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The Sun.

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ANOTHER VETO BY HAYES.

THE OLD CHARGE OF ATTEMPTS TO CRIPPLE THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Requesting of Congress an Appropriation for the Payment of Marshals' Fees—Congress Refusing to Grant It—The Extra Session to be Ended To-Day—Congress Not to be Re-Convoked by Hayes, as was Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Congress will adjourn to-morrow. The joint resolution passed by the House last week providing for adjournment at 4 P. M. to-day, was defeated by Republican Senators. The Senate Committee on Appropriations failed to report the adjournment resolution to the Senate last Saturday. Had it been so reported it would have gone over until to-day, and Congress could have adjourned at the time originally fixed upon without difficulty. The Republicans availed themselves of the Committee's blunder to offer a factious opposition to adjournment. The Committee on Appropriations met this morning, and although there was not a quorum present, it was agreed that Mr. Eaton should call up the resolution in the Senate. The Republican Senators were uncertain for a time whether to oppose the resolution or not. Mr. Conkling, Mr. Logan, Mr. Chandler and others advised opposition, and at a private caucus held in one of the cloak rooms, they carried their point. Mr. Windom was selected to object to consideration of the resolution, and, under the rules, it went over until to-morrow. The Senator from Minnesota gave as the reason for opposing adjournment that he hoped the Democrats, after a night of sweet repose, would come into the Senate and vote for an unconditional appropriation to pay marshals.

About 2 P. M., Hayes and the Fraudulent Cabinet came to the Capitol, expecting Congress to adjourn. When Hayes was advised of the situation of affairs, he sent for Windom and requested him to withdraw his objection to the adjournment resolution. Windom consented to do this if he could be assured that no other Senator would renew the objection. He was informed that if he complied with Hayes's wishes other Senators would insist upon the objection. Therefore he declined to recant. After further consultation with Hayes, it was decided to report a bill to the Senate to make appropriations for the pay of marshals without any conditions. The object of this manœuvre was to learn whether there were any Democrats disposed to back down from the final stand taken by the party in the vetoed bill. The Democrats waived their rights to refer the bill or to postpone its consideration. By a party vote they amended it by adding the restrictive clauses of the vetoed bill, and then postponed consideration of it indefinitely. The united action of the Democratic Senators was intended as a hint to Hayes that he had nothing more to expect from them in the matter of appropriations for marshals.

The only feature of the Senate proceedings was a political speech by Zach Chandler, which for riotous silliness has never been equalled in Congress.

The House remained in session until a late hour expecting to adjourn sine die. Hayes sent the veto message of the Marshals' Appropriation bill to the House about noon, and after the expiration of nearly two hours it was read. The bill failed to become a law, the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Later in the afternoon another message was received by the House from Hayes and read. He advised the Representatives, as the fiscal year expired to-day, to make an appropriation for the payment of marshals in a manner which he could approve. The Democrats referred this document to the Committee on Appropriations, where it will be buried.

Late in the afternoon Garfield informed several Democrats that the Republicans wanted another vote on the bill making appropriations for the payment of marshals. He said that if such a vote was given, the Republicans would offer no objection to adjournment to-morrow. The Democrats consented. Mr. Cannon moved that the rules be suspended and a bill appropriating $600,000, for payment of marshals without conditions, be passed. The Democrats to a man voted against the motion, and the Republicans and Greenbackers voted in favor of it. There was a majority against the motion.

It is understood that the resolution to adjourn at some hour to-morrow afternoon will be passed in the morning hour in the Senate, and be sent to the House for concurrence. There will be no extra session.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives in which it originated the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates the sum of $600,000 for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States Marshals and their general deputies. The offices thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created, and their powers and duties defined, by Congress at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution in the judiciary act, which was approved Sept. 24, 1789. Their general duties as defined in the act which originally established them were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force. The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows:

SECTION 787. It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended Feb. 28, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:

SECTION 788. The marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as the Sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

By subsequent statutes additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon the marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing the warrants, decrees, or other process of the court, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective.

The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. The crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the Government, such as forging or counterfeiting the money or securities of the United States; crimes against the postal laws; offences against the elective franchise; against the civil rights of citizens; against the existence of the Government; crimes against the internal revenue laws, the customs laws, the neutrality laws; crimes against laws for the protection of Indians and of the public lands—all of these crimes and many others can be punished only under United States laws—laws which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the process of the court is executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of civil process in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the revenue laws, the neutrality laws, and many other laws of large importance depend on the maintenance of the marshals and their deputies. They are, in effect, the only police of the United States Government. Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State of the Union and in every country which has a government which is worthy of the name. To deprive the national Government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish the sheriffs, constables, and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws. A denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be paid. The funds needed for this purpose have been collected from the people, and are now in the Treasury. No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in terms and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which on the 23d of the present month was returned to the House of Representatives without my signature to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; and no department or officer of the Government shall during said fiscal year make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26, mentioned in section 1 of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

Upon a reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions it lacked a constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment, the same measures are again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with appropriations for the support of marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative: Either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which in official communications to Congress he has declared would be a violation of his constitutional duty. Thus in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the Constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House of Representatives has the right to withhold appropriations for the support of the Government unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills.

I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principle of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous, and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1879.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, which I have this day returned to the House of Representatives (in which it originated) with my objections, having on its reconsideration by that body failed to become a law, I respectfully call your attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due and efficient execution by the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States of the constant and important duties enjoined upon them by existing laws. All the appropriations to provide for the performance of these indispensable duties expire to-day.

Under the laws prohibiting public officers from involving the Government in contract liabilities beyond the actual appropriation, it is apparent that the means at the disposal of the Executive Department for executing the laws through the regular ministerial officers will after to-day be left inadequate. The suspension of the necessary functions in the ordinary administration of the first duties of the Government for the shortest period is inconsistent with the public interest, and at any moment may prove inconsistent with the public safety. It is impossible for me to look without grave concern on a state of things which leaves the public service thus unprovided for, and the public interest thus unprotected; and I earnestly urge on your attention the necessity of making immediate appropriation for the maintenance of the service of the marshals and deputy marshals for the fiscal year which commences to-morrow.

R. B. HAYES.
JUNE 30, 1879.

AN UNGUARDED BANK.

The Gas Turned Off and the Night Watchman Absent from his Post.

Policeman Mohr, while patrolling, about 10 o'clock last night, was surprised as he passed the Bank of the Metropolis at 15 Union Square to find the three gas burners, that are usually kept burning, extinguished. An hour previous Mohr passed the bank and found it all right. Suspecting that an attempt at burglary had been made, the officer examined the building, and found one of the windows, near the entrance to the bank, partly drawn down. He was unable to find the bank's watchman, whose duty it is to stand outside the building all night, and rapped for assistance. A moment later, Policemen from the adjoining streets, and watchmen from Tiffany & Co.'s, whose store is opposite, came running up. A crowd of people coming from the theatre, attracted by the officers, quickly surrounded the building. Just as Mohr was about climbing through the open window Capt. Williams, accompanied by Detectives Dorsey, Dunlap, Price, and Schmittberger came up. Capt. Williams and Mohr were the first to enter the building. Both were nearly suffocated as they jumped in by a flow of gas. The officers at once threw down the windows and examined the building. They found seven gas burners turned on full, and one which was turned down very low.

The detectives thoroughly searched the bank building, but they could not find any trace of an attempt having been made to break into the bank.

The watchman could not be found, and a salesman was left in charge.

Several minutes later the watchman appeared on the scene in an intoxicated condition. President Robert Schell and the paying teller also arrived. The watchman was relieved from further duty, and the police took charge of the bank.

STILL WITH HER HUSBAND.

The Lot of the Beaver Girl who Eloped with and Married a Negro.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Annie Mooro, the young woman of Beaver, this county, who caused a sensation last May by eloping with and marrying a negro, has been found living quietly with her negro husband, Frank Alexander, in the small town of Salem, Ohio, about seventy-five miles from here. Her husband is a rather good-looking negro, of pleasant address. The girl says she is contented and happy, and the only thing she seems anxious about now is her piano, which her father gave her some years ago, but which is still at home. Her father, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Chief Justice Agnew, was terribly scandalized by her strange conduct, and has since tried, though in vain, to have Annie arrested and sent to an insane asylum.

For some time previous to the elopement Annie had given her parents a great deal of trouble by her reckless, wayward conduct, but being an only daughter she was spoiled by indulgence. She had a quarrel with her parents on Wednesday night, May 14, and early on the following morning left her home and met the negro by an appointment which she had made the night before. The two went to Rochester, about a mile from Beaver, to the house of a colored clergyman, who married them in the presence of two white men, whom they had called in to act as witnesses. The couple then took the next train back to Beaver, where the negro hired a room in a house which had three rooms only, two of which were already occupied by negro families. The reckless girl sent home for her trunk, piano, and some of the ornaments from her room, and this was the first intimation her mother had of the marriage. The mother tried to persuade the girl to return to her home, but she refused. Her father, who is United States Storekeeper in Indiana County, and is wealthy, was not at home at the time. Soon afterward the couple disappeared, threats having been openly made by the young men of Beaver of tarring and feathering the negro. Annie is [illegible] years old. She is a brunette, with large eyes, exceedingly pretty face, and fine form. Her family is one of the best in this part of the State.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

Two Mills Reported Closed and 3,000 More Operatives Quitting Work.

FALL RIVER, June 30.—This morning most of the mills have started up, although many of them with less machinery in motion than at the close of last week. Durfee Mill No. 1 and Tecumseh No. 1 are reported closed, the work of two mills being done in one in both cases. It is also reported that 3,000 operatives came out of the Merchants' Mill this morning, a reduction in the amount of filling being the cause.

A meeting of the spinners in their hall began at 9 o'clock this forenoon to consider the situation. It is held with closed doors. Previous to the opening of the meeting, a number of boys who have been engaged at the mills since the strike began, taking the place of the spinners, appeared at the hall and signed the books of the Union, and will go in no more on that basis. It is said the help from abroad which has come in so far for the manufacturers is mostly in the Tecumseh and Merchants' mills. Despatches from abroad this morning, it is said, are to the effect that more spinners can be had for some of the mills by paying the expense of transportation.

The mill officials say they intend to hold out and run all the machinery they can, and if they are finally obliged to shut down entirely, to remain so until the strikers give in. The situation this morning is called more favorable for the manufacturers, inasmuch as the Sunday's conferences among the operatives has not resulted in more of them leaving the mills. There is not the slightest chance of the differences being settled for many days to come, and there is no indication of important changes at present.

Allen's Brain Food cures nervous debility and restores lost powers. Send for circular. Allen's, 315 1st av. Agents, Dittman, Astor House; Mix, 31st st. and Broadway.—Adv.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO PIECES.

EXPLOSION OF PROF. MOWBRAY'S GIANT POWDER MAGAZINE.

The New and Powerful Explosive that Aided Greatly the Completion of Hoosac Tunnel —The Cause of the Explosion a Mystery.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 30.—A deep rather than a loud report, a jar of the houses in the town, and, two miles away, a black, thick column of smoke rising up into the sky, warned the citizens of North Adams that another disaster had occurred. "The glycerine works have exploded again!" was the involuntary exclamation of everybody who heard the report, and like a flash the words went from lip to lip. Every available team was brought into immediate requisition, and in a few minutes a long line of carriages was winding up the steep, rocky and irregular road that leads from the town to the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel, near which the glycerine works are located. The worst was known before the scene was reached. Two men had in an instant, without a moment's warning, been sent into eternity, and their bodies were literally scattered to the four winds of heaven. A large crowd had already assembled in the neighborhood of the ruins when THE SUN reporter reached the place, and curious men were poking about the débris with sticks after pieces of the unfortunate men. The foreman of the works, Mr. Sidney S. Simmons, pale and agitated, was surrounded by eager inquirers. His story was briefly told.

In the first place, no one knew or could even imagine the cause of the explosion. The two men, John Pierce and William Long, were experienced blasters, and had been in the employ of Prof. Mowbray, the proprietor of the works, for years. They were careful and trusted, and neither could be guilty, knowingly, of any carelessness that would endanger their lives. They had just finished their dinner in the engine house and had begun their accustomed work of preparing cartridges of Prof. Mowbray's new giant powder, called 1879 compound, one of the most powerful ever invented. The building they were at work in was called the powder house, a large wooden structure, containing some 150 pounds of powder, and situated about eight rods from the glycerine factory proper. Mr. Simmons, Pell Gardner, and the engineer, George Marshall, the only men employed about the place besides the men killed, had also just eaten their dinners and had started in the direction of the powder house when the explosion occurred with a terrific report, and all three men were temporarily stunned, though none of them were struck by the shower of timbers which fell like rain around them. Marshall was less than 150 feet from the powder house, and his escape from death seems simply miraculous. He was fairly surrounded with heavy timbers. The glycerine factory, a little distance behind him, was shattered by the awful concussion, and a part of the bleeding, mangled trunk of one of the workmen, from whom he had parted a moment before, was hurled almost at his feet. Mr. Simmons has only a vague remembrance of the explosion. His first recollection after the report was of standing at the end of the glycerine factory and looking dazedly at the ruin before him. The powder house was levelled to the ground, the mica house was torn and riddled, the warehouse badly damaged, and the factory completely shattered on the west side. The ground for a considerable distance was strewn with broken plank and lengths of timber.

The scene of the accident is near the west shaft of Hoosac Tunnel, high up on the side of the mountain, far enough removed from any habitation to dispel fears of danger except to those employed. As soon as men arrived, a search was instituted for the remains, but little could be found. The largest piece recovered was a part of the trunk of Mr. Long's body. The next largest piece was a part of a foot, still encased in the boot. The box containing the rest of the remains was filled with blackened pieces of bone and flesh, nearly all so small as to make it impossible to tell to what part of the body they belonged. With the exception of a part of Long's body and bits of scalp with hair attached, none of the remains could be identified, and they were all thrown into one pile to receive common burial. Burnt and ragged pieces of clothing were found in the bushes rods away, and bits of bone were raked from under the débris hundreds of feet from the factory. Some of the searchers even put fragments of skull and bone in their pockets to carry away as relics of the disaster. The search for the remains was kept up until dark, when perhaps a bushel of pieces had been gathered, and these will be decently buried.

Mr. Long, the younger of the two victims, was 25 years old, unmarried, and a native of Vermont. John Pierce was a resident of North Adams, and the father of a large family. Both men had worked in the tunnel for five years. They had been engaged in similar work in Canada, and had handled tons of nitro-glycerine and other explosives.

There is absolutely no theory as to the cause of the accident. Every precaution possible is taken about the works to avoid chances of explosion, and this, as well as all the other disasters which have occurred on this spot, will always remain a mystery. It was not nitro-glycerine which exploded, it must be understood. The compound which made the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel possible, and which has been the cause of all the other accidents at this famous spot, is a new kind of powder which has about two-thirds the strength of nitro-glycerine. It is exploded by concussion; but no one can conceive in what manner the men to-day caused the concussion. Prof. Mowbray is in Winnipeg, Canada, where much of the explosive has been forwarded; but he has with characteristic energy instructed the manager of his business, Mr. W. B. Haughton, what to do, and the work of erecting new buildings will be begun to-morrow morning, as large orders are to be filled.

Six men have been killed at these works since they were started up. The last accident occurred on the morning of Jan. 29, 1878, when E. J. Wilson was blown into pieces, the largest piece of his body found being a part of his scalp. He was killed while thawing out some nitro-glycerine which had frozen in drip barrels. Prof. Mowbray was one of the first chemists to successfully manufacture and transport this dangerous explosive, and it has been given the preference by all large contractors as being the purest, strongest, and most available for practical purposes. He spares no expense in providing against accident, both in its manufacture and transportation, and has constructed, especially for the latter purpose, a refrigerator car for the conveyance of nitro-glycerine in a congealed, and, consequently, non-explosive state. An experienced messenger always rides in the car, having a stateroom provided in one end, with a thermometer extending into the stateroom, so that he is constantly aware of the temperature where the explosive is kept. Prof. Mowbray is always thoughtful for the safety of his employees, and no one regrets so much as he the accidents which have occurred through the blunders or mishaps of his men.

ANOTHER TALKING MACHINE.

Edison's Electro-Chemical Telephone Exhibited Yesterday.

Some twenty or thirty friends of Mr. Thomas A. Edison and members of the press visited Menlo Park, New Jersey, yesterday afternoon, and witnessed an exhibition of the new electro-chemical telephone which he is about putting on the European market. It is claimed that the telephones at present in use do not speak loudly enough or articulate distinctly enough for commercial adoption in Europe, owing to the electrical peculiarities of the old world, and that Edison's new telephone answers the need.

The chief characteristic of it is that it dispenses entirely with the magnet, which is covered by the Bell and Gray patents, and substitutes for it the carbon button in the transmitter, and a revolving cylinder of moistened chalk in the receiver, both the invention of Edison.

This telephone was exhibited yesterday. It speaks loud and strong, so that the message is heard over a large room. By a device added during the last week, the voice is even magnified in passage, so that it is delivered to the auditor louder than it was received by the instrument. It is also practicable through any distance that can be covered by other telephones. The chemical used to moisten the spool of chalk is caustic soda, which is polarized, and in this lies its magical power. The machine is vocal only when the cylinder of chalk is turned on its little shaft by the person conversing, the electric current coming up through the pedestal on which it turns and running out on a steel needle which rubs upon the cylinder to a small mouthpiece two inches distant.

Prof. Johnson, one of Edison's assistants, goes to England to-day on the Wisconsin, carrying fifty of the new telephones—all that have yet been finished. He will set them up in London, and establish telephone exchanges there and on the Continent.

A Double Tragedy Followed by a Divorce Suit.

The suit of Edward M. Steinmacher against Amelia B. Steinmacher for absolute divorce on the ground of infidelity, was before Justice Dykman, yesterday, on a motion for alimony, the defendant alleging that her husband owned the house at 20 Barrow street, and that he inherited about $28,000 from his father, a gold chain maker, who, two years ago, after dictating his will, which he framed in his son's interest, killed himself over the dead body of his young wife, who the day before had committed suicide.

MONTCLAIR'S TRAGEDY.

Arranging for Armstrong's Funeral—Trouble Feared at the Inquest.

The funeral services for John Armstrong, the coachman who was shot by his employer, Mr. Joseph A. Blair, the paying teller of the Mechanics' National Bank, in his stable at Montclair, N. J., on Thursday evening, will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. Father Mendel, the pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Montclair, will celebrate a requiem mass, and the remains will be interred in the cemetery adjoining the church. Hugh Gallagher and Richard Sheridan, who were appointed by the laborers and coachmen to solicit subscriptions to defray the funeral expenses, said last evening that several hundred persons would escort the remains to the church. A large number of laborers, mechanics and sewing women viewed Armstrong's body in Coroner Woodruff's morgue, in Newark, yesterday, and several gentlemen volunteered to pay for a burial lot if the Montclair friends of Armstrong neglect to give him a decent burial. An elderly gentleman, who said that at one time Armstrong was his coachman in this city, expressed a wish to defray the funeral expenses. He did not give his name to the reporter, but he said that Armstrong was a sober, peaceable, and obedient man. Charles Wigley, proprietor of a restaurant at 357 Market street, Newark said that Armstrong worked for him five months, when he (Wigley) had a restaurant at 399 Pearl street, in this city, and that Armstrong was a useful, good-natured, and sober man, and was afraid of the sight of a pistol.

James Gough, who keeps a boarding house at Roosevelt and Chatham streets, this city, also called at Coroner Woodruff's morgue. He said that Armstrong boarded with him for several weeks last winter, and that Armstrong would not quarrel with anybody. He had respectable relatives in Ireland, and was a fair scholar. When he was unable to find employment he was trusted for his board and lodging, "and," said Mr. Gough, "he paid every cent when he earned the money. I never saw him drunk or quarrelsome. He has a friend in this city who is a private detective, and one of his relatives owns a liquor store in Seventh avenue."

One of Mr. Blair's counsel said yesterday that Mr. Blair would bear the expense of everything that was done for Armstrong. The Rev. Father Brennan of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, notified Coroner Woodruff that a grave in one of the Catholic cemeteries would be given free, in order that Armstrong might be buried in consecrated ground.

The Blair cottage in Montclair was visited by a large number of persons yesterday, and men and women who came in carriages were anxious to inspect the barn in which the tragedy happened. Mrs. Blair and several of her friends visited her husband in the Newark jail, where he has comfortable quarters in the witness room. He has not been locked in a cell. This the workingmen made another cause of complaint. Judge Titsworth, one of Mr. Blair's counsel, denies the report that Mr. Blair's friends induced the servant girl, Ophelia Dyer, to quit Montclair. On the contrary, he says, Mr. Blair did everything in his power to get her to remain at his house until after the inquest. Judge Titsworth gave her full name and directions to Coroner Woodruff, who yesterday went in search of her at 302 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, where her sister resided. He found that Ophelia had been there, but that the whole family had moved on Saturday, and he could not find their new residence.

Coroner Woodruff will begin the inquest in Jacobus's Hall, in Montclair, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Prosecutor Abeel has expressed his disapproval of holding the inquest in Montclair, because of the excitement in the village. He ordered the Coroner to hold the inquest in Newark, but the Coroner will not do so unless demonstrations are made by the friends of Armstrong in Montclair. Many fear that there may be trouble.

A REJECTED SUITOR'S SUICIDE.

Discharging Two Shots Into his Body After a Final "Good Night and Good By."

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 30.—Anthony Sharpe of Boyertown, Berks County, a tinsmith, aged 23, has for the last two years been paying attentions to Miss Amanda S. Ettinger of Emaus, a quiet little borough near this city. Her father was one of the victims of the East Texas boiler explosion on the 21st inst. Miss Ettinger's relations were opposed to the young man on account of certain charges which had been preferred against him, and which had not been cleared up to their satisfaction. The girl, however, disbelieved the charges, and clung to her lover until a few days after the death of her father. Sharpe hired a carriage and went to the funeral, and asked Miss Ettinger to ride with him in the procession. She refused, and he returned to his home in a dejected state of mind. On Saturday evening he again left his home to visit the girl, arriving there on Sunday morning. He kept company with her during the day, and in the evening they took a walk together. Sharpe pressed his suit, but was refused, she telling him that they had better part company. He said, "All right. Good night and good by." When a short distance away, he pulled a seven-shooter from his pocket and fired three shots at himself, two of which took effect. One ball entered in the region of the heart, passing clean through the body; the other entered the left side above the hip. One missed, and four cartridges remained in the pistol when found. The shooting attracted a large crowd, who found Sharpe lying on the ground weltering in blood. He was carried to a hotel, where medical aid was summoned and his wounds attended to. He has been conscious all the time, but is rapidly sinking. Sharpe said that he shot himself because the girl rejected him. He was sorry that it did not prove fatal at once, and said that he was perfectly sober when he committed the deed. He delivered his money, pistol, and a prayer book which he had in his pockets to a friend to be handed to his parents. Desiring a clergyman, the Rev. Father Hilderman of this city went to see him, and administered the rites of the Catholic Church. He does not desire to see the young lady on whose account he committed the deed, but says that after he is dead she may come and view his corpse. He had marked the ninety-ninth Psalm in his prayer book. He said that he had intended to kill Miss Ettinger also, but at the last moment changed his mind.

MRS. GRIFFING'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Seeking Separation from her Husband After Fifty Years of Wedded Life.

Mrs. Catharine Griffing of 240 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, applied for alimony yesterday morning in her limited divorce suit which she has begun against her husband, Frederick Griffing. She alleges cruel and inhuman treatment, and swears, in her affidavit, that her husband had threatened to burn down the house they live in, which is her own property, and has made so many threats to do her bodily harm that she is confined to one room of the house for fear of him. She wishes either for alimony that she may live elsewhere, or that her husband may be compelled to leave the house.

Mr. Griffing's counsel said that Mr. Griffing had been married fifty years, and was once very rich, so that many years ago he ceded most of his property to his wife, giving her the house in which he lived, but owing to a stroke of paralysis he became unable to attend to his business, and the bulk of his property slipped out of his hands, so that he was now without means, but his wife had four houses. A year ago he went to Nevada to seek business, and while there he received a letter from his wife beseeching him not to return until he heard from her again. The next communication was the summons and complaint in the divorce suit. That was the first intimation he had of any domestic trouble. He did not know how he had abused his wife, or why she should be in fear of him, and could account for her suit only on the ground that she wished to get rid of him. Justice Dykman reserved his decision.

BURNING HERSELF ALIVE.

The Deliberate Suicide of the Insane Wife of Postmaster Pearce.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 30.—A few weeks ago the wife of Postmaster Pearce of this place shot her husband in the head while he slept. There was much mystery about the affair, as she did not acknowledge the act, and the Postmaster hesitated to accuse her of it. He recovered. Mrs. Pearce afterward attempted to commit suicide. Her husband declared that she was insane, but said that he would avoid sending her to an asylum, if possible.

To-day when Mr. Pearce went to dinner he found the door of his house fastened. He forced an entrance, and going to a chamber found Mrs. Pearce in bed wrapped in flames. It seems that she had saturated the bed clothing with kerosene, laid down and set the bed on fire. The fire was extinguished, but Mrs. Pearce was so badly burned that she cannot survive the night.

Caves de H. Mouquin, 20 Ann st. Families supplied with pure Bordeaux and Burgundy wines. Ask for catalogue of prices.—Adv.

THE O'NEILLS AND O'MARAS.

WHAT GREW OUT OF A LIVELY RIVALRY AT A CHURCH FAIR.

Angry Words Following a Contest of Votes that were Cast for Two Young Ladies in Jersey City—Denounced from the Pulpit.

The large congregation of St. Patrick's Church, on Jersey City Heights, had something unusual to talk about last Sunday, when the Rev. Father Hennessy, the pastor, denounced certain members of the church from the pulpit. The trouble is said to have grown indirectly from a church fair held last winter. Father Hennessy then put up a banner, which was to be credited to the county of Ireland for which the most votes were cast, at $1 each. O'Neill's glass factory is in the parish; the four brothers O'Neill are ardent Far Downers, and their money carried the day for Ulster, after a momentous struggle, out of which the church got $2,000 for the banner. The O'Neills then presented it to the church.

When Father Hennessy's next festival in Library Hall was announced, a few weeks ago, it was soon found that Cork and Connaught, Meinster and Leinster, had not forgiven Ulster for carrying off that banner. The church had found voting so popular and profitable that the suffrages of the congregation were once more invited. A cameo ring was to be awarded to that one of the lady attendants upon the tables who should secure most votes at ten cents each. The dozen of fair contestants was soon narrowed down to Miss Josie O'Neill and Miss O'Mara. Cork and Connaught, Meinster and Leinster were soon found to be rallying around the banner of O'Mara, while the Far Downers adhered gallantly to the fortunes of O'Neill. The contest was waged on three successive evenings. The O'Mara faction were much the more numerous, but the O'Neill vote fell heaviest. It was about 200 ahead at the beginning of the last night's voting. The O'Maras sent emissaries from the hall into the business streets of the city. Many bouquets were sold at ten cents apiece, and patriotic subscriptions flowed in from Leinster and Meinster, Cork and Connaught, to defeat the Far Downers. But the sturdy O'Neills stood by, and from well-filled pocketbooks, eked out by bank checks when the pocketbooks ran dry, they stemmed the flood.

Father Downs, the curate, stood with watch in hand to signalize the closing of the polls, which, by agreement, was to take place at 11 o'clock. He announced that there was just one minute to spare. There was a lull for a moment. The O'Neills, confident in their large majority, stood idly waiting. But just as Father Downs was seen to be on the point of announcing the polls closed, Miss O'Mara's brother, a gardener, who was on the platform as one of the judges of election, threw down a roll of bank notes, and shouted, "Three hundred votes for Miss O'Mara."

Without stopping to ask the customary question, "Have all voted?" Father Downs declared the polls closed. But almost in the same instant of time Mr. Hugh O'Neill shouted, "Three hundred and fifty better than you!" and thrust forward his check.

The O'Maras protested that the Far Downers were too late, and appealed to the judges. The O'Neills angrily retorted with a charge of sharp practice. The dispute waxed more and more violent. Father Downs at one time leaned to the opinion that both of the last votes cast should be received; at another that both should be thrown out. Messrs. Lane and Merritty, two of the judges, were willing to accede to this proposal. Mr. O'Mara, the third judge, rejected it with determination. Father Downs sought to avert the bad blood which he saw gathering, and proposed to give one ring to each of the fair contestants, but Mr. Hugh O'Neill insisted that the Far Downers had won a victory, and would be satisfied with nothing short of the trophy they had fought for. This gentleman lost his temper, and charged Father Downs, who is a Munster man, with unfairness in not making the award. "You brought your old father from Elizabeth," he is quoted as saying, "to vote against us for the banner. We care nothing for your ring nor you. We can buy and sell the whole of you."

The ladies present had mostly vanished, meanwhile, fearing that the violent scene would not end in mere words, but no blows were struck, and Mr. O'Neill departed after warning the priest that he would stop payment of the checks which he had given during the contest, and make them good when justice was done to Miss O'Neill. This threat he made good in the morning. The checks amounted to $95 of the amount voted for the ring, nearly $500.

A few days afterward Mr. O'Neill took a friend with him and called on Father Hennessy. The reverend gentleman refused to shake hands with them. Mr. O'Neill then wrote complaining of the injustice done him, but received no answer. The whole O'Neill family insisted upon maintaining their position.

One Sunday Father Hennessy, referring to the affair, said that there were certain vulgar braggarts who had paraded their worthless checks and insulted the clergy, who would not be allowed to take part in any of the church festivals in future, nor would they be forgiven until they came forward and, on their knees, begged pardon of the clergy whom they had insulted, and of the people of the parish.

The O'Neills and their friends are indignant, and announce their purpose to make their devotions in some other parish in future.

MISS LEVI'S MARRIAGE.

Why it Has Formed a Subject for Talk Among Residents of Jersey City.

There was much talk in Jersey City yesterday over the marriage of Miss Sarah Levi, the daughter of one of the wealthiest residents of that city, to Mr. Geo. Maes, a young Dane, about 28 years of age. Maes emigrated to this country in 1869, from Holstein, and made his home in Jersey City. He said he was a nobleman was spoken of as the Baron Maes, and obtained admission to the best local society. He lived at first in a luxurious style. After a time he studied pharmacy, and after passing the usual examination, secured a position as clerk in the drug store of Dr. Crevel at First street and Jersey avenue. He remained there until last January, when he opened a store on his own account in Oakland avenue, Bergen Heights. Some years ago Mr. Maes became acquainted with Miss Levi, whose father is in the hardware business in Vesey street in this city. It is said that she was then engaged to a Mr. Cohen, with whom Mr. Maes became acquainted, and whom Mr. Maes introduced in society as Miss Levi's future husband. This engagement was broken off.

In January last it is said Mr. Maes and a lady to whom he was said to be engaged broke off their friendship, and Mr. Maes kept himself retired, and was immersed in his business.

In the afternoon of Wednesday last, a closed carriage was driven to the Levi house, in Jersey avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Levi were both in this city at the time. Miss Sarah Levi, who said she was suffering from a headache, sent her little sister, the only other inmate of the house at the time, to a neighboring drug store for medicine. In the child's absence, Miss Levi dressed hastily and entered the carriage, in which Mr. Maes awaited her. Her trunk was placed on the box, and the carriage was driven to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Stoddard in Summit avenue, where they were married. They then went to Mr. Maes's store over which apartments had been prepared and handsomely furnished for their reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi were indignant at their daughter's marriage and refused to receive her and her husband.

CETYWAYO'S OVERTURES.

This Time Believed to be Sincere—An Alarm in the British Camp.

LONDON, June 30.—It seems certain that the last peace overtures of King Cetywayo are bona fide. A special despatch to the *Times*, from Gen. Wood's camp, says: "The messengers of King Cetywayo have been recognized as important persons by native spies. While they were palavering with Lord Chelmsford a report arrived that the Zulu army was advancing on Gen. Wood's camp. The messengers readily agreed to be shot if this report should prove true. When it was ascertained that the report was unfounded the messengers were released. Lord Chelmsford, after stating the terms of peace, declared that, before treating, further the two cannon captured at Isandula and some hostages must be given up.—The messengers asked Lord Chelmsford to halt pending an answer, but he refused."

A despatch to the *Daily News*, from Utrecht, June 8, says: "Yesterday a body of Zulus raided a farm within a mile of Luneberg. A small detachment sallied out from Luneberg, but finding the Zulus in a strong hill position, retired."

Mr. Vest's Resolution Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of Mr. Vest's resolution, that the complete remonetization of silver and its restoration to a perfect equality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship, the pending question being on the motion by Mr. Allison to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 22—a vote that is considered as hostile to the bill. The members recorded themselves as follows, Republicans in italics:

Yeas—Messrs. *Allison*, *Anthony*, Bayard, *Blaine*, *Burnside*, *Cameron* (Wis.), *Carpenter*, *Chandler*, *Conkling*, Eaton, *Ferry*, *Hill* (Col.), *Kellogg*, Kernan, *Kirkwood*, *Logan*, *Morrill*, *Paddock*, *Platt*, *Rollins*, *Saunders*, *Whyte*, and *Windom*—23.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis (Ind., Ill.), Garland, Harris, Hereford, Houston, Jonas, Jones (Fla.), Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, and Williams—22.

LATRIMOUILLE'S SENTENCE.

To be Hanged on Wednesday, Aug. 30—Motion for a Stay Refused.

ALBANY, June 30.—It was almost impossible to gain an entrance to the City Hall this afternoon, so dense was the crowd desirous of being present when sentence was passed upon Hilaire Latrimouille, convicted of the murder of Miss Dunsbach. The officers were almost powerless to control the crowd, and preparations were made to take Judge Westbrook into the court room through one of the windows. Additional officers were procured, however, and a passage way was forced.

The Judge having taken his seat on the bench, Mr. Stevens, of counsel for the prisoner, moved for a further suspension of sentence, to give him necessary time to prepare papers for a motion for a new trial. He declared that the verdict rendered was a compromise, meaningless to the Court but not to the jury. It was an error of the Court in not ordering the jury back to their rooms to correct their verdict. One of the jurors, who had voted for murder in the second degree, only yielded when he was given to understand by his fellow jurors that if the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy it was in the discretion of the Court to sentence the prisoner to imprisonment for life.

Judge Westbrook declined to grant a stay, and Mr. Stevens then read an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

ALBANY, OYER AND TERMINER.—*The People agt. Hilaire Latrimouille, City and County of Albany, ss.*—William D. Abbott, being duly sworn, says that he lives in the city of Albany, at 43 Ontario street; that he knows Robert J. McAuley, one of the jurors who tried the above named defendant for the crime of murder at the present term of the Albany Oyer and Terminer; that on the day or day after Dr. Graton was sworn for the defence on said trial, he had a conversation with said McAuley, who said to deponent that he had made up his mind in said case, and that the whole city of Albany could not change him; that on the evening of the day when the verdict was rendered—to wit, on Saturday last—he, the deponent, had another conversation with said McAuley, after the rendition of said verdict, in which the said McAuley stated to deponent, in the presence of four other persons, that he (McAuley) believed the said Latrimouille innocent of the crime charged in the indictment from the evidence, but that his (McAuley's) father and a friend of his had made tools of themselves, and that his friend had bet $500 that the jury would agree, and what could he (McAuley) do; and that after he (McAuley) had kept the jury until after 12 o'clock on Saturday, he agreed to the form of the verdict rendered.

(Signed) WILLIAM D. ABBOTT.
Sworn before me, the 30th day of June, 1879.
(Signed) JOHN J. NORTH,
Commissioner of Deeds, Albany, N. Y.

Juror McAuley emphatically denies the statements attributed to him, and says that Abbott is an enemy of his. Abbott does not bear a good reputation.

Judge Westbrook again declined to suspend sentence, saying that no action of the Court could interfere with Gov. Robinson if he desired to grant Executive clemency.

The prisoner was then sworn, and, after giving his name, said he was 24 years of age, born in Canada, a blacksmith by occupation, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In answer to the usual question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, the culprit replied:

"Well, the evidence sworn to is false. I am not guilty of this crime. I have nothing else to say."

Judge Westbrook then sentenced Latrimouille to be hanged on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1879, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The prisoner showed some signs of emotion, but a few minutes later was laughing as usual. Judge Van Alstyne and many members of the bar declared they had never seen a man more indifferent to his fate. On his way to the jail, Latrimouille told the officer that it was "d——d hot in the court room."

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

The Young Soldier Deserted by his Escort—The Ex-Empress Again Failing.

LONDON, June 30.—The British troop ship Orontes, with the body of the Prince Imperial, is expected to reach England on the 9th of July. The troopers who were with the Prince Imperial when he was killed declare, in contradiction to Lieut. Carey's statement, that the survivors galloped two or three miles without stopping. The *Times'* correspondent, summarizing the various accounts of the death of the Prince, says: "The Quartermaster-General disobeyed Lord Chelmsford's orders by sending the Prince on a dangerous expedition, the escort of which deserted its duty. In the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature."

Despatches from Chiselhurst this morning say that the temporary improvement in the condition of the Empress Eugenie has given way to a return of the symptoms which caused apprehensions for her life a few days ago. Violent paroxysms still assail her, and her condition is again regarded as one of the greatest danger.

The Duke of Cambridge has approved the proposal for a general army subscription to raise a memorial for the late Prince Imperial. The subscription has already been opened.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

Resignation of German Ministers.

BERLIN, June 30.—Ministers Falk, Hobrecht, and Friedenthal have resigned and their resignations have been accepted. Prince Bismarck has offered the Ministry of Agriculture to Count Udo Stolberg, and the Ministry of Finance to Baron Segdeurtz. Both of these gentlemen are ultra-Conservatives, and they would be satisfactory to the coalition which now forms the majority of the Parliament. No one has as yet been announced as the successor of Dr. Falk.

The *North German Gazette* confirms the report that Herr Von Hobrecht, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. It is denied that the Government has declared in favor of Herr Von Frankenstein's motion to distribute the surplus of the revenue, under the new taxation, among the separate States in proportion to their population.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Standard's* Berlin despatch says the resignations of Ministers Falk, Friedenthal, and Hobrecht have been rendered possible by Prince Bismarck's endeavors to form a forced alliance with the Ultramontanes and Conservatives.

The *Post's* Berlin despatch says that in consequence of the Cabinet crisis the Government has suspended negotiations with the Ultramontanes.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says the report of the resignation of Minister Hobrecht is semi-officially confirmed, but that his resignation has not yet been accepted.

A Meeting of Bonapartists.

PARIS, June 30.—At a meeting of Bonapartists at the residence of M. Rouher to-day, the will of the late Prince Imperial was read, but no decision was arrived at respecting the future course of the party. A deputation of the meeting communicated the will to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, who simply acknowledged it. M. Rouher refused to participate with the deputation, saying that henceforth he was determined to take no active part in politics.

PARIS, June 30.—*L'Ordre*, the organ of M. Rouher, makes the following declaration: "Prince Jerome Napoleon is recognized as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty, and, consequently, chief of the Bonapartist party. He cannot fail to receive the resolute and devoted support of all faithful to the empire." This declaration is made by the advice of M. Rouher, but it is doubtful whether all the Imperialists will rally around Prince Jerome, who will probably continue to maintain his silent attitude.

LONDON, July 1.—A Paris despatch to the *Standard* states that Prince Jerome Napoleon will publish a manifesto after the funeral of the Prince Imperial, urging all Bonapartists to submit to the republic, and that he has already assured President Grévy that he will not become a pretender to the Imperial throne.

Coolness Between Germany and Russia.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin says: "In connection with the reported coolness between Germany and Russia it may be noted that Lieut.-Gen. Von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived in Berlin on Saturday night last and had a long conference with Prince Bismarck, and that Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, visited Baden and interviewed Prince Gortchakoff. Trustworthy advices from Constantinople speak of the endeavor on the part of Russia to come to an understanding with France relative to the Eastern question. It is said also that Russia is endeavoring to conciliate Turkey by dwelling on the possibility of a release of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austrian domination."

French Opinion of Burnside's Resolution.

PARIS, June 30.—With reference to the resolution introduced in the United States Senate, by Senator Burnside, on the 25th inst., and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the *République Française* combats the idea that the United States should view the construction of the Darien Canal under European auspices with disquietude, and points out that the undertaking is independent of official support or control; that no European Government will contribute a farthing or a man to the construction of the canal, and that the company will merely ask all the powers to consider the canal absolutely neutral territory.

Beaconsfield's Irish University Scheme.

LONDON, June 30.—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, introduced in the House of Lords to-day the Government's Irish University scheme, which proposes the dissolution of the existing Queen's University, and the application of its endowment grants to a new university, on the model of the London University.

In the House of Lords to-night the Irish University bill was read a first time.

The Khedive Off for Naples.

ALEXANDRIA, June 30.—The ex-Khedive, his sons Hussein and Hassan, and Pashas Talaat and Ragheb have started for Naples on board the Khedive's yacht. The English and French men-of-war saluted the Khedive's vessel.

The Grand Vizier Surprised.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who was formerly Grand Vizier and friendly to Russia, has unexpectedly arrived here. The present Grand Vizier was not aware that the Sultan had sent for Nedim Pasha.

JENNIE SMITH'S BAPTISM.

AN UNUSUAL CEREMONY PERFORMED IN JERSEY CITY'S JAIL.

The Woman who is Condemned with Covert Bennett to be Hanged on July 25 Received into the Church—Bennett's Strange Conduct.

The Rev. Spencer M. Rice of Grace Church, Jersey City, administered the sacrament of baptism to Mrs. Jennie R. Smith in the Hudson County jail yesterday. For some time past Mrs. Smith had been receiving religious instructions from Dr. Rice in preparation for baptism. Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Rice arrived at the jail, and was ushered into Jailer Allen's private parlor, in the left wing of the building. Jailer Allen had made appropriate arrangements for the ceremony. He was attired in broadcloth, and wore a white necktie. Mrs. Allen was present, wearing a black silk gown. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy and another lady and gentleman, friends of Mr. Allen, were also in attendance. Dr. Rice drew a small marble-topped table to the centre of the room, and placed on it a small pitcher of water. Mrs. Smith was then brought down from the cell. Mrs. Smith wore a plain black crape dress, with a large rose at the throat. Her hair fell over her shoulders. She leaned on the arm of Deputy Sheriff Peel. On entering the parlor, Mrs. Smith shook hands warmly with Mrs. Allen and the other ladies.

Dr. Rice led her to one side of the marble table, while he stood opposite to her. The usual prayers prescribed in the ritual were read by the pastor, and the formulated questions and answers followed, the auditors responding with "Amen" to the end of a supplication.

Then the minister took Mrs. Smith by the right hand and grasped the pitcher of water with his left hand.

"Jennie R. Smith," he said, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Then making the sign of the cross with water on her forehead, he continued: "We receive this person into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do sign her with the sign of the cross in token that hereafter she shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified and manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto her life's end. Amen."

Dr. Rice, Mrs. Smith and the witnesses then knelt and repeated the Lord's prayer. Tears ran down Mrs. Smith's cheeks as she held up her hands while the prayer was being repeated. The witnesses, after the ceremonies, surrounded Mrs. Smith and congratulated her on her admission to the church. She exchanged a few words with them and was then led back to her cell. On her way up stairs Mrs. Smith had to pass the iron door that opens into the corridor in which Bennett is confined. Bennett heard her approach and came out of his room. As she went by he gazed at her with an intent look. She looked sideways at him, but gave no sign of recognition. After Bennett heard the bolt turn in Mrs. Smith's cell door he became furious, and acted, as an eyewitness said, "like a hyena." Mrs. Smith is to be confirmed as soon as possible, and then the communion will be administered to her.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

How the New Assembly District Associations are to be Formed.

At their last meeting, the Republican Central Committee instructed their Executive Committee to reorganize the Assembly district associations, so that they shall conform to the new apportionment of the Assembly Districts. The Executive Committee met last evening in Republican Hall, and, after a long discussion, adopted a plan of reorganization. It provides for the transfer of members of the associations in districts whose boundaries have been changed to the associations in the new districts in which they reside. Acting officers of the several associations are to be appointed by the Executive Committee, and afterward, on a day to be named, primaries are to be held in every district for the election of permanent officers. After the organization of the district associations is completed, primaries will be held for the election of delegates from each district to the Central Committee.

Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Col. George Bliss, Michael Cregan, Col. Charles S. Spencer, John D. Lawson, Robert C. Brown, Morris Friedsam, Col. Joel W. Mason, and John B. Smith were appointed to carry out the details of the reorganization.

Daring Robbery in Newark.

Chas. W. Meyer, foreman in Dawson's patent leather factory, Newark, was robbed of over $1,000 at 6 o'clock last evening. He was returning from the office in Ferry street to the tannery at the foot of Madison street, with the week's wages of the employees of the firm. The money was in the men's pass books, which he carried in a bundle under his arm. Just as he arrived at the bridge over the Morris Canal, about 100 feet from the tannery, two men sprang in front of him. One of the men dashed a handful of pepper into his eyes and blinded him, and the other man knocked him down. Then the thieves seized the pass books containing the money, but the bundle burst open and several of the books fell out. The thieves got away with over $1,000, however, leaving about $300. Although South Market street and the adjoining streets were crowded with men and women returning from work, the thieves escaped. No policemen appeared on the scene until all trace of the highwaymen was lost. The men who attacked Mr. Meyer were poorly dressed, and they were lounging at the canal bridge for half an hour before Mr. Meyer appeared.

A Railroad War Looming in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company of which W. Fontaine Bruff is President, in order to obtain the crossing at Myrtle avenue and Grand avenue in advance of the Kings County Company, which obtained a franchise covering that avenue yesterday, erected last night's frame work of timber over the street at Grand avenue, which will be maintained as a part of the structure of Mr. Bruff's railroad until the iron superstructure is completed. President Bruff last night put a number of men at work in Water street, at Fulton Ferry, making excavations for the granite foundations. The Kings County company has also a franchise in Water street and the conflicting interests will probably lead to immediate litigation. A framework was also erected at Washington and Sands streets to preempt that crossing for the Brooklyn Company.

Suicide of an Army Lieutenant.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—Lieut. Henry M. McCawley, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, shot himself through the head at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He went into an empty freight car at the Central depot, and, standing in a corner, put a pistol to his mouth and pulled the trigger, the ball coming out through the top of his head. He is lying insensible, and cannot live through the night. He leaves a wife [illegible] and two grown-up daughters, one at school in Philadelphia and the other with his brother, Gen. McCawley of the Marine Corps, Washington. The cause of the act was temporary aberration from financial troubles.

Another Little Girl Killed by Lightning.

HARTFORD, June 30.—A severe storm passed over the town of Granby, in this county, Saturday afternoon, and a beautiful little daughter of Erastus Owens, ten years of age, was killed by lightning. She was standing in front of the house, being sheltered from the rain by the thick foliage of a tree. A bolt struck the tree and passed on to the house, and when the shock was over the parents of the little girl went out and found her dead. The only mark upon her was a slight abrasion of the skin upon the back of the neck.

Quinine on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the House Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill originally introduced by Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky putting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list, stating that he did so at the request of Mr. McKenzie. Carried, 125 to 32.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday.

At Hudnut's Pharmacy, at 3 A. M., 65°; 6, 66°; 9, 73°; 12 M., 78°; 3½ P. M., 81°; 6, 76°; 9, 73°; 12 M., 68°.

The Signal Office Prediction.

Rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, cooler, clear, followed by warmer and partly cloudy weather.

JOTTINGS IN AND NEAR THE CITY.

Mr. John R. McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is at the Fifth Avenue.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday voted to give the city employees an additional holiday on Saturday next. The legality of the step is questioned.

The arrested liquor sellers who were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday were held in $100 bail each, with the exception of two who were discharged.

Assistant United States District Attorney William P. Fiero received twenty-three invitations to deliver Fourth of July orations. He accepted the one nearest home, at Carmel, Putnam County.

Ferdinand Kepler, aged 8, of Jackson lane, Greenville, N. J., was rendered totally blind yesterday by the explosion of some glycerine taps, a kind of fireworks, which he attempted to set off.

John Ocean, a German painter, while lying drunk in the street at 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, was run over by a horse car at Union street and Grand avenue, Brooklyn. His injuries are thought to be fatal. John Mullen, the driver, and Thomas H. Murphy, the conductor, were arrested and released on their own recognizances.

In the Gentlemen's Driving Park yesterday, Harry Tyler's b. g. Blind Boy and Robert Smith's b. m. Minnie H. had a spirited contest of five heats in harness. Blind Boy took the first heat by a length in 2:49; Minnie H. the second heat by a neck in 2:49; Blind Boy the third by a length in 2:46; Minnie H. the fourth by a length in 2:43¾, and Blind Boy the fifth and deciding heat in 2:43.