The Sun.

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A SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE.

Their Expulsion Following an Exciting All Night's Struggle over the Blood-Tax Clause of the Irish Repression Bill.

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Parnell and twenty-four of his followers in the opposition to the Repression bill were suspended from the House of Commons to-day, after an all-night session characterized by the most bitter parliamentary warfare. Decisive action on the part of the Government had been looked for after Mr. Gladstone's notice on Thursday of his intention to use all means in his power to hasten the adoption of the remaining clauses of "The Bill for the Repression of Crime in Ireland." In expectation of a scene, the galleries were crowded with spectators, who waited patiently through the long night's sitting. In the presentation of the Government's case, although nothing was said directly about the jeopardy threatening British interests in other parts of the world, hints were occasionally dropped concerning those interests in such a significant manner as to arouse the passions of the English members and array them solidly on the side of the Government. When it became apparent that a solid vote had been secured for the Government motions, the Government announced that final action on the Repression bill was deemed so urgent that it would continue the session all night, all day to-day, and until it should be necessary to temporarily suspend at the beginning of Sunday, and resume again at the first hour on Monday, holding a continuous session thereafter until final action was secured on the bill. In order to maintain this continuous session it would arrange its supporters in suitable relays.

Mr. Parnell intimated that no threats of such action on the part of the Government would alter the determination of the Irish members to remain at their posts and do their whole duty toward Ireland.

The House then took up the seventeenth clause of the Repression bill, which gives the definition of the word "district," and prescribes the arrangement, selection, and pay of the constabulary, and, particularly, compensation for crime. The struggle then began and continued during the entire night. Mr. Gladstone remained in his seat and personally conducted the Government's movements. Mr. Dillon defied the Government to levy a blood tax from the poor tenants without provoking a renewal of the disorders which attended the tithe war. Other members spoke in the same strain. The Parnellites pressed many amendments, and the struggle of the minority was so pertinacious and exasperating that Sir Stafford Northcote put aside his differences and went over to Mr. Gladstone's support. He made a long speech, reciting the troubles which England had been compelled to undergo at the instance of a few rebellious and ambitious Irishmen, and referring to the insignificance of the Irish question in comparison to certain other questions that were being pressed upon England for immediate action. He said the time had at last come for Englishmen to cease petty debating and resort to decisive action. The fact that so great and illustrious a nation was so disgracefully hampered in its Parliament was insulting to British intelligence, and should be at once summarily ended. It need be, by the action of even arbitrary power.

The Irish members continued their obstruction, and at 7½ this morning but little progress had been made on the bill. At that hour Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, arose and vehemently denounced the obstructionists. He said that time equivalent to two working days had been consumed in the discussion of a clause of secondary importance. It would be for the House to say whether means must not be adopted to end this state of things.

Mr. Parnell said the Home Rule members would appeal to their countrymen at home and abroad. He contended that no opposition could be more reasonably conducted against such an atrocious measure.

At 9½ Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of the committee, who had not long before returned to the House, said that there had been an elaborately planned obstruction to the business of the House. He then read a list of sixteen members who had been guilty of obstruction, as follows: Messrs. Biggar, Callan, Commins, Dillon, Healy, Leamy, McCarthy, Marum, Metge, T. P. O'Connor, O'Donnell, Parnell, Power, Redmond, Sexton, and Sullivan.

After the list had been read it was discovered that four of the members named, Messrs. O'Donnell, Dillon, Biggar, and Commins, had not been in the House during the night, but had been at home in bed. A new order was therefore made, charging them with obstruction during the progress of the bill. After some parleying this order was substituted, and on motion of Mr. Childers the members named were suspended by a vote of 126 to 27. The result was announced by the Speaker, who called on Mr. Biggar to retire in obedience to the vote.

Mr. O'Donnell declared that Dr. Playfair's naming him was infamous, because he had been absent from the House all night, and was therefore fully named. The Chairman had sinned against all the traditions of his office. The Chairman reported this language to the House, and Mr. Childers gave notice that he would move to consider Mr. O'Donnell's conduct on Monday, and it was agreed to take up the matter on that day.

A member protested that he had been in the House twelve hours, during which, as far as he was aware, neither Mr. Callan nor Mr. Marum had spoken, and they ought not to have been named.

Mr. Biggar declared that the Chairman ought to give reasons for his action.

Mr. Callan said the Chairman, in declaring him guilty of obstruction, had stated an utter falsehood.

A motion that the named members withdraw was carried, and the Speaker called on them individually to withdraw.

Mr. Healy suggested that they all withdraw together, which they did, amid loud cheers from all parts of the House and from the Irish members who remained. Mr. Callan paused to shout: "I am suspended on the false report of a salaried Government officer."

A motion to report progress was rejected, by a vote of 159 to 16. Clause seventeen was then adopted, by a vote of 158 to 19.

Clause eighteen, which declares that a person guilty of an offence against the act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, was then taken up.

Mr. McCoan, Home Rule member for Wicklow, moved an amendment reducing the penalty to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that it might be necessary to ask urgency, and that notice therefor would be given this afternoon. He afterward announced that on Monday the rules for urgency would be proposed.

Mr. Joseph Cowen gave notice that he would ask on Monday whether the suspensions of the Irish members were regular.

Clause eighteen was adopted by a vote of 186 to 20. The Government had previously consented to limit the penalty for attending proclaimed meetings and for night prowling to three months in prison, but they opposed amendments for a reduction in regard to other offences mentioned in the clause, and those amendments were rejected.

On motion to report progress, Sir William Harcourt said that the Government wished, in the present sitting, to go through all the clauses to the original draft of the bill, except the post-poned clauses.

Clause nineteen, relating to courts of summary jurisdiction, was dropped, to be replaced by an amended clause.

Clause twenty, relating to the proclamation of districts, was carried by a vote of 181 to 15.

Soon after 6 P. M. Messrs. Leamy, Leahy, and O'Sullivan, Home Rulers, successively moved to report progress. The first motion was rejected by a vote of 172 to 11, and the others by similar overwhelming majorities.

On Mr. Byrne moving that the Chairman leave the chair, the Chairman warned the Irish members against such a course of obstruction. The motion was rejected, 175 to 8.

Mr. A. O'Connor moved to report progress. This was rejected.

Mr. O'Kelly moved that the Chairman leave the chair. The Chairman then named Messrs. Byrne, Corbet, Callan, Lalor, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, and Sheil, Irish members, and their suspension was moved by Mr. Gladstone. On the Chairman putting the motion for their suspension the named members walked out of the House. The motion was carried by 167 to 17, without a division; but when the Speaker, according to the rule, appeared to receive the report of the proceedings, a division was called for, and the suspension was confirmed by a vote of 128 to 6.

After the expulsion of the second group of Irish members, all the clauses up to the thirtieth were adopted without division. Clause 30, which is the last of the bill, and which provides that this act shall continue in force until the expiration of three years next after the passing thereof, was adopted by a vote of 69 to 6.

The House adjourned at 8 P. M., having, with the exception of an interval of two hours in last evening's sitting, been in session continuously for thirty-two hours.

The six minority votes in the division on the thirtieth clause were cast by Sir Joseph McKenna, Messrs. Nolan, O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Martin, and Errington, all Irish members, and Joseph Cowen, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GUITEAU'S BURIAL.

The Assassin's Body Interred in the Jail Yard Without Any Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The body of Charles J. Guiteau was buried this afternoon in the northeast corridor of the jail, and, so far as is now known to the contrary, the remains will lie there undisturbed by any future sepulture. Under the law the disposition of the bodies of criminals who are hanged rests within the discretion of the Warden. In the case of Guiteau, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, was without means, and could not have undertaken his burial expenses even if permitted to do so. The only other relative who has appeared upon the scene—his brother, John W. Guiteau—was unwilling to assume the risk of taking charge of the remains, believing that he would be powerless to prevent "body snatchers" from stealing them; therefore Gen. Crocker resolved to bury the assassin's body within the walls of the jail, where it would be beyond the reach alike of vengeance or speculation.

The northeast corner, in which Guiteau is buried, is upon the opposite side of the rotunda from the one in which he was hanged, and from the window of the cell in which he was confined one can look down upon his grave. The brick flooring was removed this morning and a grave seven feet deep was dug. At 4 P. M. the coffin containing the body was borne from the chapel upon the shoulders of six of the jail prisoners, and without any service or ceremony whatever was lowered into the grave and buried.

The only persons present were John W. Guiteau, Dr. Hicks, Warden Crocker and son, Mr. Wright, the undertaker; Ward, the engineer of the jail; Deputy Warden Russ, Capt. Crocker, and the six prisoners who acted as pall bearers. The coffin was closed last evening, and no one has since been permitted to see the remains.

Mrs. Scoville, accompanied by Miss Chevalliere, arrived at the jail just before 4 o'clock, and importuned the Warden to be allowed to see the remains and witness their burial. Gen. Crocker, however, remained firm in his determination not to accede to her request, and after a few minutes she returned to the city, leaving a number of flower pieces which she had brought with her and which she expected to place upon the grave. As the body was being taken down the steps leading from the chapel to the centre rotunda of the building, the mourners, or rather witnesses, stood near the door leading to the northeast rotunda, and as it was taken down the flight of steps leading from the rotunda to the brick floor of the corridor, they silently filed in behind the convict pallbearers. Arrived at the grave, the little procession halted, and the coffin was at once lowered to its place. After the earth had been replaced and the top of the grave levelled off, John W. Guiteau stepped forward and placed at its head a crown of white immortelles. Not a word was spoken, not a tear was shed.

Dr. Lamb was asked to-day if it was true that Guiteau's brain was found in a normal condition, and replied: "That is true as far as the brain is concerned, but the membrane that envelopes it was found to be unhealthy, and will be examined closely."

Dr. McDonald said that the brain could hardly have been in a better condition. In weight it was only a half ounce below the normal, and its appearance was healthy.

A BAD APPOINTMENT.

The Record of S. B. Axtell, Nominated for Chief Justice of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is hardly possible that the President could have known of S. B. Axtell's record when it was decided to appoint him Chief Justice of New Mexico; yet there was in the files of the Interior Department a report of an impartial investigation, which was so damning that R. B. Hayes was compelled to remove him from the place he then held as Governor of New Mexico. Axtell had been transferred from Utah to New Mexico by Grant. His record in Utah was so bad that the respectable people of that Territory could no longer tolerate him. Charges of one kind and another had reached the Interior Department reflecting on his character as Governor of New Mexico, and it was deemed necessary to send a special agent to the Territory to investigate. Judge Angell was appointed. He is now an Assistant United States District Attorney in Brooklyn. He did not know Axtell nor anybody else in the Territory, and he went into his work wholly unprejudiced. For more than two months he patiently examined many witnesses, heard Axtell, and took a great deal of testimony. The result of it was that he was compelled to make the report above mentioned.

There were twelve charges against Axtell. First, that he had taken partisan action as to trouble in Lincoln County; second, that he refused to listen to complaints of the people of that county; third that he had been paid the sum of $2,000 to influence his action; fourth, that he had arbitrarily removed Territorial officers, thereby outlawing citizens and usurping the functions of the judiciary; fifth, that he had removed officials, and appointed strong political partisans; sixth, that all action taken by him has increased rather than quieted the troubles in Lincoln County; seventh, that he appointed officers and retained those in office who were supported by the worst villains and murderers that the Territory could produce; eighth, that he knowingly appointed bad men to office; ninth, that he was a tool of designing men and weak and arbitrary in exercising his office; tenth, that he was a Mormon; eleventh, that he conspired to murder innocent and law-abiding citizens because they opposed his wishes and were exerting their influence against him; twelfth, that he arbitrarily refused to restore the county seat to Doña Ana County, and refused to listen to the petitions of the people of that county for the restoration of the courts.

Judge Angell found that all of these charges were sustained except the third, eighth, and tenth. The report is couched in most vigorous language. Judge Angell seemed to be shocked and indignant at the discovery he made. He reported Axtell to be a man who was a partisan either through corruption or weakness, and that either through corruption or ignorance Axtell had caused many parts of the Territory to become the scene of turmoil and confusion, and he concluded his report by saying that Axtell's removal was an absolute necessity. He was at once removed by Mr. Hayes, and has since lived in seclusion in Ohio. In view of this report, and Hayes's and Schurz's prompt action on it, many Senators who have seen it are not prepared to vote to confirm him for the important office of Chief Justice.

TEXAS GREENBACKERS.

A Disorderly Convention Inviting the Co-operation of Republicans.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 1.—The most disorderly, inharmonious political body ever assembled in Texas was the Greenback State Convention which met in this city on Thursday morning and adjourned last night. The delegates could not agree on anything except the platform. Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa was in attendance, and his presence alone prevented an open rupture.

Some of the Convention were in favor of nominating a full State ticket of Greenbackers. Others thought this unwise, and that they should act in such a manner as to be identified with the Republicans, who all appear to be willing to support Congressman G. Wash. Jones for Governor. This opinion was shared by Gen. Weaver. Jones wrote a letter, which was read in open Convention, advising no nomination at this time, and it was finally resolved to make no nominations, but to recommend G. Wash. Jones to all the elements opposed to the Bourbon Democracy as a candidate for Governor. A resolution declaring against fusion, but inviting the coöperation of the Independents and Republicans, was adopted. H. C. Stoll of Austin was chosen Chairman of the State Executive Committee, which body was authorized to call another State Convention if deemed prudent.

The resolutions endorse the platform adopted at Chicago in 1880, with a modification of the bond clause, which says that no bonds should be refunded, but should be paid at maturity with any legal tender money on hand; arraign the State Democratic Administration for subsidy legislation, for lack of provision for free schools, for calling State bonds at eighty-five cents and buying them back at 140; denounce the taxation of mechanics' tools and the exemption of the sugar and cotton crops of wealthy planters; mildly assail the Republican party of Texas by saying that it is no longer Republican.

The general impression is that no other Convention will be called, but that all opposition to the Democracy will consolidate on Jones for Governor, that the Greenback-Republican and Independent Democratic managers will select the rest of the mixed ticket.

Immediately after the adjournment a ratification meeting was held. One speaker said that before he would work for starvation wages he would steal. Another said that it might be necessary, before the Greenback party was successful, that blood should be shed; he was ready to shed his blood. All the speakers favored working for the negro vote.

The Hanging of Guiteau.

Fully described and illustrated in the "Life, Crime, and Death of Chas. J. Guiteau," a large 16-page illustrated paper. Price, 10 cents. At all news stands.—*adv.*

DEATH OF WM. R. GARRISON.

FIVE LIVES SACRIFICED IN THE DISASTER AT PARKER'S CREEK.

The Bodies of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Mallory Brought to New York for Burial—Another Express Train's Experience—The Inquest.

Mr. William R. Garrison died at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning in Mr. John Hoey's cottage at Long Branch. He had lain in a stupor all of Friday, at times showing faint signs of consciousness, and once appearing to recognize his sister, Mrs. Van Auken, and Mr. Hoey. Dr. Hunter of Long Branch was constantly at his bedside. At 10 o'clock in the evening his limbs became paralyzed and hope was given up. At the time of his death yesterday morning his wife, his three daughters, his son, his father, Commodore C. K. Garrison, and Mr. Hoey's family, were at his bedside. The immediate cause of death was concussion of the brain. His body was brought to New York last night by a special train and conveyed to the residence of his family, 618 Fifth avenue. The funeral will be at the University Place Presbyterian Church on Monday, and will be conducted by the Rev. Robert R. Booth. Gen. Hancock will be one of the pall bearers, and Gen. Sherman has been invited to do the same office. Mr. Garrison's three brothers in St. Louis and Pittsburgh have been summoned.

Mr. Garrison had visited Long Branch nearly every Saturday for many weeks past, to oversee the work on his new house, which he had built on land adjoining Mr. Hoey's park. His family moved into the house on Saturday a week ago. Mr. Garrison has been in the habit of going to New York by the boat every morning, but on Thursday he missed it, and was obliged to take the train, in the wreck of which he lost his life. It is believed that as he rose from his seat in the car when it was first known to be off the track the sudden application of the brakes threw him forward across the car, and that he struck heavily on the top of his head. He was no doubt unconscious when the car fell into the water, and would have been drowned at once but for the efforts of Mr. Arthur Sewell.

Mr. Garrison was born in 1834 in Canada, where his mother was visiting. He went to college at Palmyra, Missouri. In 1853 he went to California, and with his father engaged in several important enterprises, notably in steamship lines. In business he was always his father's chief assistant, and of late years was his active successor. In connection with his father's enterprises he was Acting President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad until the Commodore sold out his control of that road to Jay Gould, and President of a steamship company running boats between this city and South American and West Indian ports. He was one of the capitalists active in developing the elevated railroads, and was at one time President of the Metropolitan Company and President of the Manhattan Company. At the time of his death he was President of both. He was also a director in the Mercantile Trust Company, the Shoe and Leather Bank, and the Mutual Gaslight Company. He was a member of the Union Club, and was recently elected President of the New York Club. He was the Commodore's only son. The Commodore's other child is Mrs. Van Auken. Mr. Garrison's widow was Miss Estelle, whose parents reside in this city. He leaves two daughters, young ladies, and a younger son and daughter.

Thursday night Mr. James E. Mallory was brought yesterday from Long Branch to his house in this city. The funeral will be on Monday from the Tarrytown Baptist Church. Mr. Mitchell was much better last evening.

George B. Cook testified before Coroner Cooper at Long Branch yesterday that he had walked over Parker's Creek bridge five minutes after the wreck on Thursday. At the south end he saw that the west rail of the north-bound track was pushed out from four to six inches, and the ties showed that the bolts had come out from the inside of the rail. No other rail appeared to be in order for a space of 200 feet from the end of the bridge. At that point the cars had gone over. His opinion was that the rails were not properly spiked. There appeared to be very few spikes near the switch for the length of a rail or two, and the ties appeared to be full of spike holes, and were rotten about the spikes. The track looked as if it had merely been gauged up and not after ward thoroughly spiked. He started back on the bridge to verify his observations, and was not permitted to do so.

At this point Coroner Cooper discharged Constable Britton from the service of the jury for having brought no more witnesses, and adjourned the inquest to Monday.

The Pennsylvania express train which left Long Branch at 7:25 yesterday morning passed the Parker's Creek bridge and Little Silver station ten minutes later. After it had passed Track Master Nieman found a piece of the flange of a car wheel lying on the track. It was about twelve inches long. Shortly afterward another piece, four inches long, was found. A despatch was immediately sent after the express train. There was no wheel tapper at Red Bank. At Perth Amboy the train was stopped and examined, and it was found that the flange on one of the wheels of the baggage car was broken off. The baggage car was switched off and the baggage was transferred to another car. The pieces of flange were carried away, and the passengers did not learn what had happened on the bridge.

A BUNGLING HANGING.

The Victim Freeing his Hands and Feet and Struggling to Get on the Gallows.

CADIZ, Ky., July 1.—Col. John Bridges was hanged here yesterday in the presence of the largest crowd that ever assembled in this county. Bridges remained with his spiritual advisers a large portion of Thursday night and yesterday afternoon, alternately singing and praying. At 1.15 P. M. a wagon containing his coffin was driven to the jail, and Bridges was assisted into the wagon. At 1:17 the start from the jail was made. In 40 minutes the gallows was reached. It was a plain wood structure with a spring trap. Bridges met the ordeal bravely. After adjusting the noose on his neck, Sheriff Boyd with a quick motion of his foot sprung the trap, and with a dull, heavy thud the body fell. The noose, which had been very carefully adjusted, slipped, and the poor wretch struggled terribly, and succeeded in freeing his hands and feet from the cords with which they had been pinioned. He made a desperate struggle to get upon the gallows again, but was pushed back, and suffered a horrible death by strangulation. The drop fell exactly at 2:20, and in 30 minutes he was pronounced dead. There was no demonstration at the scaffold, except that one or two negro women fainted. Bridges murdered his wife.

Troy's Policemen Paid.

TROY, July 1.—Acting under the advice of the City Attorney, the Comptroller and Chamberlain to-day disbursed over $75,000 to the members of the police force who had served without pay since May, 1881. This action is the cause of much comment, and while some regard the payment as illegal, not having been authorized by an order of the Court, everybody is pleased that the faithful bluecoats have been paid. The Supreme Court some time ago issued its mandamus to compel Mr. Magill, one of the Republican Commissioners, to join with the Democratic Commissioner, and audit the pay roll, but Magill left the state to avoid service. The other Republican Commissioner, Hudon, was suspended over a year ago for alleged misappropriation of city money. The late Legislature passed a bill providing for the payment of the men and a director was put there as a non partisan basis, but ex-Governor Cornell vetoed the measure. It is now thought that the deadlock in municipal matters, which has lasted over a year, will soon be broken.

Hugh S. Peoples Acquitted of Murder.

DETROIT, July 1.—The long trial of Hugh S. Peoples for the murder of Martha White on Jan. 11, 1879, ended to-day at noon. The jury had six ballots, the first of which stood nine for acquittal, two for conviction, and one blank. On the sixth and last ballot the jury were unanimous for acquittal. This is the case in which Frank DeRice, a barber, testified that he and Peoples threw the body of the murdered girl into Detroit River. The jurors after they were discharged from consideration of the case, said that none of them placed any reliance on DeRice's testimony, having regarded it as the rankest perjury. Peoples was escorted from the court room in a very feeble condition by his faithful wife and sister. Dr. James S. Hollywood, his confederate (a separate trial having been ordered by Peoples), was released on his own recognizance on giving his personal recognizance in the sum of $1,000.

Negotiating Forged Checks.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 1.—A man of gentlemanly appearance, and representing himself as Mr. Morton of the firm of Norris & Co., commission merchants of Baltimore, arrived at Mr. Gray's hotel here a few days ago to engage quarters for his family for the summer. He was well known to the proprietor, having passed a large portion of last summer at his house. Mr. Gray introduced him to his guests, among whom is Watson J. Orr, a wealthy Troy merchant. Morton, who claimed to be a son-in-law of Mr. Norris, the head of the firm, drew several checks in the name of the firm, endorsed with the firm's name, and indorsed Mr. Orr to cash one for $100. The check was returned dishonored on Thursday, with the endorsement that five similar checks for larger amounts had been received. Morton has disappeared.

His Last Moments on Earth.

Described and illustrated in the "Life, Crime, and Death of Chas. J. Guiteau," a large 16-page illustrated paper. Price, 10 cents. At all news stands.—*adv.*

BROKER HUTCHINSON'S PARTNERS.

He Sues for an Accounting, to which They Offer no Objections.

William J. Hutchinson, who was recently expelled from the Stock Exchange "for obvious fraud," obtained from Judge Donohue yesterday through his counsel, Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, an order restraining the members of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., of which firm he is a special partner, from drawing any moneys from the concern. The injunction order is returnable on July 7, when the other partners, E. C. Mitchell, George H. Brouwer, and George W. McGown are cited to show cause why the partnership should not be dissolved and a receiver appointed. In his complaint Mr. Hutchinson alleges that the present partnership was formed under the old firm name on March 1, 1882, he to contribute $100,000 of capital as special partner, upon which he was to receive six per cent. interest, while none of the partners was to draw out more than $4,000 during the year until a final accounting should be had at the end of the year. He alleges that Brouwer has drawn $43,000, McGown $7,500, and Mitchell $3,000, a total of over $53,000.

The original firm, which consisted of W. J. Hutchinson and George H. Kennedy, was dissolved soon after Hutchinson had completed his transactions with John R. Duff of Boston, which led to his expulsion from the Stock Exchange. The present partners were employees of the old firm. They said yesterday that they had not seen Mr. Hutchinson for a long time until a few days ago, when he came to the office and asked to see the books. He examined them, as he had a right to do, but made no demand for his share of the capital. He has, they said, never made such a demand. They say the capital has not been impaired, except by Hutchinson's withdrawal of a part of his capital. The present active members have been shaping their affairs to dissolve the partnership. They said they expected to get a modification of the injunction on Wednesday, although the present order does not interfere with their business.

In the matter of the request of Hutchinson's counsel for a copy of the evidence and the proceedings of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange upon which he was expelled, Davies, Work, McNamee, and Hilton, counsel to the Exchange, to whom the request had been referred, replied to Evarts, Southmayd & Choate yesterday that they would be unable to return a definite reply until next week, having had no time yet to examine into the matter. Counsel for Hutchinson desire the proceedings and evidence mentioned in order to determine whether it would be expedient to begin legal proceedings to procure his reinstatement. Since the request was made, members of the special committee of the governors say they have re-examined the accounts between Hutchinson and Duff without discovering reasons for altering their verdict.

STORMS IN THE WEST.

The City of Lafayette, Ind., Flooded—Horses and Cattle Killed by Lightning.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 1.—Such a rain as fell here yesterday was never equalled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The streets were flooded at 9 o'clock last night, filling the cellars level with the sidewalks, and washing away street crossings and fences and doing damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The upper part of the city for over a mile resembles Venice on a small scale. The culvert under the South street railroad yards, containing seven tracks, was washed out. Two men narrowly escaped being buried. Only one track can be used for a quarter of a mile. The damage will be very heavy.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—A storm of unequalled severity prevailed yesterday. The water rose on the flats, driving dozens of families from their homes. Fifteen buildings were struck by lightning, and a Mr. Spooner was killed. Many barns and outbuildings were carried away by the wind and the flood. A score of bridges floated off. Hundreds of acres of grain were entirely ruined. Horses and cattle were killed by lightning in nearly every pasture. Damage to the amount of $50,000 was done in this city and its vicinity. Miles of the track of the Chicago and Union Pacific Railroad lies in apparent to be full of spike holes, and were rotten about the spikes. The track looked as if it had merely been gauged up and not after ward thoroughly spiked. He started back on the bridge to verify his observations, and was not permitted to do so.

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BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Including the Act Appropriating $200,000 for the Emigration Commission.

ALBANY, July 1.—A number of bills were filed in the Secretary of state's office at 10 o'clock to-night, including the following:

To provide for the payment by the State of the expenses of the trial of certain persons charged with crimes committed during the terms of their imprisonment in either of the State prisons in this State.

In relation to the publication of the Civil Code, and an act to consolidate and revise several special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York.

Making an appropriation of $200,000 for the Commissioners of Emigration. The Governor filed the following memorandum with the bill: Action on this bill has been delayed until the last day of the constitutional limit in the hope that Congress would pass the Edmunds Law bill, and thus provide for the future necessities of this service. At this date, however, the fate of that measure is still undetermined, having yet to depend upon the action of the House, the Senate and the President. The honor and best interests of the State and of humanity seem to demand a continuance of this burden until relief shall come, as it must finally come, from national legislation.

The Governor declines to furnish to night a list of the unsigned bills. Among those not yet signed are the Sharpe Receivership bill, lodging with the State Treasurer and Attorney-General the duty of winding up the affairs of insolvent corporations, the Field Civil Code, the Military Code, and the stormking Bridge bill.

Our Treaty with Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The full text of the treaty with Corea has been received. It provides that the relation of Corea with China as the latter's dependency shall hereafter cease permanently; that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Corea and the United States, and that either country shall help the others to obtain redress; that diplomatic agents of both countries may reside at the capital city of each other, and that the appointment of consular officers to any of the open ports shall be at the free choice of the power concerned, but the Consuls of one country must obtain the approval of the other, and must in no respect be interested in trade or participate therein. American vessels in distress may be allowed to anchor at any place for refuge or for the purchase of provisions or equipments, but if she secretly engages in trade in an unopened port she may be seized and her merchandise confiscated. When any American vessel is wrecked on the Corean coast the local authorities shall take steps to rescue her and the crew and supply them with provisions. Lives and property of Americans in Corea shall be protected by the Corean local authorities from fraud, continuedly, loss, and damage. Americans in Corea guilty of fraud against foreigns shall be tried before the Consul in accordance with American laws.

Archbishop Purcell's Allowance.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—A local article appeared in the *Gazette* yesterday reflecting on Coadjutor Elder by the statement that he was allowing Archbishop Purcell only $10 weekly for his support. To-day Bishop Elder answers in a card in the *Gazette*. After intimating that he knew the author, and that his motives were malicious, he gives the following statement:

The amount paid to the Superior of the Convent of St. Peter's in account of the Archbishop since Oct. 31, 1880, has been $1,320; the amount paid for other expenses of the Archbishop in the same time, $400, cash paid to the Archbishop himself, $100; total, $1,820. The amount of cathedraticum received in 1881 was $1,871. In previous years it was less because the Archbishop, in his generous heart, gave numerous exemptions from the obligation of paying it. Previous to Oct. 31, 1880, on which day the Archbishop was struck with palsy, he attended to his own financial affairs without any having any thing to do with the cathedraticum, which is applied for the expenses of the one who is administering the diocese. When the Bishop holding the title gives up all the administration of the diocese, cathedraticum is formally sent to a pension which the administrator has to pay the titular Bishop out of the cathedraticum. Other times it is left to them to arrange between them, and the last has been the case on this occasion.

A Crank who Wishes to Avenge Guiteau.

CONNY, Pa., July 1.—A strange crank passed through here to-day on the down express who professed to be on a divine mission to Washington to execute the command of God by avenging Guiteau's murder, as he termed it. He resembles Guiteau in personal appearance, and professes to be a distant relative. He said he had never taken much stock in Guiteau until the night before he was hanged, when God appeared to him in a vision and commanded him to go to Washington to avenge Guiteau's murder. As to the manner in which this is to be effected he is in doubt, as God promised to reveal it to him upon his arrival in Washington. He refused to tell his name or where he came from, but he had a ticket from Chicago to New York. He uttered terrible threats against Arthur and others. He is supposed to be crazy on the subject. When he learned that he was talking to a newspaper correspondent he refused to talk further, and said that it would all come out in time.

Three Negroes Killed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 1.—The *Union* has just received the particulars of a fatal encounter between whites and blacks at Brooksville. Three colored men named Turner had been for several days visiting the village armed, and indulging in threats against some of the citizens, causing much bad feeling. This culminated a few days ago in a row in the Court House, started by one of the Turners entering the building just as the afternoon session of the court was being called. With an open knife in his hand, in the row that followed the three Turners were killed and several other negroes participating, wounded. Several whites were wounded, but not dangerously.

YOUNG LUCIUS'S EXPLOIT.

HIS EXPERIENCES DURING TEN DAYS AT THE BOWERY THEATRE.

His Family Ignorant of his Whereabouts while Notes for Money were Going to Friends—Arrests and Explanations.

Charles Lucius, 13 years old, of 75 Second street, after being away from home for ten days, was on Friday recovered by his family. The neighborhood was excited by a report that he had been abducted, locked in a room, and compelled to give his captors information upon which friends of the family were swindled out of various sums of money.

The boy disappeared on June 20. The family searched for him unavailingly. After some days had elapsed they began to hear of swindling operations perpetrated by the use of names of members of the family. The boy's father is Alexander Lucius, a jeweller. Notes were received by friends of the family requesting money on various pretexts. Mrs. John Gross of Hopkins street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Wagner of 281 Stanton street, Mrs. Baker of Rivington street, Mrs. Smith of Allen street, and Mrs. De Groot of Division street, were among the persons to whom such notes were addressed, and, so far as is known, $42.50 were obtained in this way. The notes gave as the reason for the application that Mr. Lucius was away from home, and in one case the illness of a child was given in explanation of the need for a loan, and in another case it was declared that a child had died. At Henry Lichtenberger's store, in East Houston street, two pairs of shoes were obtained upon a note purporting to come from Mrs. Lucius.

Henry Lucius, a Post Office employee, brother of the missing boy, had been looking for him in the Bowery theatres, and on Friday night found him in front of the Volk's Garten Theatre, 201 Bowery, whence they boy had just been ejected. Detectives from the force of Inspector Byrnes arrested Frank Favor, aged 35, of 455 West Fortieth street and Frank Senk, aged 19, on a charge of sending the notes on which the money and shoes were obtained. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday they were committed in default of bail. Senk had on a pair of the shoes.

Master Lucius is a bright-looking boy, with dark eyes and hair, and last night he had an air of dejection. It was explained by the family that he had been allowed to go to the theatre occasionally as a treat, but it was never imagined that he would grow so infatuated with it that he would be willing to stay there.

"Did they keep you there?" queried the reporter.

"Favor made me a bed in his room," said the boy. "He had a room up stairs where the show bills were kept, and he let me stay there."

"Did you write the notes?"

"Senk wrote the notes. Favor told him to."

"But didn't you tell them whom to write to?"

"Well, they said they wouldn't let me come in the theatre unless I got money," said the boy in tones of extreme melancholy.

The family do not claim that there was any abduction, or that the child was under actual physical restraint, but that he was used as a tool. They think he was put out of the theatre simply because no more money could be gotten out of him. "All they gave him out of the money obtained," it was said, "was a shirt."

Frank Favor was seen by a SUN reporter last night in the Jefferson Market prison. He is florid and red moustached. He is the advertising agent and bill distributor of the theatre.

"This little boy," he said, "was clean gone on theatrical business, and was always hanging round. He was put out of the theatre several times, but would come back again. I never wrote a note for him, and don't know that a note was ever written. All the talk about my keeping the boy at the theatre in my room is absurd. The only time I was ever at the theatre all night myself was last Wednesday night, when there was a benefit performance. I couldn't say whether he stopped at the theatre nights or not. If he did, it was by arrangement with some of the stage hands at the back of the theatre, for I didn't allow him to come in the front. The only time I got out of the way was on his charm, which I took to give to his mother. For I didn't think it safe for him to have them the way he was behaving.

Frank Senk was in the next cell. He is boyish in appearance, and speaks a Bowery language. "He was put out by the usher. "The trouble with the kid," he said, "was that he was stage struck and willing to spend money to get solid with the boys. I knew he was writing notes for money, and all of us knew it there. He wrote the notes himself, and he never gave me any money, although he may have gotten some to the stage hands. We run him off from the front, and then he got to working for the property boy. The property boy fired him, and then he says, Andy, I'll give you something if you leave me on again, and he went off and came back with two pair of shoes. The property boy said he might get into trouble, and wanted me to change shoes with him, and I did, and that's the way I came to have the shoes brought by Lucius on me when I was arrested. The scenic artist gave me the money for the shoes. I suppose he went home and blamed it on us."

William C. Cameron, lessee of the Volks Garten Theatre, said that the story of boys sleeping in the theatre was absurd. No such thing could be possible. He called the night watchman, who is the only one regularly staying all night, and also the stage carpenter, who frequently stays late at night, and sometimes all night, when work presses. Both declared that the boy never stayed there at night, and could not have stayed there without their knowledge. Favor, he said, up stairs, they said, was a place where show bills were stored, and was littered up with other things, and could not be used as a sleeping room. Mr. Cameron said that Senk was not his employee, but might have been employed by Favor, a part of whose business it was to provide the theatre with ushers.

The notes upon which the money and goods were procured are in the hands of the police. The family say they are not in the handwriting of the boy.

Long Island City's Default.

City Treasurer Morris of Long Island City refused to pay the interest falling due upon city bonds yesterday. The amount for which the city has thus defaulted is about $4,000. Treasurer Morris said there was not a dollar to the credit of the city applicable to the payment of interest—in fact, the fund was already overdrawn $104,000. He added that so far as he was concerned he would not draw a check to pay the money, but if they wished to advance him the necessary funds to the bank to meet the interest he had no objection to the proceeding. It is the prevailing opinion in Long Island City that the money will be advanced by a prominent capitalist in the city who holds a heavy proportion of its bonds, trusting to the successful operation of the bill signed by Gov. Cornell on Friday for the better collection of taxes in Long Island City for the settlement. It is hoped that at least $50,000 taxes will be collected within the next thirty days through the provisions of the new law.

Bookkeeper Shannon's Disappearance.

Samuel Shannon, a bookkeeper for John F. James of Montague street, Brooklyn, has been missing since Monday afternoon from his residence, 150 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. A week ago Mr. James and he had a dispute, which resulted in Shannon's discharge. Mr. James attributes the disappearance to the police. He requested the fact to be kept secret. As to the rumor that the bookkeeper's accounts were incorrect, Mr. James refused to say anything. Mr. Shannon lived like a recluse. On Wednesday night he told his wife he would take his family to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and returned to Brooklyn on Monday. He disappeared on Monday or Tuesday. He is about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches above the medium height, has dark eyes, black curly hair, and a carefully combed black moustache.

Obrieght Returns Voluntarily.

Samuel Obr