

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The democratic members of the House and Senate assembled in the hall of the House, this afternoon, to receive and take action upon the joint report of these committees concerning the order of business for the extra session. Representative Clymer presided.

Representative Chalmers, in behalf of the House caucus committee, explained the character of the report and outlined the discussions which had taken place during the joint sessions of the two committees. The adoption of the report was also advocated by Representative Carlisle, and by Saulsbury, Voorhees and Lamar, all of them being members of the committees.

Senator Bayard briefly expressed the opinion that the proper method of obtaining a repeal of the obnoxious laws aimed at by the joint committee's report, would be by the passage of a separate measure or measures, independent of the appropriation bills.

Representative Turner delivered a speech of much earnestness, insisting that the federal election law should be repealed totally. Several members of the committee briefly replied.

Senator Voorhees said he had himself been in favor of sweeping that law from the statute book bodily, but had yielded to the judgment of the majority of the committee and was now of the opinion that the course recommended in regard to it as the most expedient that can be pursued under existing circumstances.

Speaker Randal then took the floor, and expressed the opinion that the action recommended by the joint committee, both in its general scope and details, was such as to commend itself not only to every member present but to the country at large. He did not think it necessary to adopt a resolution binding every one present to a firm and lasting support of the caucus action, for he was satisfied from his knowledge of the sentiment of the party and from the tenor of to-day's interchange of views, that there would not be a single dissenting voice or vote in the ranks of the democracy in congress against adhering to the action thus marked out, through whatever contest might come, until it should be crowned with success.

These remarks were greeted with enthusiastic applause and after closing the debate, which occupied about two and a half hours, it was almost unanimously agreed that the appropriation bills which failed of enactment at the last session of congress, namely the army, legislative, executive and judicial, should be introduced and put on their passage immediately. It was determined that the army bill should take the precedence.

Sparks was instructed to introduce that measure to-morrow and Atkins was instructed to introduce the legislative bill.

The provisions of the army bill will be identical with those contained in the measure as it was passed by the last Congress, including the clause which prohibits the presence of troops at the polls. The repeal of the test oath for jurors, the manner of drawing jurors and the law governing their pay, as incorporated in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill of last session will be substantially the same, the exceptions being several unimportant alterations in the phraseology.

Something of a sensation was caused to-day in the Oliver-Cameron case by the examination of Mrs. Mary A. Henriques. She is a lady that has excited considerable curiosity for several days past on account of the mystery that seemed to surround her. She testified that she was an inmate of the same boarding-house with Mrs. Oliver and occupied the same room. Mrs. Oliver told her at different times she was going to Cameron's rooms regular, so as to give the public the impression that she was his mistress. She was not his mistress, but she wanted to get the people to believe she was. She told the witness to keep quiet and she would see something bold done. She was poor, but she could so manage things that she could blackmail Cameron out of a large amount of money. Witness told her then, if that was her object and the matter ever came into court, witness would appear and swear to the conversation had with her.

The cross-examination was very severe and searching upon some points. She testified that her first husband's name was George M. French. Her maiden name was Mary Alice Pratt. French was still living, but she was divorced upon her own application. She married next Mr. Goingsdike in Chicago, he died in 1865. In 1868 she married Joseph A. Sample. She married Henriques in Philadelphia in 1876. They went to California and lived together for a few weeks and then separated. He was still her husband. When she was in Springfield, Mass., with a little money left her, she went to San Francisco and bought herself a piece of land and built a house upon it.

Mr. Peters—Well, Madame, who did you get this money from? Witness—I shall not tell you, it is none of your business.

Peters—Do you object to telling? Witness—I came by it honorably, and did not blackmail anybody to get it.

Court—Well, we will go no further in that direction.

NEW YORK, 26.—A telegram this evening says: The police raided a Chinese gambling house on Mott Street, and arrested 31 Chinamen. They were discharged this morning for want of specific information as to the game they were playing. Whether gambling or not, the officers believed they were playing tan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., 26.—Judge J. M. Elliott, of the court of appeals, was assassinated and instantly killed on the street in front of the Capitol Hotel, at 1 o'clock to-day, by Thomas Buford, of Henry County. Elliott had rendered an adverse opinion in a case Buford had in court for some time. Buford loaded a double-barreled shot gun and waited for Elliott to come to dinner, and walked up and shot him through the heart without warning. Buford was arrested and is now in jail. There is great excitement and strong feeling against him. Buford, after arrest, acknowledged that the other barrel of the gun was loaded for Judge Price, and he would have killed him also had not some children been in the way. He is a brother of Gen. Abe Buford, of Woodford County.

CHICAGO, 26.—A statement is published here that Keene is about out of the wheat deal, and has invested in land, having now one-third of all there is in Chicago, about 100,000 acres, the total being 350,000 acres.

PITTSBURG, 26.—The coal exchange has decided to grant the striking miners their demands. Work will begin to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, 26.—The steamer *Hattie Newland* struck a snag and is a total wreck; value \$25,000.

EASTPORT, Me., 26.—Five seamen, rowing ashore in Bliss Harbor, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A democratic project is on foot looking to the admission of Utah as a State, in order to get two more senators, as that party is likely to lose in that body within a few years. The belief is that as the republicans always opposed polygamy, Utah would be certain to be strongly democratic.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The greenbackers are, it seems, to begin to play their part to-morrow by objecting to the introduction of legislation of any kind, even the appropriation bills, until after the Speaker has announced the committees. In this movement they have the support of the republicans, who favor this means of indirectly prolonging the session of Congress. The greenbackers desire to begin legislation at once, and they are ready, with numerous propositions, for more money.

Nearly all the journals think the present congressional session will be a long one and devoted to general legislation, and President-making.

The *Times* thinks it may appear wildly absurd to give warning of the democratic scheme for the admission of Utah as a State, but the exultant democratic majority in Congress is capable of almost any sort of mischief. There is no occasion to dread the interposition of the executive veto for a bill to admit the Territory. Tack the bill to the naval appropriations and the thing is done.

The weather this morning, is extremely unpleasant—rains and snows, with high wind. The streets are covered with two inches of slush.

The *Sun*, to-day, says: A distinguished statesman who has been largely identified with the republican party, but who, nevertheless voted for Horace Greeley, thinks the rise of the extremists in the south has revived and reinvigorated the extremists in the north, and that Grant may again be elected by the same current of feeling that has restored to the Senate such extremists as Logan, Carpenter and Chandler.

The application for berths in the steamship *General Werder*, which conveys the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, sailing hence on the 8th of May, are coming daily from all parts of the country. Rev. Edward Deems, of Colorado, is appointed chaplain of the expedition.

A new telegraph company, organized under New York laws, called the American Rapid Telegraph, ex-Mayor Edwin Reed, of Bath, the president; Thos. Wallace, of Connecticut, vice-president; L. S. Hapgood, of Boston, treasurer, with a capital of \$3,000,000, announce their intention to immediately construct a line of double wires west and south. They claim the ownership of American and European patents, machine and wires capable of transmitting 1,000 words a minute. The system has been thoroughly tested during the past four months over circuits of 1,000 miles. They profess ability, with three wires, to perform the whole telegraph business of the country at a maximum rate of 25 cents for 35 words for all stations east of the Rocky Mountains; night messages 15 cents for 30 words; press reports 10 cents for 100 words. It is proposed, under an arrangement with the post office, to use stamps for messages, and utilize the street letter-boxes for stamped messages, collected every 15 minutes during the day. The company claims that the system is an entirely new invention, and not a revival of the old automatic scheme, discarded as impracticable in 1876.

The *Herald*, to-day says: The first practical illustration of the Edison electric light, as a system, has just been given for the past two nights. His entire laboratory and machine shop has been lighted up with the new light, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. In the machine shop, 125 feet long by 25 feet wide, 12 of the new lights did the work of 18 gas burners previously used. The lamps were regulated so that each gave a light of from 8 to 20 candle-power intensity. The generator used was an ordinary gramme machine. The machine progress made during the past two months by Edison has been quite marked. The most prominent of the improvements is one relating to the platinum and iridium coil, by a discovery, pronounced by experts who have seen it as of great scientific importance. Edison has succeeded in practically creating a new alloy, one that possesses properties hitherto unknown. With the new improvements he claims to be able to furnish light at half the cost of gas.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The following is a continuation of the caucus report: It was agreed that sections Nos. 2,016, 2,018 and 2,020 of the federal election laws of the Revised Statutes and all succeeding sections including No. 2,027 should be severally repealed, and that section No. 2,017 should be amended by striking out of the first line the words "and required." Section No. 2,019 will be amended by striking out the clause relative to the canvassing of ballots. Section No. 2,028 will be amended so as to require supervisors of elections to be residents of the precinct in which they perform such duties. Section 2,031, except so much thereof as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections, and all sections or parts of sections which authorize the appointment of chief supervisors of elections or deputy marshals, and all these descriptive of the power of such officers, will also be repealed.

The effect of the repeal, if enacted, will be to provide for the appointment by the courts of two supervisors of elections, representing two political parties, in every voting precinct throughout the United States, if a request is made for the same by petition or otherwise of not less than ten citizens, voters of the precinct in which the supervisors are to act in compliance with their request.

By this repeal, supervisors of elections are given power to act in their capacity, not only in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, but in small towns irrespective of popu-

lation. The power of arrest, now vested in the chief supervisor, is abolished with that officer, and the functions and power of the two supervisors provided for is to be restricted to that of witnesses and challengers only.

The penal sections of the Revised Statutes, 5,502 and 5,528, which provide for the punishment of illegal voting, reported either by the supervisors or citizens, are not to be interfered with. At the last session the repealing clauses embraced section 2,011 and all succeeding sections including 2,028.

The programme agreed to leaves standing sections 2,011 to 2,015 inclusive, and all of 2,017 and 2,019, excepting as indicated above, and is simply amendatory of section 2,028, requiring the supervisors to reside in the precinct in which they act. Section 5,522, which prescribes penalties for the interference of marshals, was not among the repealing clauses of the bill last session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 27.—J. D. McIntyre, of Pekin, known as king of the whisky ring, plead guilty in the United States Court to all the indictments against him. He was fined \$1,000 and his distillery forfeited on two pleas, and sentence was suspended as to the others on condition that he squeals on the other ringsters.

CHICAGO, 27.—Richard Morton, ex-cashier of the Atlantic Fire Insurance company, who left New York last August with a shortage of \$40,000 in his accounts with the company, and who has, since then, remained in Canada, appeared on the streets here yesterday, and being recognized by a clerk of the Chicago branch, was taken into custody.

FRANKFORT, Ky., 27.—Thomas Buford, who, yesterday afternoon, shot and killed Judge Elliott, was, later in the day, arrested, and after a brief examination, committed to jail. He handed a letter to his guard which showed the deed to be premeditated. The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., 27.—Bill Howard, the negro who, on Tuesday, most brutally and diabolically outraged a 12 year old daughter of George Pond, was discovered, last night, in an old mine about six miles from the city, and safely landed in jail. The excitement was intense, and about 7 o'clock in the evening a crowd of people, numbering fully 1,000, accompanied by 30 masked men, in solid line, with drawn revolvers in their hands, marched to the jail, overpowering all resistance, tore the iron grating from the window of Howard's cell, and forcibly took him out. A rope was tied around his neck, and amid yells and shouts, the demon was dragged by 100 hands a distance of five blocks, and hung to a lamp post on the corner of the public square. The infuriated mob, whose anger and excitement had passed all bounds, after the body had hung there some fifteen minutes, on a shout of "Burn him! Burn him!" being started, took it down and dragged it to the square in spite of the resistance and objection of the more calm and peaceable portion of the crowd, and literally roasted and burned the remains in a fire of dry goods boxes and coal oil, amid demonstrations that rivaled a pandemonium.

CINCINNATI, 27.—About 400 striking miners gathered at Pomeroy, Ohio, yesterday, and forced the miners of a few mines that were working, to join them in the strike for higher wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Australian advices to February 27th say: The harvest prospects are excellent.

New Zealand news to March 4th says: A fire damp explosion occurred in Kaitaugata coal mine, near Otago, on Feb. 21st, by which 32 men were killed, all who were in the mine at the time. Subscriptions for the widows and orphans are being raised all over the colony.

Honolulu, 19.—The sugar crop is good.

Gov. Kipi is dead.

The native population of the kingdom has decreased since 1872 over 4,000. It is now 58,000.

WASHINGTON, 27.

There seems to be little doubt, however, that the army appropriation bill will ultimately be passed by both houses this session, in its present shape, and be promptly approved by the President. The army officers and their friends throughout the country will note, with pleasure, that all the various propositions for army reductions

and reorganization have, by common assent, been abandoned for this year, and all officers may free their minds from anxiety as to congressional legislation, at least until next winter, anything then done on this subject will, moreover, be prospective in its action so that they are now practically secured in their positions until the army appropriation bill for the year commencing July 1, 1880 shall be enacted, and doubtless also when it shall have gone into effect, at a date 15 months distant. The bill proposes to stop promotions above the rank of captain, but before it can become a law the Senate will probably have confirmed the nominations now pending, which provide for all the army promotions now possible, in which event the threatened stoppage will affect very few officers while it lasts.

In the Oliver-Cameron case, to-day, several letters, written to the postmaster at Mellersburg, Ky., by Mrs. Oliver, asking about her daughter Alice, and requesting him to find out and let her know Alice's whereabouts; also saying that she had heard that Oliver had murdered her, were read and acknowledged by the plaintiff as having been written by her. A number of witnesses testified that some of the letters said to have been written by Cameron were evidently forgeries.

BUFFALO, 27.—A prize fight, which took place, to-day, near Black Creek, Canada, about ten miles from this city, between Arthur Chambers and John Clark, of Philadelphia, for \$1,000 a side and light weight championship of America, was, on the whole a tame affair. The parties, with their seconds, Joe Goss and Billy Edwards for Chambers, and Harry Higgins and Thomas W. McDermott for Clark, with Daniel Munce of this city as referee, accompanied by a number of roughs, blacklegs and gamblers from Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and this city, and a large deputation of reporters, boarded the tug in the harbor at six this morning, arriving at the point named about ten. They were fought 137 rounds. Clark was pretty badly used up, more, however, from the hard work of dodging Chambers and throwing himself down to avoid punishment than from blows received, although his face showed signs of the fight while Chambers left the field comparatively unhurt. After having fought 126 rounds the spectators began to call for a draw or finish some kind and Higgins, Clark's second, again threw up the sponge having done so on the 122 round to which Clark objected. Clark protested, but finally Chambers said he would rather give him \$10 than punish him any more, and this offer being accepted, the fight closed, after having lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes. The parties separated at Black Rock. The fight caused considerable excitement in this city among a certain class.

MILWAUKEE, 27.—Robt. Sheehan died at Racine, to-day, of the effects of a blow on the head four weeks ago, inflicted by the school teacher with a ruler.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Governor Stanford purchased 75,000 ounces of fine silver here at \$1.07½.

A defalcation of \$100,000 has been discovered in Montgomery Avenue bonds of R. S. Tibbey. He is the same party who is a defaulter Dupont Street bonds.

NEW YORK, 28.—Washington correspondents say that several amendments have been prepared for objectionable legislation on appropriation bills, some of which are as follows:

First, Any person or persons shall, by violence, force, threats, menace, disturb any public assembly of voters, convened for the purpose of listening to speeches or any other lawful purpose, in campaign pending for an election of representatives in Congress who shall, by threats or menaces endeavor to procure a division of the time in speaking at any meeting or assemblage, shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisoned at hard labor not more than three months, nor more than three years.

Second, And no person, other than a civil officer of the United States or of a State, armed with any gun, shot-gun, revolver, other firearm, or having in his hands or upon his person any bowie-knife, club, bludgeon, or other deadly weapon, shall, on day of any general or special election, held in any State, at which representatives in Congress are to be voted for, or on days provid-