

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

The following proclamation, calling for a special session of the Senate, has been issued: By the President of the United States—

Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early date, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to them on the part of the Executive, now, hereafter, to be made; and whereas, it is the duty of the President to call the Senate together at such time as he may deem proper; therefore, I, Charles A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the Senate of the United States be convened at the City of Washington, on Monday, the 11th day of October next, at ten o'clock on that day, of all who shall be members of that body as hereby provided, to take notice under my hand and seal of the independent States of the United States of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States of the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the President.

CHARLES A. ARTHUR, President. JAS. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR PILLSBURY, of Minnesota, has called an extra session of the Legislature to consider the State debt question.

The marriage of Gustavus, Crown Prince of Sweden, with the Princess Victoria, only daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, was solemnized at Karlsruhe on the 29th. The King of Sweden and the Emperor of Germany conducted the bride, and the Duchess of Saxony and Queen Sophia of Sweden the bridegroom. The Crown Prince of Denmark and Germany were present.

GOVERNOR SHELTON, of New Mexico, has just returned from a trip through the country recently traversed by Chief Nama and his band. He says the people responded promptly to the call for volunteers to stand subject to his call in the event of future raids, and that with the cordial co-operation of the military there will be no difficulty in protecting the Territory against further Indian raids. Indians from New Mexico are reported to be moving in the direction of the Texas frontier, and serious trouble is anticipated.

The Methodist Ecumenical Council at London closed on the 21st with the adoption of an address to the British and American Governments, signed by the representatives of every Wesleyan body, recommending the views favored at the various sittings, calling upon all to co-operate in the work of Christ, to maintain the traditional Methodist means for the promotion of earnestness, and declaring that a call should go forth for a great spiritual awakening. The meeting of the Council in America in 1881 was authorized.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention was held at Worcester on the 21st. Mrs. Mary C. Livermore was duly appointed delegate to the convention, and was finally admitted to a seat after her claims had been twice rejected by the State Central Committee. The present State officers were renominated without opposition. The platform favors a gold basis exclusively for our currency; a revision of the Tariff laws; a reform in the Civil Service; national aid, where needed, in support of common schools; a just and humane Indian policy; the suppression of polygamy, etc., etc. A resolution of sympathy with the family of the late President Garfield and extolling his brief administration, together with an expression of confidence in President Arthur, was unanimously adopted.

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne, 23d, says, from the best information obtainable, it is learned that the White River Utes went to Utah, but remained only long enough to obtain their money, returning to White River "to trade." Meacham, the Ute Commissioner, allowed them to remain three days, but they refuse to leave, having been at White River over two weeks. Many Utes are returning to Utah and hiding in the mountains about the post. Meacham offered them wagons, plows and horses to work, which they refused. Chief Jack, who commanded the Utes in the fight against Thornburg, September, 1879, said to Meacham: "Utes no want arms; Utes go back to Colorado; White River bush heap; Ruskin on White River; Utes no want wagons; wagons no good; hunt bushkin." Reports also came that several ranches on White River have been burned, their occupants being driven to military posts. A number of Uncompahgre Utes are now trading at White River.

GOVERNOR JEROME, of Michigan, has issued an appeal to the people of the United States for aid for the sufferers by the recent disastrous conflagration in that State. He says: "The fire district covers territory about 1,800 square miles, about one-half of which escaped the flames, and the other half is a blackened waste, the destruction of property being pretty evenly distributed over the whole territory. This is an agricultural country, with occasionally a village or small business center, at which were dairies, mills, saw-mills, stores, churches, etc., etc. Many of these places and their industries were wholly destroyed, and in the farming portions in the track of the fire nothing was left for man's use but the land. I have visited the burned district and traversed a large portion thereof, driving through the ruins. The knowledge thus obtained satisfies me that the former estimates that over 200 persons perished in the fires was correct, and that further estimates that there are 15,000 of these sufferers now dependent upon the generosity of the public are not exaggerated. They were dependent upon the productions of their farms for support. There are few, if any, manufacturing industries near them to give employment. The aid extended to the unfortunate by those whose homes were saved will soon exhaust the surplus of the latter. What these people require is aid to procure such necessities as will enable them to live until the lands yield. They must have food until the harvest of 1882 are gathered. Anything short of this will fall to accomplish the undertaking. The first effect of this disaster was stupor and paralysis of the energies of the people. The prompt aid and encouragement received have stimulated them to help themselves. With the bare land and their labor only left they begin to build anew. The necessity for continued assistance to enable the sufferers to go through the coming winter and to become self-sustaining is in no wise abated. The well-known generosity of the American people has never been invoked in a more meritorious cause."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The boiler of a Missouri Pacific freight locomotive exploded near Chepstow, Kansas, on the 21st, killing instantly George Q. Adams, engineer; Simon Bailey, fireman; Jack Denny, a conductor on the San Francisco Road, and O'Neil, a stranger, looking for a job. They were all seated in the cab of the engine at the time. Their bodies were picked up at a distance of 200 feet from the railroad track in a horribly mangled condition. The head of Bailey, the fireman, was entirely blown off, and nowhere to be found. Frank Nicholas, head brakeman, had an arm broken and his body badly bruised. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a shortage of water, together with a defective boiler.

The Chinese quarter of Chico, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Three Chinese men lost their lives. A heavy storm visited Danville, Va., on the 18th. Trees and fences were blown down, and the Confederate Military Hospital, injuring several colored people.

At Anokah, Minn., Charles E. Studler, while having fun with his rifle, killed his wife several times, but not fatally, and then cut himself up in a shocking manner, so that he can not recover.

Five desperate men confined in jail at Las Vegas, Nev. Mexico, having secured a pistol and burst the locks of their cells, made a bloody charge on three of their guards. One of the officers blew out the brains of Thomas Duffy, and the others were soon secured. The leader of the revolt was Dave Rudenbaugh, of the gang of Billy the Kid.

LABOR troubles at Savannah, Ga., have become serious. The Governor has ordered twenty companies of State troops to report to the municipal authorities. A private telegram puts the strength of the strikers at 1,000, and all well-armed and defiant. The police were repulsed twice while attempting to take a bridge held by the strikers. Quite a number were killed and wounded.

A RIOT occurred at Tubercury, Ireland, on the occasion of rejoicings at the release of Sheridan. The police were stoned and the Chief Constable severely injured. The police first upon the crowd and wounded several persons.

A DEED took place near Warrenton, on the 29th, between two well known Virginians, Capt. Peyton Wise and T. T. Lewis, U. S. District Attorney, both of Richmond. Gen. Wise is a brother of Hon. George D. Wise, Congressman-elect, and Mr. Lewis a younger brother of John F. Lewis, candidate on the Readjuster ticket. The meeting was the result of a challenge from Lewis to Wise, on account of some alleged libelous personal remarks uttered during the heat of the political canvass. The parties fought with dueling pistols, ten paces apart. Two shots were exchanged. Lewis hit the right eye and missed. Wise fired into the air. The second round was a repetition of the first. Wise is said to be a dead shot and could easily have killed his adversary, but mercifully spared him, as he had become convinced before the meeting took place that he had acted hastily in the matter, but had gone too far to retreat. The combatants shook hands and parted friends.

HENRY C. COLE, Mayor of Kokomo, Ind., was shot dead a few nights ago while surreptitiously conveying some flour from a mill. The owners of the mill had for some time been aware of the loss of flour, and on the night in question the Sheriff with a posse had been concealed near by with a purpose of nabbing the thief should he put in an appearance. At a little before 11 o'clock, as the Sheriff states, a figure was seen stealthily approaching the mill from the rear. The man entered the mill and had carried out four sacks of flour and deposited them near by, when he was ordered to halt. At this he ran and a volley of shots were fired at him. He ran about 100 yards from the mill and dropped on the ground. The Sheriff's posse followed him, and when they arrived at the spot in which he fell they found Mayor H. C. Cole stark dead, with a revolver in each hand. Cole's personal reputation had not been altogether unimpaired, but he possessed certain elements of popularity which enabled him to achieve political preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens. He was elected Mayor last spring as an Independent Democratic candidate, owing to a split in the Republican party of the city. Cole's friends allege that the whole affair is a damnable conspiracy, in which he met his death at the hands of bitter foes.

At New York City, on the 22d, Frederick Lutherer, aged 26, made an attempt to murder his wife and her father. Pauline Lutherer is 26 years old, and her father, Henry Miller, 56 years. The enraged man shot both in the head with his revolver, and then turned the weapon on himself. All three were taken to the hospital dangerously wounded.

FLYERS, the colored Lieutenant, has secured from the Court-martial in Texas a continuance until November, to give him time to employ counsel.

CLARE COUNTY, Mich., has been visited by a terrific hurricane, accompanied by violent thunder and lightning. It did great damage to property in a wide extent of country. In the vicinity of Atwood Station, on the Harrison branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, over 2,000,000 feet of timber were blown down, and two men—Wm. DeLone, of Canada, and Joseph Pepp, of Bay City—were struck by falling trees and instantly killed. Trees were snapped like pipe-stems, and the work of destruction was awful in its suddenness and completeness. The men who were killed were in a tent, with about twenty others, who fled to the swamps and thus escaped unharmed.

GEORGE HOWARD, a planter living near Little Rock, Ark., whose crop was recently sold under attachment, has sworn to kill every one connected with the case. He has left home and is hiding in the woods preparatory to carrying out his threat. Three men who were singled out as the first victims have sworn out warrants against him, and a posse, including nearly every man in the township, is hunting for him. A bloody encounter is expected.

A DISPATCH from Bombay says there has been serious rioting between Hindus and Mussulmans at Mooltan, in the Panjab, owing to the latter slaughtering cattle. Military quelled the riots. Temples, mosques and shops were much damaged.

A SPECIAL from Omaha to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: Maj. John B. Furay, Post-office Inspector, received a written confession from Postmaster Smith at Deadwood, that he has been making surreptitious

about the arrival and departure of mails, showing they were on schedule time. The purpose was to accommodate contractors, who thus escaped fines for delays, and who had represented they were carrying the mails in fifty hours, while really they were not. By this misrepresentation they got their route expedited and their pay tripled. Furay tried to get the United States Grand Jury there to indict Starr, but they refused. A similar confession has been made to Furay by Postmaster Clay at Sidney. E. E. Corbin, agent of the stage line, and Chas. F. Idings, his assistant, have been arrested for conspiring in inducing Clay to make false returns. They were examined before U. S. Commissioner Allen, who discharged them, although evidence of the Postmaster and his confession was against them. They will probably be indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury at Omaha.

NEAR Elgin, Ill., Christian Semmerman, wife and son, were driving over the railroad track and were struck by the train. Semmerman, his boy and the team were killed, and his wife fatally injured.

In the trial, at Independence, Mo., of William Ryan, for participation in the robbery of the Chicago & Alton express train at Glendale, on October 8, 1879, Tucker Basham testified in substance: "About the middle of April, 1879, Ryan came to me and proposed robbing a train. I refused to listen to him, and he let me alone until the 6th of October, when he and Ed. Miller came to me and said that Jesse James had commanded me to assist them in robbing the Chicago & Alton express train at Glendale. On the night of October 8 I finally consented to go, and on that evening I met Jesse James, Miller, Dick Little, Wm. Ryan and a man named Bob. They furnished me arms, and we went to Glendale, took possession of the depot, and made prisoners of everybody there. We compelled the agent to stop the train, and Jesse and Miller robbed the express car, while the rest of us stood guard over the engineer and passengers. In the melee Jesse James was shot in the leg. After we finished the robbery we went to an old house about one mile from the depot and divided the booty. We got altogether over \$10,000, but they only gave me \$800. Jesse and Miller and Little took the lion's share. After the division we separated, Jesse telling Ryan and I to go home and stay there and no one would ever suspect us, and to be careful how we spent our money. We went home, and would never have been discovered had I not let something out while drinking." The witness, Basham, pleaded guilty to complicity in the robbery about a year ago, and received a sentence of ten years, but has been pardoned.

A DISPATCH from Rawlins, Wyoming, says: A mail-carrier from White River reports the finding of the dead bodies of Tom Malony and partner. They were building a ranch twelve miles below the post on White River. The bodies were found in a large hole, and were badly mutilated. Indian signs are numerous about the place, and it is thought to be the work of the White River Utes. Col. Van Vleet has gone out with a company of cavalry to investigate, and bury the men.

A NEGRO burglar named Billups, the only inmate of the jail at Dawsonville, Ga., set fire to the building in hopes of making his escape, and burned to death.

JOSEPH LANIER, Sheriff of Seelyville County, Choctaw Nation, was killed at Tibbet's store, near Fort Smith, Ark., by William Hughes, a white man, who had received an order from the Choctaw Nation by Governor McCurtain.

TOM WILLIAMS, a young negro murderer, was hanged at Henderson, Texas, on the 23d.

HON. SOLOMON SPINK, formerly Secretary of Dakota and afterward Delegate to Congress, died at Yankton, on the 23d, in the 51st year of his age.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

MEMORIAL services in honor of the late President Garfield were held on Monday, the 29th, in probably nearly every city, town and hamlet throughout the United States, and also by the American residents of the European capitals.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: The opinion prevails that the Cabinet will be changed throughout, with the exception of Lincoln, Kirkwood and Windom, who resigned Senatorships to accept Cabinet places, it is thought could succeed to themselves, as neither Iowa or Minnesota has yet elected a Senator to fill the vacancy. It is said that both have already intimated their readiness to enter for the race.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, on the 24th, appointed several Postmasters in various parts of the country who had been selected by President Garfield previous to his prostration.

The special train bearing newspaper correspondents, etc., accompanying the Garfield funeral train, was severely drenched by rain. The passengers were wet to the skin, and some of the drive-way were struck with carpenter's axes, and upon them a thick layer of cut flowers, and some of the nails were dropped in front of them. The coach was struck by a lightning bolt, and a fifth was sent flying through space over the creek bed sixty feet below. Two others were mortally wounded, and have since died. Two men jumped from the car to the creek bed, and, incredible as it may appear, escaped with but trifling injuries. The men were duly notified of the approach of the train, but evidently believed they had time to get across the bridge before it reached there.

QUICK, Ill., was struck by a death-dealing tornado about 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th. A number of buildings were demolished. The molding-room of Bennett, Duffy & Co.'s shoe foundry was crushed into ruins. George Rowland, aged 36, a molder, was instantly killed; Henry Ellerbrook, aged 18, was fatally injured and died soon after being taken from the ruins; Frank Smith was also probably fatally injured. The molding-room of Constock, Cortie & Co.'s foundry, near by, shared the same fate, and one man, "Doc" Miller, was seriously hurt. Joel Harris' shoe tobacco factory was partially demolished and several of the inmates were injured. A number of other buildings suffered to a greater or less extent. The total loss by the storm is estimated at \$100,000.

The Mohr & Mohr Distillery at Lafayette, Ind., one of the largest in the country, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 24th. Loss, \$125,000; insured for about \$91,000. Two hundred head of cattle in the pens, belonging to Henry Klopper, of St. Louis, were cremated. The Forty Wooten Mills were also destroyed. Loss, \$15,000.

A NATION IN MOURNING.

Final Obsequies of the Late President Garfield. A revelation of scenes and impressive ceremonies. The Body Laid to Rest in Lakeview Cemetery—Countless Thousands, with Bared Heads, Lay Homage to the Illustrious Dead—A Whole People in Mourning.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 31. The funeral train arrived at Encined Avenue Station at 1:17 p. m., and was met by an immense concourse of people. Police arrangements were admirable; so a crush was prevented. The locomotive and all the cars were elaborately draped.

The ladies having been cared for, the body of the late President was taken from its carriage by a detachment of the regular army and Lieut. Weaver—fourteen men, attired in uniforms, with white helmets—and borne on their shoulders to a special hearse in waiting, followed by the distinguished guard of honor marching in two files, an Army and a Naval officer abreast. Gen. Sherman and Rear Admiral Nichols first, then Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Rogers, Gen. Hancock and Admiral Porter, Gen. Drum and Meigs paired with Naval officers. Then followed Chief Justice Waite and several members of the Cabinet, the Governor of Ohio and staff and the Escort Committee.

At 1:30 the coffin, on which were palms and a large wreath fragrant with tube roses, was placed in the hearse, and the cortege moved very slowly down Encined Avenue, bells tolling and people lining the sidewalks. All houses on the route of the march were elaborately decorated.

ARRIVING at the residence, the remains were conveyed through a line of guards to the pavilion prepared for the lying in state until 4 o'clock, when they were conveyed to the pall-bearers on a four-wheeled canopy supported by four gilt Egyptian columns.

On account of the feelings of the widow the face was not exposed, but instead was placed in a position where it could be seen from the front of the hearse. The coffin was surrounded by floral offerings, many of them exceeding beauty and very elaborate design.

The officers who accompanied the train reported there was one continuous demonstration of grief throughout the route. Large numbers of people assembled at the various stations, with flags flying and lights displayed in the hands of the occupants.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25. According to the statements of old citizens there were never so great a crowd of people in the city as on this day. All the railroads ran every available car to accommodate the unprecedented rush to Cleveland, and a large number of people were stranded in the hands of the conductors.

At the station the remains were placed in a special hearse, and were conveyed to the City of Cleveland. The hearse was drawn by six mules, and was followed by a large number of people. The cortege proceeded slowly, and the people lined the sidewalks, many with their heads bared.

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THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Closing Scenes at Elberon—The Journey Back to Washington—The Body Lying in State at the National Capitol.

The President lay out in the suit of clothes which he wore on inauguration day. His left hand lay across his breast after the manner of a man who has just died. In order to make his resemblance as near to life as possible, the body was so greatly shrunken that it was necessary to resort to padding to give the clothes the appearance of fitting. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness the operation connected with the autopsy has left the body in an even more emaciated state. A plaster cast was taken of his hand and feet, and he was dressed in his right hand. In taking the cast of the hand it was somewhat disclosed, so that the hand was not seen. The President had a massive head and the large bones show very prominently. His cheeks are fallen in. His hair was arranged about the parotid gland, as to conceal that scar, and such arrangements have been made about the pillow, neck and shoulders. A number of journalists who have been closely watching the President's case in these few weeks were given an opportunity to view the body. The casket was placed in the hallway of the lower floor, with a soldier at the head and foot of it. The coffin was black, with a silver lining. Black robes ran along the side, and upon the top was a silver plate with the following inscription: JAMES GARFIELD, 1831.

Born, November 19, 1831. Died, September 19, 1881. The coffin was lined with white satin. Across the top of the casket were two long wreaths of palm. Only the face and shoulders were visible. The face, to those who had a chance to see it, was so peaceful and so serene, and it was so expressive of his character, that it could not have been recognized him. The involuntary whisper of remark all as they looked upon the dead was, "How much he must have suffered." The shrunken, aged face of a man of 50 years of age, who has never been recognized him, how he must have suffered. It is most marvelous how he lived so long.

At half-past nine o'clock Chief Justice Waite presided over the funeral. Secretary Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster-General James and Secretaries of the Navy, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Blaine, Mr. McKim, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Corbett and Private Secretary William H. Smith were present. The coffin was placed in the hall, and the public were allowed to view it. The casket was placed in the hall, and the public were allowed to view it. The casket was placed in the hall, and the public were allowed to view it.

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THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Arthur Formally Takes the Oath. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. President Arthur took the oath of office in the Marble Room at the Capitol in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and members of the House of Representatives (all of whom could be notified this morning to be present), Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Rear Admiral Nichols, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Beale and a few others. This step was taken after a conference between the President, Secretary Blaine and the Attorney-General. Very few persons knew the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over. Chief Justice Waite and the members of the Cabinet had assembled in the Marble Room shortly before 12 o'clock. Chief Justice Waite, after reading the oath, proceeded from the Supreme Court room to the Marble Room. The doors were immediately opened, and without any formality President Arthur arose, and standing upon one side of the center-table, Chief Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office. The President's manner was calm and composed, and his response, "So help me God," was firm, true, and without a tremor. The President then read from manuscript notes the following: "For the fourth time in the history of this Republic my Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts were grieved at this news, and the knowledge of the heinous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, has produced in me a sorrow unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the patriot's of his death will forever be remembered. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution will be removed from his office, and a successor will be chosen to the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, provided for the continuance of the government by the election of a successor. He is hereby sworn to uphold the Constitution, to execute the laws, and to preserve, protect and defend the Union. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution will be removed from his office, and a successor will be chosen to the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, provided for the continuance of the government by the election of a successor. He is hereby sworn to uphold the Constitution, to execute the laws, and to preserve, protect and defend the Union. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution will be removed from his office, and a successor will be chosen to the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, provided for the continuance of the government by the election of a successor. He is hereby sworn to uphold the Constitution, to execute the laws, and to preserve,