger put on his spectacles and commenced looking at Hugh, who did not crack a smile. "Ten dollars," he said; "you are mistaken. I can't pay any such amount, sir. Why, you have only drawn me three blocks; it's too much entirely." He told him it was the regular price, and he could not take any less. The old party paid it, at the same time inquiring for the driver's name, and he swore he would get even with St. Louis hackmen. Hugh didn't want to give him his right name, so he told him it was John Bluff, and drove off. Well, the old fellow was very mad. When he went on the boat he told the captain about it. The captain told him the boat would not go out for an hour or two, and that he had better look the fellow up and make him pay back a part of the money. The old fellow wanted to get even, so he went up on the levee and asked Jimmie Ryan, who was standing there by his carriage, if he knew where he could find John Bluff. 'Oh! yes,' said Jimmie, 'he is just up here, jump in and I'll take you up. The old party got in and rode around. Jimmie would stop every little bit and tell him that Bluff had just left and he could find him soon. So they rode around for an hour, but they didn't come up to Bluff at all. Finally the old gent gave it up and wanted to get back to the boat, so Jimmie drove him there. He got out and thanked Jimmie for his trouble and was about to go on the boat, when Jimmie told him to hold on. 'Why, what's the matter!' asked the old fellow. 'Well, you will have to pay my fare,' answered Jimmie. 'Fifteen dollars, if you please.' The old fellow was badly rattled, I tell you, but he finally put up the shekels. 'What's your name?' asked the old party. 'Why my name is Jim Bluff,' said Jimmie. 'I'm John's brother! The old man swore, I tell you, as Jimmie drove off, but Jimmie didn't care, you know, for he had the money."

"What became of those two fellows?" asked the reporter.

"Well, Hugh got a little too fly after a while and he was bounced for some crooked work. He went out to Dale City, Montana, and got to stealin' horses. The people got onto him and they lynched him in 1869. Jimmie Ryan was sent up to the pen at Jefferson for taking a satchel from a load he had to the old Iron Mountain depot, Third and Almond streets, and he died there. Poor fellow; he no more took that grip than I did, and I know it."

The old hackman asked the reporter a few more questions about Omaha, and was asking him to take a smile from a bottle he pulled out of his pocket when the whistle blew, and he hastily said good bye and got on board.

Matter of Application of Owen McCaffrey for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Owen McCaffrey did upon the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors, at N. E. cor. Douglas and 15th street, 3rd ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 10th day of January, 1883, to the 11th day of April, 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from Dec 27, A. D. 1882, the said license will be granted.

OWEN McCAFFREY, Applicant.

THE OMAHA BEE newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The city of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

d29-2t

Matter of Application of Justus Kessler & Co., for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Justus Kessler & Co., did upon the 27th day of Dec. A. D., 1882, file their application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous liquors at 13th street bet. Williams and Pierce street, 1st Ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 10th day of January 1883, to the 11th day of April 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from December 27, A. D., 1882, the said license will be granted.

J. KESSLER, Applicant.

The Omaha Bee newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

d 27 2t

Matter of Application of Fred Staack for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Fred Staack did upon the 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors at No 113 15th street, Third Ward, Omaha, Nebraska, from the 10th day of January 1883, to the 11th day of April, 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from Dec 26th A. D. 1882, the said license will be granted.

FRED STAACK, Applicant.

THE OMAHA BEE newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk

d27-2t

Matter of Application of Edward Lee for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Leeder did upon the 27th day of December, A. D., 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors, at No. 1416 Farnam street, Third Ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 10th day of January, 1883, to the 10th day of April, 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from December 27th, A. D., 1882, the said license will be granted.

EDWARD LEEDER, Applicant.

THE OMAHA BEE newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

29-2t

Matter of Application of Max Lenz for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Max Lenz did upon the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous liquors at corner 9th and Jackson street First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 10th day of January, 1883, to the 11th day of April 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from December 27, A. D. 1882, the said license will be granted.

MAX LENZ, by J. F., Applicant.

THE OMAHA BEE newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

29-2t

THE OLD WORLD.

Dillon Again Postpones His Resignation From Parliament.

The O'Brien Libel Case Brought to Trial in Dublin.

Financial Embarrassment the Cause of Count Von Wimpffen's Suicide.

American Wheat and Its Position in Foreign Markets—Minor Notes.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, January 1.—The national league meeting which assembled at Bollinhoun, Kings county, yesterday in defiance of a government proclamation forbidding it, was dispersed by a large force of constabulary.

STEAMER LOST.

LONDON, January 1.—The British steamer Wheatfield, from New York for Leipsic, landed at St. Catharines Point last evening in a thick fog. The crew was saved and the prospects of saving the cargo are favorable. The vessel, however, is likely to prove a total loss.

GRAIN IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, January 1.—The stock of wheat here is 10,000,000 centals; corn, 130,000 quarters; flour, 260,000 sacks, 4,850 barrels.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

LONDON, January 1.—The Mark Lane Express says: Beyond all doubt No 2 American red winter wheat will be the standard of value in the world's wheat market for the cereal year of 1882-83. Farmers' deliveries and various extraneous supplies render British millers' quite independent of the American contingent at present. The London and provincial market has been very quiet during the past week. Trade in foreign wheat was only retail. Flour is dull and maize irregular. Oats are cheaper. Very little business is doing in the off-coast market. Sales in English wheat for the past week were 43,510 quarters at 40s 11d per quarter, against 32,227 quarters at 44s 3d for the corresponding period of last year.

COUNT VON WIMPFFEN.

PARIS, January 1.—Count von Wimpffen, Austro-Hungarian ambassador here, who committed suicide Saturday, had lately been in the habit of talking aloud to himself for hours. He had carried a revolver around with him for a week. On Friday he fired it out of the window of the Hotel Maurice against the wall of the court yard to test it. The supposition that his suicide was connected with financial embarrassments gains color from the fact that one of the letters he left is addressed to a rich Austrian financier living in Paris.

VIENNA, January 1.—The Irish and Hungarian organs here commenced a system of attacks upon Count Kalonocky, imperial minister of foreign affairs, because of his supposed Russian proclivities.

DILLON'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, January 1.—Dillon has issued an address to his friends of Tipperary announcing that in deference to the wishes of his friends he has agreed to postpone his resignation as member of parliament until the first week of the session, consequently there will be a vacancy about the end of February. He energetically denies that he retires because he is disgusted with parliamentary agitation. He says he believes more firmly than ever in the necessity of ensuring that Irish representatives in parliament shall be an independent body of nationalists, who will oppose and harrass every government which denies rights to Ireland. He believes above all in freedom in Ireland, in America, and wherever the Irish remain faithful to their nationality. He resigns, he says, solely because his health is broken down, and labor will be impossible to him for a considerable time. He believes the national cause was never since the union in a stronger position.

O'BRIEN ON TRIAL.

DUBLIN, January 1.—In the police court to-day O'Brien was arraigned on the charge of seditious libel, based on an article entitled "Accusing Spirits," printed in United Ireland, of which paper it was claimed O'Brien was editor. Sullivan and several Irish members of parliament were present. Sullivan submitted that there was not a particle of evidence to show that O'Brien was editor or publisher of United Ireland December 23d, the date on which the article complained of appeared. Prosecution was postponed three weeks pending consideration of the application of defendant to the court of queen's bench for an order compelling the magistrate having charge of the case to take evidence proving the truth of the statements made in the article.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

LONDON, January 1.—At a sale of thoroughbreds to-day Isonomy brought 9,000 guineas, Seesaw 1,400 guineas, and Geologist 1,150 guineas.

DESIRING PEACE.

PESTH, January 1.—Herr Sizza, president of the Hungarian council, in replying to the New Year congratulations of the liberals to-day, said he could not see any ground for apprehension of a disturbance of the peace. It would be one of the principal aims of the government, he said, to seek alliance, not for war, but for the preservation of peace.

THE GERMAN FLOODS.

WIESBADEN, January 1.—The Rhine floods have destroyed five villages. Two hundred and fifty houses have fallen.

VIENNA, January 1.—Rain recommenced to-day. The Danube is again rising, and it is feared it will break through the Floridorf dykes.