HALLOWEEN.

The Night When Ghosts Walk and the Boys Pull Off the Gates.

To-night is the time commonly called Halloween, or All Hallows' Eve. At that time the small boy, and large one too, delights in cutting all kinds of pranks. And the scene about the city on the following morning, is generally a demoralizing one. Gates are removed from their hinges and carried off, many of them never being found. Signs are changed upon business houses and sometimes these changes are quite amusing to the general public, although very annoying to the parties directly interested. To-morrow night it will not be surprising if more than one man lays in wait, with a shotgun loaded with salt, for the festive "kid" and upon his appearance will give him a reception which will keep him busy for a day or two at least.

To some the origin of Halloween might be of interest.

All Saints (All Hallowa' or All Hallow Tide) Day takes its origin from the conversion in the seventh century of the Pantheon at Rome into a Christian place of worship, and its dedication to the Virgin and all the martyrs. First celebrated on the 1st of May, the date was subsequently changed to November 1st, and under the designation of "Feast of All Saints" set apart as a general commemoration in their honor, and as such retained by the Anglican and American Episcopal churches, the collect for which supplicates for "grace so to follow Thy blessed saints in all virtuous and Godly living," etc. On that day it is a custom of Roman Catholic countries (still practiced in Louisiana) to visit the cemeteries for decorations or for laying floral tributes on the graves of relatives. But the "Halloween" has nothing churchly about it, and seems to be a relic of pagan times, or perhaps of mediaeval superstitions which regard it as the time of all others when supernatural influences prevail and which set apart the night for a universal walking abroad of spirits, both of the visible and invisible world; for on this mystic evening it was believed that even the human spirit might detach itself from the body and wander abroad. "Halloween" seems clearly allied to the "Walpurgis Night" of the Germans, the witch-festival, or assembling of evil spirits on the summit of the Brocken, in the Hartz mountains, on the eve of the 1st of May—the day, as already noticed, dedicated to the christian martyrs or saints The Walpurgis legend being almost coeval and early associated with the latter day, it is probable that in England the transference of the festival-day to the first of November carried with it the superstitions attributed to its preceding night. Practically, so far as it is recognized at all, as it is still in Great Britain and in some of our own states, where church usages and traditions survive, it is devoted to sports and practical jokes. Nuts and apples are in requisition, the former giving the name "Nut-crack Night" to "Halloween" in the south of England. They are not only cracked and eaten, but are made the means of vaticination in love affairs. The grand sport of "ducking," or "bobbing," is still practiced in some of the states.

Irish American Blaine and Logan Club.

All members of the club going to Council Bluffs this evening will meet at the Blaine and Logan headquarters on Douglas street at 6 o'clock p. m., sharp.

JOHN GROVES,
o30-2t Captain of Club.

DIED.

SCOTT—In this city October 30th, at 6. M. Emma Scott, aged 14 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

OMAHA BURGLARIES.

A Plausible Theory That a Gang of Burglars Infest This City, Acting With Others in Other Cities.

The several burglaries committed within the past several weeks have caused considerable consternation among business men in this city The feeling of insecurity has taken possession of some of them, and especial precaution is now being used to avert any loss of property from midnight marauders.

From several circumstances attending these burglaries it has become the opinion of those to whom the lives and property of Omaha's citizens have been entrusted, that the perpetrators of these crimes have a "fence" outside of this city where their stolen goods find a ready and easy market. It is thought a regular system of thievery is being carried on between the robbers infesting this city and those pursuing the same vocation in Denver, Chicago, Kansas City and other large places where their plunder easily disappears from the gaze of the owners. It is a curious fact corroborative of the presumption that single burglaries scarcely ever take place. When one burglary is committed from one to three or more are always recorded, and the place entered by the maurauders are always of the same kind. Some four weeks ago no less than thirteen private residences in northwest Omaha were entered by burglars between Saturday night and the Monday morning following. The same night Duke's hardware store on Douglas street was burglarized, the place of Sinhold, carrying the same line of goods, on South Thirteenth street, was also entered. The theory, and a plausible one, of some of the authorities, is that information is given to the Omaha "gang" from Denver or Chicago, as the case may be, that a quantity of a certain class of goods can be disposed of to advantage, and the "workers" here proceed at once to fill the order.

Another curious fact in connection with all burglaries committed in this city within the last nine months is that but three men have been apprehended or charged with these numerous crimes. Two of these burglars were caught by the owners of the premises entered, and the third, now in jail under indictment, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, and while in the custody of the law was suspected of knowing too much about the burglary of a saloon. Upon an investigation upon this charge he was identified by the saloonkeeper and upon his testimony he was held by the court. All effort to "turn up" the men who entered Duke's store seem to have subsided. A little energy, it seems, from what is known, would have been sufficient to unearth them. They even were so bold as to hire a hack driver, who went with them to the corner of the alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and carried away their plunder for them. The statement that they had a "box of turkeys" did not satisfy the mind of the hack-driver, who was afterward appealed to by them to say nothing about the matter.

It appears now that all traces of the men and stolen property have disappeared forever.

The Stevens Concert.

A select and appreciative audience greeted Miss Nealy Stevens at the Opera house last night. As this was a subscription concert the house was not overcrowded, and those who failed to subscribe missed a treat the loss of which they cannot regret too much. Miss Stevens was well sustained by Mr. Martin Cahn in the third and seventh parts, in both of which she received an enthusiastic encore.

The "Rhapsodie Hongrois," by Liszt, was excellently executed, as was "Concerto," E minor, which brought down the house, and a beautiful tribute of flowers was also presented to Miss Stevens at this point, by her friends. The expectations of Miss Calderwood's admirers were amply verified as was attested by the encores, especially in "Marguerite."

The male quartette rendered two songs "The Star of Love" and the "Evening Song," which were well received.

Collectively and individually the concert was a pronounced success and a treat not to be missed; the execution of Miss Stevens was incomparable, being characterized by that vigor, and brilrncy only found in professionals. The programme was selected by the lady herself and embraced the best masters. The entertainment was altogether one of superior merit, and calls for a repetition.

We predict a bright future for this young artist.

Army Orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, NEB., October 29th, 1884.

The following is published for the information and guidance of this command.

By order of Brigadier General Howard.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(OFFICIAL.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 27, 1884

The Quartermaster General,

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the issue to the army of rubber blankets and Ponchos, and the adoption of a rubber overcoat, a sample of which was sent with your communication.

The question was submitted by the lieutenant general, commanding the army, to the secretary of of war who authorizes the gratuitious issue of the stock of rubber blankets and ponchos now on hand, to the army, as equipage, in the same manner as the canvass fatigue clothing, at the rate of one per annum to each enlisted man serving in the field or in active campaign.

The secretary does not approve of the adoption of the proposed rubber coat at the present time.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

A Collision at Grand Island.

Train No. 4 of the Union Pacific due here at 3:45 y. m., did not arrive in the city until nearly 8 o'clock last evening. The cause of its being behind time was a collision at Grand Island with a B. & M. freight train. From the passengers of the train it was learned that a B. & M. train was backing out of the round house at Grand Island not offering the proper signals in running across the Union Pacific track, collided with the engine and tender of No. 4. The Union Pacific engine and tender were both derailed but no serious damage was done. They were both lifted back on the track and pulled the train into Omaha. The Union Pacific engineer and fireman escaped with slight injuries.

A Nebraska Institution.

The stockholders of the New Home Insurance company of this state met in the Millard hotel last evening. The object of the meeting was the election of a board of twenty-one directors. These officers were elected and will meet this morning to elect a president, secretary and treasurer. The company, which will go into existence November 1st, will have a capital of $100,000, $50,000 of which will be paid up.

Among the stockholders are John W. Early, of Columbus; I. D. Richards, Fremont; S. H. H. Clark, Charles J. Barber and James F. Lovett, of this city It is thought Mr. Clark will be elected president of the company and Mr. Barber secretary.

Beaten by a Conductor.

C. B. Havens, superintendent of the Omaha division of the Union Pacific railway was set upon in his office yesterday afternoon by a freight conductor named Smith. It appears that some difficulty had existed between these two men for some time, and while Smith was waiting at Haven's office for orders a dispute arose which ended in the division superintendent being knocked down and very roughly handled. The conductor resigned without waiting for a dismissal. Mr. Havens was not so severely injured but that he left for the west last evening on the Denver.

Furneval Not Found.

From Jno. W. Early, one of Platte county's prominent citizens, it was learned last evening that the Nance county sheriff had returned from his trip into the south after Furneval, the supposed murderer of the Perceval family and others. Mr. Zibbell came up to Columbus from the south yesterday morning. He said nothing to those who conversed with him about the Nance county horror concerning the capture of Furneval, from which it is supposable that the fugitive was not apprehended.

A. H. Patten, Seward; J. W. Early, Columbus; F. W. Crew, St. Paul; N. R. Persinger, Central City; Hon. T. M. Marquette, B. A. Gibson, Weeping Water, W. H. Dickenson, Wahoo; D. D. Cooley and wife, Ashland, registered at the Millard yesterday.

C. W. Conkling, Tekamah; J. A. Laughlin, Craig; F. E. Car, North Platte; J. W. Small, Fairfield; Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby, Ainsworth; I. D. Richards and C. H. Feneray, Fremont, were at the Paxton yesterday.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCE.

NORE ABOUT OREGON NAVIGATION.

BOSTON, Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct 28.—The Transcript says the Oregon Railway and Navigation is under obligation to give to the Northern Pacific its east-bound business, and that when the Union Pacific completes its Oregon short line, the Navigation company will turn over to it all its business, as it will receive in its pro rata 33 per cent more than it receives under the present contract for business via Northern Pacific.

NORTHWESTERN EXTENDING.

Chicago Times.

The Chicago & Northwestern is now extending to Ogden, and possibly to the Pacific coast. The tripartite agreement stipulates that no member shall, during the life of the covenant, build west of the Missouri river. The fact, however, that the Northwestern already had a western line, in the Sioux City & Pacific, has given it the right to extend the latter ad libitum. The extension from Valentine, Neb., is progressing rapidly. The ninety miles of grading under contract will be finished this season, with the exception of some heavy cuts. Beyond the end of the contract, the route for fifty miles has been located, taking the line to White River. From that point a branch is being surveyed to the Black Hills. Ties are being received at Valentine for the extension to White River, and preparations are being made to lay about forty miles of track per month from the opening of spring to the close of the season. Preliminary surveys have been made as far west as Fort Fetterman, Wyo.

UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING.

A circular has been issued announcing the appointment of the following committee, which was established by the General Freight Agents' association, to devise a uniform plan for bills of lading among western roads: J. W. Midgley, H. H. Courtright, A. C. Bird, H. C. Wicker, W. M. Sage and E. P. Vining.

BREVITIES.

An effort will be made in Chicago to-day to form a pool on Utah passenger traffic. The Colorado passenger traffic is already taken care of in the Colorado Railway association.

General Manager Callaway and General Traffic Manager Kimball, of the Union Pacific, are in Chicago.

The Burlington people charge the Rock Island with cutting passenger rates on local business west of Chicago, and threaten to do likewise.

The Philadelphia & Reading company announces a general reduction of passenger fares along the entire line, beginning November 1.

C. E. Frisbie, recently traveling freight agent of the Union Pacific, has been appointed western traveling agent of the St. Paul and Rock Island, with headquarters at Omaha.

CHANGES ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Some important changes in the personnel of the C & N. W. railroad are announced to take place November 1. H. C. Wicker, freight traffic manager, will be known as traffic manager; Dr. W. H. Stennett, general passenger agent, will be an assistant to the general traveling advertising agent, and R. S. Hair, formerly general traveling advertising agent, will assume the duties of general passenger agent. These changes occasion some surprise in railroad circles. Dr. Stennett's railroad experience is limited to a few years, he having been a practicing physician up to nine years ago. He is a connection by marriage to the general managar. Mr. Hair's experience in a responsible capacity is likewise limited.

ERLANGER.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

In the southern states the name of Baron Erlanger has a familiar sound. The baron's immense railway system ramifies the entire south, and it is well known that his wealth reaches a fabulous figure. Erlanger, although he has lived in Paris all his life, is half a southerner. He married Miss Slidell, the daughter of Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana. The great capitalist is a youthful-looking man, and, unlike some money kings, he is fond of society, literature and art. He gives the best dinners in Paris. His table supplies average $60 a day, and without keeping a yacht or indulging in extravagances, he spends $150,000 a year. His house is a marvel of artistic beauty. His drawing-room is a lovely bower of flowers, plants and shrubbery, and his gallery of paintings cost millions of francs. Intellectually the baron is a giant. He runs a dozen banks, overlooks his investments in half a dozen countries, and yet has time for the opera, for social enjoyment and for private charity. Altogether this Parisian Midas is a wonder.

THE PASS AGREEMENT.

The general managers of the roads west of Chicago met yesterday at the Lakeside building to consider the renewal of the defunct pass agreement. They were in session all day discussing the provisions to be embodied in the agreement, and finally decided to renew the one that expired last spring. This stipulates that no passes shall be issued to influence freight business, but allows the roads to sell thousand-mile shippers' tickets at two cents a mile to the Missouri river, and three cents a mile beyond. The roads subscribing to the agreement are the Alton, Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, Northwestern, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Hannibal & St Joseph and St. Paul & Omaha. George M. Bogue was elected permanent arbitrator of the pass covenant and was instructed to communicate with the lines not represented to secure their concurrence. The agreement will go into effect January 1, after which date thirty days' notice will be required for the withdrawal of any line.

CHANGE IN CORN GRADING.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The Grain Receivers' association of the board of trade met this afternoon and adopted the report of the committee on changes in grading grain. No change is made in what are known as the "contract grades," which are those usually dealt in, such as No. 2 wheat, but for the lower grades the numeral system is introduced. "Rejected" wheat, for instance, is made No. 4. High mixed corn is made No. 2, and new high mixed No. 3.

THOMAS A STUNE.

BELATED REPORT OF HENDRICK'S SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NIGHT BEFORE LAST.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The Hendrick's demonstration at Springfield was continued until a late hour. The city was brilliantly illuminated and it is estimated that 15,000 torches were in procession, at night. The following is the delayed report of Governor Hendrick's speech:

"Next Tuesday we shall unite in the most important act of the four years. That act is the election of the president of the United States. In selecting a president the people of the United States under the constitution will decide for this country, whether there shall be a change in the administration or whether we shall continue under the republican policy of government. I will offer a few reasons why we should have a change, and that is all the argument I have to make. For twenty years the republican party has been saying to democrats: "You are not worthy to take charge of public matters." For 20 years they have excluded the democrats from every position of honor, trust and responsibility, as far as they could. The time has at last come when that is to cease. And now they propose to assert their rights in the government of the country. (Long applause.) Upon what principle is it that one party is to be kept constantly in power? Is not the fifth of a century long enough? Ought not there to be a change? I say, my countrymen, on next Tuesday let us have a change (We will have it, and cheers.) Four years ago they said to you and me, "Times are good, why not let well enough alone?" Do they say that now? Times are not good now. No man pretends we can let well enough alone now. It is very bad with the people of this country at this time. I believe that wheat sells at lower prices in the Chicago market now than it has sold for twenty years past ("yes, for twenty-five years.") Since the Ohio election I believe that wheat has fallen at out eight cents a bushels and corn about seven cents a bushel. So, my countrymen, do you regard these as good times? When a republican now says "let well enough alone," you tell him "we will try a change and see if it won't be better for the country and the people."

Hendricks then proceeded to arraign the republican party for its tariff policy. He said, "This platform the republicans assure the country that they will be remove the unequalities in the tariff system and remove the excesses. Is that not an admission that the tariff law of a country is not equal and that taxation is unequal, heavier and harder than it is upon another side? I think so. How much shall the people be taxed? The answer is a plain one. Taxation shall equal, but not exceed the wants of the government economically administered. That is what President Arthur said two years ago. [Applause]. That is what the democratic convention said in July last at Chicago. That's the first proposition of our platform. The second is taxation shall be only for public purposes and not for private purposes. Third, in the adjustment of taxes great care shall be taken that labor and capital are not hurt, and fourth, taxation shall be heaviest on articles of luxury, and lighest on articles of necessity. [applause.] That is the banner that the democratic convension placed in the hands of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks in July last, [renewed applause] and that great convention said carry this banner before the people and stand or fall with that banner. [Renewed applause and cheers.] After elaborating these points the speaker paid his respects to Mr. Blaine, stating that he advocated high taxation instead of reduction and the taxing of luxuries and the relief of necessities. He then said there ought to be a change of administration and showed that the republican party had been guilty of extravagence and corruption.

AT SHELBYVILLE, IND., LAST NIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30.—Governor Hendricks, in accordance with his usual custom in election years to address the democracy of Shelbyville, his old home, the last week of the campaign, spoke there this afternoon. Over 3,000 people were present. The speaker counselled the democracy of Shelby county to close up their ranks and sustain him once more by their suffrages as they had in the past. He told the people he wanted their votes, although some dudes had charged it was not proper for him to ask for votes. The speech proper was devoted to three propositions, viz: That the tariff should be limited to the needs of the government; that the republican party by its policy had drawn our carrying trade from the ocean reducing it from 85 to 100 per cent., and that the surplus in the treasury should be reduced. Upon the tariff, he said: "In their platform the republicans assure the country that they will remedy the inequalities in the tariff system and remove excesses. Is not that an admission the tariff law of this country is not equal and that taxation is unequal upon the people that upon one man taxation is higher, heavier and harder than it is upon another. I think so. What have they been doing in the nineteen years that they have passed by since the close of the war and the republican party has been all the while true in promise. Why it they have come before the people and admit that the revenue system is not equal and just? Why is it they have to admit there is an excess collected through the instrumentality of the revenue law? How much shall the people be taxed? The answer is a plain one. Taxation shall equal, but not to exceed the wants of the government economically administered. That is what President Arthur said two years ago. It is what the democratic convention said July last at Chicago." Senator Williams, of Kentucky, followed Hendricks and Judge Campbell, of Illinois, spoke to-night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

MINISTER LOWELL'S SPEECH BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 30.—United States Minister Lowell was present to-day at the lecture before the Royal Institute by Mr. Petrie, the Egyptian archaeologist, upon his recent explorations at the site of Zoan. Mr. Petrie gave some highly interesting details of his excavations among the ruins of this vanished city of the Nile delta, the antiquity of which is conclusively shown by Josephus and many biblical writers, while its ancient splendor has been proven by Mariette and other modern explorers. Mr. Petrie has obtained a splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities, which are to be distributed among the Boston and British museums, which subscribed to the expenses of Mr. Petrie's expedition.

At the close of Mr. Petrie's lecture Mr. Lowell was elected vice president of the board of trustees in charge of the fund for future explorations. Mr. Lowell also made a brief address in his pleasantest vein. He said that, personally, he would be inclined to bury deep under ground many of the monuments and so-called works of art which are now cumbering the earth, but he was very glad that Boston was to share in the possession of the beautiful objects which Mr. Petrie's skill and labor had rescued from among the relics of the Pharaohs.

FRANCO-CHINEE WAR.

FRANCE ACCEPTS ENGLISH MEDIATION.

PARIS, October 30.—The "Telegraph" states that Prime Minister Ferry has accepted England's offer to mediate between China and France.

Parnell Disappointed.

LONDON, October 30.—The London papers to-day bewail the fact that thirteen Englishmen were found to vote with the Irish members last night in the Maamtrasna division. It is undoubted, however, that twice that number of English members would have been found voting against the government if the Irish members had abstained from villifying Earl Spencer. Mr. Parnell is greatly chagrined over the result of the division. He probably never expected that the house would compel the government to order the Maamtrasna inquiry, but he did expect to get more than forty-seven votes out of a total of 266. He had counted upon obtaining twenty-six adherents from among the radicals and liberals, which with his own following of thirty-four votes would have given him sixty votes, and greatly strengthened his claim of holding the balance of power in close divisions.

Drives Home.

LONDON, October 30.—The Duke of Cumberland is coming to England to take up his permanent residence. He has received intimation that his presence in upper Austria is not agreeable to the Austrian government, as the emperor desires to avoid any offence to Germany.

The Brunswick Throne Filled.

BERLIN, October 30.—Ernst Fritz, the Crown Prince of Germany, will become regent of Brunswick. The title of duke has been dropped. The prince's eldest son will succeed to the regency when his father becomes emperor of Germany.

John Bull's Grasp.

PARIS, October 30.—The "Temps" asserts that England is preparing to annex the whole coast of the Red Sea to Egypt.

ODDS ON BLAINE.

HEAVY BETTING IN CHICAGO WITH BIG ODDS ON REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Special Telegram to the BEE

CHICAGO, October 30.—Betting on the result of the presidential election has been unusually light in this city until within the past few days. Now, however, it has started up and republicans who seem to have got their bearings are inclined to make up for lost time by hurrying things. Just what influences have brought it about, whether Blaine's visit here stiffened their backs or whether the arrival of heavy chunks of money from the east to back Blaine, whether their appetites are whet for some of the same kind is not known. All that appears on the surface is that it is here in the hands of pool sellers, mostly ready to be bitted. Last week the democrats here were offering odds on Cleveland. The ruling rates to-day were $1,000 to $450 that Blaine would be elected and there were not enough democrats who wanted the short end to go around, and at the close of business there still plenty of republican money on hands ready for investment. An old sporting man predicted that to-morrow odds on Blaine would be at the rate $1,000 to $200 or $ 50. In one of the leading pool rooms, two men are kept busy booking bets, and it is stated by sporting men, who ought to know, that so much betting was never before done in this city, and that from $3,000,000 to $500,000 now lies in the hands of pool sellers. Betters put up money in the hands of these irresponsible gentry apparently without thought that this vast sum is a terrible temptation, and that they have no security except little tickets, which are by means receipts. It is doubtful whether the betters could recover their money on them in the court of law, as the law does not recognize gambling contracts.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

No Insanity Dodge.

NEW YORK, October 30.—William E. Rhinelander, indicted for attempting to kill Lawyer Drake, was declared sane by Recorder Smyth to-day. Bail, pending trial, was fixed at $10,000.

The Nance County Horror.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press

FULLERTON, Neb., October 24.—In answer to many inquiries from Minnesota regarding the Nance county quadruple murder, I wish to say that many of the statements in the papers are grave mistakes. Robbery was not the motive as far as Furnival was concerned, as he well knew that none of the party had much money. As to Furnival being the criminal, there are many, notwithstanding the verdict of the coroner's jury, who believe he also is a victim. There can be no motive attributed to Furnival save one, and if required I will give that some future time. I have charge of his effects, and we find no correspondence that can throw any light on this matter. I can safely say that there is no "gilt-edged, aristocratic, imported romance" at the bottom of this horror. The coroner "discovered" no "letters to Furnival from England showing that he came to Nebraska to murder Perceval." Perceval's father is not a "wealthy lord." Again, there is no doubt that four lives were taken before Harry became the last victim. Again, had Harry Perceval stood in any one's way, he could have been removed while on his way from Fullerton, and it was dark and late at night. If Furnival is guilty, he surely will be brought to justice, and that soon.

H. C. MAGOON,
County Judge, Nance County, Neb.

Cruelty of a Vessel Captain.

MONTREAL, October 30.—The crew of the English bark Alphens Marshall, just arrived in port from China after a protracted passage of six months, are prosecuting Capt. McFadden for the extreme and hideous cruelty which he practiced on the men throughout the voyage. Shortly after the vessel left Hong Kong, the crew were placed on short rations, until they became weak and some could not work. When any refused the captain ordered them to be placed in irons, and helped to tie them up by the thumbs for hours in most excruciating torture. These practices were carried on under the plea that the men were insubordinate. While the unfortunate men were writhing with agony by being strung up no food would be offered them and the inhuman captain would taunt his victims by saying they would be suspended until their arms dropped out of their sockets. Numbers of ships were met and passed, from which provisions could have been procured in abundance if the captain had tried, but he would listen to no remonstrance, and followed his own course. The cook of the vessel swore that he almost starved on board for want of sufficent food.

New Mexican Vandals.

DENVER, Col., October 30.—[The Tribune-Republican, Scorro, New Mexico, Special.]—A passenger train this evening nearing Escambia, four miles north of here on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, was fired into by a band of masked men. One woman was shot. The town is up in arms. Sheriff Simpson and fifty armed men are just starting in pursuit.

Fatal Pyrotechnics.

PEORIA, October 30.—During a democratic demonstration this evening a torpedo prematurely exploded, instantly killing Charles Hammond, aged 15.

JUDGE GRESHAM.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Gresham, who has been appointed to succeed Judge Drummond, as United States circuit judge at Chicago, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, March 17, 1834. He spent two terms at the Indiana university at Bloomington, which was the extent of his schooling. He then went to Corydon and began the study of law, afterward forming a copartnership with Mr. Slaughter, the firm being known as Slaughter & Gresham, and so remaining until after the war. He was, from the first, a successful lawyer. His debut in politics was made in 186 , when he was nominated for the state legislature, his nomination being secured without a dissenting vote. In spite of a majority of over five hundred democratic votes in his district he was elected.

In the legislature he was made chairman of the house committee on military affairs, and in this capacity he co-operated so skillfully and energetically with Gov. Morton in the organization of the state militia and in raising forwarding troops that the latter, on Sept. 18, 1861, commissioned him as lieutenant colonel of the 38th regiment of Indiana volunteers. His first active service was at the battle of Shiloh He participated in the siege of Corinth, after which he joined Gen. Grant and accompanied him on his north Mississippi campaign, taking an active part in the siege of Vicksburg. On the 20th of March, 1862, he was promoted to be colonel of the 53d Indiana, and on Aug. 11, 1863, to be brigadier general of volunteers. Up to Jan. 3, 1864, he commanded the Third brigade of the Fourth division of the Seventeenth army corps.

He was breveted major general for distinguished gallantry, and after January, 1864, he commanded the Fourth division of the Seventeenth corps until July of the same year, when he was wounded in the action before Atlanta. A bullet struck him just below the left knee. He was ordered home, where he lay prone on his back for a year. He was mustered out of the service April 30, 1865, and soon after went into partnership with Judge Butler, of Indiana, and resumed the practice of law. He ran against M. C. Kerr for congress in the Second district, but was beaten by a few votes. In 1868, when an agent of the state was to be appointed, Gresham was chosen by the legislature. He filled the office until 1871, when a vacancy occurred in the district judgship, and Gen Grant, anxious to reward him for services during the war, appointed him to fill the vacancy. He made a judge whose record stands unequaled in the state. Not a case was reversed in the twelve years he was on the bench. He was appointed postmaster general succeeding the late Hon. T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, March 11, 1883, his appointment giving very general satisfaction. Upon the death of the late Judge Field he was appointed secretary of the treasury.

UNEARTHING FRAUD.

THE DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

Special to Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The district attorney having received information which he considered trustworthy that systematic efforts were to be made by certain persons to commit extensive frauds upon the ballot box at the approaching election by means of organized gangs of repeaters or colonizers, has deemed it to be his duty as public prosecutor of the county to secure the services of experienced men to make a thorough investigation into the matter. The result of this inquiry has more than justified the course adopted. Many persons have been proved to be engaged in the nefarious business of falsely registering repeaters and colonizers and to be guilty of other violations of the election laws. It has come to his knowledge that bands of men are to be paid for defrauding honest citizens of their votes on election day by falsely personating them at the polls, and that repeaters have been registered from many houses the occupants of which have made themselves party to the frauds by consenting to misinform those engaged in verifying the registry by falsely that those who are falsely registered from their houses actually reside there. The district attorney also has information that certain inspectors of election are privy to these frauds, and are giving their aid and assistance in the perpetration of them, and further that they are used to defraud voters election day by substituting ballots in place of those offered by voters.

LOGAN.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., October 30.—Logan endeavored to secure all the rest possible at Belleville to-day preparatory for his Indiana trip, but there was a stream of callers all day at the residence of Hon. John T. Thomas, whose guest he was. The great manufacturing establishments closed early, or else were not opened at all, in order to give the men an opportunity to hear Logan at the meeting in the city hall park this afternoon. Tariff was the principal topic discussed. Long a held an , all speak at the political meeting of the day in the Second congressional district, at the following named dates and places:

Axtell, Kearney county, Friday, October 31, 2 p. m.
Minden, Kearney county, Friday, October 31, 7 p. m.
Hastings, Adams county, Saturday, November 1, 2 p. m.

Local committees are requested to see that meetings are well advertised, and where connection cannot be made by rail to provide conveyance for speaker to his next appointment.

By order congressional committee Second district.

Hon. James W. Davis will address the people on the political items of the day at the following places—people without reference party especially invited.

At Nemaka City, October 31, 7 p. m.
At Nebraska City, November 1, 7 p. m.
At Plattsmouth, November 3, 7 p. m.

Col. L. C. Pace, candidate for Lieut. Governor:

Blue Springs, Oct. 31, 7 p. m.
Seward, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.

By order of H. M. Wells, Chairman central committee.

REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments for Gen. Charles F. Manderson.

Senator Manderson and other speakers will address the people at the following places on the dates named:

North Platte, October 31st.
Minden, November 1st.

Appointments for George W. Dorsey and J. G. Tate.

bWest Point—Friday evening, October 31.
Mr. Dorsey will be accompanied by candidates for state offices.

C. E. YOST, Ch'n State Cen. Com.
J. W. LOVE, Ch'n Cong. Com.

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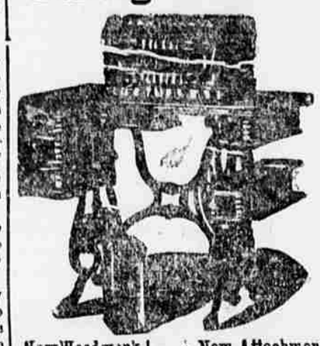
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