The National Republican.

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THE VETO AND ITS EFFECT.

The Democratic Camp Thrown Into Dismay.

Resort to King Caucus—Three Conferences Held—A Stormy Time All Around—Serious Disagreements—A Caucus Committee to Decide—Probable Further Reference to a Subcommittee.

The Probabilities of the Situation.

There is no doubt in well-informed circles that the Democrats in Congress will back down from their present attitude of threatened coercion of the Administration and adopt some compromise regarding the impending deadlock, so as to free themselves from the obloquy of having blocked the wheels of Government. This assumption may not be sustained by the vaporings and half-digested and wholly disgruntled expressions in the caucuses yesterday, but it will no doubt be verified by coming events when the demoralization of the veto shall have subsided. Meanwhile the leaders will not be in a hurry to do anything of importance in either House and will strive to impregnate the hot-bloods in their ranks with a spirit of deliberation. They are casting about earnestly for a new issue—one that will distract public attention from their unfortunate blunder in the matter of the army bill and relieve them from the odium they have assumed in attempting to coerce the Administration. With this object in view they will encourage the further development of general business in both Houses, hoping thereby to stumble over something that will serve to reinstate (?) them in public favor. They are, in short and in fact, so many drowning men, grasping at straws.

A Day of Democratic Demoralization.

The Democratic party was never before in such a routed and demoralized predicament as it now is, nor was any other party, for that matter. The veto, unread though it was except in the newspapers, exploded in their midst, scattering them in dismay and confusion, from which they rallied yesterday to their accustomed bomb-proof, otherwise known as The Caucus. But they failed to find any consolation there. The first conclave held was composed entirely of Senators, wherein the leaders sought consolation from each other without avail. "It would never, never do," said one of them after the caucus had adjourned, "to let the public know what has happened." He then added that the wise precaution had been taken in the caucus to impose the strictest obligations of secrecy upon all the participants. It is, nevertheless, known that the proceedings were characterized by the most violent antagonisms and diversity of opinion. Senators Bayard, Kernan, Ransom, Coke, and Maxey led off in favor of backing down from the obnoxious Beck programme, and Senators Thurman, Voorhees and a few others expressed the most earnest determination to adhere to it. This schism among the leaders had not been healed when the caucus adjourned, and the speeches of the last ditchers—those who declared themselves ready to live or die by the starving-out policy—were so vigorous in their denunciation of the five Senators above mentioned, who may be said to favor a compromise, as to provoke a personal feeling and evoke much crimination and recrimination.

Of these speeches, all of which were very short, that of Senator Voorhees is described as the most violent and plain-spoken, as well as unguarded, harangue ever uttered in such an assemblage. He said, in effect, that there would be no use in trying to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York (especially New York) for the Democrats next year unless the political riders in the army bill are enacted into law in some way or another. This admission was made in such plain-spoken words as to convey the intimation that an honest count under the existing national election laws would prove disastrous to the Democrats and that a dishonest count under the repeal of those laws was an absolute prerequisite to Democratic success. The murmurs of disapproval of this style of argument were not so loud nor so emphatic as to show that the practical politics of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash was wholly unpopular among his hearers, and even the great Presidential aspirant (Thurman) himself, the "President *de jure*," is reported to have yielded an assent to Voorhees' logic.

But Thurman went still further and proclaimed himself as a "last ditcher" in the pending struggle with the Administration, denouncing the capitulators for their recreancy and declaring that the Democrats would earn the title, in public estimation, of being cowards and poltroons, if they surrendered now. He showed, in short, that it would require more moral courage than he and his Bourbon associates possess just now to retrace their steps to the ground they occupied before the "new rebellion" began.

Senator Kernan had received letter after letter and telegram after telegram, before and since the veto, from his Democratic constituents in New York, advising him that the Republicans are gaining ground day by day under the influence of the unpopular attitude and presumptuous and threatening policy of the Democracy. He admitted that the talk in Republican quarters about sedition and the "new rebellion," as well as Confederate encroachment, was having a bad effect upon the Democracy in his State, and argued that to keep up public excitement on this score would be worse for the New York Democracy than to permit the supervisors' law to stand as it is. He finally remarked something to the effect that he did not intend to be bound by the dictates of the caucus unless more moderate counsels prevailed.

Senator Ransom's remarks were decidedly conciliatory and conservative. He agreed with Senator Bayard that the political legislation involved in this controversy should be separated from the public measure to which it is now attached, and advised the caucus to pass the appropriation bills in a proper shape and then do the best that can be done in the direction of passing the repeal bills as independent measures. This programme, he insisted, would enable the Democrats to go to the people on the bold and bald issue of reform in the election laws, free from the charge of attempting or having attempted to coerce a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

Senator Bayard's position was very similar to that he assumed at the close of the last Congress and consistent with his previous record in caucus, which is altogether inconsistent with his record in the Senate. He did not believe in the policy of coercion, and said something pertinent or impertinent about the equality of the co-ordinate branches.

Messrs. Coke and Maxey were, of course, in favor of the passage of the army bill without delay, for the evident reason that Texas furnishes forage and commissary stores to the troops on the Rio Grande. They were both willing and, in fact, anxious to adopt the suggestion to separate politics from the public business.

The debate was interspersed with suggestions regarding amendments to the legislative bill now pending in the Senate, some of which were adopted. Finally, without reaching any definite conclusion regarding the veto, steps were taken to submit the whole subject of the existing controversy to the joint caucus committee, and eventually to a joint caucus of the Democrats of both Houses.

The Second Caucus.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House yesterday a well-attended Democratic caucus was held for the purpose of determining what course should be pursued in regard to the President's veto of the army appropriation bill.

After some discussion upon propositions to refer the veto message to the Judiciary Committee, or to a special select committee, with a view to obtaining a report which should exhibit what was alleged to be its incorrect interpretation of the purpose and effect of the sixth section of the bill, it was decided to bring the measure to a direct vote to-day without debate or reference.

The resolution embodying this conclusion was finally adopted with great unanimity, and is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the bill making an appropriation for the support of the army should pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and that we will proceed to take the vote on to-morrow without debate.

The caucus then proceeded to consider a question of wider scope and greater importance—namely, what further action should be taken by the Democratic party concerning the two appropriation bills, after they shall both have been defeated by Presidential vetoes—the veto of the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, with its political sections, being, of course, distinctly foreshadowed by the present message.

An animated discussion ensued, in which, among others, Messrs. Randall, Blackburn, Cox, and Stephens participated.

It was finally determined to refer the whole subject to the caucus committees of the House and Senate, which originally framed the political sections now in controversy, the House caucus committee being revived for this purpose, and instructed to confer with the similar committee of Democratic Senators, and after mature consideration to report their recommendations to a joint caucus.

The membership of these committees is as follows:

On the part of the House—Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell, and Phelps.

On the part of the Senate—Messrs. Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones (Fla.), Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees, and Vance.

At the commencement of the proceedings a strict injunction of secrecy was imposed upon all the members, but this was subsequently removed to the extent of authorizing the publication of the conclusions reached by the caucus.

Greenback Caucus.

The National Greenback members of the House also held a caucus of three hours' duration yesterday on the subject of the Presidential veto. A general interchange of views occurred, but no definite action was reached as to what course they should pursue. Information obtained from a trustworthy source indicates that the meeting was not altogether harmonious, there being a great diversity of opinion existing as to the proper steps to be taken, and in the course of debate the fact was developed that the National party will not stand as a unit on the question when it comes before the House, but will divide, some sustaining the veto, others opposing it, and a third faction refraining from voting either way.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

United States Consul—John D. Arguimbau, of New York, at Denia, Spain; Robert P. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, at Moscow; George W. Rosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at St. Helena; Francis P. Van Wyck, of Illinois, at Turks Island; G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, at Auckland; Eli Van Praagh at Paramaribo. Miscellaneous—Henry J. Harp, to be postmaster at Green Island, N. Y.; Howard White, of Nebraska, to be Indian agent at Omaha agency; Paymaster John H. Stevenson, of the United States navy, to be advanced fifteen numbers in his grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism. This nomination is made in accordance with the provisions of section 1566 of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Stevenson was once before advanced fifteen numbers.

The Indian Territory.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to furnish such military force as may be required to enable the Indian Department to keep trespassers out of the Indian Territory and enforce the President's recent proclamation on the subject. The force in the Indian Territory and vicinity is ample for the purpose, and the Administration is determined to enforce the laws and protect the treaty and other rights of the Indians.

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday opened the bids for silver bullion for the mints and purchased the "usual quantity" for the San Francisco mint.

Revenue receipts yesterday were—from customs, $516,886.45; from internal revenue, $373,720.50; miscellaneous, $20,154.80; repayments, $2,614; total for the day, $913,375.75.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, $17,316,808; United States notes, series 1869, $125,170,780; United States notes, series 1874, $32,077,579; United States notes, series 1875, $130,008,905; United States notes, series 1878, $42,107,454; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $15,913,013.85; grand total, $362,594,029.85.

The Fire This Morning.

About half-past one o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was struck from box 23, on account of a fire in the rear of a frame house, No. 612 New York avenue, occupied by Annie Wilson, colored, and owned by Mrs. Shane. The roof caught fire from a stovepipe. The damage was trifling.

CUBAN LABOR IMMIGRATION.

Denial of British Official Responsibility.

HAVANA, April 26.—The St. Thomas *Lloyds* of April 16 says: "We are authorized to state for general information that neither Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba nor Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in this town or any other British authority has in any manner sanctioned the engagement of British subjects for service in Cuba by speculative immigration agents, and that such immigration is directly opposed to the warning recently published by the several governors of the British colonies. The following is a copy of the warning published at Antigua:

"ANTIGUA, Jan. 14.—In consequence of the difficulties which are constantly arising from the emigration of British subjects to the West Indian dependencies of foreign countries, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, hereby warns the inhabitants of this colony that Her Majesty's government cannot undertake to be responsible for their protection after they have entered the possessions of a foreign Power."

An Ex-Congressman Dead.

NORFOLK, VA., April 30.—Hon. C. L. Cobb died at Elizabeth City, N. C., to-day. Mr. Cobb represented the first North Carolina district in the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, and was defeated by Hon. J. J. Yeates, Democrat, in 1874.

THE COX-ALSTON TRAGEDY.

A Jury Empaneled and the Case Opened.

State Treasurer Renfroe's Statement of the Murder—Cox's Dogged Pursuit of Alston—Efforts of the Latter to Avoid a Collision—Line of Defense Indicated—A Conspiracy to Murder Claimed.

The Atlanta Murder Case.

ATLANTA, GA., April 30.—In the Cox case to-day the remainder of the jury was obtained from country panels. It is considered favorable to the prosecution. State Treasurer Renfroe was put on the stand and subjected to a rigid examination direct, and consuming the remainder of the day. He testified that Alston was in the treasury when witness returned from dinner, in company with the clerk Murphy and Howard, the purchaser of the Gordon interest in the convict lease. They left soon after, and Alston departed immediately, following after, saying to the messenger sent to him from Cox to go and tell Cox that he (Alston) had reconsidered the matter and would not meet him; to tell Cox to go his way and he (Alston) would go his, as it could do neither any good to kill the other. Alston was gone eight or ten minutes. Meantime Cox came hurriedly in, with his hand on a pistol half cocked in his pocket. He discovered that Alston was not there and went away. Alston passed on to the street and came back almost immediately after Cox left. Witness asked Alston to take a seat. Alston did so, and said: "This is awful, to have a man hunting you like this." Witness asked Alston, "Didn't you just meet Cox?" Alston replied, "No; he has gone up stairs hunting me now." Peter, the colored porter, said, "There he comes down the stairs now." Alston told Peter to close the vestibule door. Cox shoved past Peter and entered, excited, still with his hand on the pistol. Alston rose, with uplifted hands, and went to meet Cox at the inner door, and said, "Cox, let us stop this; I do not want you to kill me, nor do I want to kill you; it's no use." Cox insisted that Alston had not met him as promised. Witness told them not to have any difficulty there. As they paid no attention, he ordered them out. Cox took Alston by the arm and said, "Come outside and settle it." Alston pulled back and went and sat in a chair. Cox closed the inner door, keeping his right hand on the pistol, and watching Alston over his shoulder. Witness insisted on their not having a difficulty. Cox apologized for closing the door, and said, "But this matter has got to be settled here and now." Nelms, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, here entered, and witness appealed to him to prevent a difficulty. Alston said to Cox, "I will not have any difficulty with you unless I am forced to." Cox said, "Then I will force you." Some demonstration was made by Cox. Witness heard Alston say twice, "Cox, are you going to shoot me? Cox, are you going to shoot me now?" Did not hear Cox's reply. Alston rose from the chair and with head hung down crossed the floor. Cox crossed a little behind on a parallel line. Alston suddenly wheeled and drawing his revolver presented it. Cox had his in hand ready, and they fired at the same moment. Alston fired a self-cocker twice rapidly. Of three shots neither took effect. Alston fired again, stepping to the right at each fire, Cox dodging and stepping to his right, trying to use his pistol. Alston's fourth shot hit Cox in the mouth. At his sixth effort the pistol snapped, when Cox rore, took a long step forward, placed his pistol to Alston's temple, and fired. Alston reeled and fell. Cox laid down the pistol, remarking, "We are both dead men." Alston was calm and conciliatory, Cox more excited and determined in manner. Alston did not show that he had a pistol until he drew it and fired. Witness, just before the firing, thought the fight was about abandoned. The pistol Alston had belonged to witness and Clerk Murphy. Murphy and Howard were interested in convict leases.

Defendant's counsel were severe in their cross-examination, developing also that part of the line of defense would be to establish a conspiracy to kill Cox. They would prove that Murphy furnished Alston with the pistol, and that Murphy and Howard, during the fight, were concealed in the dark room of the treasury office, coming out immediately after, and Murphy securing the pistol used by Alston, and that Howard asked once that nothing be said about their being in the room. The theory of the defense is that Cox was hunting Murphy on the lease business, and not Alston; that Alston drew and fired without demonstration from Cox to warrant an attack, and that Cox was fortunate in saving his own life by taking Alston's in self-defense.

The prisoner exhibits deep anxiety. Important testimony is looked for to-morrow. The court refuses to allow the publication of the official testimony.

AN INTERVIEW CORRECTED.

Colonel Ward H. Lamon Rises to Explain.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: I notice in what purports to be an interview with me by the correspondent of the *Southern Intelligencer*, of Richmond, of date April 26, 1879, a statement attributed to me in relation to the election of Judge Davis as United States Senator over the Hon. John A. Logan in the contest of 1877, in the State of Illinois, in the language following, viz: "His (Davis') well-known character for purity and integrity split the Republican party and drew to him hundreds and thousands who would in any other event have voted for Logan. Many Republicans voted for him and worked for him." Whatever I have said or may say upon this or any other subject may not have any significance or influence whatever for good or for evil, yet what I have said or may say I desire it to be correctly stated, if stated at all. The correspondent is my personal friend, and I know he would not purposely do either Senator Logan or myself an injustice.

When we discussed the subject of that interview it was done in a hasty manner in a public room at the Ballard House, being often interrupted by others, and at times the conversation became general. The interview was accidental and very brief, on the eve of my departure for Washington. The correspondent seems to have adopted the general conversation in this particular rather than what I said, and gave me credit for his deductions from what was said by others. I write to make the correction. Judge Davis was not a candidate for the position. The proposition to make him Senator "did not split the Republican party;" the Republican party, in fact, was not split at all. Logan, the favorite and, I may say, the idol of the party, combined and held more of its strength then than any other man could, and for the sake of harmony, and, as he believed, the best interests of the State and country would be subserved by his retiracy from the contest, he magnanimously had his name withdrawn from the canvass, and the final result was the election of Judge Davis, all of which was done in a conciliatory spirit, to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

One other thing in relation to Judge Davis' wealth: I am made to say he was worth $5,000,000. This sum is exaggerated. What I intended to say, if I did not do so, was that he is a thrifty, prosperous, and successful business man, and by prudent economy and judicious investments he had accumulated what was considered a large fortune—worth, perhaps, in ordinarily good times from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, but as times are now, when the Government securities are the only standard of values, and are regarded as the only profitable investments of surplus capital, I could form no adequate conception of the state of his exchequer should he be "sold out" *under the hammer*. His taxes are heavy—*but they won't sell him out*—and therefore no *fellow* can find out what he is worth, nor do I think it a very vital question either in politics or political economy whether he is a rich or a poor man. He is David Davis! I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WARD H. LAMON.

Honest Elections.

On the 24th instant the Hon. A. Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, made a really "stalwart" speech in the House of Representatives on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. He makes a strong defense of the prerogative of the veto, and quotes high authorities to sustain his position. The subject of frauds at our elections is handled with intelligence and force, showing conclusively that there are strong reasons for placing strong and insurmountable safeguards around the elective franchise of the country. In treating of this feature of the question he refers to a report made by a Congressional committee which investigated the election frauds in New York City. He says:

Manifestly, Mr. Chairman, it is not necessary to attempt to strengthen what this report conclusively establishes, that great frauds were perpetrated in New York in 1868, and in consequence of the same the laws now sought to be repealed were enacted. The same necessity which existed then for the enactment of the laws pleads strongly for their continuance. New York is now, as it was then, a notoriously corrupt city. In it neither the living nor the dead are safe. Respectable women are robbed in broad daylight in public thoroughfares where police officers almost jostle each other, while in the darkness of night sepulchres are despoiled of their dead for the sake of plunder by ghouls and human hyenas. Fraud has tainted the ermine and piled a mountain of debt upon innocent taxpayers. Some great partisan thieves, it is true, thanks to the vigilance of Republican editors, have been exposed and punished or driven into exile, their names linked with infamy and used only as synonyms for crime; but the "sinews" in the "Babel," as Greeley justly stigmatized them in his famous letter, still bear absolute rule, and unless checked by stringent laws are still ready to assume any guise or play any protean part for the benefit of the corrupt party that pays them best.

Mr. Smith devoted himself to the throat of Mr. Blackburn in the following pointed and eloquent line of remark:

Permit me to premise just here that with the eloquent gentleman I have no quarrel. On the contrary, his frankness deserves to be commended. It is eminently proper that the men who act as the exponents of party should fully proclaim their views. These have now been authoritatively announced. "For the first time," says the distinguished gentleman, manifestly speaking for his party, "in eighteen years the Democracy are back in power in both branches of this Legislature, and she proposes to signalize her return to power." How and in what way, I ask? Let his speech in the *Record* before me answer. "We," says the gentleman, "do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book, which, according to the latest revised edition, like these were born of the passions incident to civil strife, and looked to the abridgment of the liberty of the citizen."

But he and his wing of the party have "come back to rule;" like vagabond prodigals who needlessly, ay, criminally, left the paternal roof, and, disgusted with the husks upon which they have since been feeding, have at length returned, and now as their first act seek to signalize that return by defiantly breaking down the barriers reared to save a common heritage from destruction. No repentance has come from the eighteen years of exile, and probationary discipline has only served to intensify a latent malignancy now fully developed in the blatant threat.

In view of a historic example, significantly suggestive, I say to the gentleman and his sectional party, who threaten us with their destructive measures—

"Be advised; heat not a
Furnace for your foe so hot that
It doth singe yourselves."

After an absence of eighteen years—how carefully the time has been computed—they "have come back to rule." Where then, may I ask the gentleman, were you engaged during the first four years of the eighteen which are the burden of your jeremiad? I regret that the gentleman is not in the House to answer the interrogatory. I must therefore read what appears in the Congressional Directory: "Entered" (so runs the record) "the Confederate army in 1861 and served throughout the war." I do not quote the record to hold the gentleman up to special odium in that service, not forced upon him by his State, and obviously a labor of love, but to show that if he was not in the councils of the nation to resist the enactment of partisan legislation it was not the fault of the Republican party during the four years of our fraternal strife. But they "have come back to rule." They seem to think their sole mission is to rule, and that they were "born ready booted and spurred to ride rough-shod over the people." They aimed to rule at Charleston in 1860, and having failed to coerce their associates undertook to ruin the party. The result is well-known. The defeat of their nominee, John C. Breckinridge, was a foregone conclusion, to which they directly contributed. Having ruined the party which they could not rule, they attempted to destroy the nation which they could not govern.

DEFAULTING OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

Carelessness Conceded, but Dishonesty Denied.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 30.—Charles A. Bray, the alleged defaulting ex-financial agent of East Haven, made a statement to the town meeting in answer to charges in the report of the investigating committee. He says that for years he was burdened with official responsibilities beyond his strength and ability; that his questioned authority for borrowing money was the vote of the town, making him financial agent and giving him the power of the selectmen and the sanction of the selectmen. He acknowledgef some failures to make entries, but alleges good intent in the matter. He allows that the statement of indebtedness was never correct, but there was no intentional suppression or misstatement. He denies flatly the charge of using the town's credit for his advantage, and says that he frequently advanced his own money to the town, and subsequently borrowed money on the credit of the town, which money he appropriated to himself to satisfy the town's indebtedness to him, and he never transcended the limit of the town's obligations to him. In conclusion, he expresses his willingness to make good (through the contributions of friends) the balance of $2,929.69 alleged by the committee to be due to the town from him, not because it is a just debt, but to wipe out the charges of dishonesty on his part. After a discussion it was voted by the town to request the resignation by Mr. Bray of the offices held by him. His decision will be communicated hereafter. The committee's report of the finding of a deficit was adopted.

The Kentucky Lotteries.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Judge Jackson, in the Circuit Court to-day, rendered a lengthy decision in the lottery cases, which have been pending before that court for a year or more. The opinion is to the effect that the granting under which Murray, Miller & Co. claim to operate is illegal, and the managers of the same were fined $500 each. The vendors of tickets in this lottery were also fined $500 each. The court said further that the city of Frankfort was by act authorized to raise $100,000 by means of lottery, which grant has not been exhausted, and that Simmons, Dickinson & Co., the Commonwealth, and the Distribution Company were the owners of that grant, and they had legal right to their lotteries. The indictments against them were dismissed.

Careless Driving Punished.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Hugh L. Slavin, driver of the truck which came into collision with August Belmont's carriage about a week ago, throw ng the latter out and severely injuring him, was tried in the special sessions court to-day, and found guilty of negligence and carelessness, which caused the accident. He was sent to the city prison for ten days and fined $100.

Suspected Murderer Captured.

COHOES, N. Y., April 30.—Claire Latrimoville, the suspected murderer of Catharine Dunsback, was captured in a blacksmith shop in Millsboro', N. Y., to-day.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Second Day at the Nashville Spring Meeting.

Three Races Run—A Large Crowd in Attendance—Singular Start in the Third Race—One Horse Sent Off Alone—The Others All Distanced—The English Races at Newmarket—Base-Ball.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—This was the second day's racing. The weather was delightfully pleasant and the track in fast order. The attendance was very large, all the stands being densely packed and the crowd spreading out over the field inside the quarter-stretch.

First race—Ladies' stakes for two-year-old fillies, dash half a mile—there were fourteen entries, of which eight faced the starter, as follows: Darden's Gold Bug, Carter's Blondina and Carter's Bye-and-Bye, Childress' Sallie Mae, Nicholl's Tipsey, Cottrell's Crick, Cottrell's Moderation, and Newman's Brunette. The race was won by Carter's Bye-and-Bye (a full sister to Bramble), after a close and exciting race. Time, 51½ seconds.

Second race—Nashville cup, handicap, for all ages, dash two and one-half miles—sixteen nominations, of which only King William, Charlie Howard, and Belle of Nelson came to the post. Charlie Howard took the lead, after going 100 yards, and was never pushed winning the race by over a distance from Belle of Nelson second. King William bolted at the half-mile post in the last mile and ran into the fence, knocking it down and rolling over into the field. He injured himself rather severely. Time, 4:13½.

For the third race association, purse $300, Sallie Polk, Charlie Bush, Bill Dillon, Babce, Jim Bell, and Silver Maid started. The first heat was won handily by Bill Dillon, Silver Maid second, and Sallie Polk third. Time, 1:47¾. In the second heat the starter rang the bell for the horses to come to the string. Sallie Polk only responded to the call, the others lagging back near the distance pole. The drum was tapped with her as the only starter, the others not realizing the position until she was a 100 yards away. The result was a foregone conclusion, Sallie Polk distancing all the rest and winning. Time, 1:47½.

There was much expression of dissatisfaction among the audience at the course pursued by the judges. The race was awarded to Sallie Polk. Decision in regard to bets and pools was held over and will be given to-night.

The pools were declared off.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 30.—The race for the two thousand guineas stakes came off to-day at the Newmarket first spring meeting, which opened yesterday, and was won by Lord Falmouth's chestnut colt Charibert; Mr. W. Goater's bay colt Cadogan came in second and Count F. de Lagrange's colt Rayon d'Or third. There were fifteen starters. The betting at the start was 25 to 1 against Charibert, 7 to 1 against Cadogan, 5 to 1 against Rayon d'Or, 11 to 4 against Discord, and 30 to 1 against Uncas.

A capital start was effected. Bute took the lead, followed by Blue Blood, Visconti, Gunnersbury, Rupera, Marshal Scott, Discord, Cadogan, Lancastrian, Chribert, and Strathern.

Before reaching the Bushes Lancastrian and Marshal Scott were in hopeless trouble. Soon after Rupera, Uncas, and Visconti were also beaten. Coming down the hill Bute had the lead, followed by Cadogan, Rayon, Charibert, Strathern, Discord, Uncas, and Rupera, in the order named. They reached Abingdon Dip. Immediately they began to rise, the hill Charibert shot out with a clear lead of Cadogan and Rayon d'Or. Charibert now having the race in hand won easily by a length and a half, Strathern was fourth, Bute fifth, Discord sixth, Zut seventh, Rupera eighth, Uncas ninth, and Westbourne last.

Base-Ball.

HOLYOKE, MASS., April 30.—Holyokes, 8; Worcesters, 5; championship.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The championship game between the Albany and Utica clubs was postponed on account of water flooding the grounds.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad took place to-day, when 100,000 tons were disposed of, which was divided up as follows: Steamer, 5,000 tons; grate, 25,000 tons; egg, 20,000 tons; stove, 10,000 tons, and chestnut, 10,000 tons. Steamboat coal started at $2 and was sold at $2.02½. Grate started and all sold at $2.05. Egg began at $2.10, at which a large quantity was taken, and then fell to $2.07½, at which the balance was taken. Stove coal started at $2.25, and rose rapidly to 2.37½, at which many tons were disposed of; it then rose to $2.40, at which the balance went off. Chestnut began at $2.25, at which a large quantity was taken, and then rose to $2.27, at which the balance was sold. Compared with last month's sale, that of to-day showed considerable falling off. The prices at the last sale were as follows: Steamboat, $2.17½; grate, 2.19¾; egg, $2.17½; stove, $2.51¼, and chestnut, $2.34½.

Longshoremen Excited.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A committee of longshoremen waited on the different steamship agents to-day and requested them to agree to pay longshoremen in their employ better terms than they offered, but the committee met with no success as the agents had decided not to pay more than twenty-five cents per hour for day and night work alike after to-morrow. The prevailing opinion among stevedores is that the men after being on a strike a few days will gladly accept the agents' terms and resume work. At a meeting to-night the men will decide whether they will accept the new rates or go on a strike.

A STRIKE DECIDED UPON.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The longshoremen met to-night and rejected the offer to work for twenty-five cents per hour during the day and thirty-five cents per hour for night work, and resolved to strike to-morrow for thirty cents an hour during the day and forty-five cents at night.

Bold and Successful Bank Robbery.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 30.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg says: "At noon to-day four men approached the Workingmen's National Bank, on Madison avenue, Allegheny City, and while two remained on the sidewalk the others entered the house, snatched several packages of money, and fled. The amount stolen is said to be $8,000, but the correct figures are not known. The men ran to the Allegheny River, crossed in a skiff, and escaped. The police fired several shots at them without effect."

A LATER ACCOUNT.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 30.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to rob the Workingmen's Savings Bank, on Ohio street, Allegheny. The book-keeper of the bank had gone to dinner, leaving the cashier, George L. Walter, alone. Two men entered the bank, and one of them, advancing to the rear counter, asked silver for a dollar bill. When the cashier advanced with the change in his hand he was confronted with a cocked revolver and told to make no noise or he would be shot. Dropping the change, Walter seized the revolver and succeeded in wrenching it from his assailant, who then clambered up and got inside, and was reaching for money on the counter, when Walter opened fire on him, firing two shots at him and also two at the other robber, who in the meantime had climbed over the front counter and was advancing to the rear of the room. The strangers, dismayed by their warlike reception, then turned toward the door and fled, and have not yet been arrested. The officers of the bank say they sustained no loss.

GOT AWAY WITH SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—Later developments in the robbery of the Workingmen's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, to-day, shows that the thieves succeeded in carrying away $2,300, but in their hurried flight they dropped a package containing $700, which was picked up on the street and returned to the bank officers. On leaving the bank the thieves made their way to the river and succeeded in reaching this city, where the clew was lost.

Serious Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 30.—A fire is now raging in St. Jean Baptiste, in the northeastern quarter of this city, which threatens to destroy the whole village, there being no water. Forty dwellings have so far been destroyed. The city fire brigade is in attendance, but its services without water are of little avail.

MONTREAL, April 30.—The fire in St. Jean Baptiste village this evening originated in a stable belonging to St. John McCoughan. Some children were playing in the place, and it is supposed matches were used by them, which ignited and set the place on fire. The flames soon spread to the house adjoining, and owing to the scarcity of water the firemen were unable to subdue them. Altogether forty houses, chiefly dwellings of two stories, mostly occupied by more than one family each, were reduced to ashes. During the progress of the flames a large quantity of furniture and effects from the houses was taken to a place of safety, but a great many people have lost all their household goods, and some seventy families are rendered homeless.

Members of the city brigade were on the spot soon after the fire broke out, but owing to there being no supply of water its efforts were confined principally to saving goods. The fire was finally extinguished about ten o'clock.

The Veto Indorsed.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 30.—In the Senate to-day the following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, That, if the House concur, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania gives a hearty indorsement to the President's veto of the revolutionary riders attached to the army appropriation bill, and hereby instructs our Senators and requests the members representing Pennsylvania to sustain the course of President Hayes on this measure and any other calculated to assail the constitutional prerogatives of any branch of the Government, or to open the door to fraud in the national election.

A motion to refer was lost by 12 yeas and 26 nays. On the adoption of the resolution the yeas were 30 and the nays 12—a strict party vote, except three Greenbackers, two of whom voted with the Democrats and one with the Republicans.

Life on the Frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., says the Ruby Hill stage was stopped near Eureka last night by three men, and the passengers and express box robbed.

A telegram from Eureka, Nev., reports that two men went into a livery stable at that place last night, overpowered the hostlers, took two of the best horses, and rode away. They were pursued by a sheriff's posse and overtaken this morning at Railroad Canyon. The thieves showed fight, and one of them, John Sullivan, a Massachusetts man, was shot and killed. The other was wounded and lodged in jail. Sullivan has a wife living in Massachusetts.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

[Special dispatch to the Republican.]

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, April 29.

Seven thousand five hundred feet of track laid yesterday.

J. H. STROBRIDGE,
Chief of Construction.

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, April 30.

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Post-Office Clerk Arrested.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 30.—Cassius B. Thomas, clerk in the post-office here for sixteen years, was arrested to-day by Deputy Marshal N. S. May, charged with detaining letters. He was a member of the firm of Thomas & Brown, coal dealers, and the letters he was charged with detaining contained prices of coal, said to have been mailed in Scranton April 4, and should have been delivered April 7, but were not delivered until the 10th. The post-mark of the Scranton office on the letters showed an erasure of the original date, while the figure "8" was marked over it. He will be examined to-morrow.

Important Health Convention.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 30.—A convention of representatives from the State boards of health of Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee this afternoon effected a temporary organization by calling General Cyrus Bussey, of New Orleans, to the chair. The object of the convention is to have concerted action in preventing the introduction and spread of yellow fever in the United States. Without transacting further business the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Tennessee Debt Proposition Accepted.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 30.—The committee appointed by the Governor to go to New York to secure the acceptance by the Tennessee bond-holders of the fifty cents 4 per cent. interest compromise proposed by the Legislature made report to the Governor to-day, announcing that two-thirds of the State's creditors will accept the proposition. It is understood that Governor Marks will issue a proclamation to-morrow calling an election of the people to ratify the proposition.

A Liberal Proposition.

BOSTON, April 30.—William E. Baker offers to donate property valued at $200,000, provided the sum of $110,000 additional is guaranteed, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Public Health Association, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of boards of health by inspection and advice as to improvements in house ventilation and drainage, for the suppression of adulteration in food, and for the establishment of schools of cookery and diet kitchens for the sick.

Life-Saving Stations Closed.

LONG BRANCH, April 30.—All the United States life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast will close for the season at twelve o'clock to-night. The apparatus will remain in the stations under the charge of keepers who live near by, and who have orders to summon the crews in case of wrecks. The crews have been on duty since September last.

Civil-Damage Bill Signed.

BOSTON, April 30.—The civil-damage bill passed by the Legislature, which permits the recovery of damages resulting from the sale of liquor from owners of buildings wherein the liquor was sold, was signed by Governor Talbot this afternoon.

Kentucky Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 30.—The State Democratic Convention will assemble in this city to-morrow for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other officers. The indications are that a large crowd will be present.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Terrible Conflagration of a Russian City.

The Fire Raging for a Day and a Night—Three Persons Burned—Destitution of the Inhabitants—Bread Needed—The Origin Incendiary—Imperial Precautions—The Berlin Treaty, &c.

Devastating Fire in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—A great fire occurred in the city of Orenburg, on the Ural River, last Monday and Tuesday, destroying the principal part of the town. The loss is enormous. More than half of the population are now destitute of food and shelter. A number of persons were injured.

A telegram from the Governor of Orenburg to the Russian Minister of the Interior, dated 11:50 o'clock, on the evening of the 28th of April, says that the fire has been raging since ten o'clock this morning, and a violent storm is also prevailing. The distress is terrible. The fire is spreading rapidly, and it will be impossible to save any part of the city attacked by it.

A dispatch dated 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning says the conflagration raged yesterday and throughout the night. Several houses are still burning. The storm has ceased. The best quarters of the town are in ashes.

Among the buildings destroyed are two churches, the artillery barracks, the town hall, the engineer headquarters, the auction mart, the telegraph station, the seminary for teachers, the custom-house, the control office, and the district military court-house. The public funds and the greater part of the official archives were saved. The loss to the inhabitants is enormous. Three charred bodies up to the present moment have been found in the ruins. Persons suffering from burns and other injuries are being tended in the barracks, outside the town, and in the summer gymnasium.

The Governor of Samara has been telegraphed to for a supply of bread. Measures have been taken in the neighboring villages to relieve the distress of the sufferers. The number, however, is so great that it is feared the local resources will fall far short of what is required. The Governor appeals to the Minister for speedy pecuniary assistance. No riots or excess occurred during the conflagration. A large number of government officials were among the persons injured. The Minister of the Interior has sent 10,000 roubles to aid the sufferers.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent attributes the Orenburg fire to political discont