

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—Moritz Loth, of Cincinnati, President of the Union, called the convention to order, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Gottheil. Coroner Ellinger delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. He hoped this Union of congregations would last as long in this country as Judaism. Simon Wolf, of Washington, was chosen temporary chairman. A. Cessinger, of St. Louis, temporary secretary. Committees were then appointed on credentials and permanent organization, and when these had retired, Dr. Sonnenschein, of St. Louis, made an address congratulating the delegates on such a large gathering of the representatives of Judaism, from both the radical and conservative branches. He said he was glad they had met in Sturtevant Hall made memorable by the preachings of Professor Felix Adler. This sentiment created a good deal of excitement, and some delegates called the speaker to order. Half a dozen delegates were on their feet addressing the chairman, but the uproar was so great that their voices could hardly be heard. The committee on credentials reported favorably on over 200 delegates, and the report was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following for officers: President, Wm. B. Hackenberg, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, Moritz Ellinger, of New York. The report says to strengthen the congregations with membership, and to bring every congregation into the Union, should be the aim of every Israelite who desires the standard of education elevated, and the people advanced to a higher plane. Students in the Hebrew College at Cincinnati are declared to be making such satisfactory progress that it is now necessary to erect a college building. Letters of congratulation from Adolph Cremeux, President of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, of Paris, and Baron Henry de Worm, of the Anglo-Jewish Association, of London, were read and referred to the committee on correspondence. A recess was then taken till 4 o'clock.

After recess the committees were announced, and J. S. Young offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of the various institutions for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of placing institutions upon farming lands, so as to be enabled to instill upon our youth a course of theoretical and practical knowledge of farming, and a desire for agricultural pursuits.

The preamble sets forth that it is deemed necessary for the furtherance of the direct interest of the co-religionists of the United States to foster, follow and pursue agriculture and its kindred branches, and that the happiness, prosperity and independence of the rising generation are greatly depending upon this issue; also that some of the charitable institutions directly under their care (such as orphan asylums) could at once be made to form a nucleus best adapted to reach this end.

The resolution was referred to the committee on agriculture.

The council adjourned until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Colonel Wm. A. Cook and Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, as counsel for Lucy Walton Rhett Horton, entered suit yesterday against John H. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, for breach of promise of marriage, and \$20,000 damages. It is alleged that in 1877 Morgan, under promise of marriage, betrayed Miss Horton.

The President has signed the commissions of the members of the Mississippi River Commission, and of John A. Hunter, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

CLEVELAND, O., 8.—At 7.30 this evening a fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill, on Scranton Avenue, and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety Ironworks, the Atlantic and Great Western depot, a two story building, and a large quantity of rough and finished lumber. A brisk wind was blowing, and only by great exertions was the fire gotten under control.

Cincinnati, 8.—The boiler of the steam flouring mill, at Carlisle, Kentucky, owned by Rogers & Basting, exploded this morning, throwing the engineer, James Summers, a distance of 40 feet, mangle him terribly. He died in two hours.

The loss to the mill and manufactory is about \$3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—Wool is quiet and steady. Colorado, washed 20 @ 25, unwashed 15 @ 18, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 38; Texas, fine and medium 18 @ 28, coarse 15 @ 17.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8.—The hundredth anniversary of the burning of Fairfield by the British troops under General Tryon was celebrated to-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., 8.—St. Mary's Church was crowded to-day, the occasion being the mass of requiem for the Prince Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, 8.—A *Courier-Journal* special from Marysville, says: That Miss Bettie Kidwell, aged 17, living at Franklin Mills, Fleming Co., killed herself with poison. Disappointment in love is the alleged cause.

CINCINNATI, O., 8.—The trial of Buford, the murderer of Judge Elliott at Frankfort, Kentucky, several months ago, was set for commencement before Judge McNamara, at Owenton, Kentucky, to-day. When the case was called this morning, the witnesses for the State were present, but Buford's witnesses, with the exception of three, were absent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., 8.—Governor Hoyt, to-day, honored a requisition from the Governor of Colorado for the return of James Cumming, arrested in Pittsburg, charged with larceny and bigamy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The Arctic exploring yacht *Jeannette* sailed this afternoon. Long before the hour fixed for her departure, the pier-heads and ships along the city front, and the hill tops, were crowded with spectators, and the bay lively with yachts and steamers. Some delay occurred, and it was not till 4 p. m., that the order was given to weigh anchor. Conveyed by the steam-tugs *Miller*, *Griffith* and *Rabbin*, and the city fire-tug, *Governor Irwin*, and attended by the entire yacht squadron, all bearing full loads of spectators, the *Jeannette* steamed slowly down the harbor, amid the dipping of flags, screaming of steam whistles, and a salute of ten guns from Fort Point. The *Jeannette* is deeply loaded with coal and stores, and her progress was so slow that it was not till half-past six o'clock when she got outside the Heads. Here she stopped a few moments while the wife of Lieutenant De Long was transferred to the yacht *Frolic*. The steamers and yachts in attendance then passed under the stern of the *Jeannette*, the crowds on board cheering Lieutenant De Long and the expedition. The *Jeannette's* engines again started, and in company with the schooner *Fanny A. Hyde*, which goes to Behring's Straits as coal and provision tender, she steamed seaward.

NEW YORK, 9.—A *World* reporter interviewed Leon Chateau, now here, who said of his mission: In California there was a feeling that the opening of trade with France on a conventional rather than a general rate of tariff charges, would work injury to the home wine interest. This fear was not at all well founded. California now receives wine from France, but there is a market now, if it could be profitably reached, for American or California wine in France. This may appear strange, but it is so. The importation of wine into the United States is not what it was ten years ago by one-third. There are two causes. One is an increase of tariff, which is equal to quasi-prohibition, and the vine cultural production of California. The influence of the second cause is permanent and will make itself felt more from year to year even if the first cause ceases to exist. The American consumer can procure California wine, the quality of which it must be admitted, is preferable to our French cargo wines. It is very evident then that the reduction of the tariff, even of 50 per cent, which is not likely, would not be sufficient to enable the French winegrowers to sustain the contest in the American market. Jobbing and retail merchants enlarge with California wines the little French wines they import to such a degree that there are consumed certainly 10 barrels of native wine to one from the vineyards of France. This is not adulteration entirely. We at home receive from Spain and Italy wines which, mixed with some of our native wines, acquire new qualities.

The *World*, to-day, says: The expedition yesterday dispatched from San Francisco to make "a dash for

the Pole," is the first sent by way of the Pacific for strictly polar purposes.

The *Tribune* says: The route Bennett has selected is the most promising he could have chosen, because the least explored. There is no reason why the channels between the Arctic and Pacific Oceans should not offer as favorable an approach to the Polar regions as either of the routes heretofore selected.

The *World* says: Judge Field has secured himself a conspicuous place in Kearney's next oration by deciding the statute of California invalid which prescribes the cutting of the queues of Chinamen. He is said to have decided the ordinance was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, but we have doubts upon that point. In order to bring the queues of Chinamen under theegis of this amendment, it is necessary to assume that Chinamen are citizens of the United States, as queue-wearing Chinamen certainly are not, and that their queues "are privileges or immunities" which belong to them as citizens of the United States, and therefore not to be abridged. We are confident Field did not make either of these assumptions.

The *Times* gives an account of a small army of tramps, which have been driven from other States by the tramp laws and taken possession of a tract of land near Newburg, on the Hudson, and levy on farmers in the vicinity. They throw out pickets, defy the "clod-hoppers" who act as village constables, rifle orchards, fields and hen roosts, subsist on the surrounding country, and move off in detachments when they have staid their time. They do not hesitate to say the world owes them a living and they won't work. They are reported to number from 75 to 150 in one body. The *Times* adds: This shameful state of things has been encouraged by the executive disapproval of a wholesome law passed last winter.

Army surgeon Henry J. Phillips, lately stationed at Alaska, commenced a divorce suit in the supreme court here, alleging his wife is guilty of infidelity and drunkenness. Her counsel ask alimony. She charges her husband with making her life miserable by petty jealousy and that his low tastes caused him to make himself conspicuous at Sitka by familiarity with a Russian servant girl, and that charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman were made against him. She says he is worth \$20,000. The case is likely to attract attention.

WASHINGTON, 9.—It is rumored here that Judge Dillon is to replace Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, as counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad. He is a nephew of Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific.

General Sickles has been proposed as Secretary of War when McCrary resigns next month. The President is reported as favorable to the project.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—The latest official telegram states: That the houses of 14 out of the 15 wards, forming the most important part of Irkutsk, Siberia, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst., and many inhabitants are homeless.

Serious disturbances have broken out below the town of Bhamo, Upper Burma.

The Duxburg and St. Pierre section of the French cable was repaired on July 6th.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended the fete and fancy fair of the Royal Albert Hall, yesterday, for the benefit of the French Hospital and other benevolent institutions in London. It is estimated that £8,000 have been received in aid of these establishments.

Kate Webster has been found guilty of the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, and sentenced to death. It was ascertained that Mrs. Thomas' body was boiled and thrown into the Thames and the head destroyed by burning.

De Lesseps states that the caution money 2,000,000 francs, required by Venezuela, for a Panama Isthmus canal, has been already paid.

The Berlin Reichstag has rejected without debate the bill in favor of retrospective tobacco duty.

The British commissioners have

made strong representations to Alek Pasha, Governor General of Roumelia, concerning his unsatisfactory administration.

LONDON, 9.—The estimated cost to Russia, of the war with Turkey, amounted to £150,000,000 and the deaths in the Russian army number 200,000.

In the Spanish congress yesterday the Minister of Marine stated that the government had no intention of sending a Spanish man-of-war to Chilian waters, as Spain had no connection with belligerents. Castellar continuing his speech in advocacy of the punishment of the authorities of Puer Te Plata for insulting the Spanish flag urged that the public press be permitted to discuss freely all important questions and he incidentally characterized the government of the Restoration as reactionary. He said he knew of no restoration which had prevailed against the revolution, for it was impossible to govern against the wishes of the people.

The House of Commons, last night voted 76 to 56 in favor of the establishment of a department of agriculture and commerce under a special cabinet minister.

In the House of Lords, the Irish University bill was read a second time. The debate tended to show that the government may hereafter consent to additions to the bill tending to satisfy the claims of the Irish Catholic in regard to endowments. Thus, Lord Cairns, while still opposing the direct endowment of a denominational institution, pointed out that the University of London received some thousands yearly for the purpose of rewarding those who pass the examination, which is open to all comers.

The French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, by a vote of 381 to 78, rejected the amendment to Jules Ferry's education bill, introduced by DeMontjan, aiming at the prohibition of all religious orders from the teaching.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

In yesterday's *Sun*, Capt. Williams was quoted as saying to a reporter: "For days we have had our minds on a man who has offered to testify under oath that Dr. Hull spoke to him three different times about murdering his wife; talked to him about the easiest way of committing murder, and talked at length about the Nathan murder, and other mysterious murders. No, I can't give you the man's name, but he professed himself willing to go on the witness stand at the inquest and swear to these things, and if this man Cox hadn't been found, the man would have been put upon the stand, and his testimony would have sent Dr. Hull to the Tombs, and, likely enough, would have hanged him. Now, I am convinced that the rascal was lying to us. I can't tell you any more now. We haven't decided what to do with this fellow."

A the Hull inquest yesterday, Mr. Townsend, referring to this statement, put this question to Capt. Williams:

Q. Is it true that some person told you that Dr. Hull had talked to him regarding killing his wife?

A. Not in regard to killing his wife, exactly, but of doing a job of that kind. He did not speak to me about it, but I knew what he had said—the man who made those representations, I mean. He is here.

Q. How long after the murder did that come to your knowledge?

A. I think it was the second day.

Q. Could you give his name? A. No, sir.

Coroner Woltman.—The new was brought to the coroner's office that such statements had been made. The man was sent for, and his name was never asked. He related his story and it was listened to, and the testimony was not produced here for reasons well known to those investigating this case. I do not think it is any part of this case at all. It was not brought here, and cannot be brought here as testimony, or any part of it.

Mr. Townsend.—I only asked the question as a matter of information, as we would like to know ourselves—

Coroner Woltman (interrupting) I heard his story two or three times, and could give, if necessary, a reason for not inquiring his name.

Dr. Hull has certainly had a narrow escape from being tried for the murder of his wife. Had Chastine Cox not been captured, it is now acknowledged that such testimony

against Dr. Hull had been called by the police for the grand jury that his indictment would have followed as a matter of course. 9 o'clock on Monday night, a minutes before Cox was arrested, influential police officer said, "have news from Boston that shake our belief in Dr. Hull's guilt." At 11 o'clock on the night the same official and associates at work on the case aware that a negro of whom they knew nothing, but who had actually jostled them on the street again while they built up a wall of proof around the doctor without doubt the guilty, confessed murderer.

The evidence which the police expected to show was substantial: Dr. Hull and his wife lived unhappily together. For years he and she occupied separate apartments. For many years he had received attentions from Hyde; their relations up to the extent that, although her room were the means of her support, she occupied an apartment for which he paid irregularly, and not with money. A Mr. Chittenden made the Hull mansion, to the tents and purposes, his home. Hull was snubbed by his wife; did not admit him to her presence, did not take him on his travels, did not consult him on her own or her household affairs. She lived in a blaze of light, went out to entertainments and gave entertainments at home, her husband having but little part in her life, none whatever in her business or social affairs. At one time, when he prospered and was rich, she helped him socially, and she overcame her peculiarities. But at the time of the murder, he was without money, money or friends, and was finally wrought up to a pitch that led him to murder.

The police found letters in a house by which they expected to prove that there was jealousy, probably hatred and misery in the Hull household. In one letter, the police say that Mrs. Hull said that her husband's unkindness was such that she did not care to see her home again. In another she defended her behavior away. She wrote that the man was with in Saratoga lived in a separate house, and was so absorbed in stock operations that she seldom saw him.

It was sworn to on the stand on the night of the murder that the doctor overheard Chittenden's Mrs. Hull talking of large stock operations, and heard Mr. Hull or putting aside a little for "the doctor" in the shape of fifty shares of a certain stock, if she continued to prosper in Wall Street. Chittenden stayed till half-past 10 o'clock and when he went away Dr. Hull was working in his laboratory in the basement. Mrs. Hull prepared to retire. She shut the front doors, threw her lawn dress and chair in the front parlor, closed sliding doors that separated front and back parlors, continued undressing in the back parlor and in her bedroom, and finally shut the back parlor window, the door leading to the hall and half open the window in the room six feet from her bed. Dr. Hull the police claimed, could not get that he went to bed before the murder. Nancy Francis heard him work in his laboratory when he went to bed. No one heard him climb the stairs. The last man—Mr. Coleman, Sen.—saw him in the doctor's room, which is to his. Nancy slept with her open, and says that her sleep more sound than ever before, the doctor knew, the police claim that Nancy could hear footstep Mrs. Hull's room. He was a chemist. There seemed to be no police reason for the belief that Hull chloroformed this woman. He took his candle, they said, different from the others in the house, crept up stairs, and either killed wife before she waked or engaged in a quarrel with her over her position of her money, or expressed his suspicions against Chittenden and in his anger followed the quarrel with the crime.

It was considered by the police an established fact that Mrs. Hull was rendered unconscious, and killed. A chemist, not a burglar, would do murder that way. The use of cologne to kill the fumes of the ether was the expedient of a skillful chemist. The doctor's mind could be proven to be of an inventive turn. Inventions of his brought him \$125,000, which he had since spent on his wife.