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THE MURDER OF MRS. HULL.

DISCLOSURES AT THE INQUEST.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE EXPECTED TO-DAY—UNCERTAINTY WHETHER OR NOT ARRESTS WILL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

The result of the investigations of the police and other officials in regard to the Hull murder, is summed up below. At the inquest to-day important evidence is expected to be presented, but it is uncertain whether or not arrests will be made immediately, as no conclusive proof of the guilt of any person has yet been obtained. Sorosis has adopted resolutions in regard to Mrs. Hull's death.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE EVIDENCE.

WHAT THE AUTHORITIES KNOW AND WHAT THEY DO NOT KNOW PRESENTED IN COMPACT FORM.

While the leading police officials engaged on the investigation of the Hull case, and Coroner Woltman, who will hold an inquest to-day, do not hesitate to admit that the most startling and sensational revelations are to be forthcoming they carefully conceal from the reporters the positive evidence which they have collected and are formulating for presentment to the Coroner's jury. It is not concealed, however, that on the evidence to be submitted to-day, one or more arrests may be ordered of persons who have been long occupants of the house in which Mrs. Hull was murdered, and one of whom has been a witness in the inquest. Precisely what this evidence will be the authorities will not state in anything like positive terms; they do not claim that it is more than circumstantial, and are not satisfied that it is complete enough to justify them in the minds of the public. Yet they believe that the step will be necessary to unravel finally what is spoken of as one of the most extraordinary in the brief category of "unusual crimes."

In answer to inquiries as to the nature of this evidence, from negative replies by various officials, not only of the police, but also of the Coroners' and and District-Attorney's officers, it appears that the following facts have been accepted by the police as already conclusively established:

I. The murderer lived in the house, or was admitted to it by some one within.—There was no evidence whatever of forcible entry; none of concealment in the house for any length of time previous to the commission of the crime. The doors, which were found open, had not been forced, and if a person had entered by means of keys, he would have required two keys, as the locks on the outer and the inner door were different. They were of complicated patterns, and it would have been impossible to make keys from wax impressions.

II. The object of the murder was not robbery.—The most valuable articles were left behind; these could have been easily carried away, and could have been more readily disposed of in the crucible of the "receiver" or "fence" than the watch or other jewelry taken.

III. The murder was accomplished by suffocation, not strangulation.—If strangulation had been employed the prints of the fingers or the bruises of the rope employed on the throat would have been apparent at the hour when the body was found. There were no such bruises. Strong as Mrs. Hull was, a very much smaller person, taking her at a disadvantage when asleep, could have held her securely and prevented her from crying out for help either with a pillow or a shawl thrown over her head. A shawl, called by the Coroner a "breakfast shawl," was found over the head of the corpse. The strips of cloth or linen tied over the mouth and around the neck were not the cause of death, as they were too loosely drawn to stop either breathing or cries for help.

IV. The body was bound and gagged after and not before death.—This is apparent from the fact that there were no bruises about the ankles, where they were fastened very loosely. In a struggle with the murderer engaged in thus binding her, the flesh must have inevitably been inflamed and perhaps bruised. Many minutes must have been occupied in tying the body in the elaborate manner in which it was found secured.

V. The murderer was not a professional burglar, or a thief of any kind.—This is conclusive, not only from the fact above cited that the most valuable articles were left behind, but from the further fact of the elaborate tying of the body. A thief would not have taken steps to bind either an unconscious or dead person, but would have made off as soon as possible after securing all his booty. A thief might possibly have taken precautions to leave what evidence he could to throw suspicion upon inmates of the house, and this could have been done by leaving any small trinket or scrap of dress at the door of any of the inmates; but he would not have taken pains by leaving the doors open, to indicate that the crime had been committed by some one who had left the house. All the signs found seemed to lead to the conclusion that after the offence the murderer had left the house.

VI. The murderer committed the offence by the light of a candle obtained either from the servants' rooms or from the room occupied by Dr. Hull.—Drops of spermaceti were found upon the night-dress of Mrs. Hull. They were not from the candle found in her room, which had not been lighted. They were not of the same material as the candle in Mrs. Hull's room. Candles of the same material were found in the servants' rooms and in that of Dr. Hull, and in these only. There were reports current that similar drops were found upon the garments of Dr. Hull, but they are probably untrue.

VII. The murder is set down in the category of "unusual crimes" because of the absence of any apparent motive (that of robbery being rejected); because of the absence of any attempt to conceal it, and because of the extraordinary efforts to direct suspicion from the inmates, who had free access to the house, upon those who had none. These efforts will be shown to have been so "overdone" as to direct suspicion to the inmates themselves.

VIII. The negro husband of the cook, Bristow Francis, is not suspected by the police.—They have not a particle of evidence to show that he ever was in the house, much less that he was there on the night of the murder. He is wanted by the police, who deem it incumbent that he should be called upon to prove an alibi on the occasion, but they have no doubt he can do so. His non-appearance to justify himself does not, to the minds of the police, imply his guilt. He is an ignorant negro, who cannot read, and is well known to be a thief who conceals his identity from those whom he meets and all who would be likely to tell him of the suspicions against him.

IX. The relations of Mr. and Mrs. Hull, of which so much has been said in the papers, were not unfriendly, though they were not warm and loving.—The police have made full inquiry into these relations, and into the Doctor's personal character, his relations to other women, his habits and his financial condition. All the evidence bearing upon this delicate point will be given to the jury in the course of the inquest. No part of it which has come into the hands of the police has been made public, and none of it can be truly cited as basis for the theories already published pointing to Dr. Hull as the murderer. Whatever the evidence may establish on the inquest, the police assert that none of it has yet been made public to justify the sweeping assertions which have been made. On the other hand, they admit, as already stated, that the evidence in their possession is purely circumstantial and incomplete. Dr. Hull was represented to the police as a frequenter of theatre green-rooms and intimate with many of the lesser stage people of the various theatres; it was said that he had many photographs of ballet dancers and others connected with the theatres, and that, in short, he was an old beau of dissolute habits, who was attentive to women of the theatrical profession. Investigation of this led to the revelation that for some years past Dr. Hull had been the family physician of Henry C. Jarrett and Henry D. Palmer, and that they employed him while at Niblo's Garden, and subsequently at Booth's Theatre to attend professionally the members of the two companies. The Kiralfy brothers also employed him during the late run of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's. He was always very kind and attentive to the members of the company, and very popular with them. Many of them pressed their pictures and autographs upon him, and he had a large collection of these. "He was a quiet good, kind old man," said Henry C. Jarrett last evening in reference to him, "and I'll go his bail for $1,000,000." The police at one time had resolved upon the arrest of Dr. Hull upon the evidence which they had accumulated, but it is very doubtful if they will make the arrest to-day, although possible. In the event of doing so they will justify their action upon the ground that it is a cautionary measure. All efforts to get an indictment upon the evidence at hand have certainly failed, and the officials will have to assume all risk of a suit for false imprisonment, which they would not have had to run had an indictment been found.

TALKS WITH THE OFFICIALS.

WHAT IS EXPECTED IN REGARD TO THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's jury will meet to continue the inquest in the Hull case, at 11 a. m. to-day; and it has been the expectation of Coroner Woltman and of the police officials, in concert with whom he has been acting throughout the investigation, that a large number of witnesses would be examined and a verdict would be reached before evening. Yesterday there were intimations that the various portions of the evidence which had been collected did not fix a presumption of guilt upon any person as strongly as had been expected, and that there might be an adjournment of the inquest after the examination of a few witnesses. This was the subject of an earnest consultotion between the Coroner and Captain Williams at the office of the latter last night, at which John I. Davenport and Assistant District-Attorney Rollins were said to have been present. The conclusion, which was reached at a late hour, was, of course, not made public.

"The public should be patient," said Superintendent Wailing yesterday afternoon. "It will not have long to wait. I think that everything that the police have discovered will be brought out on the inquest to-morrow. People who have given information and made statements will have an opportunity of repeating them under oath. What the result will be remains to be seen. I have no information on the matter additional to what I had yesterday. It is a wonderfully mysterious case."

Detective Dorsey, who has been at work on the case ever since the discovery of the murder, said yesterday that nothing new had been brought to light during the day in reference to the crime or the criminal. When asked why the search was kept up for Bristow Francis he answered that he was wanted simply because his name had been mixed up in the matter, and he was the husband of an inmate of the house. "When we find him," he continued, "he may be able to establish his innocence, and that will be the end of his connection with the case. On the other hand, he may prove to be just the man we are after."

Captain Williams was uncommunicative and had an anxious appearance as he sat in his private office absorbed in deep thought. He has worked night and day for nearly a week, and has devoted all his energies to the detection of the murderer or murderers of Mrs. Hull. Everything which seems to be connected with the case, nearly or remotely, has been examined by him or the officers under his direction, with what success the developments of to-day will probably show. He did not seem especially anxious about the capture of Bristow Francis, but had not neglected the search for him. He said that he had reason to believe that the colored man Francis who stole some property at Mrs. Burling's house last week was not Bristow Francis.

On a lounge in Captain Williams's office are the bedclothes taken from the bed on which Mrs. Hull lay when found dead; among them are the bandages with which she was tied, some of them having the knots as they were made by the murderer. Those which Captain Williams was compelled to untie in order to remove them were tied in a similar manner to those which remain. They are not tied with a "surgeon's knot," as has been claimed, but are of the clumsy sort, known as "granny knots," and almost invariably made by persons not accustomed to fastening strings together when it is especially important that they should not slip. This may or may not be a matter of importance; but is mentioned because it destroys one of the foundations upon which a theory has been elaborately built up.

Dr. Hull freely admits to Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer and other personal friends that he did not retire on Wednesday morning last until between 1 and 2 o'clock, and he thinks it was nearly 2, though he went to his room soon after 11. His friends think this frank admission a strong argument in favor of his innocence, as he could readily have concealed the fact.

Coroner Woltman yesterday received a letter from the mother of a young lady occupying a room in Dr. Hull's house, and who will be called as a witness, asking that her testimony be taken at the house, as she was young and timid. As her testimony is of little importance the request was readily acceded to.

ACTION OF SOROSIS.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO MRS. HULL'S DEATH—VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS.

Sorosis held its last monthly meeting for the season, until October, in Delmonico's parlors Monday afternoon. The death of Mrs. Hull, who was a member of the society, was the topic of all-absorbing interest. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mrs. Hull were adopted, and at a special meeting, held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Julia Thomas, secretary of the Executive Committee, supplementary resolutions were adopted. Both sets of resolutions are given herewith:

Whereas, By the untimely death of Mrs. J. D. P. Hull, Sorosis has lost an old and valued member, and a large circle of friends have been deeply afflicted;

Resolved, That we hereby express to the family of Mrs. Hull our keen sympathy with their deep grief in the peculiarly sad bereavement, and our sense of their great loss, by the death of our early and excellent member, whose brilliant wit, strong good sense, unswerving fidelity, and lively interest in human welfare, especially in enterprises for the benefit of women, had won for her a lofty place in our regard.

Resolved, That the violent death of our beloved member forcibly teaches that we are each our brother's keeper, for the preservation of life and good name calls loudly to us to redouble our efforts to find the truth, extend righteousness and good will in the land, and thus insure a condition of society in which the monstrous crime which has deprived us of an inoffending, self-reliant woman would be impossible.

Resolved, That these sorrowing relatives with us have a source of consolation in the bright memory of her dauntless courage in physical danger, her uncomplaining fortitude in adversity, her noble self-denial, her outspoken truthfulness, her unselfish aims, her longing for the better, and her tenacious friendship, and by the fond hope of a blessed reunion with her in the land of Just Recognition.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we strongly reprobate and indignantly protest in the name of our common womanhood against the manner in which the inquiry into a fearful crime, and the discussions as to its motives, have been conducted. Whatever of foul suspicion, without a shadow of foundation, or dark horror, could have been added to so black a crime, have been exhausted, not upon the perpetrators, but upon the victims, thus adding to the deadly wrong inflicted by individuals a cruel blight which carries the force of a public opinion, and cannot be repaired by any after admissions or restorations. To be deprived all at once of life—a life rich in friends and blessings—should be enough to satisfy the most rapacious appetite that feeds on human suffering, without forcing upon the public the indistinguishable surmises of diseased imaginations.

Resolved, That no physician can furnish to individuals or to the public any fact or facts which are developed at an autopsy, prior to the official report, without violating the code of ethics to which all reputable members of the medical profession are supposed to have subscribed.

In a conversation with Mrs. Jennie C. Croley, late President of Sorosis, she said that the greatest indignation was expressed by some of the members at the criminally reckless way in which some of the newspapers had given place in their columns to idle gossip, and outrageous suspicions against persons above reproach. There were some misstatements which occurred to her to correct. Mrs. Hull never was an officer of Sorosis, and, though a highly esteemed member, she had not been for several years very active in its meetings. It was not true that Mrs. Hull was a confirmed believer in Spiritualism. She had attended seances and was of an inquiring, liberal turn of mind. She was not, however, committed to the dogmas of Spiritualism by any means. She was a person of attractive, magnetic manner, with an interesting, intelligent mind. Mrs. Hull was a woman of uncommon physical courage, and had been often heard to say she did not know what it was to be afraid.

"Mrs. Hull has told me," said Mrs. Croly, "that she did not fear to sleep alone for she could call to her assistance by a light tap of her foot upon the floor her cook who slept in the room below. She had often called the woman in that way when needing her services. In that view of the case it would have been utterly impossible for any one or more persons to have accomplished the murder of Mrs. Hull, in the manner in which it was done, without disturbing the cook, had she been sleeping in her usual quarters. I have seen the cook often, and though it is hard to associate one whom you know so well with the commission of, or complicity in, such a dreadful crime, all the circumstances point in that direction. To entertain for a moment a suspicion against the aged husband was cruel and absurd. This woman had full use of the large basement and undoubtedly received visits from time to time from her husband, though the fact would not have been known to other inmates of the house. There were many facilities for concealing his presence." The hypothesis that the murder had been committed in the course of a robbery, but by accident, by the negro Francis, Mrs. Croly said, was the one generally accepted by members of the club.

COMMISSIONER HAYT ACQUITTED.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY—THE VERDICT.

At the trial of Indian Commissioner E. A. Hayt, Charles M. Field and Francis D. Karr, the directors of the International Trust Company, yesterday, in Jersey City, George E. Horn, a lawyer of this city, testified that the dock property at Oswego, owned by the company, was valued at $30,000 in 1872, and that it rented for $1,500 in 1878.

Prosecutor McGill made the first argument for the State. He claimed that, while paper yard-measures were circulating, bearing a statement that the paid-up capital of the company for the security of its depositors was $200,000, there was a deficit of $60,000, and that by the depreciation in the value of the company's real estate the deficiency subsequently reached $110,000. The statement circulated on the paper measures was contrary to law, and deceived the depositors. Counsellor Dos Passos, of this city, made the opening argument on the side of the defendants. He was followed by ex-Governor Bedle. They denied that it had been proved that the defendants had circulated the statement with the intent to defraud. The officers of the company believed that the capital was paid up, and witnesses had testified that the institution could pay in time all of its liabilities out of its assets. Washington B. Williams, who examined the assets and the liabilities, had recommended to Chancellor Runyon that the officers be allowed to wind up its affairs, and the Chancellor had so decided.

Mr. McGill made the closing address on the part of the State. The charge of Judge Garretson was brief. After reviewing the testimony on both sides he said the jury must be convinced that the State had proved that the statements regarding a paid-up capital were false before the defendants could be convicted; that the defendants knew them to be false, and that they published them to obtain money from depositors with a view of fraudulently converting it to their own use. The jury then retired, and after deliberating nearly three hours returned a verdict acquitting the defendants. The defendants were warmly congratulated by a number of their friends before they left the court-room.

THE SPINNERS OF FALL RIVER.

A GENERAL MEETING CALLED—STRIKERS BACKING OUT.

FALL RIVER, June 17.—Secretary Howard of the Spinners' Union, will issue a circular to spinners to-morrow, calling a special meeting of spinners for to-morrow night. The circular is headed: "Every Man to the Front," and reads as follows:

FELLOW WORKMEN: This meeting is called for the purpose of ascertaining from our members employed in the various mills in this city what action has been taken relative to giving notices, and how it was received. Let all be united, paying members and non-paying members, for our chances of obtaining what we desire are looking exceedingly bright. One and all—do not retract your notice, for by so doing you not only prove yourselves enemies to your fellow men, but you would be the greatest enemy to your own interest. The men are all solid throughout the city; believe not what officials say. Every spinner in the city is invited to attend this meeting. On behalf of the Committee,

ROBT. HOWARD, Secretary.

It was ascertained this afternoon that at two print cloth mills no notices of intention to quit work had yet been given. Quite a large number of spinners have withdrawn their notices from one corporation, and there are said to be similar actions at one or two other mills. Before beginning this strike, Secretary Howard wrote to every Lancashire spinning district in England, stating that the wages of operatives were being greatly reduced here and that a strike was probable, and urging that no spinner come to this city.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.

ELECTION OF HENRY W. BLAIR BY THE LEGISLATURE—NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 17.—The vote in the House of Representatives to-day for United States Senator stood as follows:

*Henry W. Blair (Rep.)	161	Edmund Burke	1
†Harry Bingham (Dem.)	95	Gilman Marston (Rep.)	1
Samuel B. Page	6	Luther McCutchins	1
Aaron F. Stevens (Rep.)	1		

* Republican caucus nominee. † Democratic caucus nominee.

In the Senate, Mr. Blair received 20 votes and Mr. Bingham 4. In response to a serenade to-night Mr. Blair made a brief speech, in which he discussed political and temperance questions, and took strong Republican grounds.

The Republican Legislative caucus to-day nominated the following persons for State officers:

Secretary of State—A. B. Thompson, of Concord.
State Treasurer—Solon A. Carter, of Keene.
State Printer—John B. Clarke, of Manchester.
Commissary-General—Lafayette Colbath, of Dover.

STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 17.—The State Editorial Association held its annual convention here to-day. The address was delivered by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Editor of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. The members this afternoon visited the various points of interest in the city. To-morrow they will go on an excursion to Lake Keuka.

A RAILWAY WAR QUICKLY ENDED.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The managers of the railroads between here and Missouri River points restored the rates from the West to Chicago to-day, so that the basis now is $9 50 from Kansas City to Chicago for limited tickets and $15 25 for unlimited. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company refused to assist the St. Louis roads in their fight with the Chicago and Alton Road, and that ended the war so far as Chicago is concerned.

THE HASTY LYNCHING OF A WHITE MAN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 17.—J. J. Moore, a white man, who has been confined in the Spartansburg jail for supposed brutality to and the murder of Miss Frances Woodward, of Pickens County, was hanged by a party of infuriated citizens this morning, in the woods near the place where the remains of the murdered lady were found. Moore asserted his innocence to the very last.

CITY ELECTIONS IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—In the city election at Portland, Ore., yesterday, the Republicans elected a Mayor and two Councilmen, and the Democrats the rest of the Councilmen. In the election in East Portland the Republicans made a clean sweep.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

OFF THE TRACK AT HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK, N. J., June 17.—A freight train ran off the track at about 5 o'clock this morning a mile north of this place, blockading the road for four or five hours.

A BANK CLERK SENTENCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Lawrence Otis Hall, the absconding clerk of the London and San Francisco Bank, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

AN ACROBAT FALLS FROM A BRIDGE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17.—Willie Rowland, an acrobat in Coup's circus, while crossing the railroad bridge last night to take a train for the West, fell into the canal and was drowned.

A HUMAN LIFE FOR A HEN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—In Pawtucket this afternoon Bridget McGough had her throat cut by her stepson, James McGough, and will probably die. The quarrel originated in a dispute about the possession of a hen.

GOOD PROOF THAT HIS WIFE WAS RIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—James Bowlan, a hackman, deliberately murdered his wife Nellie this morning. Calling at the house where she obtained employment as housekeeper he shot her down, on her refusal to resume marital relations with him.

A MURDERER BROUGHT BACK IN A YACHT.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 17.—The sloop-yacht Nathalie arrived here this forenoon with Haines, the murderer of Robbins, on board. The prisoner was safely lodged in a cell. When Haines was told that Robbins was dead, he said: "That is too d—d bad; I'm sorry."

WHAT CAME OF PLAYING WITH A PISTOL.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17.—A son of James Gould, of Scotia, seven years old, procured his father's revolver yesterday. While playing with it it was accidentally discharged. The ball passed through the hand of one playmate and entered the eye of another named Fitzgerald. The latter died at midnight.

THE SUICIDE OF A COURT ATTACHE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 17.—A body found in the river on Friday, at West Park, has been identified as that of Henry H. Burhans, of Albany, a messenger of the Court of Appeals. When the body was found there was a pound of nails in each shoe and in each coat pocket, and there were rubber bands around the hat, sleeves and the pants' bottoms. It is supposed to be a case of insanity from the loss of a son.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

A DAY OF HOT AND HARD DEBATE.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THE USE OF THE ARMY AT ELECTIONS—A BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE—A CAUCUS ON SILVER—MINOR NEWS.

The United States Senate debated the new Army bill at much length yesterday. Mr. Conkling placed Mr. Withers in an embarrassing position by pressing him to explain the real objects of the bill. He moved an amendment to it. Mr. Blaine moved to amend so as to forbid anybody to bring weapons to the polls. In the House there was a strong contest over several political measures, and the Republicans filibustered for two hours over one of them. General Stanley has been admonished in regard to his charges against General Hazen. The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus on the silver question, but reached no conclusion.

THE ARMY AND THE ELECTIONS.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—MR. CONKLING SHAMES WITHERS AND EXCITES THE TEMPESTUOUS VOORHEES—MR. BLAINE DEMANDS FAIR PLAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Withers, of Virginia, presented a pitiful spectacle this evening as he sought by every little subterfuge which his ingenuity could suggest to avoid making an intelligent reply to a plain and proper parliamentary question addressed to him by Senator Conkling.

The Senator from Virginia was in charge of the Army Appropriation bill, a position which made it his duty to explain the provisions of the measure to other Senators. The political feature of the bill contained in the fifth section, as amended by the Senate Committee, alone remained for consideration. Senator Conkling called upon the Senator in charge of the bill to explain the meaning and intended operation of the phrase "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls."

Mr. Withers replied that it was a work of supererogation for him to attempt to enlighten the Senator from New-York upon the legal meaning of the provision. He believed, however, that it was intended to forbid the use of the Army as a police force to keep the peace at the polls.

Senator Conkling asked if it meant that although the Army could not be employed to keep the peace as a police force at the polls, it could, nevertheless, be employed to keep the peace at at the polls.

Mr. Withers replied that if the Army was used in any other capacity than as a police force there was no inhibition.

Again and again Senator Conkling explained that he was not asking what words were contained in the section referred to, as he could read them for himself, but that he wished to know which one of two meanings was to be given to the ambiguous phrase "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls."

Mr. Withers, with a look of shame, reiterated over and over with slight variations the substance of his reply. His wit suggested no more creditable method of evasion, and his independence and Senatorial dignity were insufficient to impel him to the more manly course of making a distinct avowal upon one side or the other.

Mr. Conkling sarcastically said that he was sure the intelligence of the Senator from Virginia was more than sufficient to comprehend his question and frame a reply. He did not understand that the section was designed merely to make it unlawful for the President and the authorities to substitute the soldiers of the United States for watchmen, patrolmen, magistrates and civil policemen on election day. If that was its meaning there was no objection to it, but it was nonsense. On the other hand, he believed it was intended to deny, in the only sense in which it has ever been called a right, the right of the President to employ the armed forces to keep the peace. In conclusion, he proposed an amendment to be added to the section as follows: "Except in aid of the civil authorities."

The puerile course of Senator Withers was too much for Senator Voorhees. He manifested his impatience by attempting to answer for himself at least while the colloquy was in progress. When he got an opportunity he rose and in his customary stormy manner made a distinct avowal that for his part the interpretation of the phrase should be the forbidding the President to make any use of the troops whatever to protect American citizens from themselves on election day. He let himself out in his grandest style. His arms swept around in circles and his voice quavered with emotion as he depicted the ability of the dear people to take care of their own affairs, and dared any Senator to get up there and say that the constituency which he represented would be unable to maintain the peace on election day. He reiterated that never should his vote be given for any measure which would empower the President to array armed men around the polling places on election day to deter a free people from voting for the men of their choice.

After some good-natured sparring, without important results, between Senator Carpenter and Senator Voorhees, Senator Blaine took the floor, and said that the thing which earliest arrested his attention was the attempt to legislate against an utterly baseless and imaginary evil, while on the other hand an evil patent to all mankind received no attention. He said he believed that no Senator in the chamber could mention of his own knowledge an instance where any duly qualified American citizen had been prevented by United States soldiers from exercising his right of voting.

Senator Withers mentioned the Petersburg case, but was compelled to admit that he had no knowledge upon the subject other than that which had been gathered from allegations filed in a contested election case, and they had never been proved.

Senator Voorhees referred to the much-quoted instance of the alleged interference by a Massachusetts regiment with the voting in Indianapolis at an election held during the war.

Senator Blaine said that this Massachusetts regiment had accomplished more work in one day, if reports were to be credited, than any other regiment mentioned in history. That one regiment had been heard of on that election at pretty nearly every polling-place in Indiana. Foreseeing a controversy, he promised to give way later, and proceeded with his speech. He said that it was a matter of official record, and had been sworn to by innumerable witnesses, that thousands upon thousands of voters had in certain sections of the country been driven from the polls by violence. Red-shirted regiments armed with United States weapons had surrounded the polling-places and had driven away peaceable citizens whose right to vote was unquestioned. He wanted fair play, and he asked that if the soldiers of the United States were to be forbidden from protecting voters in the exercise of their rights, no other armed men should be permitted to go near the polls to disturb the peace. He closed by introducing the amendment proposed by him to the original Army bill, making it unlawful for any person to carry arms to the polling place on election day.

Senators Voorhees and McDonald then joined forces in an attempt to make a grievance of the affair in Indiana already referred to.

Mr. Withers gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the bill to-morrow.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A CLASH OF ARMS OVER SEVERAL IMPORTANT MEASURES—THE REPUBLICANS HOLD THEIR OWN REMARKABLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—After several days of sluggishness, during which it has been almost impossible for the House to find a quorum to vote on any question, it woke up suddenly this morning, and has had a lively day of it.

First Mr. Atkins reported the Legislative bill with the Senate amendments. He began to explain them, when the irrepressible Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, obtained the floor under the plea of asking a question. Once on his feet he stayed there, notwithstanding the protests of Mr. Atkins, who said to him, "You have abused your privilege, sir." Mr. Townshend's speech was an arraignment of the Appropriations Committee, because it had failed to insist on an equalization of the salaries of the employés of the Senate and House. Mr. Townshend showed that the doorkeeper's department of the Senate, which has only seventy-six members, cost $11,000 a year more than that of the House, with its 330 members. He made a number of other comparisons, and proved that for the same kind of service the Senate pays from 20 to 40 per cent more than the House.

The truth is, the Democrats of the House are in a fix about this matter. When they came into power, as an earnest of the economy which might be expected, they reduced the salaries of the House employés below a living rate. They tried for four years to compel the Republican Senate to do the same thing, but did not succeed. Now they find that they cannot bulldoze the Democratic Senate either. The House officers and employés point out and complain of the inconsistency and injustice of the inequality, but the Democrats of the House are rather afraid at present to raise the wages of their own servants.

The Republicans greatly enjoyed the family quarrel among the Democrats to-day, and they assisted Mr. Townshend, who seldom manages to get on the right side of any question, to secure a hearing.

One of the amendments pending to the Legislative bill, which attracted little attention, and which was agreed to by the House without a division, provides that each Senator and Representative shall receive an allowance of $125 for stationery for the extra session, making in all about $46,000. When this allowance was first made it was understood to be for a whole Congress. It has recently been voted for each regular session. Now it is voted for this extra session of three months. It is quite evident that this Democratic Congress does not intend to deprive itself of any perquisites it is possible to seize, however much the wages of laborers may have to be cut down on the plea of economy.

After the Legislative bill was disposed of, the House took up the remarkable bill reported from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, which forbids any Federal office-holder or employé, or any person holding a claim against the Goverment, or any Government contractor, from contributing or promising to contribute any money, labor, time or other valuable thing toward carrying on an election. The House was regaled with a two-hours harangue by Mr. McLane, of Maryland, who drew a fearful picture of the corruption of the Republican party. Mr. McLane is not an impressive, though he is an earnest speaker. He is a fussy old gentleman, who was a Democratic member of the House in the days of Filmore and Pierce, when political corruption and political assessments and contributions were things unknown. The allusions made by Republicans to Floyd and Thompson and Cobb failed to strike a responsive chord in Mr. McLane's memory; and Mr. Conger pleasantly suggested that the gentleman appeared to have been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep during the last twenty years.

Mr. Conger characterized the measure as an infamous one, and pointed out that it proposed to deprive even pensioners, who are among the persons classed as holding claims against the Government, of the privilege of contributing money or any other thing to secure the triumph of the political principles for which they had fought and bled.

Mr. McLane was often interrupted by the Republicans, who sought light on certain provisions of the bill, and he became so much excited that he charged the Republicans with opposing the measure solely from corrupt political motives.

Mr. Conger characterized this as an infamous assertion.

General Hawley called Mr. McLane to order and demanded that his words be taken down. The morning hour had long expired, and Mr. McLane was proceeding by the sufferance of the Republicans who rather enjoyed his extravaganza, and so notwithstanding his offensive remark he was allowed to finish his speech.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, who has charge of the Test Oath and Jurors' bill, then tried to force it through the House under the gag rule. General Garfield pointed out that substantially the same provisions are contained in the Judicial Appropriation bill, which has already passed both houses, and he asked Mr. Herbert to let the bill lie over until the fate of that measure has been determined. Mr. Herbert refused, and kept the House for two hours trying to get a quorum, which it failed to do. The Alabama statesman tried to hold his party friends together for an all-night session, but found it impossible.

The Republicans have made up their minds that no objectionable or partisan scheme brought forward by the Democrats during the remainder of the session shall succeed. They have from the beginning been ready at all times to do anything to further the business for which Congress was called together, but have steadily resisted to the extent of their ability all general legislation intended or likely to disturb the business interests of the country.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, to-day tried to induce the House to order the mutilated report of Mr. Glover, formerly a member of the House, to be printed; but Mr. Conger, whose vigilance never sleeps, promptly defeated the attempt. The Democrats have a score of schemes equally objectionable which they are ready to force through if they can get an opportunity.

GENERAL STANLEY ADMONISHED.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL WITH REFERENCE TO THE ATTACK ON GENERAL HAZEN.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of General D. S. Stanley and General W. B. Hazen, of which General Hancock was president, were to-day made public. In some of the specifications General Stanley was found guilty and he was acquitted of others. The court found him guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army.

General Sherman, in reviewing the findings of the court, affirms the judgment that General Stanley in writing to General Hazen—then abroad—the threatening letter of September 6, 1877, and afterward in allowing the publication of the charges in a newspaper on March 14, 1878, committed a breach of discipline. General Sherman says:

He had a perfect right to prefer the charges and specifications when he had done from New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1877, but when advised that the President of the United States had considered them and had decided that the bests interests of the service would not be advanced by a general court-martial, it was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully. The law officers of the Government have decided that the United States cannot arraign for trial any officer for offences committed more than two years before the order for the assembling of the court. For this reason the charges against Colonel Hazen cannot be inquired into by a general court-martial; so that this trial and judgment must stand as the final decision of all the matters raised in the controversy. Both parties will be careful that the service be not injured by a revival of this subject.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 17, 1879.

The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $23,250.

The Indian Office has received requests from Indians in almost every section of the Far West to be permitted to obtain titles to land, and to go to work like white men. It is thought at the Department that if the Indians were allowed to obtain titles to land not capable of alienation for a fixed period, almost all of them would before many years become self-sustaining.

Mr. Cramer, Minister at Copenhagen, reports the prevalence of an idea of a general European Tariff League for protection against the United States. This is only one of many projects to prevent the competition of American products in Europe. Another device is to label inferior European goods "American" and expose them for sale. This suggests a convention for the protection of trade-marks.

DISCONTENT AT THE MINES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., June 17.—There is considerable uneasiness among the miners of this region outside of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's men, who are quiet. At Ebervale, A. Pardee & Co.'s men have struck, and at Stockton, G. B. Linderman & Co.'s men are out because they work in a wet slope and want more pay for the inconvenience. At Audenried the men are not at work, having asked for an increase of wages, which will not be allowed. At Beaver Meadow the men in No. 1 mine are on strike.

THE APPEAL OF SMITH AND BENNETT.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—In the Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon Attorney-General Stockton argued in the Noyes case that in bringing it before the Court of Errors without first submitting it to the Supreme Court the action was unconstitutional. The Smith-Bennett murder case being identical the decision must affect both cases in a similar manner. The counsel for Mrs. Smith and Bennett will to-morrow ask that a day be set for a hearing of their petition.

ALARM AT CONSTANTINOPLE

SEVERAL PERSONS ARRESTED.

A FRIEND OF RUSSIA LIKELY TO BE GRAND VIZIER—A RUSSIAN TAX COLLECTOR ROBBED.

It is asserted at Constantinople that Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, a friend of Russia, is about to become Grand Vizier despite the opposition of the British Ambassador. Grave alarm is manifested at the Sultan's palace. The Bundesrath has passed the German Railway Goods tariff bill. Brown continues to lead in the London walking match. In Russia, a tax collector's office has been robbed of $1,200,000.

GRAVE FEARS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

RUMORS OF OFFICIAL CHANGES—SEVERAL ARRESTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, June 17, 1879.

Confusion amounting to a crisis prevails in ministerial circles. It is reported that Kheiredden Pacha, the Grand Vizier, will resign, and Said Pacha assume the Vizierate temporarily, to pave the way for the return to power of Mahmoud Nedim, formerly known as a tool of Russia. Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, is endeavoring to prevent Mahmoud's return. It is even asserted on the one hand that Mahmoud Nedim Pasha has already been sent for, and on the other hand, that the Sultan hesitates to accept the Grand Vizier's resignation, although he wishes to banish him, fearing that he will conspire against him. Threatening documents against the Sultan were circulated on Monday. The guards of the palace have been increased. Numerous arrests have been made, including several servants of Prince Youssouff-Izzeddin, the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

It is reported that Midhat Pacha will receive permission to come to Constantinople.

Foud Pacha has denounced Osman Pacha's administration of the war office.

It is thought that Caratheodori Pacha and Munifi Effendi will be shortly appointed as the Ottoman Commissioners to settle the Greek boundary question.

A demonstration is apprehended at Philippopolis, when the Prince of Bulgaria is installed at Sophia. Several superior functionaries and a deputation from various Roumelian towns will go to Sophia to attend the ceremony and congratulate the Prince.

PROGRESS OF THE WALKING MATCH.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 17, 1879.

The feature of the walking match this morning was the reappearance of Ennis, who, it was thought, had permanently retired from the contest. He came on the track just after 9 o'clock looking and feeling thoroughly refreshed by his sixteen hours of rest. He has entirely recovered from the sickness he complained of yesterday, and is now going admirably. Harding reappeared on the track at 2:42 o'clock this afternoon after thirteen hours of rest. The scores at 3 o'clock p. m. were: Brown, 182 miles; Weston, 175; Ennis, 100, and Harding, 91 miles.

THE SCORE THIS MORNING.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 18, 1879.

At 3 o'clock this morning the score stood: Brown, 227; Weston, 220;