

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—At the republican representatives' caucus this evening for the purpose of determining party policy in regard to the Senate concurrent resolution on the electoral vote, the discussion continued nearly two hours. It was ascertained while all the members present were in accord in considering the proposed joint rule unfair, unnecessary and unconstitutional, there were differences of opinion to the extent to which the parties opposition to it should be carried. It was argued on the one hand that in view of the large and manifestly decisive majority of the electoral votes for the republican candidates there is no danger that any attempt will be made to set aside the result of the election by an improper use of the proposed regulations, and therefore the republicans of the House should abstain from prolonged opposition and content themselves with recording their votes against it.

A resolution to this effect was offered by Hiseock, and supported by him in a speech.

Judge Lapham contended it would be unwise and improper to yield without a struggle to the democratic majority in both Houses. The power claimed by the Senate proposition was, in his judgment, alike unwarranted by the Constitution, unjustified by any present emergency, and utterly useless to the democrats for any good purpose. He therefore offered a resolution proposing to declaring it the sense of the caucus that the republican minority should resist the adoption of this point by all the means authorized by parliamentary law. No vote was reached on these resolutions, nor on several other similar ones. It was finally agreed to postpone further consideration of the whole matter until tomorrow evening, when it will be laid before a joint caucus of republican Representatives and Senators.

The caucus to-night unanimously agreed that complimentary resolutions on the vote for postmaster of the House should be given to ex-Postmaster Sherwood.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Teller provides that no ballot for Representative shall be offered or received at the polling places, unless written or printed upon pieces of plain white paper, not less than six nor more than eight inches in length nor more than four inches in width. It is made the duty of the election officers to see that the ballot boxes used are placed in plain view of each voter when his ballot is deposited. Each ballot shall be deposited in the ballot box by the proper officer, in the presence of the voter, except where, under State law, the voter is permitted to deposit his own ballot in the box.

The bill prohibits the voter from depositing more than one vote, or by any trick or artifice attempting to deposit any ballot not lawfully voted by legal electors. It also directs that immediately after the close of the polls, proper officers shall, without delay or adjournment, and without separating, proceed to canvass the votes cast and declare the result. It also provides that the candidate for representative of each political party may designate one person as a witness, and such person shall have the right to be present in the room with the election officers, from the opening of the election until the canvass is completed and the result declared. All State laws and regulations concerning such elections shall be enforced, except so far as they conflict with the provisions of the bill. The bill makes violations of this law a felony, punishable with a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for New Mexico, Warren Brestol; for Arizona, W. H. Stillwell, of New York; for Utah, Stephen P. Twiss, of Missouri; for Consul at Guayaquil, Phanor M. Eder, of Nevada; Josiah M. Hetrich, Assayer at the Mint at Carson City, Nevada; George A. McKenzie, Register of the Land Office at Lagrange, Oregon; Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, to be chief signal officer, with rank of brigadier-general; Lieut. Col. Emory Upon, to be Colonel Fourth Artillery; Major Geo. P. Andrews to be Lieut.-Col. Fourth Artillery;

Capt. R. H. Jackson to be Major of the Fifth Artillery, and a number of army promotions of lower grades.

Senator Kernan introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund all taxes collected upon the capital employed by any person in the business of banking, which comes within the principles of the decision by the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Bailey, collector, vs. Clark and others. The bill provides that application for such refund shall be presented to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue within one year from the passage of the act.

LOUISVILLE, 8.—This afternoon a terrible and fatal affair occurred between two well known police officers, in which Officer John Brophy was instantly killed by Officer Tom Casey. The two officers were watching on different beats in the locality of the Nashville railroad shops, and about the time named met in a little signal shanty at the railroad crossing on Kentucky Street. The two officers not being on very friendly terms soon quarreled. Casey drew a knife; at the same time Brophy got out his pistol. Brophy fired, the ball striking Casey near the right shoulder, but whether the shot was fired before Casey had cut Brophy or not is uncertain, as both attacks were near the same instant. Casey jabbed his knife deep into Brophy's bowels, just over the right hip. Brophy did not fall at once, however, but striking Casey, knocked him down and jumped on him. Casey then reached around his antagonist, attempted to stab him in the back, but before he could succeed, a bystander had secured his knife and dragged the two men apart. After being pulled off of Casey, Brophy said: "I am cut, and cut bad," and turning on his side on an ash pile in the gutter he died. Casey was taken to his home immediately. Brophy was picked up and taken to a room across from where the tragedy occurred. Casey's physician says he has some chance of recovery. Both men have been esteemed members of the police force.

Chicago, 8.—Town of Gilson, Illinois, is horrified over the discovery of the remains of an unknown man in a field with a bullet hole in his heart, a revolver by his side one chamber empty, and a drove of hogs devouring the flesh off his face and hands. The coroner gave a verdict of suicide, but there is some indication of murder. He was well dressed and about 30 years old.

Mrs. Annie Moran, wife of Peter Morgan, was found frozen to death just outside of her own door, this morning. She had been made crazy from intoxicants, and stole from the house during the night to procure liquor, which, when obtained stupefied her, and rendered her unable to get inside the house.

St. Louis, 8.—Police Officer John W. Martin, blew out his brains at the police headquarters about six o'clock this evening. He had been before the police board under charges preferred by Sergeant Floerich, had been dismissed the force and leaving the room of the board he stepped to the railing in front of Captain Gee's office, pulled out his pistol, and sent a ball through his skull.

Louis Lockstein, the crazy man who horribly butchered the highly esteemed Ryan family, was insane on religion, and insisted on everybody praying for him. He had been a Catholic farmer, but lately proselyted: He claims that he was innocent of the butchery, but public sentiment strongly favored lynching him. The officers could scarcely save him from the mob.

Columbia, S. C., 8.—In Newberry County in this State, a shocking tragedy occurred on Monday. John Lyles married a Miss Thomas, of Union County several years ago. She died, and he married her younger sister, who died within a year. Lyles then married Miss Gidhan, of Newberry. James Thomas, father of the first two wives, met Lyles at Newberry, when a dispute arose about property, and Thomas killed Lyles. Before Lyles fell he shot Thomas and his son. Young Thomas died yesterday.

Wadena, Minn., 8.—News is received of the brutal murder of Ort Hendrickson, in Todd County, 12 miles south-east of here. On Sunday morning last he started deer hunting, with a brother, and they parted company in the woods two miles from home. In about half an hour three shots were heard, and when the brother reached the spot he found Ort's dead body with three rifle balls in it, and a knife plunged to the hilt through the body in various places.

The brother followed the trail of the murderers six miles, and lost it. The cause is unknown.

GALVESTON, 8.—A *News* Antonio special says: General E. O. C. Ord, upon notification of his retirement from his command of the department of Texas, and the active army, vacated the office at headquarters, and ordered Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent to report to General Sheridan until the temporary command appears. As his son-in-law, General Trevins, has been appointed minister of war of Mexico, it is rumored that that country will be the future home of General Ord.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—The Public Health Association of America convened this morning. It was resolved to send to State Boards of Health throughout the country a copy of experts' reports on the prevention of venereal diseases and requested co-operation. The purpose is to make the communication of such diseases a criminal offense.

DUBLIN, 7.—At a meeting of the Land League here to-day, T. D. Sullivan vehemently attacked Chief Justice May, who, he said had done more to prejudice the trial of traversers, than the articles of the *Evening Mail*. He protested against traversers submitting to be tried by the chief justice and recommended the abandonment of the defense. M. C. Hugh proposed a resolution that the Land League recommend its representatives in Parliament to bring the language of the chief justice before the House of Commons immediately after the Queen's speech. An address to the people of Ulster, asking them to assist in the agitation, which, the address declares, is unsectarian, was adopted.

The judge, in charging the grand jury at the opening of court asizes for the counties of Munster, to-day, said some districts were reduced to anarchy, bordering on civil war. The whole population was apparently aroused and outrages were alarmingly numerous.

A large number of persons assembled for a Land League meeting at Brookborough to-day. The local magistrate told the promoters of the meeting that he would hold them responsible for the consequences, and he read the riot act. The Land Leaguers then adjourned to a field outside the village, and the riot act was again read. At this juncture James O'Kelly, member of Parliament, arrived on the ground. The magistrate ordered him to quit the field. O'Kelly then left with his followers, who held a meeting further from the village. At the latter meeting O'Kelly protested against the action of the magistrate, and denounced Chief Justice May as an ermined ruffian. O'Kelly subsequently sent a telegraphic dispatch to Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, protesting against the dispersal of the peaceful meeting, declaring that bloodshed was prevented only by the self control of the people, and demanding an inquiry into the cause of the prohibition of the meeting, and into the conduct of the local magistrate. Police and cavalry were present during the affair. The meeting was forbidden yesterday to prevent a breach of the peace, as a counter demonstration was threatened by Orangemen. A circular was read which had been issued by the Grand Orange Lodge, summoning brethren and loyal people to purchase rifles and bayonets to resist the agitators when the occasion arises.

New York, 7.—*World's* London: The speech of Chief Justice May, of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in which he refused to grant a postponement of the Irish State trials, has caused great excitement among the Land Leaguers, who profess to regard it as a plain intimation that the power of the court will be used in the interests of the crown during these trials. The intemperate remarks of the Chief Justice have not been received with any favor whatever here in London, and it is rumored this evening that the Lord Chancellor will enter a protest in behalf of government against the general tone of the speech. It is well understood that as soon as his trial is called, Parnell will attempt to leave Dublin for London, and that he will be arrested. The other indicted members of Parliament will also undertake to attend to their parliamentary duties in London, and if they succeed in getting out of Ireland they will introduce a resolution in the House, which, if adopted, will have the effect of bringing about an immediate debate on the state trials, and will bring the whole Irish question directly before the House of Commons.

It is not likely, however, that Parnell or any of his fellow members will be permitted to leave Dublin when once the trial is called, and it is now believed that should he be arrested serious consequences will follow. The Land League are on the point of making a new move against the landlords. Tenants are to be instructed to deduct the police taxes from their rents before offering Griffith's valuation to landlords, and as the cost of the constabulary is no small item in the Irish budget just now, the reduction in the rent will be so serious that landlords cannot afford to accept it. This is an entirely new phase of the rent question, and one which will be watched with considerable interest. Mr. Froude will re-issue his work on Ireland, with a chapter added dealing with the present struggles.

It is expected that Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly will speak at a meeting at Scollstain. All the available policemen are being drafted into the town. I apprehend that the meeting will be forbidden, else there will be a row.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the league to-day, Egan reported that £900 had been received for the organization and £900 for the defense.

London, 8.—The *Morning Post* says: Another very serious difficulty has arisen within the cabinet. Parnell's last speech convinced many ministers that land law reform alone will not satisfy Ireland, and advocates of coercion, headed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, are increasing their demands for immediate coercion in order to maintain law. The urging of the question has become so acute that the idea of a December session of Parliament, or important sessions from the cabinet is not to be lightly set aside. A very few days will show whether Gladstone can again stifle the discordances in the cabinet. If he summons Parliament to propose coercion he may lose two colleagues, and if he refuses that course, four may desert him.

The dissatisfied members of the cabinet are believed to be Earl Selborne, lord high chancellor; Duke of Argyll, lord of the privy seal; Marquis of Hartington, secretary for India; and W. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland. There are rumors that Earl Cowper, lord lieutenant of Ireland, threatens to resign unless coercive measures are adopted.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The *National Republican* to-day publishes a brief interview with Senator Booth and Representatives Page, Pacheco and Davis, concerning the probable result of the coming Senatorial election in California. In reply to the question as to what person is likely to receive the caucus nomination for Senator, Booth is reported as saying that Gen. Miller claimed the entire vote, but it was difficult to tell how authoritatively the actual strength was of each candidate; that if the caucus nominated him he would continue to serve his State with the utmost fidelity, but if not, he was perfectly willing and ready to surrender his seat to his successor. He is further quoted as follows: "The railroad company has not openly avowed a candidate this year. Their peculiar habit of getting on the people's winning side when they cannot control, would not doubtless influence their movements in favor of General Miller, but he is not their first choice. Anything to beat me is their motto now as it was before. There is no doubt of the election of a republican regardless of any rumored defection in the party." General Bidwell's candidacy has no existence in fact, nor is there any truth in the report that Flood will in any way influence the result. The California contest this year seems to have assumed the money-laundering aspect of the Nevada Senatorial elections, which is a kind of a contest I could not afford to participate in under any circumstances."

Senator Coke was to-day asked if there was any truth in the recently published statement that a scheme is being pushed by the democrats to divide Texas into four States, and hold the United States Senate by thus obtaining six additional Senators. The Senator replied emphatically that there was not one word of truth in any assertions of that kind. Said he, "The people of Texas are almost unanimously opposed to any division of the State. No man could be elected to office in any county of the State on a platform favoring a division of the State. The democrats are in favor of a unity of the State, and nearly every speech made by any democrat he thus proclaims himself. No, sir, there will be no division of Texas." General Maxey,

the other Senator from Texas, denies the report.

The most eventful speech of House to-day was Lapham's, in the course of his speech, said to look leniently on political crimes. The leaders who were responsible for that blistering infamy and infamy fraud, the Morey letter, were enjoying high places in democracy. The men who tried to steal the State of Maine for the democrats were still their leaders, and in New York they elected a man to the State Senate by 11,000 majority after his name had become so infamous that he never dared appear and claim a seat—referring to Tweed in 1867.

Senator Pendleton to-day introduced a joint resolution which order to facilitate the settlement of the resources of Alaska, proposes to request the President to adopt such action as he may deem proper to institute negotiations with the government of Great Britain, through Canada to obtain the privilege of opening a road and highway through the boundary line of the United States through British Columbia, to Fort Wrangel and Sitka.

Whether the House military committee will report favorably on Cook's bill to place Grant on the retired list, with the pay of General of the army, is very doubtful. Indications are that all democrats on the committee will oppose it, and which case it will never be reported. But this is not positive, as the members are not at all communicative on the subject and will not be unpalatable to themselves.

In the committee on ways and means to-day a long discussion took place upon the proposition to remove the internal revenue tax from matches, checks, friction matches, patent medicines, etc. The matter was finally referred to a sub-committee on internal revenue, with instructions to consider and report upon the same at a future meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The national council of the Union League of America held its annual session to-day. General J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, was elected president. Thain, other officers were re-elected. A report on the Indian policy of the government was adopted. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the country on the election of Garfield and Arthur, and pledging their support to the new administration. The subject of the reorganization of the republican party in the south, by inviting the co-operation of all progressive men, without regard to their past political affiliations, was warmly discussed, and speeches were made in favor thereof by Col. J. E. Bryant, of Georgia, Hon. Jas. G. Beach, of Missouri, and Hon. J. D. Brady, of Virginia. Mr. McEwen, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution in relation to the duty of the republican party to educate the people in their political duties by means of the newspaper press of the country. The council adjourned to meet in Washington in March next, for the purpose of attending the inauguration of President Garfield in a body.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., 9.—Great excitement was caused this afternoon by the explosion of a still at the Brooklyn Oil Refinery, Newton Creek. The surrounding neighborhood was greatly shook up, and thousands were attracted to the spot. Windows were broken at a long distance and pedestrians lifted from their feet by the force of the shock. No one injured. The damage to the property is very great.

DUBLIN, 9.—Solicitor Connolly defended a gamekeeper against the charge of shooting at a farmer at Muirroe. When Connolly left the court, a crowd of people numbering fully 1,000, gathered around him, hooting and groaning vigorously and raising their sticks in the air. The state of affairs became so threatening that Connolly had to seek shelter in a house. The doors were closed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that those within prevented the forcible entry of the populace. While the uproar was at its height, the local secretary of the League appeared and informed the people that Connolly was prepared to make an apology for the part he had taken against the people in the past, and would not do anything to thwart them in the future. Shortly afterward Connolly appeared, and mounting a chair, expressed sorrow at having acted professionally for a landowner who, it was alleged, had made himself obnoxious to the people. He promised that he would never again serve an ejectment for rent. His apology, however, did not allay the