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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Senate was called to order by President pro tem. Edmunds. Prayer was offered by the chaplain.

The President laid before the Senate the credentials in relation to Beck, who will succeed himself, and Farmer, Ferry and Pike, who succeeds Rollins. The oath was administered to Beck, Bowen, Callum, Dolp and Ferry, whose credentials were submitted last session.

The customary resolutions notifying the House and the President that the Senate was ready for business, were agreed to, when a recess of one hour was taken. On re-assembling the recess was extended to 4 p.m.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—House at 12 o'clock—clerk McPherson rapped the House to order and proceeded to call the roll.—Roll call disclosed 316 members. Nominations for speaker being in order, Geddes said:

"I nominate for speaker of this house for the 48th Congress—Carlisle, a man acknowledged to be pre-eminent qualified to fill the place. Cannon presented the name of Keifer, and Lyman the name of Robinson of Mass.

Morrison, Tucker, Reed and Calkins were appointed tellers. The clerk proceeded to call the roll, with result as follows: Carlisle, 191; Keifer, 112; Robinson, 2; (James and Lyman), J. S. Wise, Va., 1; (York) Wadsworth, N. Y., 1; (Oshiltree) Lacey, Michigan, 1; (White, of Kentucky.)

The clerk declared Carlisle elected, whereupon Randall and Keifer escorted that gentleman to the chair. His entrance into the chamber was the signal for loud applause. The oath of office was then administered. Upon taking the chair Carlisle said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred upon me by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a body like this, to preside over its deliberations, is a distinction upon which any citizen properly congratulates himself, and I assure you, your kindness is fully appreciated. At the same time, I realize the fact that the position which you have assigned me is one of very great labor and responsibility, and while profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your confidence, I shall enter upon the discharge of its duties with a serious distrust of my capacity to meet, in an acceptable manner, the requirements of the office. I promise, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and ability of which I am possessed. Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential, absolutely essential to the intelligent and systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of our proceedings. The large additional membership of the House, resulting from late apportionment of representation, makes this duty even more difficult than before, and without your cordial co-operation and support, I cannot reasonably hope to evenly discharge the ordinary daily duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order, facilitate business and legislation, I have no doubt, but, gentlemen, I shall ask something more than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty assuring you of my earnest desire at all times, to be just and impartial, still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes and shall be compelled therefore, frequently to rely upon the friendly forbearance of gentlemen of both sides of the House. I am sure, gentlemen, all, that matters of legislation presented to this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration, as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative, and patriotic. Sudden and radical changes in laws and regulations affecting commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made, unless imperatively demanded in some public emergency, and in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who give any attention to the subject. (Applause.) Many re-

forms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty, after careful examination of the whole subject, in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. (Applause.) If there be any who fear your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause of alarm, I am quite sure they will be agreeably disappointed. (Applause.) What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of government, just and equal taxation for public purposes, faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution, scrupulous regard for the interests of the great body of the people in order that there may be a power to protect them against encroachments from every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us, to meet this expectation ought to be done, in my judgment; but gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws, and proceed to the complete organization of the House. (Applause.)

The ironclad oath was administered by Kelley, the oldest member in continuous service, and Speaker Carlisle called the House to order. The States were called, and representatives came forward and qualified.

The House adjourned.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 1.—A caucus of republican members of the House assembled in the hall of the House at 2 o'clock, and organized.

Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, chairman; Ryan, of Kansas, secretary. The roll of members was called. The organization being perfected, Gen. Keifer and all the old officers of the House, with the exception of postmaster, who was not a candidate, were re-nominated upon division, by a vote of 44 to 15.

Deputy Postmaster McNair was nominated for postmaster.

The 15 votes in opposition to Keifer were cast for Robinson of Massachusetts.

The Democratic members elect assembled in the hall of the House this morning for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the various elective offices.

Gen. Rosecrans called the caucus to order. Geddes, of Ohio, was elected chairman; Willis, of Kentucky, Dibble, of South Carolina, secretaries; Caldwell, of Tennessee, Stockschiager, of Indiana, tellers. Roll call disclosed the presence of 184 members.

A resolution was offered by Dorheimer of New York, that voting be viva voce; adopted, yeas 164, nays 80. At the completion of roll-call (according to unofficial tally list) 107 members voted for Carlisle, 45 for Randall, 26 for Cox. Carlisle's nomination was made unanimous.

Randall addressed the caucus. He said: "The majority of the Democratic representatives of the XLVIIIth Congress has seen fit to designate the distinguished gentleman, from Kentucky for the exalted position of Speaker. His administration shall have my firm, fixed, honorable support. To my friends, the minority who may be disappointed at this result, I tender my gratitude for their support, which was actuated by a noble, disinterested friendship, based on the highest considerations of duty as they believed, both to their party and the country. I bow to the decision of the majority of my colleagues. The duty imposed upon me by my constituents will be performed with earnest zeal for their interests, for the triumph of my party and the real prosperity of my country. If in future there be any service I can render that will lead to these ends, it will be performed with a cheerfulness no other citizen can excel." (Applause.)

Cox of New York took the floor and said, "I tender my acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have given me their confidence, and especially to the 16 from New York, and I have to say I am relieved from the responsibility which possibly might have fallen upon my frail shoulders. I sympathize with the gentleman from Kentucky who is to bear the burdens of the great office of Speaker. In so far as I can assist him, in any way, he will find me as ready a coadjutor as the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. The future of our party depends largely upon its action on fiscal

questions. They connect themselves with liberties, life, with trade, with commerce, with magnanimities of public life; and with the grandeur of the Republic. While thanking those who sustained me during a long siege, I confess to feeling somewhat wearied at being on my feet during the last two weeks. The result in 1884 depends on the wisdom which we exercise in this Congress. Without a wise forecast and discreet horoscope, we will be in the future as we have in the past, direllict, beaten, doubly discomfited; but I hope better things, and shall endeavor in my humble way to do something toward framing legislation on a higher and purer tone. Remember, 1884 depends upon our wisdom and discretion." [Applause.]

Carlisle appeared, escorted by the committee, and said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the caucus, your committee have just formally notified me of my unanimous nomination to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 48th Congress, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence reposed in me. If this had been a mere personal contest between me and either of the three distinguished gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with this nomination, I should have had little hopes of success. They are all gentlemen of great ability, long experience and undoubted integrity, and I assure them and their friends that this contest closes as far as I am concerned without the slightest change of the friendly personal relation heretofore existing between us. Gentlemen, I trust you may never have reason to regret the action of this evening, and when the labors of the 48th Congress have closed, you will be able to congratulate yourselves that no material interest of your party or the country has been injuriously affected by the administration of the office for which you have nominated me. In fact, I may go a step further and venture to express the confident hope that every substantial interest will be advanced and promoted by the united efforts of the presiding officer and the democratic majority on the floor. Such a result will ensure a victory in the great contest yet to come, and guarantee a long line of democratic executives, with honest, economical, constitutional administration of our public affairs. But you have yet much labor to perform, and again thanking you for what you have already done, I shall say no more.

Candidates for the clerkship were then placed in nomination (the viva voce method still pursued), and on the second vote John B. Clarke, of Missouri, received the nomination.

The nomination of sergeant-at-arms was conferred upon John P. Seeldon, of Ohio, by acclamation.

The roll call for doorkeeper resulted in the choice of J. G. Wintermuth of Texas.

Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, was nominated for postmaster.

Rev. J. S. Lindsey, P. E. pastor at Georgetown, was nominated for chaplain.

It was unanimously resolved that 14 crippled and disabled soldiers, now borne on the soldiers' roll under the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, be retained on said roll, subject, however, to dismissal for just and sufficient cause.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—Adam Schneider, a drunken loafer living with his wife and four children in the southern part of this city, in a family quarrel this afternoon, crushed his wife's skull with a wagon spoke, and inflicted a dangerous wound on the head of his oldest daughter with the weapon. The wife will die; the daughter will probably recover. He was arrested.

Cincinnati, 1.—James Boyd shot and killed his son, Alfred Boyd, aged 17, late this afternoon, in his house in Cummingsville. Boyd is huckster, aged 49. Returning home he found his son playing marbles on the common, reproached him for not working, and roughly caught the boy by the collar and dragged him home, a distance of 100 yards. Reaching the porch door the boy struggled, caught the door and refused to enter. Then the father drew a revolver, 44 calibre, and deliberately shot his son through the chest. He was immediately arrested.

Memphis, Tenn., 1.—At Corinth, Miss., on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, a daring attempt was made at 4 o'clock this morning to rob A. McWilliam, southern express agent. He had just placed in the safe a large amount of money received a few minutes previously

from the east-bound train, when suddenly a masked man entered the room with a drawn pistol and demanded the safe keys. Without waiting for a reply, he fired on McWilliam. The ball struck four inches below the right nipple. McWilliam threw a lighted lamp at the robber, drew his pistol and fired three shots at the masked man, with what effect is not known, as he disappeared and has not been seen since. It is thought two were engaged in the contemplated robbery, as a negro saw two men running away from the express office after the shooting. Superintendent Fleher has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the robbers. McWilliam's wound is fatal. He is 28 years old and has a wife and one child.

Boston, 2.—Lewis G. Smith, sexton of the church in East Boston where W. H. Cudworth, the pastor, dropped dead Thanksgiving day, died in a similar manner in church to-day, while Cudworth's body was lying there in state.

A fierce fire burst out yesterday in Farwell Block, Chicago, the largest building in the city, and but for the heavy fire walls running through it, the whole would have been consumed. About 200 girls were employed in the upper stories of the burned portion, all of whom escaped except two, who in attempting to go down by the fire escape became dazed by the smoke and flame, and dropped dead on the stone pavement. Loss on building and stocks, about \$200,000; fully insured. While the engines were busy at this fire, an alarm sounded from the Journal office, the three upper stories of which burned, the loss being \$60,000.

Charles H. Denine, city treasurer of Boston, defaulted in \$89,000; but as the liability of his sureties could not be clearly fixed, \$50,000 was taken in settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2.—Judging from precedents, little will be done by the Forty-eighth Congress the first week of the session, further than to organize to receive the President's message, and afford an opportunity for the introduction of the usually large number of bills and resolutions for future action. It is uncertain whether the message will be sent in to-morrow or Tuesday, though probabilities strongly favor Tuesday. The membership of the Senate committees will doubtless be arranged through caucus instrumentality before the expiration of the week, but the appointment of the House committees will require much more time.

General Underwood, general manager of the Cincinnati News Journal, who has been here several days working for Carlisle, had a long interview to night with that gentleman, who is his personal friend and neighbor. Carlisle very briefly expressed his views as to the policy that should be pursued by the majority. He said he recognized the fact that it was the principles he represented that had elected him and that was something to be thankful for. The democratic party has at last realized that principle affecting the interests of a great majority of the people was vastly more important to the party and country than the success of any man. He interpreted his election to mean that from this time forth the democratic party would go to the people with an aggressive and definite policy and adhere to it. This was right and deserved to win. He said the committees should be organized with the view solely to the fitness of the members to the various subjects of legislation that must command the attention of Congress and without undue regard to their relations to him in the present contest.

NEW YORK, 3.—A severe snow storm is prevailing throughout the northwest along the coast. The telegraph and cable wires are seriously affected.

UTICA, N. Y., 3.—E. S. Martin, former business manager of the Boston Ideal Opera Company and defendant in a civil suit at Cleveland by Miss Ober, disrobed in a railroad train early this morning and threw out his clothing, on which was pinned his name with a request to hold a post mortem. Martin was arrested; his mind is completely upset.

NEW YORK, 3.—The steamship Alaska from Liverpool, ran down a pilot boat about 75 miles off Fire Island this morning. The number of lives lost is unknown.

CHICAGO, 3.—The President's message will not be delivered to-day.

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FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—The trial of O'Donnell, for the murder of Carey, was resumed to-day. The court room was crowded, and but few persons outside the building. Pryor sat behind Chas. Russell, senior counsel for O'Donnell. The prisoner's brother was present. O'Donnell appeared calm. Walter Young, a Port Elizabeth cab driver, was called for the defence and testified that he frequently drove the Carey family around Port Elizabeth and they ought to know him. When Mrs. Carey and her son Tom denied it he was panic stricken. He once said to Tom Carey at Port Elizabeth:

"You are a fine fellow; why didn't you shoot O'Donnell when he shot your father?"

Tom answered: "I had no revolver, I went to get it, but when I went there it was gone because my father had it."

Witness had mentioned this before. The cab-driver's cross-examination did not materially change his testimony. No other witness was called for the defence and Russell began his address to the jury.

Russell urged the jury in considering the case, to dismiss from their minds all they may have read upon the subject of the killing of Carey. The prisoner did not deny the shooting of Carey. The question for the consideration of the jury was, Did he do it under reasonable apprehension of his life. If so, they should acquit him. If short of this O'Donnell acted only under a threat of personal violence; they could not convict him of murder, although it might not be possible to let him go free. Altogether the statement was utterly false that O'Donnell went on board the steamer *Kinfauns Castle* to track Carey, like a sleuth hound, at the bidding of a secret society.

Russell said these were only newspaper charges, which he warmly denounced. He compared O'Donnell, who, he said, was a hard working man, with Carey who was a villain execrated by the people, unpardoned by the Queen, and known to be cruel, treacherous and desperate; who, forced by a man likely to denounce him, would not scruple to resort to any weapon to overawe or kill him and who, in all his murderous conspiracies, took care of his own life. It was unreasonable to suppose that if O'Donnell had premeditated the murder of Carey, that he would have committed it in the presence of several witnesses.

Russell, with dramatic effect, gave O'Donnell's own story of the murder substantially as already published. Attorney General James and Judge Denman at first objected. Russell then narrated the brief altercation which took place in the cabin of the steamer *McRae Castle* between the two men, the drawing of the pistols by both and the shooting of Carey, all of which, said Russell, occupied less time than it took to tell. Hence no recrimination was heard. The circumstances fitted with the testimony of the witnesses Jones, Beecher and Marks. The evidence given by Parish and young Carey was, he contended, unworthy of credence. It was beyond doubt that Carey had a pistol at the time he was shot. The boy's testimony to the effect that his father went ashore at Cape Town without it, and did not carry it after his identity was discovered, was false. O'Donnell's remark to Cabinet after being shown Carey's portrait, "I'll shoot him," was merely a piece of laughing bravado.

LONDON, 1.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Khartoum dated Friday, which states that Captain Merchant, who witnessed the battle between the Egyptian army and the forces of El Mahdi, saw Alaed Dern Pasha, Governor of Khartoum, killed on the opening of the battle. He states that Hicks Pasha was slain by a lance on the third day of the engagement when the last cartridge of the Egyptians had been fired. The men in Hicks Pasha's army had then been without water three days and the soldiers were offering four dollars a drink. The fugitives, if there were any, from the Egyptian army, must have been slain or captured while making for the well-known wells. Col. Decoelligon has again sent a spy to visit the scene of the battle and enter El Obeid, in order to ascertain the fate of survivors. Cheyenne, civil engineer was with Hicks Pasha and it is supposed shared his fate. All the biscuits and provisions which were stored at Duem for Hicks Pasha's army have been brought to Khartoum. Outlying garrisons are gradually arriving at Khartoum. The Greeks and Copts of the Austrian mission, with one