

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Wallace reported the House concurrent resolution fixing the date of final adjournment with an amendment substituting Wednesday, the 25th of June at 5 p. m. instead of Tuesday the 17th.

Windom objected to its present consideration and it went over until to-morrow. After passing a few unanimous bills, executive session was held.

Logan introduced a bill to provide for the speedy payment of workmen of the District of Columbia; laid on the table.

The resolution submitted by McDonald directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the action of the National Board of Health under the act authorizing a contract for the purchase and construction of refrigerating ships, etc., was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Garland, the House bill concerning the apportionment for members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana was taken up. An amendment in the nature of a substitute, reported by the committee on judiciary extending the provisions of the bill to all Territories, was concurred in and the bill passed.

When the doors re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Under the call of States for bills for reference, many were introduced, mainly of a private character.

The President's secretary delivered a message in writing, vetoing the supplementary judicial bill, also announcing he had signed the army bill.

Bills were introduced and referred by Herbert to remove the duty on quinine and all materials for its manufacture.

By Dibrell—To prevent the payment of per diem to members of Congress when they are absent from their duties except in case of sickness.

At the conclusion of the reading of the veto message, which was received with slight demonstrations of applause on the republican side, the House proceeded to vote on the question whether the bill should be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was decided in the negative, yeas 104, nays 78—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Adjourned.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 23.—The democratic members of the Senate assembled in caucus this afternoon and remained in consultation about three hours. The purpose of the conference was to decide upon a line of policy concerning to-day's veto of the judicial expenses appropriation, and the collateral question of adjournment. Vest took the ground that the issue presented by the last veto message could properly be met by the democratic majority in only one way, namely, by a prompt adjournment of both Houses. The dominant party had done their best to provide for the needs of the public service; they had offered the President all the necessary appropriations for judicial expenses upon fair terms, and were under no obligation to do anything more.

Wallace subsequently delivered an earnest speech, taking the same view as Vest, and supporting the resolution offered by the latter, in favor of an immediate termination of the present session without making any further attempt to provide for court expenses, before the regular session next winter.

McDonald, Bayard, Thurman and Hill opposed the proposition with great emphasis, and in the course of their speeches, all of which were at considerable length, insisted that such a course would be alike unwise and unwarranted. They agreed with the speakers on the other side, that the President's veto of the bill was based on a strained objection to the existing law which prohibits contracts in advance of appropriations, being in substance a prohibition against incurring liabilities for purposes not provided for by the bill; but they pointed out that for this very rea-

son the democrats should not strenuously adhere to a clause which the President declared obnoxious to his convictions of duty, while they themselves did not consider it material. They also argued that it would be highly unwise to throw away the substantial benefits which would inure to the country from the final enactment of those sections of this bill which provide for important amendments of the jury laws and for the total abolition of the juror's test oath.

To these sections the President had made no objections, although the republicans in both houses had solidly opposed them, and it was also to be borne in mind, said these senators, that the President, while vetoing the present bill on account only of one of its provisions, had at the same time taken a position at variance with the arguments of an influential portion of his own party by approving the army bill.

Butler, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Beck and Hampton all made brief remarks in opposition to the idea of adjournment without further efforts to provide the necessary appropriations.

Several speakers, including Bayard, Thurman, Hill, Butler and Hampton took the ground, in the broadest possible language, that an adjournment of Congress, without providing for the support of every branch of the public service, would be utterly unjustifiable and indefensible. It was, however, agreed on all hands that no money should be appropriated for the payment of deputy marshals at elections.

At the close of the discussion, Vest's resolution, in favor of the adjournment of Congress without passing another appropriation bill, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, having received only three or four votes. A resolution was then adopted by a vote of 20 against 7, directing the caucus advisory committee, in conjunction with the advisory committee of the House caucus, to prepare a bill for passage through Congress before adjournment in such terms as will obviate the objections of the President and secure its enactment into a law.

The foregoing is not given as an outline of the resolution, but embodies its more important features.

A canvass of the House of Representatives, to-day, immediately after reading the President's message vetoing the bill making appropriations for judicial expenses for the government, developed the fact that there were three distinct propositions entertained by the majority as most practicable to be pursued. One, having apparently the most supporters, contemplated a resolution fixing for adjournment *sine die*, and that another bill, identical in its provisions with the vetoed measure, be passed and sent to the President, and if he should again return it, adjourn and permit the bill to fail.

The second proposition was to pass a joint resolution extending until next January the appropriations, on the basis of the present act, providing for judicial expenses, with a proviso that no portion of the money thus appropriated shall be used for the payment of deputy marshals or supervisors of elections; and in the event of the non-approval of the President, to adjourn *sine die*. And if he should issue a proclamation reconvening Congress, to repeat this action.

The third proposition favors an adjournment without any further attempt to meet the view of the Executive. This line of action was favorably entertained by a few democrats. Part of the House, however, appear to stand as a unit against supporting any bill which will permit the continuance of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections.

A cabinet officer, to-day, in discussing the situation with a member of the House, said if the majority should again pass a bill similar to the one just vetoed by the President, he would return it without his signature, and if Congress should adjourn he would call them together again the next day. But if they should a third time send him the bill and adjourn he would not reconvene them and thus throw the responsibility of closing the courts on the democratic party.

A conference of leading republicans was held during the session of the House, to-day, for the purpose of discussion, with a view of harmonizing the action of the minority in case a resolution providing for adjournment *sine die* should be introduced before the judicial appropriation bill is finally disposed

of. The conference was very brief and it was decided that the republican members should oppose any such resolution by voting against it, and that they should pursue the same course if an attempt to extend the appropriation for judicial expenses should be made; but in neither case to resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the plans of the majority.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Oscar Hatfield, New York, consul of the United States at Batavia; Wm. J. Galbraith, associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Montana; Josiah Dent, commissioner of the District of Columbia. A large number of army appointments were confirmed. The nomination of D. T. Corbin, South Carolina, as chief justice of the supreme court of Utah Territory was reported from the judiciary committee adversely. Placed on the calendar for consideration hereafter.

ATLANTA, 23.—The dwelling of J. F. Reynolds, near Jonesboro, burned last night. His daughter and sister-in-law, young girls of 13 and 16 years, perished in the flames. The fire originated in their room which was locked on the inside. They were so blinded or bewildered that they could not open the door, although Reynolds, who had been awakened by the roaring flames called to them and tried to break in the door, he then went to save his wife and barely succeeded in getting her out. He was very badly burned and it is feared fatally.

DENVER, 23.—A few days since exciting rumors of a cattle disease on the divide, 30 miles south of Denver were current. Investigation has proved that there was needless alarm, no new cases being reported for ten days. Timely precautions have been taken and the president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association states that the infection was confined to a few small herds and had not extended to the plains. The "round up" are nearly through. The cattle are reported in good condition generally, with less losses than formerly, and with a greater increase in calves than in average years.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The surprisingly unanimous agreement of the Senate democratic caucus, yesterday, has greatly simplified the political situation and made the final adjournment of Congress either by the close of this week or sometime during next week practically certain, in spite of all the threats of extremists in the House of Representatives to the contrary. The only serious difficulty in the way of a prompt passage of the amended appropriation bill, which will be framed in accordance with the instructions given by the Senate caucus, arises from the opposition of the majority of the House committee on appropriations to any further compromise or concern. The bill, after being framed by the joint caucus committee must be brought before the House for action and passed by that body before it can constitutionally, or at least in accordance with settled practice, be passed by the Senate, and there is no means of getting it before the House without a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules or by unanimous consent, unless the committee on appropriations report it. A resolution instructing the committee to report such a bill would require only a majority vote of the House for its adoption; but here again the difficulty occurs, that no resolution be brought before the House for action except by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. There is, nevertheless, no good reason to apprehend that the democratic members of that committee will dare to obstruct the bill of a majority of their own party, and it cannot be doubted that the moral effect of the stand taken to-day by the democratic senators will very soon result in the adoption of similar views by a prepondering number of the democratic members of the House. There will unquestionably be much loud talk and more than the usual amount of denunciatory declarations against "surrender," etc., but the end is already in plain view, and both houses may be confidently expected to pass the new judicial appropriation bill that will receive the approval of the President and adjourn *sine die* within the coming fortnight.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having been informed that Bolivia has decreed the issue of letters of marque, with authority to a privateer to seize Chilean property in neutral vessels, and that the agents of Bolivia have departed for the United States, the collectors of customs are requested to see that section 5,290 of the Revised Statutes be vigilantly enforced against all vessels that appear to be destined to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

BOSTON, 24.—Representative men of the Butler wing of the democratic party state it as a fact that Butler will receive and accept the nomination both from the labor reform and democratic convention this fall. They say reports have been received from the largest towns in the State during the past week and that with but a single exception these reports favored Butler's nomination. They say their convention will be held at Worcester in September, but that the gubernatorial nomination of Butler will be made previously, either by the labor reform or green-back organization.

The murderer of Mrs. Hull, of New York, was arrested in this city to-night, and is now in the custody of the police authorities. His name is Chastine Cox, a copper-colored negro, who has been employed as a waiter for a year and a half in the neighborhood of the Hull residence in New York City. This negro made his appearance in Boston, a week ago to-day, and, as is now known, went into a pawnbroker shop, where he disposed of a cameo set of jewelry. About the same time, the superintendent of the pawnbrokers received from New York a description of the property, and this set was found by an officer in the pawnbroker's shop in this city. The pawnbroker then furnished the officers with a description of the party who pawned it. The search which was then commenced revealed the fact that the negro Cox, after getting rid of the jewelry, went to New York and remained there two or three days. In the meantime he made some alterations in the character and color of his clothing. Mr. W. R. Balch, a newspaper reporter in this city had obtained a description of this man, and last evening, while walking along Shawmut Avenue, he observed a colored man in front of him in company with another man, and the appearance of the negro impressed Balch as very much in accord with the description that had been given by the pawnbroker of the man who pledged the cameo. After a careful observance of the party Balch approached him and inquired if he could direct him to Bunker Hill Street, and to this inquiry the negro responded he could not, as he was a stranger here from New York. This tending to confirm the impression that he was the person wanted, Balch watched until he saw him enter a colored church and hastened to inform the police authorities, who sent a detail of officers and made the important arrest.

Cox made no resistance but went quietly to the police station, where he was searched, and Mrs. Hull's watch was found on him and thoroughly identified. He was not reticent and said in answer to questions that he had lived for a long time opposite Mrs. Hull's house, and at the time of the robbery he entered through the lower window and went up stairs to her room. He further said that his purpose was robbery alone, and he did not intend to kill her. Private detective Otto and police officer Schmittberger of New York have arrived here and visited Cox at the station last night. He was fully recognized and also gave evidence that he knew the police officer. Mr. Caryal Coleman, who lived in the house with Dr. and Mrs. Hull, who is also in Boston, visited the police station and recognized the prisoner as a man that he had seen frequently on the opposite side of the street from the Hull residence. The negro has appeared very calm and indifferent since his arrest, and has talked without much hesitation, giving the details of his crime. He went home on the evening of the night on which Mrs. Hull was murdered at 6 o'clock and remained in the house where he was employed until 10 o'clock, when he went out again. He had a key for the door of the Hull house, but he was unable to make it fit and consequently he raised the window in the lower story and fastened it up so as to provide for himself easy means of making his escape from the house. He had a candle with him. On ascending the stairs he heard some one snore and thought it was a man. He blew the candle out,

walked into the room and stepped up to the side of the bed. Mrs. Hull awakening asked "Who is it?" The doctor replied, "The negro." She put her hand up and touched his face, as she was standing close to the bed. The robber threw her hand back so she could not touch him, at the same time laying his hand heavily over her mouth. He then got hold of the cologne bottle and dashed cologne into the face of the struggling woman after which he got upon the bed and made a gag of the bed clothing. She was by this time in an exhausted condition and he tied her in the manner in which she was found in the morning after her murder. Afterwards, Cox relates, he relighted the candle and, holding it close to her face the cologne ignited, which accounts for the singeing of the eye brows and other burns on the person of the murdered woman. The robbery was then committed and the robber made his escape, soon leaving New York for Boston.

He repeats his statement that he had no other motive than robbery in the assault that he made. The police authorities here do not think there is anything of the reckless bravado about the negro, but on the contrary that he is very cowardly. He is a native of Powhatan County, Virginia, and is about 32 years of age. He will be taken to New York probably to-morrow afternoon. In addition to the watch which Cox had on him when arrested, and which was immediately identified by the initials, the words "Christmas 1878" and other marks, he also had a Mosiac ring ornamented with the figure of a girl which has been described frequently since the murder. Cox was making systematic efforts to flee the country, and but for the absolutely accidental discovery of him in the street would have had a fair chance of carrying out his design. There is nothing to indicate that he had any accomplice or confidant in his crime.

Bolch is of the staff of the Boston Herald, and was the cause of the arrest of E. D. Winslow, who it will be remembered, absconded to Europe some time ago.

HELENA, 24.—The governor has issued a proclamation convening an extraordinary session of the territorial legislature to meet July 1st. The call is made in consequence of the last legislature adjourning without making an apportionment of the territory for legislative purposes to correct the errors passed at the late session, and many other legitimate subjects of legislation failed of maturity at the late session.

PITTSBURG, 24.—The consecration of Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley as bishop of Mexico which takes place in Trinity Church to-morrow, may be regarded as a notable event in the history of the Episcopal Church in America, inasmuch as it will be the extension of this denomination into hitherto almost wholly Catholic country.

CINCINNATI, 24.—A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch says: On Saturday night at Sand Rifle, 12 miles distant, a party of unknown men attacked the house of Samuel Faulkner, severely wounding Faulkner as he ran from the house. They then set fire to the dwelling, which was consumed with its inmates, Harry Russel aged 17 who was also shot and 2 children of Faulkner, aged 11 and 3. No cause is given for this brutal affair.

FOREIGN.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 23.—The private sculling trial between Frederick A. Plaisted, of New York, and Wm. Nicholson, of Stockton, England, took place on the Tyne this morning, and ended in Plaisted's easy defeat by Nicholson. The contest was viewed by a comparatively small number of people. The champion Haulon, who is an old friend of Plaisted's, remained in Newcastle to witness the race. The course over which the men agreed to row was from Dunstan to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of two miles. The tide was good and the weather fine. When the men took their place, Plaisted made the pace, leading his English adversary for half a mile, which distance he led by two lengths. Meanwhile Nicholson put on a grand spurt, showing his staying powers to be vastly superior to Plaisted's, and overhauled his American competitor. The men fouled twice. Nicholson, however, cleared away and shot ahead, winning the race by over a hundred