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A. P. Miller,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879. NUMBER 43.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

THE MURDERER OF MRS. HULL ARRESTED.

A Negro Named Cox the Culprit—His Arrest Brought About by a Cameo Pin of the Murdered Woman—The Crime Confessed—Trial of Currie, the Murderer of the Actor Porter—Two Young Girls Burned to Death at Atlanta, Ga.—Miscellaneous.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

MANKATO, Minn., June 23.—The construction train, Mort Kingsley conductor, killed a man named Andrew Gilbertson at dark Saturday evening. The facts are: Gilbertson, his wife, her sister and a neighbor went to Lake Crystal in an ox team and were on their way home, and arrived at the track just as the train was coming in. The cattle stopped, and Mrs. Gilbertson got out and stood at their heads. Gilbertson and the other man were so drunk they could not move. The engineer seeing the team called for brakes, and slowed down to where they were standing. The oxen stood quietly until the engine was within ten feet of them, when they suddenly ran across the track. The screams of the woman aroused Gilbertson from his stupor, and he stood up in the wagon, which was struck in the rear by the engine, and he was hurled forward on the track. The engine caught him, and when the train passed he was picked up with his limbs cut off and his head beaten almost shapeless. The poor wife was frantic in her grief. She ran along the track where the unfortunate man had been dragged, picked up fragments of his skull and flesh and tried to press them into place on the shattered piece of humanity.

HULL MURDER INQUEST.

NEW YORK, June 23.—There was a large crowd of people at the Hull inquest to-day. Dr. Hull looked as usual, careworn and feeble. Miss Maria Warnig, who lives opposite Dr. Hull's residence, testified that about a quarter past 6 on the morning of the murder she was looking out of her window, when she saw the window in the upper story of Dr. Hull's house thrown open and a man put out his head and looked up and down the street. He seemed to swing to the window. He was not Dr. Hull.

Mr. George D. Hyde, a resident of Dr. Hull's house, testified that on the night of the 10th inst. he returned home and saw Mr Chittenden and Mrs. Hull playing cards. The witness went direct to bed. The next morning soon after he heard fearful screams and threw open his window and looked out, then he opened his door and saw Coleman and Nancy, the cook. The latter was screaming out that Mrs. Hull is dead; went down stairs and met Dr. Hull shaking and exclaiming, "She's murdered;" went into the room and witnessed the most ghastly sight he ever saw.

Various witnesses who boarded at Mrs. Hull's testified that none of them used candles in their rooms. Charles W. Lowe, of Ridgewood, gave testimony which proved conclusively that the negro Bristow Francis, husband of the colored cook, was not in New York at the time of the murder. The testimony of Bristow Francis himself showed he was in New Jersey at the time. The officers not having been able to find some of the persons desired as witnesses, the case was adjourned subject to call of the coroner, who stated that no stone would be left unturned in the effort to unravel the mystery.

ER MURDERER FOUND IN A NEGRO.

BOSTON, June 23.—The murderer of Mrs. Hull, of New York, was arrested in this city tonight, and is in the custody of the police authorities. His name is Chastine Cox, a copper colored negro, who has been employed as a waiter for a year and a half in the neighborhood of their residence in New York city. This negro made his appearance in Boston a week ago to-day, and as now known, went into a pawnbroker shop where he disposed of a cameo set of jewelry. About the same time the superintendent of police received from New York a description of the property, and this set was found by the officer in a pawnbroker's shop in this city. The pawnbroker then furnished the officers with a description of the party who pawned it. The search which was then commenced revealed the fact that the negro Cox, after getting rid of the jewelry, went to New York and remained there two or three days. In the meantime he made some alterations in the color and character of his clothes.

Mr. W. R. Balch, newspaper reporter in this city, had obtained a description of this man, and this evening, while walking along Shawmut street he observed a colored man in front of him in company with another man, and the appearance of the negro impressed Balch as very much in accord with the description which had been given by the pawnbroker of the man who played the games. After a careful observance of the party, Balch approached him and inquired if he could direct him to Bunker Hill street, and to this inquiry the negro responded that he could not, as he was a stranger here from New York. This tending to confirm the impression that he was the person wanted, Batch watched until he saw him enter a colored church, and then hastened to inform the police authorities, who sent a detail of officers, and who made the important arrest.

Cox made no resistance, but went quietly to the police station, where he was searched, and Mrs. Hull's watch was found on him and thoroughly identified, and he was not reticent and said, in answer to questions, that he had lived for a long time opposite Mrs. Hull's house, and at the time of the robbery he entered through the lower window and went up stairs to her room. He further said that his purpose was robbery alone, and he did not intend to kill her.

Private Detective Otto and Police Officer Schmitt Berger, of New York, have arrived here and visited Cox at the station to-night. He was fully recognized and also gave evidence that he knew the police officer. Mr. Corryal Coleman, who lived in the house with Dr. and Mrs. Hull, who is also in Boston, visited the police station tonight and recognized the prisoner as a man that he had seen frequently on the opposite side of the street from the Hull residence.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

The negro has appeared very calm and indifferent since his arrest and has talked without much hesitation in giving details of his crime. He went home on the evening of the night on which Mrs. Hull was murdered at 6 o'clock and remained in the house where he was employed until 10 o'clock, when he went out again. He had a key for the door of the Hull house, but he was unable to make it fit, and consequently he raised the window of the lower story and fastened it up so as to provide for himself an easy means of making his escape from the house. He had a candle with him. On ascending the stairs he heard some one snore and thought it was a man. He blew the candle out and walked into the room and stepped to the side of the bed. Mrs. Hull, awakening, asked "who is it?"

"The doctor," replied the negro. She put her hand up and touched his face as he was standing close to the bed. The robber threw her hand back so she could not touch him, at the same time laying his hand heavily over her mouth. He then got hold of the cologne bottle and dashed cologne into the face of the struggling woman, after which he got on the bed and made a gag of the bed clothing. She was by this time in an exhausted condition, and he tied her in the manner in which she was found on the morning after her murder.

Afterwards Cox relates he relighted the candle, holding it too close to her face, the cologne ignited, which accounts for the singeing of her eyebrows and other burns on the person of the woman. The robbery was then committed and the robber made his escape, soon leaving New York for Boston. He repeats his statement that he had no other motive than robbery in the assault that he made.

The police authorities here do not think there is anything of reckless bravado about the negro, but, on the contrary, that he is very cowardly. He is a native of Powhattan county, Virginia, and is about 32 years of age. He has been stopping at No. 2 Grove street, while in this city, at the house of a Mrs. Diggs, and it was his intention to go to Providence immediately and endeavor to get a berth as cook in some foreign bound vessel. He will be taken to New York probably to-morrow afternoon by officers.

In addition to the watch which Cox had on him when arrested, and which was immediately identified by the initials, the words Christmas, 1878, and other marks, he had a mosaic ring ornamented with the figure of a girl, which has been described frequently since the murder. The person who was walking with the murderer when Balch was first attracted by his appearance was also a negro, and the two were conversing in an animated tone. When he reached the church Balch feeling convinced that he would remain until the services were over, hurried himself to police headquarters. Then a telegram was sent for a squad of policemen to repair to the church, Balch, before their arrival, however, sought Detective Wood and that officer placed his hand on the murderer's shoulders as he came from church, and informed him he must accompany him to the police station. The squad of policemen followed a short distance in the rear.

The authorities here have been actively in search among the pawnbroker shops and other places for anything that would furnish the slightest clue to the great crime. Balch seemed to have an intuition when he saw the man that he was the murderer, and walked past him two or three times in order to satisfy himself that he was on a good trail. The negro was then clad in different apparel from that described by the pawnbroker to whom he pledged the cameo set of jewelry.

Cox was making systematic efforts to flee the country, and but for the absolutely accidental discovery of him in the street would have had a fair chance of carrying out his design. There is nothing to indicate he had any accomplice or confidant in his crime, but that he committed the entire outrage himself.

When Mrs. Hull made the motion as if to rise from her bed he threw his weight upon her and forced her down. He is clear and collected in the statement he has made. Balch, of the staff of the Boston *Herald*, was the cause of the arrest of Edwin Stow, who, it will be recollected, absconded to Europe some time ago.

CURRIE THE MURDERER OF P. C. PORTER.

MARSHALL, Texas, June 23.—In the case of the State vs. James Currie, indicted for the murder of the actor, P. C. Porter, the State announced it was ready for trial with most of the witnesses present, including Barrymoore. The defense presented affidavits of five witnesses by whom they expected to prove Currie was provoked to the assault in self-defense. Those witnesses were absent and asked to have the case continued. In reply to the motion for continuance the State filed a full answer with the affidavits of six witnesses, including the restaurant keeper, where the killing occurred; that at the time of the killing the only persons present were Barrymoore, Porter, Miss Cummins, Currie and the proprietor. The motion to strike out the counter affidavits of the State was sustained and continuance granted. The court room was crowded and great interest manifested.

CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ARRESTED.

MUSCATINE, Ia., June 23.—Charles Markus who is credited with being one of the shrewdest thieves, forgers and confidence men in the country, was arrested here yesterday, charged with numerous burglaries and forgeries in Chicago and elsewhere. The postoffice department is said to have been searching for him for the past eight months.

PREMEDITATED OR ACCIDENTAL.

TOLEDO, June 23.—The body of Marshall Davis, a prominent insurance agent of this city, was found in the river this morning. Nothing is known as to the circumstances of his death, but it is supposed the case was accidental. Davis entered the service at the outbreak of the rebellion as sergeant-major and served on the staff of Maj. Gen. James B. Stedman.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The examination in the case of police officer Nugent, charged with complicity in the robbing of the Manhatten Savings Institution, was concluded this afternoon, and accused held for trial in default of $1,000.

POOR SHOTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 23.—An altercation, last night, between John English, a well known planter, and Policeman Rose, resulted in injuries to the former from which he died this morning. Joe English, brother of deceased, met Rose to-day, when several shots were exchanged without effect.

CANADIAN STEAMER SUNK.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The Donaldson line steamship Colina, from Glasgow, on her voyage to the St. Lawrence, struck a rock at Cape Laroche, knocking a hole in her bottom and caused her to sink in ten minutes. Crew rescued by the steamer Reindeer. The Colina had a general cargo, the greater portion being raw sugar.

BURNED TO DEATH.

ATLANTA, June 23.—The dwelling house of J. F. Reynolds, near Jonesboro, was destroyed by fire and burned his daughter and sister-in-law, young girls of 13 and 16 years. The fire originated in their room, which was locked on the inside. They were so blinded or bewildered they could not open the door, although Reynolds, who had been awakened by the roaring flames, called to them and tried to break the door in. He then went to save his wife and barely succeeded in getting her out. He was very badly burned, and it is feared fatally.

MOLLY MAGUIRES TO HANG.

HARRISBURGH, June 23.—The supreme court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the case of Peter Mames and John O'Neill, Molly Maguires convicted in Northumberland county and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Coroner Hesser in 1874.

OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23.—Jeremiah Galvin, a resident of Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, jumped overboard from the steamer Robert Mitchell, when near Greenville, Mississipp, last Saturday night, and drowned. Deceased was laboring under mental aberration of mind.

REMANDED WITHOUT BAIL.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Bohemian communist sharp shooters, who were yesterday imprisoned for firing on a crowd, were in the justice court to-day, but, pending the result of the injuries of Donahue, the case was continued, and they were remanded without bail.

ELEVATED RAILROAD COLLISION.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A collision occurred to-night on the Metropolitan elevated railway at Franklin str et station in West Broadway. The up town train was delayed there for a short time and another train ran into it. The hind carriage of the first train and engine of the second train were badly wrecked. The fireman on the last train received a compound fracture of the leg which will necessitate amputation. No other persons injured. The engineer of the last train says he applied the brake but it would not work.

SUICIDE OF A POSTMASTER.

MILAN, O., June 23.—H. P. Gibbs, postmaster at this place, suicided this evening by drowning in a well. Temporary insanity. He was highly respected, and leaves a wife and two children.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Wallace, from the committee on appropriations, reported the House concurrent resolution fixing the day of final adjournment with an amendment substituting Wednesday, the 25th day of June, at 5 P. M., instead of Tuesday, 17th.

Senator Windom objecting to its present consideration, it went over till to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Davis (Illinois), from the judiciary committee, reported the House bill relating to times of holding United States courts in the district of Kentucky. Passed.

Senator Logan introduced a bill to provide for the speedy payment of the workingmen of the District of Columbia. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The resolution submitted by Senator McDonald directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to the action of the national board of health under the act authorizing the contracts for purchase and the construction of refrigerating ships, etc., was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Senator Garland the House bill concerning the appointment for members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana, was taken up. An amendment in the nature of a substitute, reported by the committee on judiciary, extending the provisions of the bill to all Territories, was concurred in and the bill passed.

After passing a few unimportant bills, an executive session was held. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

BILLS FOR REFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Under a call of the States for bills for reference many were introduced, mainly of a private character. Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Herbert—To remove the duty on quinine and all material for its manufacture.

By Mr. Dibrell—To prevent the payment of per diem to members of Congress when absent from their duties, except in case of sickness.

THE VETO.

The President's secretary delivered the message in writing vetoing the supplementary judicial bill; also announcing he had signed the army bill.

At the conclusion of reading the veto message, which was received with a slight demonstration of applause on the Republican side, the House proceeded to vote on the question whether it be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was decided in the negative, yeas 104, nays 78, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Adjourned.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

HOTEL BURNED.

At Chippewa, Falls, June 20 the Wisconsin house, owned by James Parent was burned nothing saved, cause unknown; insured for $2,500.

BURNED TO DEATH.

June 19 the residence of Samuel Miller, of Mantorsville, Pa., was burned. Mrs. Miller perished in the flames and her husband is not expected to recover from his burns.

FATALLY SHOT.

At Wolfville, N. Y., June 20, Bessie Harris was fatally shot by Dr. Albert De Wolf. Two years ago she secretly married De Wolf. They separated and De Wolf proposed reunion. She refused.

OREGON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In the city elections at Portland, Oregon, June 16, the Republicans elected the mayor and two councilmen—the Democrats the balance. In the election in East Portland the Republicans made a clean sweep.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.

Advices from New York city to June 17, say that Dr. Vanderpool, health officer at quarantine, says that unless a rigid quarantine is kept up, there is a possibility of yellow fever making its appearance in New York.

LYNCHED.

J. Moore, who grossly assaulted and then murdered Miss Woodward on the 5th of June, near Wellford, S. C., was hanged by a mob of one hundred and fifty armed men June 17, who rode into Spartansburg. The jailor had removed Moore but the lynchers discovered his whereaboots.

MOLLY MAGUIRES TO HANG.

The supreme court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the case of Peter Mames and John O'Neill, Molly Maguires convicted in Northumberland county, Pa., and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Coroner Hesser in 1874

SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

At Niagara Falls, June 21, Mrs. A. Rolland of Liege, Belgium, borrowed a drinking cup from her husband while visiting the Three Sisters islands, and stooping for a drink fell into the swiftly running current and was swept over Horseshoe falls. The husband and wife were on their wedding tour.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of Marshall Davis, a prominent insurance agent of Toledo, O., was found in the river June 23. Nothing is known as to the circumstances of his death, but it is supposed the case was accidental. Davis entered the service at the outbreak of the rebellion as sergeant-major and served on the staff of Maj. Gen. James B. Stedeman.

WIFE MURDER.

At San Francisco, June 17, James Bowlan, hackman, deliberately murdered his wife, Nellie, calling at the house where she obtained employment as housekeeper, and shooting her down on her refusal to resume marital relations with him. Mrs. Bowlan had left her husband on account of his repeated brutal treatment. Deceased was a native of New York, age 25.

WITHDRAWN.

The President, June 21, sent to the Senate the following: "Doubts having arisen as to the propriety of appointing in advance of the actual vacancy to occur September 1, 1879, of a person to fill the office of judge of the circuit court of the United States for the Eighth circuit. I hereby withdraw the nomination for that office of George McCrary, of Iowa."

WESTON WINS.

A London telegram of June 21, says: The pedestrian match was finished at 10:55 p. m. Weston had made 550 and Brown 453 miles. This beats Brown's record in the last match and all previous records. About 2,000 persons witnessed the finish. Weston wins his bet with Sir John Astley that he would make 550 miles. Rowell, who brought away the belt from New York, says he will challenge Weston immediately.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION.

The President has approved the joint resolution amendatory of the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved in March last. The most interesting features of the joint resolution are the repeal of the clause which authorized and empowered the secretary of war to lease the water power at Moline to the Moline Water Power company, and the appropriation of $40,000 for extension of military telegraph lines from Helena, M. T., and from Fort Elliott, Texas, westward

SUSPECTED BURGLARS RELIEVED.

The property taken from the house of Gov. Davis in St. Paul, by burglars a few nights since has has been recovered. The diamond stud was found on the dead body of James Ganey, the burglar who was shot at Rochester, Minn., by Marshal Kalb, and the watch was found on the person of a fellow named Vandiker who is under arrest as one of Ganey's gang. The lewd young men Nick Frances and Thomas Keegan who were in jail at St. Paul charged with the burglary, have been released.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

The Republican State convention met at San Francisco, June 18th. George C. Perkins was nominated for Governor. The following are the leading points in the platform adopted: Reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; denounces the attempt of the Democracy to interfere with the purity of elections; sustains the President's veto policy; pledges the party to a faithful application of the new constitution and support of progressive education; pledges the candidates for the legislature to attempt to settle the differences

WIFE MURDER.

Another bloody murder was committed at St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of June 19, Henry Erb, pusher of a street hand cart, and a man of bad repute, assaulted his divorced wife in the back yard of her residence, 319 South Third Street, between 5 and 6 o'clock and plunged a large knife twice into her right side inflicting a wound from which she died in a few minutes. Erb was arrested shortly after and locked up. No immediate cause, is assigned for the act, but it is known they quarreled several times within a few

BURNED TO DEATH.

Near Jonesboro, Ga., June 23, the dwelling house of J. F. Reynolds, was destroyed by fire and burned together with his daughter and his sister-in-law, young girls of 13 and 16 years. The fire originated in their room which was locked on the inside. They were so blinded or bewildered they could not open the door, although Reynolds, who had been awakened by the roaring flames, called them and tried to break the door in. He then went to save his wife and barely succeeded in getting her out. He was very badly burned, and it is feared fatally.

MEXICO.

A telegram from the city of Mexico of June 23, says, it is reported Gen. Negrete has sent in a message of submission and asked clemency of the government. The merchants of Vera Cruz are considering the recent law for suppression of contraband trade to be injurious to their interests, recently met at the exchange and resolved to suspend transactions with the customs, and dispatch no goods into the interior. The government immediately ordered the removal of the custom house to the city of Mexico, whereupon the merchants abandoned their attitude of resistence and resumed business.

SHOT BY A FRANTIC WOMAN.

Last week Oliver Tomlinson, of Bridgeport, Conn., commenced a suit for divorce against his wife. His wife returned to the city on the morning of June 18, went to his room, and took his revolver from a bureau and threatened that if they were not reconciled, she would take her own life. He advanced toward her and was shot above the heart. The woman then shot herself in the left breast. The woman's wound is not considered dangerous. Mrs. Tomlinson claims the shooting of her husband was accidental; he claimed that it was deliberate. Mr. Tomlinson is a man of considerable property.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Advices from Allentown, Pa., of June 21, report an explosion at one of the ore mines on the land of Stephen & Smayer, two miles from East Texas, Pa. The boiler burst with terrific force, killing five men outright and seriously wounding three others. The killed are: A Ettinger, of East Texas, head blown off; a German workman; I. Fegely, contractor; Smayer, land owner, and one Derr. B. Keck, the engineer, was badly scalded and had a leg broken off. Derr and two others, names unknown, were also badly wounded. Two years ago a similar accident occurred at the same place, killing four men and wounding several others.

CHILDREN MURDERED.

At Springfield, Mass., June 21, John Kenmeler, a German, at South Holyoke, shot dead his three children, all girls, aged 6, 4 and 1 year, being unable to support them. He has been out of work since February. At that time he went to Colorado, but recently returned. He had been ordered to vacate the tenement belonging to Germania Mills, as he no longer worked in the mill. He sent his wife on an errand before committing the crime. When arrested Kenmeler said. "Let the law take its course." He feared the children might grow up and enter a house of prostitution. He thought they would be better in heaven.

ATTEMPTED SHOOTING IN COURT.

On the afternoon of June 17, at Memphis, Tenn., during the trial of John J. O'Brien for the alleged seduction of Miss Lizzie Voss, and while defendent was testifying as to his innocence of the crime, Miss Lizzie rose from her seat near her counsel, and walking toward the defendant said, "You villain, you murdered my father, and now you want to ruin my reputation." As she ceased speaking, she drew a pistol from her dress pocket, but before she could fire it was cought by the deputy sheriff, who wrested it from her. It was mentioned in dispatches last March that her father, Henry Voss, had committed suicide on learning of his daughter's disgrace. The suit now pending is for $5,000 damages, and was brought by deceased.

PRINCE NAPOLEON SLAIN.

Reuters dispatch from Cape town, dated June 3, via Madeira, states Prince Louis Napoleon, prince imperial of France, accompanied by other officers, left Col. Wood's camp to reconnoitre. The party dismounted in a mealie field, when the enemy crept upon them and assailed the prince, killing him. His body was recovered. The London *Times* correspondent writing from Itelzi Hills on the 2d inst. says: The body of the prince imperial was discovered in a field of long grass. There were no bullet holes upon it, but there were seventeen wounds made by assegai thrusts. The body was found stripped and his clothes had been taken away. Dispatch from Cape Town June 3, says news of the death of the prince imperial cast a gloom over the city. All flags are flying at half mast.

MURDEROUS ROW.

At Chicago, on Sunday, June 22, a serious affray occurred at a socialist picnic held in Silver Leaf grove, near the outskirts of the city, between a detachment of Bohemian sharp-shooters and a crowd. The picnic was given by a Bohemian school in the West division, and the sharpshooters attended, armed with muskets and supplied with ball ammunition. During the afternoon a row occurred, and the fight soon became general. Twelve of the sharpshooters were formed in line and charged upon the crowd, and without a moments warning opened fiac. Six men fell seriously wounded, and two of them fatally. It is believed the soldiers then advanced and bayonetted several more of the crowd. The wounded men are outsiders who had attended, it is alleged, for the purpose of creating a disturbance. The police were at once notified, and a squad went to the scene of the difficulty and arrested all the sharpshooters, together with several others.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

Last week several burglaries were committed in Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota. The suspected parties reached Rochester, Minn., Saturday noon, June 14th, and were pursued by an officer. Early Sunday morning, one of the suspected burglars was described to Marshal Kalb of Rochester, who immediately commenced a search for him, and found him at the Norton House and arrested him. He quietly submitted to the arrest, and left the hotel with the Marshal. The prisoner went quietly along until they reached the corner of Broadway and Fifth streets. Here the prisoner turned on the Marshal with a drawn revolver and said, "Now you go." The Marshal then drew his revolver, when the burglar fired, the ball grazing the Marshal's cheek. Kalb, the Marshal then fired at the burglar, but missed him. The thief then started to run around the north side of the grocery and fell over a bench. Kalb ran to the northeast corner of the building, and at this his man, still on his knees, fired at Kalb again, and missed him, as Kalb dodged behind the building. Then Kalb stepped out and fired at his man as he was getting up. He staggered and fell, dying almost instantly, Kalb having shot him through the body. The ball went in under the right shoulder blade, and was afterwards taken out from under the skin near the left nipple. On his person was found a heavy gold watch, bearing the same number as the watch stolen from Lewis Bicon, and a gold locket all valued at $250, and a heavy diamond pin worth $350 and burglars' nippers, skeleton keys, etc. The name of the dead burglar proved to be James Ganey. One of the Ganey gang, named Vandiker, was arrested at Kasson Saturday evening, June 14. The diamond pin found on the person of the dead burglar, and the gold watch found on the person of the arrested burglar, Vandiker, proved to be the property of Gov. Davis, of St. Paul, which proves that it was the Ganey gang that burglarized and robbed the Governor's house a few nights previous.

THE BONAPARTES.

A London telegram of June 22, says the Duchess of Mouchy, an old friend of Eugenie, is now with her. M. Rouher, arrived yesterday at Chiselhurst, was received by the empress a few moments after his arrival. He brought a sketch of resolutions adopted by the Bonapartist party in France, declaring that the death of the prince imperial has not destroyed the imperialist party. The succession has simply lapsed. The empress desires the body of the prince imperial buried at Chiselhurst in the same tomb containing the body of his father. A correspondent at Paris hears that if Jerome Bonaparte or his son aspires to the throne, the expulsion of one or both from France will be proposed. The ex-Empress Eugenie has much improved. She attended mass this morning in the room occupied by the late prince, which is provided with an altar. The queen will visit her to-morrow. At the Roman Catholic Churches in London to-day prayers were offered for the repose the prince's soul.

A STRIKE AMONG RAILROAD EMPLOYES

On the night of June 17th, a telegram was received from Tracy, Lyon County, Minnesota, from the sheriff of that county, saying that a riot had broken out on the Chicago & Dakota railroad, at that place, and calling for military aid. Subsequent reports show that it was a strike among railroad hands, because of a reduction of wages from $1.50 to $1.25 per day. A mob of three or four hundred men assembled, and lawlessly raided camps and settlers. A military company was ordered from New Ulm to the seat of difficulty. June 18.—Governor Pillsbury and staff started for Tracy. On the afternoon of June 18th, after the Governor had departed, a telegram was received from Tracy saying: There are no demonstrations of violence from the mob. Streets are open except where liquor is sold. Hotels have furnished dinner without any annoyance. There is some natural excitement among the people, but every thing is done carefully and prospects are fair for a peaceble settlement. Later reports stated that the mob had destroyed some property and driven all the men off the work that wished to remain. It appears the rioters consist almost entirely of Chicago and Milwaukee roughs. Many of these men are desperate characters, and were prominent actors in the Chicago riots, two years ago, A feeling of uneasiness is represented to prevail in the surrounding country, and much apprehension exists as to the safety of families. Some gentlemen declare it is impossible for the contractors to work at the prices contracted for, hence the reduction on wages, and consequent strike. Tracy, Lyon county, the place of the disturbance, is about eighteen miles east of Marshall, the county seat of the county. Lyon county is in the far southwest portion of the State. The Governor found it unnecessary to remain, and returned in two hours. The next day every thing was quieted down, the strikers paid off, and a large number left for Chicago.

CONGRESS SUMMARY.

SENATE, June 17.—The president of the Senate announced his signature to the supplemental appropriation bill which now goes to the President. The army appropriation bill was taken up, and a long and spirited discussion followed, amendments were proposed and rejected, and much partisan feeling was elicited on both sides, the main point of discussion being the use of troops at the polls on days of election to keep the peace. No vote on the bill was reached and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, June 17.—Mr. Atkins reported back the legislative appropriation bill and the Senate amendments thereto, with a report recommending concurrence in some and nonconcurrence in others. The report was agreed to. A report of the conference committee on certain clauses of the sundry civil appropriation bill was agreed to. The judicial expenses bill was received from the Senate and referred to the appropriation committee. The House then resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments. This led to a long, very bitter, acrimonious and exciting debate, and further consideration of the bill went over till to-morrow. The jury bill was taken up, the previous question moved, but there was no quorum, and a call of the House was made. After various roll calls, further proceedings for the call of the House were dispensed with.

SENATE, June 18.—The army appropriation bill was taken up, a large number of Senators participated in its discussion, and there was the most angry and exciting scene ever witnessed in the United States Senate. The majority attempted to reach a vote, the minority resisted. Senator Conkling denounced certain clauses of the bill as specious and deceptive, and the attempt of the majority to ride rough shod over the minority as outrageous, and during the angry storm, Lamar, of Mississippi denounced Conkling charging him with falsehood, and Conkling retorted by denouncing Lamar as a blackgard, a coward and a liar. The end is not yet. At 3 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 19 the Senate was still in session, the majority steadily voting down every motion to adjourn.

HOUSE, June 18. The bill relating to political assessments was before the House. The morning hour was consumed by dilatory motions, and the bill went over. The judicial expense bill, with Senate amendments was reported. Some of the amendments were agreed to, others not concurred in. Mr. Atkins submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Atkins explained that the House conferees had conceded most of the points of difference. The appropriations made by this bill would amount to $15,780,000, or $632,000 in excess of the current legislative act. In that excess was included $130,000 heretofore appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation bill, and $150,000 for the payment of gaugers and storekeepers necessitated by an increase in the number of distilleries in the Southern States. After a short debate the report was agreed to. Debate on the coinage bill reported by Mr. Stephens was then opened, and consumed the remainder of the session. The previous question was seconded and Mr. Stephens closes the debate to-morrow. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 19.—The session of the Senate which commenced June 18, continued all night, when, without breaking the deadlock, at 11:50 a. m. the Senate adjourned, and in ten minutes thereafter, the regular session of Thursday June 19, commenced and was opened by prayer, and the reading of the journal. The deadlock of the previous session continued, and the angry excitement also. Senator Conkling denounced the course of the majority as oppressive, tyronical and unconstitutional. In his service of 25 years in oath houses, he had seen nothing so outrageous. On various motions the Republicans refused to vote, and no quorum appeared. An attempt was made to arraign Senators present who refused to vote. The morning hour expired, and Senator Compenter took the floor and commenced by saying, that he supposed by this time the majority had discovered that they could not cause the minority to do what they thought they ought not to do. He commented with great carestness on the course of the majority, the minority thought it was an outrage, a parliamentary oppression and they thought they ought to show that they could not be treated that way. After 6 o'clock last night it was declared by the majority that the minority must proceed with the debate on the bill. The minority were driven to stand on their reserved rights, and they were the exclusive judges of their conduct, they had their rights and would stand by them. Every motion to adjourn was defeated by the majority, till the legislative day expired at noon. If the Democrats would now agree to adjourn so that all could have sleep and rest, he had no doubt a vote could be reached to-morrow. Senator Withers (Dem.) wished to say that the Senator from Wisconsin had stated the Democratic position with perfect fairness. He admitted that a great portion of yesterday was consumed by Democratic Senators. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, protested against the doctrine laid down by Mr. Carpenter. After further and excited debate the Democrats acceded to the proposition of Mr. Carpenter and adjourned.

HOUSE, June 19.—The conference report on the judicial expenses bill was submitted. Mr. Monroe intimated his purpose to vote against the report. So did Mr. Cox. Mr. Garfield spoke at considerable length against the report. Springer, McMahon and others took part in the discussion. Finally discussion was closed, and a vote taken on the report, and it was adopted by a strict party vote, yeas 102, noes 79—Cox not voting on either side. The trade dollar bill was then taken up, discussed and passed without a division and the House adjourned. The following is the text of the trade dollar bill as passed: *Be it enacted, etc.:* That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the treasury and at the sub-treasuries of the United States, legal tender silver dollars for trade dollars at par, provided the weight of said trade dollar has not been reduced below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and shall recoin said trade dollars into legal tender dollars, as now provided by law, and shall stop further coinage of trade dollars, provided that trade dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of February 28, 1878, and provided further, that trade dollars that have been choppcd or re-stamped for circulation in China or other foreign countries shall be excluded from the provisions of this act.

SENATE, June 20. The credentials of Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire were presented and he was sworn in. The army bill was taken up, and Senator Conkling spoke at length against it. A running debate was kept up for some time. Numerous amendments were proposed by Republican Senators, but all were voted down by a strict party vote. Finally a vote on the passage of the bill was reached, and it was passed, yeas 33, nays 19, a strict party vote, except that Burnside voted aye. Adjourned.

HOUSE, June 20. No business of general public interest was transacted. A dozen members asked indefinite leave of absence—some on account of sickness, some on account of pressing business. Leave was granted only to the sick. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 21—The concurrent report on the judicial expense bill was called up, and the yeas and nays taken. yeas 31, nays 17, a party vote. Various matters received some attention, when Senator Whyte moved an executive session, lost, yeas 24, nays 25. A motion to adjour was lost. Considerable time was spent on the House bill making additional appropriations for the post office department. The House joint resolution, authorizing the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument passed. Adjourned

HOUSE, June 21. The army appropriation bill was signed by the speaker. The bill prohibiting political assesments was resumed. Dialtory action was resorted to, and several calls of the House were made, no quorum appearing. Republicans refrained from voting. During one of the roll calls a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the legislative bill. The announcement was greeted with applause on the Republican side, and Mr. Garfield remarked: We have provided for ourselves, now let us provide for the rest of the government. The supplementary judicial bill was signed by the speaker and sent to the Senate for the signature of the President of the Senate. No action was had on the political assessment bill. The bill to establish post roads in certain states passed. Adjourned.

PRESIDENT HAYES' MESSAGE.

Announcing His Disapproval of Certain Parts of the Judicial Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following is the text of the President's message vetoing the judicial appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives: After a careful examination of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, "I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The general purposes of the bill is to provide for the payment of judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which the sum of $2,690,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the judicial department of the government, and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objection to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions to which I desire to ask your attention. At the present session of Congress, a majority of both houses, favoring a

REPEAL OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION LAWS

embraced in title sixteen of the revised statutes, passed a measure for that purpose as a part of the bill, entitled an act making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and for other purposes. Unable to concur with Congress in that measure, on the 29th of May last, I returned the bill to the House of Representatives in which it originated without my approval for that further consideration for which the constitution provides. On reconsideration, the bill was approved by less than two-thirds of the House and it failed to become a law. The election laws therefore remain valid enactments and the

SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND,

binding not only upon all the private citizens but also alike and equally binding upon all who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of legislative and judicial duties of the government. It is not sought by the bill before me, to repeal the election laws. Its object is to defeat their enforcement. The clause of the first section is as follows: "And no part of the money hereby appropriated, is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensations, fees or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the revised statutes or of any provision of said 'title." Title 26 of the revised statues, referred to in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective franchise and contains laws now in force regulating Congressional elections.

THE SECOND SECTION

of the bill goes much further; it is as follows:

Section 2. That sums appropriated in this act for 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 future payment of any money under any of the provisions of title twenty-six of the revised statutes of the United States, authorizing the appointment or payment of any deputy marshals for service in connection with elections or on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or for such liability shall have first been made by law.

This section of the bill is intended to make an

EXTENSIVE AND ESSENTIAL CHANGE.

in the existing law. The following are provision of the statutes on the same subject which are now in force:

Section 2,697. No department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year or involve the government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

Section 2,742. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the war or navy departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year.

The object of these sections of the revised statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any money from being expended unless appropriations have been made therefor; and second, to prevent the government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for necessary purposes in the war and navy departments. Under existing laws the failure of Congress to make appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the election laws would not prevent this enforcement. The right and duty to appoint general and special deputy marshals, which these provide for, would still remain and the executive department of the government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation