



NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The First Session of the Fifty-Second Congress Convenes.

BOTH BRANCHES ADJOURN UNTIL TO-DAY NOON.

An Unusually Large Number of Senators Sworn in—Secretary Foster's Condition Assumes a Serious Aspect—The Boyd-Thayer Contest for the Governorship of Nebraska to Come up for Argument in the Supreme Court To-Day.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The corridors of the Capitol were literally packed and jammed with people, and the Capitol police had great trouble in managing them.

At 11:45 all but the members were requested to leave the floor of the House. At the same time the gallery doors were thrown open, and a great crowd surged in. Several of the gallery doors were loosened from the hinges by the eager, pushing mob. Many ladies were in the crowd, and several of them were overcome on the floor of the House.

Numerous handsome floral pieces graced the desks of members. A particularly fine floral arrangement was on the desk of Timothy Campbell of New York. Mills received a big chair made of flowers, also a large harp of yellow roses.

At 12 o'clock the Clerk of the Fifty-first Congress called the House to order, and the roll-call of the members proceeded. As Reed, of Vermont, and the speaker of the House, answered to his name, there was clapping of hands on the Republican side and in the galleries.

There were practically full responses to the roll-call. The entire Pacific Coast delegation answered, with the exception of Bartine of Nevada.

At 12:59 o'clock on motion of Holman of Indiana, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate galleries were crowded with spectators to-day to witness the opening of that branch of Congress. There was an unusually large number of new Senators to be sworn in, counting in the new appointees from Florida, neither the names of Call nor Davidson being on the printed list.

At noon the Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of the new Senators, the resignation of Senator Reagan of Texas and the appointment by the President of Edmund G. Ross to the vacancy caused by Hearst's death, the resignation of Edmund G. Ross to the vacancy caused by the death of Hearst, the resignation of Proctor, the credentials of Call and Davidson, each claiming to be Senator from Florida.

After the list of two were read Harris moved that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. George Jones of Ohio would not object to this request, but that to-morrow he would insist that the Senate have both the acts and law before it and ought to proceed at a seat Call as the legally elected member.

After a few remarks by Hoar the matter went over.

When the credentials of Senator Brice, Senator-elect from Ohio, were presented Senator Sherman said: "Before the oath of office is administered to Mr. Brice I desire to say that a large number of the citizens of Ohio contended that he was not an inhabitant of that State at the time of his election and was, therefore, not eligible to seat in the Senate. There are several precedents, of which there are several in the history of the Government, and some of them most important, I am fully satisfied, in which the Senate has sworn in on a regular basis of his credentials, which are prima facie in form. I simply give this notice, however, so his being sworn may not be considered an error or any misapprehension or misconception of the people or the Legislature of Ohio should assert and prove to the satisfaction of the Senate that Brice was not at the time of his election an inhabitant of Ohio. But I make no objection to the swearing in of Mr. Brice to-day."

The swearing of the newly elected (or appointed) Senators was then proceeded with. They were sworn in groups of four or five, in the first group being Brice, who was escorted by Keama. He was the next group were Chilton (Texas), Dubois (Idaho), Felton (California) and Gallinger (New Hampshire).

Hoar said as to Chilton that there was a question as to whether the Governor of Texas had power to appoint before a vacancy had been declared. These were would afterwards move to refer the case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Hall said he desired to examine the credentials of Brice, and asked that they lie on the table till to-morrow. Agreed to, and the other Senators in the group were sworn in.

The name of Hill, Senator-elect from New York, was not printed on the list, nor were his credentials presented. There were but four members of the Senate not in the group. These were Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Stanford of California and Vance of North Carolina.

Hoar submitted a motion that Call be admitted to take the oath as Senator from Florida, and said he would let it go over till to-morrow. Call made a like motion in reference to Dubois.

After the transaction of some routine business the Senate adjourned.

BOYD-THAYER CONTEST.

The case to be argued before the Supreme Court to-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Boyd-Thayer case, involving the question of title to the office of Governor of Nebraska and citizenship on the part of Boyd, will come up for argument in the United States Supreme Court to-morrow. Briefs of counsel have been filed.

J. W. Cowin, attorney for Boyd, in his brief maintains that he is citizen because of his birth in the Territory of Nebraska and a member of its Constitutional Convention.

Henry D. Estabrook, also attorney for Boyd, argued that Boyd became a citizen through relation back to the time of his declaration of intention, in the granting in 1850 of final naturalization papers to Boyd's father, and that the complete transaction takes effect as of the day of the father's naturalization. He holds, in the nature of a contract, in which the granting of final papers constituted assistance on the part of the Government. He also argued that the Conscription Act of 1864, making all persons who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States subject to military duty, had the effect of conferring a citizen's duties upon Boyd and his father.

The contention of the entire history of Boyd in the belief that he was a citizen, reiterated oaths of allegiance to the United States and the Constitution and his patriotic conduct through life are noted as circumstances justifying the court in invoking the doctrine of relation.

CRISP FOR SPEAKER.

The Deadlock in the Democratic Caucus Finally Broken.

GEORGIA'S CANDIDATE SECURES THE COVETED PLACE.

The Break Takes Place on the Thirtieth Ballot, Crisp Receiving 119 Votes to 105 for Mills—Vote in Full for Each Candidate—Nominations for Minor Offices.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The day opened without any apparent change in the Speaker's contest. The five candidates were as cheerful as ever, and their followers seemed imbued with the same confidence and persistence which is a characteristic feature of the contest.

The caucus met promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, and without any preliminary proceedings the Secretary began to call the roll for the eighteenth ballot, the seventeenth having been taken in Saturday's caucus without any result.

Eighteenth ballot—Crisp 94, Mills 90, Springer 17, McMillin 19, Hatch 5, Stevens 1.

The excitement was intense during the call of the roll. It was realized the hour for solicitation had passed, and the first ballot was devoid of those argumentative scenes which characterized the balloting Saturday night.

The Anarchist Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The United States Supreme Court to-day postponed until the second Monday in January the hearing of the cases of Fielden and Schuyler, two anarchists imprisoned for complicity in the Haymarket riots.

Prohibition Against Pork Removed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Blaine to-day received a cable dispatch from United States Minister Reid, dated Paris, December 5th, confirming the reports of the removal of the prohibition on American pork.

TERRIBLE WRECK.

Four Men Killed and Many Injured in a Railroad Collision.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—A Times special from West Plains, Mo., says: A terrible wreck occurred here on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway this afternoon. A construction train, with thirty-eight men in the caboose, was backing into this place, when it collided with a special freight train. The caboose was smashed into splinters, and four workmen were killed outright. They were Patrick Lavan, Albert Miller, Matt McNamara and an unknown man. Of the other men occupying the caboose twenty were seriously injured, some it is feared fatally.

THIRTY-FOUR KILLED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.—Thirty-four persons were killed and many injured in a railway collision between Moolan and Lahore.

SALT LAKE GRAND JURY.

An Indictment Found Against a United States Marshal.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 7.—The Grand Jury to-day filed an indictment against United States Marshal F. H. Parsons for maintaining a house for immoral purposes. Brig Hampton was also indicted for the same offense. The Grand Jury, in an official report, severely criticized the management of the Penitentiary, and asserts that convict labor has been used illegally to the benefit of the Warden and United States Marshal, who also, it is asserted, participated in the construction of the Penitentiary.

The investigation of the charge of lewd conduct preferred against Parsons began to-day. Annie Prindle told her story, after which an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Italy-Germany-Austria Agreement Favorable to America.

ROME, Dec. 7.—The new commercial treaties between Italy and Germany and Austria have been signed here and at Berlin. The German and Austrian commercial treaties have been signed at Vienna. The remaining treaties will be signed during the coming week. They were discussed by the Bundesrath yesterday. There is no doubt that the Reichstag will ratify the treaties. America will derive the greatest advantage from them. The Bosen Convention says the duties on corn will be reduced from fifty to thirty-five shillings per ton. Russia, being excluded by the tariff, will be adversely affected by the new treaties, and will be virtually compelled to make overtures to Germany to prevent the total exclusion of Russian grain from the German market.

Nearly Two Hundred Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—News of an awful colliery disaster at Nifka, in Russian Poland, has been received here. An explosion of freedamp took place while the mine was in full operation, and a few of the workmen succeeded in escaping. The loss of life is estimated at 180. Little hope is entertained of recovering the bodies, as the shaft was badly damaged, and the workings are believed to have caved in many places.

Rebels Defeated.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Li Hung Chang, Viceroy, telegraphs that the Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent that he has confirmed the news of the crushing defeat of the rebels. The correspondent then gives further details of the recent massacre, which showed that the rebels had availed themselves of Springer's generosity, but would leave him entirely free to vote as he desired on a decisive candidate, and they would each be glad to avail themselves of Springer's generosity.

From now on Springer was greatly in demand. He was in turns implored by Crisp, by Congressman Johnson of Illinois following, and by Colonel Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic, but the amount of solace and encouragement he gave either or any of them could not be learned.

That most of McMillin's followers were decidedly pledged to a second choice when he should withdraw, and that Springer and his immediate friends held the key to the situation, was the general opinion, and the first ballot of the evening was awarded to the residential candidate.

The first change came when the name of Burrows, one of Springer's Illinois supporters, was reached. That gentleman voted for Crisp, and a few minutes later another of Springer's Illinois friends voted for the Georgia candidate. Babbitt and Miller (Wisconsin) went to the Mills force. Crisp was now within eleven votes of the nomination, but McMillin's nineteen men were still unmoved, and no election was possible while they remained loyal to the Tennessee candidate.

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Martin Lopy Executed by Electricity at Sing Sing.

DEATH INSTANTANEOUS AND WITHOUT PAIN.

The New York Police Yet Unable to Identify the Remains of the Bomb-Thrower Who Attempted to Assassinate Russell Sage—A War of Extermination Likely to Begin Between Cattlemen and Rustlers in Wyoming.

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According to Warden Brown, the execution was carried out the same as at the time of the killing of the four men in the same chair in July last. The Warden refused to give any information except to say that the law was carried out and the execution of Lopy was a success. Lopy was more intelligent than any of the murderers who were confined in the death-house. He listened to the reading of the death warrant with bowed head, and when the Warden finished the doomed man was led out of his cage. The little procession was then started for the death chamber. Warden Brown and Keeper Crook accompanied the man directly ahead of Lopy, who had to be led by the keepers through a dark passage-way on account of his partial blindness.

As soon as Lopy arrived in the execution room he was promptly placed in the chair and strapped so he could not move his head, hand or foot. The electrodes were then applied to the condemned man, one covering the forehead and temples and the other the calf of the right leg. The electrodes were moistened with a solution of salt water before the current was turned on. None of the witnesses would reveal how Lopy died. It is understood that 1,485 volts, the same as the July execution, were turned on and the current at that voltage continued from fifty to sixty seconds. As soon as Lopy was pronounced dead the straps which bound his body were removed and the body of the dead murderer carried into an apartment directly over the execution room where an autopsy was held.

Lopy's remains were then placed in a rough pine coffin and some time after sundown this evening the coffin will be placed in a grave in the city of New York.

Dr. Ward of Albany, one of the witnesses, was seen by a reporter. He said: "As well as other witnesses, I pledged to maintain the strictest secrecy as to the execution. I will say, however, that in my opinion it was a success. I do not believe Lopy felt any pain. He was calm and composed until he was led to the execution room, and when strapped in the death chair. I believe execution by electricity is the most successful capital punishment. It is far preferable to hanging. I believe one of the earliest acts of the Legislature will be to amend that portion of the law which excludes newspaper men."

RAILROADS IN TEXAS.

Self-Explanatory Letter From President Huntington.

DALLAS (Tex.), Dec. 7.—The following letter from C. P. Huntington to James B. Simpson explains a recent article:

"You refer to the 33rd receipt and its contents carefully noted. Very likely you have valuable franchises, or what you would consider to be valuable in almost any State, and you are anxious to get them here and now to devote whatever industry and ability I possess to the advancement of the real interests of the people of Texas. I have no objection to my name being used in any way to help you in your efforts to secure the franchises you desire. I have no objection to my name being used in any way to help you in your efforts to secure the franchises you desire. I have no objection to my name being used in any way to help you in your efforts to secure the franchises you desire."

For Springer—Bryan, Martin, Patton, Shaw—4

For Stevens of Massachusetts—1

The following nominations were then made for minor offices: Kerr of Virginia, Secretary of the residential candidate, Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms (unanimously). It was seen that he was far in the lead. The twenty-five votes to 27 for Friends of Virginia and eight for Coit of Connecticut; Dalton of Indiana for Postmaster; and for Clerks, W. C. Jones of North Carolina, 36 for Indiana of Wisconsin, and 36 for McClammy of North Carolina.

Then Springer stated that he would, in place of the usual resignation, nominate the old chaplain, Milburn of Illinois.

After the caucus Mills was invited to speak upon the result, but answered: "I have nothing to say to the press. I am satisfied. He voted for Crisp because the latter possessed in the most eminent degree all the qualities of a successful, conservative and successful speaker. He did not share in the belief that Crisp was not a conscientious tariff reformer, and was better satisfied with his record on the silver question than that of Mills."

Springer said he had chosen the course he deemed best for the interest of the Democratic party generally. "Crisp will make an able and impartial presiding officer; there will be no scenes of disorder or rulings which would cause any Democratic to regret Crisp's elevation to this high position. I would always insist," said Mr. Springer, "that the man of a judicial mind, who would be under all circumstances, be able to maintain order and preserve the dignity of this Congress, and that the man who is in favor of an honest and economical administration, and that no money will be expended except such as is absolutely necessary for public purposes. The election of Crisp will not complicate the Presidential contest. No candidate for President will receive any advantage or disadvantage whatever from it."

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