OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1885.

DYNAMITER SHOT.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa Shot in the

By a Crack-Brained Woman Yesterday Evening.

She is Arrested and Placed in

She Gives Her Name as Mrs. Yestel Dudley.

O'Donovan Rossa's Wound is Not Considered Serious.

He is Placed in the Hospital Within Eight Beds of Capt,

Phelan.

A DYNAMITER SHOT.

New York, February 2, - O'Donovan Rossa has just been shot by a woman. The shooting took place at twelve minutes past 5. He is still alive. He was shot in front of the Stewart building on chambers street, where he was approached by a handsome young lady, dressed plainly. She were spectacles and had the appearance of an intellectual echool teacher. She drew a five-barrelled pistol from her dress pocket, and leveling it at Rossa fired one shot. Rossa threw his hands above his head and cried, "I'm shot!" He then fell heavily to the sidewalk. The woman fired the remaining bullets in her pistol at the prostrate man, and calmly and unconcernedly walked off with the smoking pistol in her hand. She was followed by a large crowd, while a still larger mob surraunded the wounded dynamiter. City Marshal James McAuley, in the absence of a policeman saw the revolver in the woman's hand and arrested her. She was conducted to the Twenty-sixth precinct station house in the city hall. Her calmess of demeaner was remarkable. When arraigned at the s-rgeant's desk the woman gave her name as Yesiet Dudley.

JOHN ROSSA RECRIVES THE NAME OF HIS PATT

ER'S ASSASSINATION. MINNRAPOLIS, February 2,-O'Donovan Rossa's son, John, engaged in business here as solicitor of the young men's endowment association, called at the Tribune's editorial rooms this evening and the first he learned of his father's assassination was when City Edi-tor Williams read the bulletin to him. He remained perfectly cool, but at ones asked for full particulars. Being informed that nothing further was heard, he departed refusing to answer at present any question except to deny any knowledge of the woman Dudley, who is said to have done the shooting. The news was a complete surprise to him and he left hurriedly to send a message to New York in quiring as to his father's condition.

recognized by very few people was intended. The first shot fired took effect in O'Donovan's body, and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman

told her that she was under arrest. The woman offered no remonstrance, but allowed nerself to be taken through the crowd of citi-

zens to the city hall station house, George W. Barlow, a merchant at 146 Reade street, and Peter Y. Everett, formerly a reporter, who witnessed the shooting, ac-companied the captor and captive to the station, saying that they would be witnesses. When the woman had ceased firing, O'Dono van rose to his feet and attempted to find his way back to his office on Chambers street, which he had just left. He said,

"I AM SHOT." Trying to place his hand on his back under his shoulder blade. After a few steps somebody suggested that he should ge to the Chambers street hospital. A couple of men leut their arms and O'Donovan did as suggested, directed his steps toward the hospital. He walked all the way there, the distance being nearly a quarter of a mile. He bled considerably on the way. Once in the hospital he was undressed and examined by Dr. Denmison, it was found that nison, it was found that

THE BULLET ENTERED HIS BACK directly below the left shoulder blade. doctor pronounced the wound not of a dan-gerous character. Crowds of people had fol-lowed the wounded man down Chambers street and blocked the readway in front of the hospital, after the door was closed be hind O'Donovan and his escort. Meanwhil Meanwhile the woman had been taken to the station house, with another crowd following her. She was placed before Sergeant Kass' desk. SHR WAS GOOD LOOKING

dressed neatly, in plain dark clothing, and wore eye glasses. She appeared like a school teacher, with an intellectual face. Her man-ner was entirely composed, and she answered some of the questions put to her promptly some of the questions put to her promptly and without embarrassment. To others she simply shook her head, and smiled with a look which said: "I shall only answer ques-tions which I know you have a right to

McAuley handed the pistol, of a small calibre, to the sergeant, and said he had seen the prisoner shoot the man on Chambers street. Volunteer witnesses assented to the stated fact of the shooting. A citizen asked, "Do you know the man you shot?"
"Yes," replied the prisoner, with an English

"I SHOT O'DONOVAN BOSSA,"

Further questioning by the sergeant elicited the statement that the prisoner's name was Yscult Dudley, age 25, that she was a nurse and married, and lived at No. 60 Clinton Place. She was asked why she shot O'Donovan, how I ng she had been in America and other questions, to which she made no answer. After her pedigrees had been taken, the was seconted to a rear room and the crowd slewly escorted to a rear room and the crowd slowly dispersed. As there are no accommodations for prisoners in the city hall station, she was for prisoners in the city hall station, she was removed to the Oak street station at 7:15 p, m, and there placed in a cell. Her entire demeanor was that of a rational person, and a cool-headed one at that. Rossa had been placed on a cot in the same ward with Captain Phelan, who was stabbed by Richard Short in Rossa's office gays three weeks ago. Short in Rossa's office over three weeks ago.

They concluded no large blood vessel was injured, and as Rosea is a fleshy, muscular man of of robust constitution, there was no danger to be apprehended. The doctor will probe

BOSSA'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Rossa, in the Chambers Street hospital, made the following statement to Coroner Kensedy: "Saturday, January 21st, about 4 p m, I received a letter at my office, No 12 Chambers street; the message was in writing, and was delivered by a messenger boy. The note stated that a lady wished to see me. That she was interested in the Irish cause, and desired to assist it. She did not care to go to my office and remain there until I came, she only would ask for ten minutes time. The boy told me that the lady was at the telegraph office, in the Stewart building, on Broadway and Chambers street. I went along with him and met her. I told her it would be well to go to some hetel, as the telegraph office was no place to talk tel, as the telegraph office was no place to talk in. We came out and went to Sweeney's ho-tel. We went into the ladies' parlor and she said she would be able to give considerable said she would be able to give considerable money if anything good was done. She then said she would call on Monday, February 2, at 4 o'clock. To-day she sent another message to my office. I went to the same telegraph office, and there I met the lady. She showed me a paper weich I was to sign. She then suggested that we so to some place. We walked down Chambers street toward Broadway. We got a short dustance toward Broadway. Broadway We got a short distance toward Broadway when the woman stepped back and fired two or three shots at me. One of the

all's entered my back."
[Sighned] Jeremiah, O'Donovan Rossa. Soon after making the statement, Rossa rested easier, and he said he was

HOPEFUL OF PULLING THROUGH all right. Capt. Phelan who is still guarded by the police, when informed of the particu-lars of the shooting, smiled grimly but refused

to say anything on the subject.

The office of the Chambars street hospital was visited by a large number of Rossa's friends to-night. All are determined looking chaps and they gathered in groups of twos and discussed in whispers the attempted as-sassination of the "arch dynamiter." John Roche, whose dynamite operations have been confined to speeches in the fourth ward, furtively eyed eached visitor to the institution, and from time disappeared to talk with parties outside.

Algernon S Sullivan, public administrator, had read the news in an "extra," and dropped in to see if the story was true. He was not permitted to see Rossa, and vanished shortly after. W. J. Burke, a prominent dynamiter, shouted, "You can kill Rossa, but you can't till the idea". shouted, "Yo kill the idea."

TO A REPORTER ROSSA SAID : 'It was a premeditated affair, and the woman was simply the engine by which the dastardly work was accomplished. She had dastardly work was accomplished. She had no private revenge to gratily, no relative of hers had been injured in the English explosions. It is the work of the British government, whose policy has always been to assassinate men they could not otherwise reach. She is the agent of the British minister or somebody else. This woman came to me and said she was Irish, but that her husband did not sympathize with the cause of Ireland. She was rabid in her views on dynamite. She said the any knowledge of the woman Dudley, who is said to have done the shooting. The news was a complete surprise to him and he left hurriedly to send a message to New York in quiring as to his father's condition.

THE STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

New YORK, February 2.—At twelve minutes past 5 this afternoon Jeremish O'Donovan Rosss, the Iright dynamiter, so called, was shot by a woman on Chambers street, near Broadway. At that hour the streets were full of people homeward bound making these way toword Brooklyn bridge. The excitement over the shooting, although the man was recognized by very few people was intence. The first shot fived took effect in O'Donovan's and the streets were full of people homeward bound making these way toword Brooklyn bridge. The excitement over the shooting, although the man was recognized by very few people was intence. The first shot fived took effect in O'Donovan's and the cause of Ireland. She was rabed in her views on dynamite. She said the London explosions were no good and wanted I have views on dynamite. She said the London explosions were no good and wanted in horrible sacrifice of life to strike terror to the bearts of Irelands enemies. I told her that I was not engaged in that business, and have left to wanted no money for such a purpose but only to help the Irish cause. She reiterated that a thousand lives should be sacrificed in London. I had been to see my printer at 4 volcke when I started out to meet her. She wanted me to sign a receipt for money. The receipt contained the word dynamite, and I declined to sign it. I put the paper in my hocket only was intence.

nothing more or less than AN AGENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. The First shot took effect.

The city marshal, James McAuley, was present at the time and breaking through the crowd that had colected, even before the shooting was over, seized the woman who still had the smoking pistol in her hand, and told her that she was under arrest. The course it was the outcome of a conspiracy on the part of England, to rid the world of Rossa whom she dreads and fears. There is no question but what the agents of England in New York, knew all about the plot and the weman was a tool to carry it into execution. They chose a woman for the deed because they had no man among them brave enough to attack him. He has received scoresof threatening letters, but paid to more attention to them than he would to

flea. He is not dead, and ENGLAND WILL FIND IT OUT to her serrow soon enough." Joyce journeyed to Oak screet station to see if he could iden-tify the woman as an Englishwoman who had been befriended by Rossa about a year ago. He was refused admission to her, but when he heard the description of the prisoner he concluded it did not tally with the other woman. Rossa's admirers were greatly re-

leved when they found his recovery was quite certain.

J. Elliot and Patrick Joyce went to Brook lyn and broke the tidings of Rossa's attempted as assination to his wife. She received the tidings calmly. She immediately started for New York and reached the hospital at 10 o'clock, when she was admitted at once to her husband's bedside. Their meeting was quite affecting. About 9 o'clock last night MRS, DUDLEY ASKED ABOUT THE CONDITION O

ROSSA. and seemed sorry when she heard he was still alive. A number of persons called to see her, but she positively refused to be interviewed by anyone. She discarded her steel-bowed spectaclas which, according to Joyce, were used as a disguise.

MRS. DUDLET'S CAREER IN NEW YORK s thus given: Thursday, January 22ad, Mrs. Dudley called at Mrs. Leggett's home for unemployed women, No. 60 Clinton place. She was met by Mrs. Brown, the matren.
"Can you accommodate me here?" asked Mrs. Dudley.

"Have you references?" asked Mrs. Brown "My references is Dr. Thomas, whomeverybody knows," was the reply, and ther she added: "I am a professional nurse and a widow and desire to stay here, until I secure an engagement.

an engagement."

In telling the stery of her acquaintance with Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Brown said to-niget:

"She impressed me so very favorably I told her she might remain in the home if she would room with two other young ladies. This she consented todo, Her only baggage was a valise, which she never unpacked, because, as she said one day, she might be called suddenly to attend a patient."

"Did she refer at any time to her past do "Did she refer at any time to her past domestic relations?" was asked.

"She told me she had been married and had
two children, but her husband and children
died abroad. Her father, she once remarked,
had been engaged in the British cavalry service. She had acted as a trained nurse in
hespitals in London and Paris, and said she
had diplomas from institutions of that kind
but I never examined them. She showed but I never examined them. She showe them to some of the young ladies in th

SHE WAS THOBOUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED WOMAN The examination of the wound by Dr. Kirby, showed that the bullet had penetrated the back about half an inch below the left shoulder blade. The ball ranged upward and inward toward the spinal column, but did not touch the vertebrae. The bullet evidently lodged in the muscles of the back and beyond a slight shock, Rossa has suffered little. It was one time fered that the bullet had penetrated the lungs but as the wounded manhas expectorate, no blood, this was afterward pronouncedimpossible. Had his spinal column been injured, there would have been signs of paralyis, but none appeared. The doctor probed unsuccessfully for the bullet with you?" was asked Mrs. Brown.

And her manners, and speech betokened a thoroughbred English woman of bright perceptions. She was an intensely patriotic lady and sarcastic and cutting at times when speaking of those who seem to be making war on her people. She was intensely near sighted. In telling me of her work abroad, she one day said to me that she much more enjoyed hospital work abroad than the nursing she had been doing here. She said she had received twenty-five dollars per week abroad, whick I know is often paid to trained nurses." "What is the history of the movements of Mrs. Dudley was asked Mrs. Brown.

W'As I said before, she came here one week And her manners, and speech betokened a thoroughbred English woman of bright per-

sgo on Tuesday last. Tuesday is our weekly pay day, and she paid her board to us to last Tuesday. Tuesday she came to me hurriedly, and said she had a case and was going. She be apprehended. The doctor will probe again for the bullet to morrow monning. Some time after his armission to the heapital Rossa was removed to another ward. Here he said that he thought his condition was serious enough to warrant him making an ante-morten statement.

BOSSA'S STATEMENT.

and said she had a case and was going. Sine would take her latch key with her, for she would take her latch key with her would take her latch key with her would take her latch key with her would take her latc

up to Tuesday, (to-morrow) butabout 3 o'clock this afternoon she came to me and said she was going away again. She said she might not return and if she did not she would send for her valise. I returned to her the money for her valise. I returned to her the money for one day's board and she went away between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon and did not seem excited. This evening I was surprised to hear that she had shot at Rossa." In the parlor at Mrs. Leggett's home, the young ladies talked of Mrs. Dudley's deed. "She was almost crazy with excitement one week ago Sunday, when she read of the explosions in Lendon," said one of the group. "She said America should give up Rossa to England. Then on Sunday last when she heard of the explosions in Grand street she way very much excited.

Sucady last when she way very much excited.
She had a number of copies of Rossa's paper,
and Sunday she said, she had had an interview with Rossa the day before, and said that she had Rossa's word for it that be could get a ton of dynamite in New York and that she heard him say that he knew and was in league with those who made it, and he did in league with those who made it, and he did not care if they stopped its importation or its exportation. Thee she added that somebody would get even with O'Donovan Rossa yet. I never knew that she had a pi-tol, but I offered to lend har mine." The blackeyed young woman concluded by saying that she believed that Mrs. Dudley was temporarily insane on the subject of dynamite as used against her country. The matron of Mrs. Leggett's home did not know who Dr. Thomas was, who Mrs. Dudley had referred to, but

was, who Mrs. Dudley had referred to, but investigation proved she had referred to

DR. T. GILLARD THOMAS, who lives at 264 5th avenue. At his office was learned that about four months ago Mrs. Dudley had come from England in company Dudley had come from England in company with Miss Chalmers, who is living in Newark, N. J. They bad brought diplomas from foreign hospitals and Dr. Thomas had sent them both to Dr. P. F. Chambers, at Dr. Thomas private sanitarium, 600 Lexington avenue. Dr. Chambers was found at this address an in the absence of Dr. Dubois, who has charge of the institution for Dr. Thomas, stated that Miss Chalmers came to him not from Dr. homas direct, but from the Rosevelt hospi-Thomas direct, but from the Rosevelt hospital, where they had been employed. They were taken on trial November 21, and showed diplomas from London hospitals. Dr. Chambers was very favorably impressed with Mrs. Dudley, but she did not work harmoniously with those in the sanitarium, and at the end of a mouth left without being discharged. Dr. Chambers weuld have been pleased to have kept Miss Chalmers, but she went because Mrs. Dudiey was going. The latter was expensed to the control of the latter was expensed to the control of the control Mrs. Dudiey was going. The latter was extremely patriotic though not disparaging America. They left about December 21. A young nurse at the sanitarium talked reluctantly. She had seen Mrs. Dudley's certificate from Charing Cross hospital, London. She did not regard Mrs. Dudley as "right in her head." She boasted almost constantly of her ability as nurse. She had once said her youngest child had been dead two years. She never referred to her father or mother.

SUPERINTENDENT JAMES R. LATHROP
of Roosevelt street hospital, said that Mrs.
Dudley and Miss Chalmers came there October 7th and both left Accember 19th. Mr.
Lathrop was not favorably impressed with Mrs. Dudley, but he was much pleased with Miss Chalmers. Mrs. Dudley's service was not satisfactory. She had some ability as a nurse, but was deficient in order. She left voluntarily, as did Miss Chalmers, and from the Rossevelt hosp tal had gone over to Dr.
Thomas' sanitarium.

IRREMIAH O'DONOVAN

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN

a conspicuous figure in Irish national reaching this country, after having been dis-charged from English prison. He came to this country with Thos. Francis Bourke, Dr. Denis Dowling Mulcahey and John Devoy, about 1869. He was engaged in a number of enterprises in New York, having been ticket agent for the Trans-Atlantic steamers and hotel keeper. He ran for state senator in the Fourth senatorial district against William M. Tweed, and was badly defeated. He opened a hotel on the corner of Chatham square and Mott street, which for a while did a good businesa, being a great resort for the Irish nationalists. Custom fell off after a time, and Rossa was compelled to shut up. He subsequently founded the United Irish

FOREIGN NEWS,

PALLED TO IDENTIFY CUNNINGHAM. LONDON, February 2.-The cabman who conveyed Cunningham's luggage from Broad street station to his lodgings was unable to identify Cunningham as the person who engaged the cab and occupied it during the transfer. At the request of the prosecution Cunningham was emanded for a week, Previous to remanding the prisoner, in answer

Previous to remanding the prisoner, in answer to a request for the privilege of an interview with Cunningham by O'Williams, one of the counsel for defense, Judge Ingham replied that nobody will be allowed to see or converse with the prisoner, without a special permit from Sir William Vernou Harcourt, the home secretary. By the time the examination was concluded, the crowd that pressed around the building numbered many thousand. The building numbered many thousand. The adjoining house tops, and every window in the neighborhood, were crowded with people curious to catch a glimpse of Cunningham, during the progress of the van which conveyed prisoners back to Clerkenwell prison, the streets along the route were lined with files of special police, and fairly swarmed with detectives.

RAILROAD RACKET.

CHICAGO, February 2 .- A meeting of the general passenger sgents of all roads in the east-bound trunk line pool has been called for Thursday in this city, to endeavor to restore the passenger rates to the seaboard. It was reported to-day that tickets over one or two lines to New York could be had at \$11, firstclass, and \$8.50 for second-class. It is also alleged that some of the roads were taking grain to New York at twenty cents per hun-dred pounds, and provisions at twenty-five, a cut of five cents in each case.

The New York Explosion,

NEW YORK, February 2.-Wm. Butler James Daly, Joseph Lamb, and Charles Henry, men arrested charged with having caused the explosion in the store of Garry Bros. on Grand street, early yesterday, were arrainged in the court to-day. Several respectable witnesses testified to their good character. The police could present no evidence connecting them with the explosion and the court discharged them.

The Prohibitionists in Council.

Special Telegram to THE BEE. LINCOLN, February 3.-A large number the representatives of the prohibition party met here this afternoon and evening to take steps to secure the submission of a constitu-tional amendment. Measures were also taken toward the establishing of a state organ Wolfenberger, of David City, will probably be its editor.

A Legal and Fatal Fracas, BEERE, Ark., February 2.- Last night in a ight growing out of a law suit, in which John d. Battle, a prominent lawyer, prosecuted B. Malone, a merchant, the latter was shot

John J. Cisco & Son's Schedule. WALL STREET, February 2.—The schedule of John J. Cisco & Son shows debts and lia-bilities \$2,987,000, nominal assents \$3,294,000. Actual amota \$2,467;000.

CLANS.

Without the Legislature Lincoln is a Deserted Village.

Nebraska's Law Making Luminaries Beginning to Loom In.

They and Their Retainers Well Fortified with Railroad Passes.

The Prohibitionists in Council Trying to Fix Up

A Constitutional Amendment and Secure Its Submission,

And Also to Establish a State Organ With Wolfenberger as Its Editor.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS. Special Correspondence to the BEE.

LINCOLN, February 2.-Without the legis lature Lincoln is a deserted villege. The self-sacrificing committees who were to re main here and work during vacation could have been put into the eye of the gentle reader. The senators and representatives, as they gather in, appear very much refreshed by their brief vacation and are ready to grap, le the railroad problem with a vigor never before displayed by any Nebraska legislature. There promises to be an interesting sight in both houses in the next few days over railroad leg islation, Every man who introduced a rail-road bill—and he is legion—will want his views endorsed. It is remarkable, too, the number of members who are beginning to think that railroads know more than senators about the regulation of rates, and many fear that these cents a mile will be entirely, too se-

ere Speaking of three-cent fare, it is noticed Speaking of three-cent fare, it is noticed that passes are as thick hereabouts as flies around a molasses barrel. From senators to pages passes are popular. The B. & M. train from Omaha to Lincoin this morning must have been run at a great loss, the BEE correspondents being about the only ones who paid sny fare.

The land fraud investigating committee threatens to hold night sessions. Illust the in-

The land fraud investigating committee threatens to hold night sessions like the insane committee, and finish up the job this week. There are a number of members who want to hear from the sub-committe, appointed to investigate the correspondence between Mr. Olmstead and J. Sterling Morton. It is believed there will be some interception development.

ton. It is believed there will be some interesting developments.
Several physicians of the state will take a hand in lobby work this week. The medical bills so far introduced are not what they want. The bill introduced by Mr. Holmes, mentioned in The Bre this morning, will be opposed and a new bill introduced in place of

THE HOUSE,

pecial Telegram to THE BEE. LINCOLN, February 2.-In the house this afternoon. McArdle, from the committee on claims, reported that the house roll 23, for bill was one that was embraced in Miller's re olution two weeks ago, which passed that ment so as to make it apply only to cases inthis claim, with Kennard's and others, be not volving similar circumstances. paid, the committee being the property of Hawes. Kennard & Co. are compelled to lance when the string is pul'ed, the present bill is a small one, it is evidently intended to os used as an entering wedge to pry open the

reasury vault. Lee, of Merrick, asked that the secretary of state furnish the house with a copy of all the contracts now in force with Stout or others relating to convict labor, or the management of the pentientiary. This harmless resolution brought up the gang headed by Holmes and Kelly who objected to it on the score of econ-omy. They tried to have the resolution sent to a committee, instead of which, they wasted the time of the house, they succeed admirably in drawing other members into the affray, se that talk was of very little consequence was kept up for an hour and a half. At the rate that the members are paid, the time wasted in this talk represented

more value than would have paid for the printing of these contracts over and over again. The resolution, however, was adopted. again. The resolution, however, was adopted.
Without further business the house adourned at 6 o'clock, many of the members

sing still absent.

Mainly through the instrumentality of Sen ator Micklejohn, who has been working in cessantly and laboriously for some time, a bill has been framed regulating passenger tares and freight charges on railways. This will be presented to-morrow by the railroad committee, who will meet in the morning at 8 o'clock to give it its final touches. The principal features of the bill are that all subsidized railroads in the state, shall not charge more than three cents

a mile on its main sections, and three and one-half cents on branch lines for each passenger. As regards freight the classification and schedule charges exceed those of Illinois from 10 to 15 per cent on subsidized roads, others being about one seventh higher. It intermediate non-competing points, shall be in the same ratio as now charged from competing points. Much speculation exists as to the future as of this bill, but it may be noticed that the railroad politicians have already begun to work their men. Olmstead and Johnston have already significa their intention of opposing this bill. The senate finally passed the bill appropriating \$15,009 for the New Orleans exhibit. A number of bills amending the civil code were passed, and the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS. CABINET SPECULATIONS.

pecial telegram to the BEE. WALHINGTON, February 2,-A prominen

euthern democratic politician, who is likely to know as anybody here what Governor Cleveland intends to do in the way of constructing a cabinet, told a correspondent today that no advance had been made during the past two weeks. It was true, he said, that three, and only three, members of the that three, and only three, members of the cabinet had been definitely called upon, and these were Bayard, Garland and Whitney. It had been said that Bayard would not accept the state discretization but this statement but this statement. It had been said that Bayard would not accept the state department, but this statement was undoubtedly unauthorized. He has been was undonbtedly unauthorized. He has been invited to enter the cabinet, but it is not understood among Bayard's friends here that any arrangement was made by which he was to have the treasury department instead of the state department. While the Delaware senator would much prefer the treasury to the state department, it is believed here that President-elect Cleveland has closed the matter definitely, but rather has received an expression from Bayard, in his willingness to enter his cabinet. There is a growing sentiment against Senator Bayard leaving the state for a cabinet position, and some of the ablest democratic politicians are remonstrating against his being taken out of the senate, on the ground that his services to

the party will be more valuable there than they possibly could be in the cabinet.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, is a much demoralized over his defeat for re-election that he had been decided by the colorado.

The United States are the had been decided by the pay for transportation of their research.

sonal, to be used directly or indirectly in se-curing a vote or appointment for any office under the government, and any violation of this to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill further provides that every person hereafter elected or appointed to fill any office in the United States, shall take an oath that he has not violated the above pro-

The bill to extend the benefits of the signal service to the farmer provides an appropria-tion of \$100,000 for telegraphing to the chief signal officer, changes of temperature from the signal offices designated by him. This in-telligence is to be sent to various offices over which flags or signals announcing changes are

NOMINATIONS. Postmasters-C. K. Ingham, Afton, Iowa. TITZ JOHN PORTER'S APPEAL IN HIS OWN BE-

HALF. In response to the house resolution offered In response to the house resolution offered by Representative Slocom, the president to-day transmitted to congress a recent appeal of Fitz John Porter to him in his own behalf. The document consists of a letter of General Porter to the president, asking the latter to nominate him to the senate for "restoration to the army, or if the president believes that the course is not within his power, that by a special measure the president refer the case to General Brewster's opinion, on which the which the president vetoed the bill passed by the last congress for Porter's relief.

THE SUPREME COURT. Washington, February 2, -In the supremerourt of the United States to-day, Acting Chief Justice Miller ordered that mandates Chief Justice Miller ordered that mandates issued in all cases decided prior to the first of January, 1885, when applied for, except where a petition for rehearing is pending, cases docketed and dismissed under the 9th rule, and cases No. 88 and 286. Adjourned until Monday, March 2.

CONFIRMATIONS Henry A. Griffiths, receiver of public moneys, Des Moines, Iowa; Andrew S. Dra-per, judge of the court on Alabama claims,

SENATE Washington, February 2.-The senate took

tion of the senate to remain in session to-morrow as evidence of an intention not to do auything at all on the subject. A vote was taken on Beck's amendment to strike out from the house bill the provision

strike out from the house bill the provision relating to equal facilities and accommodations of passengers, and the sanate by a vote of 22 to 33 declined to strike out the clause. The bill provides that the railroads shall not charge more for a shorter than for a longer haul that includes shorter. Buck moved to amend this so as to prohibit merely charging more for transportation "any distance less than the whole length of the line than is charged for a similar service over the whole length of the line." He was attempting to remedy one evil that was flagrant without attempting t plications attributed to them. This amendnent would stop the practice of doubling the relief of Pat O. Hawes, do pass. This the charges on local business in order to make up what was lost on the through rusiness.
Plumb then moved to amend Beck's amend-

> Beck thought that the circumstances in different cases would hardly ever be so similar as to make Plumb's amendment necessary.

Ingalls said they might not be identical, but might be similar

Beck thought that this was a fine distinction
like that of a man in Buncombe county,
North Carolina, of whom he (Beck) had been told by the senator from that state, (Vance) the man referred to had expressed a willing ness to fight any man, size. weight and con-ditions being all alike. When the similarity of conditions was inquired into it was found he took the literal interpretation of the phrase The man announced that in order to be quallified under the conditions imposed, his competitor would have to be red headed lame in one leg, blind in one eye, must have been married twice, had four children by the first wife, of whom two died of whooping cough, and three by the second wife of whom two died of measles. [Laughter.] The Reagan

two died of measies, [Laughter.] The Roapan bill, Beck added, was in accordance with the laws of thirty states. McMillan said that the provisions of the Reagan bill would very seriously affect the in-terests of the Mississippi valley. The people of that region wanted to get their commodi-ties to the seaboard, either, castward or westties to the seaboard, either eastward or west-ward, and if the Resgan bill became a law the railroads would be obliged to regulate their charges on through freights, according to rates for local freights. Very soon there would be a transcontinental line through the British territory, the Canadian Pacific, over which the United States would have no control. In view of this fact, with the Reagan bill adopted, the west would find itself at an irretrievable disadvantage. Without action on Plumb's amendment the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE

Washington, February 2.-Randall called up the resolution providing that during the re nainder of the session, thirty minutes of every morning shall be devoted to the conideration of measures called up by individual members, if there are not five objections made thereto, provided that while this order is in force, the speaker shall not entertain a reques for a unanimous contest at any other time.
Townshead made an unsuccessful attempt to
amend so as to facilitate the passage of the
Mexican pension bill. The previous question
was then ordered on Randall's motion—year 192, nays 68.

Keifer moved to amend by extending to one honr the time to be devoted to the considera

tion of measures called up by individual mem bers. Agreed to at this point, and before fi-nal action was taken on the resolution Collins moved that the house take a recess until eleven o'clock to-morrow. This was moved that the house take a recess
until eleven o'clock to-morrow. This was
done for the purpose of continuing the legislative day of Monday, in order that opportunity may be bad, to move the passape of
the bankrupt bill, under suspension of the
rules. Fillbustering ensued, and roll call followed roll call in monotonous succession.
Friends of the bankruptcy bill being in the majority two to sit, and
voting down every motion to At midnight the house was still in session with no proposed adjournment, the dilatory preceedings being diversified with banter and fur.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, is so much demoralized over his defeat for re-election that he has determined to make no further effort to gain the postal telegraph bill.

TO FROTECT THE PUBLITY OF THE BALLOT.

A bill introduced by Holman to-day to protect the purity of the ballot provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to give or premise any of his property, real or personal, to be used directly or indirectly in securing a vote or appointment for any office place. pla es, unless their passengers purchase ticket in like manner. The company is required to pay into the treasury of the United States each year 5 per cent of its net earnings under the act of 1862 and under the Thurman

act since its passage, and in addition thereto so much of the SS.0.000 as, with said 5 per cent and the whole compensation from govern-ment transportation, will equal 25 per cent of In determining what the net earnings are the expenses bena fide paid out of the earnings and not charged to construction, are to be de-ducted from the gross earnings, although they are partly in the nature of permanent improvement. In stating the account to December 31st, 1882, the court finds approxi-December 31st. 1882, the court finds approxi-mately that the United States owe the company \$2,97,700 and the company owes the U. S. \$5,734,400, Deducting one from the other the United States are entitled to jugment on their counter claim against the company of \$2,758,692. The accounting officers of both parties are to make accurate computations in accordance with the principles and formula laid down in findings of face, and this opinion

and judgment is postponed until their calculations are made and handed to the court for final action. WASHINGTON, February 2 -The full text of the opinion is not yet ready for publication, but the foregoing synopsis of the point de special measure the president refer the case to congress, with a suggestion that the action of the advisory board be carried out. Sith his letter Porter transmits the joint opinion by John C. Bullit, Joseph H. Choate and Anson Maltby, holding that congress hes a constitutional right to restore Porter to the army This opinion is in controversion of Attorney (Ganeral Brawster's opinion as which the accounts in controversion which the accounts in control described by the chief justice. The cided, was prepared by the chief justice. The cided was prepared by the chief justice. The cided, was prepared by the chief justice. The cided was prepared by the company under that decision the cided was prepared by the company under the cided was prepared by the company under the ci which the accounts in controversy were

An Aged Murderer.

HE IS ACCUSED OF KILLING TWELVE PERSONS, AND CONFESSES TO KILLING BIX, THREE HIS

Perenseurg, W. Va., February 2,-Eliah Wease, aged 75, was arrested for the murder of Hiram Ault in October, 1861. Wease was arrested at the time and confined in the jail at Moorhead. He was then removed to Harrisonville, but released by the union soldiers. There were only two witnesses to the murder, George Reed and Anna Gun. Reed was killed in thewar. Anna Gun disappeared, Wease went to Virginia and stayed until a called nominally at 36c. was displaced by the inter-state commerce bill. Cullom said he hoped the bill would be compiled to-day. If not he would ask the senate to remain in session until it was disposed of, and he would interpret the declination of the senate to remain in session to-morrow as evidence of an extent of the murder. She came back and had we arrested. The fact of his former arrest was proven and he was bound over to the graud jury. Later in the day the astonishing discovery was made that Wease was the cartain of the senate to remain in session to-morrow as evidence of an extent of the murder. She came back and had because arrested. The fact of his former arrest was proven and he was bound over to the graud jury. Later in the day the astonishing discovery was made that Wease was the cartain of the senate to remain in session to-morrow as evidence of an extent of the murder. She came back and had become arrested. The fact of his former arrest was proven and he was bound over to the graud jury. Later in the day the astonishing discovery was made to the senate to remain in session to the senate to remain the senate to remain in session to the senate to remain in session to the senate to remain the senate to rem few years ago. Recently a sister of 'the murdered man visited in the west and there met Annie Gun and was told the story of her brother's murder. She came back and had Wease arrested. The fact of his former arrest was proven and he was bound over to the grand jury. Later in the day the astonishing discovery was made that Weese was the extraction of the day the astonishing discovery was made that Weese was the extraction of the control of the control of the day the astonishing discovery was made that Weese was the extraction of the control He has confessed to six, among others being that three were his own sors. His method was to take the victims to a place called "The

LONDON, February 2.—The examination of James G. Conningham, charged with complicity in the recent dynamite explosion in the tower of London, began this morning. Poland, solicitor, opening the case for the crown, said the government intended to prove that the prisoner was an active agent in the conspirity which culminated in the horrible outrage at the tower. The solicitor related the Liverpool and London, from the time of his arrival in Liverpool from America, up to the date of his arrest. Poland dwelt particularly on the mysterious disappearance of a box from the prisoner elodgings immediately after Cunningham's arrest. He produced a detonator found in the prisoner's paggage and said it was similar to those used in previous explosions, indicating that the prisoner might have been interested in those also. In conclusion Poland asked that the prisoner be arraigned under the explosive act

n the charge of conspiracy.

Poland this morning notified the court tha the government reserved the privilege to high treason, so that the result of conviction hight be execution. This action is construed of mean that the crown has accertained in unningham the most important prisoner vet arrested for dynamite crimes. Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent the prison-

Destructive Fire.

MARQUETTE, MICH , February 2,-The fire o the bank last night was confined to the uilding. No other lesses than these by the ccupants of the building were incured. The fire started in the basement near the boiler room. Total loss about \$211,500; insurance \$99,000. The principal losses are on the building \$125,000: First national bank, \$10,000; Incuberger, \$15,000; Kaufman & Sons, \$20,000; Rothchild's and Bending, \$10,000.

Cleveland Engages Rooms,

Washington, February 2.—The proprietor of the Arlington hotel has received a letter from Private Secretary Lamont, definitely engaging rooms at that hotel for the president elect, his three sisters and brothers, and Col. Lamont and family. The time of rival here is designated as March 2d.

The Clearing Houses. Boston, February 2.—The leading clear ing houses of the United States report the

total gross clearances for the week ending January 31 were \$621,912,496, a decrease of RAISING THE WIND.

How a Bridal Party Secured the Price of the License,

BRISTOL, Va., January 31.-Henry

ole, aged 17, living in the vicinity of White Stone, yesterday made arrange ments to marry Lucy Spies, aged 14. He had planned with some confederates to get the young lady away from her home, in the adjoining county, and this part of the programme succeeded. In their flight none of the party had thought to bring any money, and their total capital amounted to 14 cents. One dollar was needed for the marriage license, and clerk refused to issue one unless he paid. The young men then went off, saying that they would return later. Cole and his two friends—Bill Trexwell and Charley Warren-waited until nightfall, and, breaking into Mr. John Lassengill's States. Chief Justice Richardson delivered sinoke house, loaded themselves with the opinion of the court. The following is a bacon, which the prospective bridgroom synopsis of the points decided: The amount this morning sold and with some of the allowed by the treasurer [for carrying the proceeds got the marriage license. Two hours afterward the entire party was ar

THE MARKETS.

NO. 194

The Leading Features Again To-Day Were Weakness.

The Cattle Market Was Dull, But No Decline in Prices.

Hogs Fairly Active and Prices a Shade Stronger-

and Very Tame.

Corn Was Easier Both at Opening and Closing.

Oats Ruled Quiet and Lower-Rye in Light Demand-Provisions Downward,

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE. pecial telegram to the BER.

CHICAGO, February 2 - The leading features wain to day were were weakness and in the attendance of rather more sellers than buyers. Outside markets were quite steadily downward, while cable advices were weak and lower. Business, however, was fairly active at the decline.

WHEAT

opened active and weaker at the decline of iale. There was an active speculation for half an hour, but after that the speculation flattened out and the market became very tame and featureless, the favorite option dropping 1c quite steadily and closing at 1 o'clock weak, the decline bringing out's large number of stop orders. No. 2 spring sold at from 768a to 774c.

was also easier, both at the opening and later. It was largely in sympathy with wheat. No features were developed. Business was lighter than the average. At the close of the morning session the market was, heavy and dull, and at a decline all around. No. 2 cash was called nominally at 35c. DATS

Was in light demand and lightly offered.

PROVISIONS Were firm at the opening, in consequence of a rather better outlook at the yards, but subse-quent easiness in other markets made the subsequent tendency downward, within a range of 10@12½c in pork, and 2½@5c in lard. A fair day's speculative trading was done. Cash quotations were nominally same as February. The morning session was featureless and closed quiet at the lowest points.

CATTLE, The run was not heavy and there were quite a number of buyers present, but every buyer who had authority to say, talked bearish and was looking around for lower prices, especially on shipping and dressed beef stock. The market remained dull throughout but there was no decline in prices. Seles of 1,300 to 1,400 pound cattle at \$5.20@5.50; 1,200 to ,300 pounds, \$4 50 g5 20; common um at \$4 00@4 60; butchers, \$2 50@4 50;

stockers, \$2 00@ 4 00; feeders, \$4 00@ 4 60; corn fed Texans, \$3 00@ 5 00.

HOGS. The market was fairly active and prices a rage at the tower. The solicitor related the shade stronger, but not quotably higher on av-facts in regard to the prisoner's movements at erage. A lead or so of fancy heavy which erage. A lead or so of fancy heavy which were scarce may have sold higher, but the average packing sorts underwent little or no change. The general quality of fresh receipts was poor, and there was a large number to the car. Rough and common packers sold around about \$4 40@450, and fair to good \$4 70@480, with choice heavy \$4 75@485. Light sorts in fair demand. Packing and Light sorts in fair demand. Packing and shipping 250 and 400 lbs., \$4 60@4 85. Light 150 and 200 lbs., \$4 30@4 60.

The Western Union and Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Com-

panies Pooling Rates. NEW YORK, February 2 .- It is understood that the Western Union and the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph companies have agreed to pool their issues, as they have equalized their rates, by considerably increasing them to various points, in the west and southwest. There has been no increase except to places where only these two com-panies have offices. This looks like a mono-poly, and revives the rumor that the Bankers' and Merchants' and Western Union have agreed towerk together. The rate to Detroit by the Bankers' and Merchants' company has been increased from 20 cents for ten words and 1 cent for every additional word, to 40 cents, and three cents for every additional word, which is the rate charged by the Western Union. The rate to all points in Missouri except St. Louis, which has been increased to 60 cents for ten words, and 4 cents for every additional word, the same as the Western Union rates.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, February 2.-The decrease of the public debt during January was \$9,420,-046. The decrease since June 30, \$40,921,910. Cash in the treasury, \$460,341,804; gold certi-Cash in the treasury, \$100,031,003; gont care, ficates, \$134,279,530; silver certificates, \$141,-196,701; certificates of deposit, \$30,130,000; refunding certificates, \$258,000; legal tenders, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$6,969,000.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicina qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown Send for book containing additional evidence, "Hood's Scrsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over " J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Inceds, Lowell, Mass. "Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Bankington, 130 Bar & Street, New York City.

Flood's Sarsaparilla Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Mada enly by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar