THE MONROE DOCTRINE. SEVATOR BURNSIDE ON THE ISTH.

MUS PROJECT. The Subject of Mexican and Indian Massacres in Texas since 1878 before the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25. -SENATE .-The President pro tem was unable to be present on account of illness, unfor rule four appointed Senator Laton as presiding officer. A commumeation was received from the Secretary of Treasury transmitting informaasked for by the Senate in relation o an action of the National Board of Health under an act authorizing a contract for refrigerating, ships etc. Rerecred to Committee on Epidemic Dis-

Senator Vest introduced a concurrent resolution favoring remonétization and free coinage of silver; ordered printed. Senator Burnside introduced a joint resolution reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and declaring that the people of the United States would regard with serious inquietude the estai-lishment of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien under the protection and demination of European powers; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senator Beck's concurrent resolution providing for a joint commattee to recommend changes, if necessary, in the methods of collecting revenues and making appropriations, was considered and referred to the Finance Committee. The unfinished business was then taken up, viz: The cent resolution providing for extra pay for clerks, pages, and other employees of Cougress during the session. The pending question was on Senator Wallace samendment to Senator Ingersoll's amendment, the two together forming the clauses of the judicial bill lately vetoed. Senator Windom spoke upon the record of the Republican party as compared with that of the Democrats; he was replied to by Senator Saulsbury. The debate finally ensued upon the alleged frauds and defalcations of the Republican administration, and at the close of the discussion the Senate ad-

Dividing the Judicial Appropriation Billia.

WASHINGTON, June ourned meeting of the advisory committees of the Senate and House caucurses was held this morning, and it was agreed to recommend to the joint Democratic caucus of the two houses that the provisions contained in the vetoed measure making appropriations for judicial expenses of the government be divided into two bills, the first to contain all appropriations of the vetoed bills except the item of \$20,000 for fees of United States Marshals and their deputies.

This bill will also embody sections providing for the repeal of the juror w test oath and amendments of the law in regard to drawing juries. The second bill, which it is proposed to pass immediately after the first, will be made up of the above mentioned items together with clauses prohibiting the expenditure of any portion of that amount for the payment of deputy marshals of elections or incurring of any liability by appointing such officers during the next fiscal year. It is understood that in addition to inserting the substance of the second section of the vetoed bill in this supplemental measure, panalties of fine and imprisonment will be prescribed for the vielation of its restrictive previsions. Preparation of the phraseology of the bills will be completed by the sub-committee and submitted for final approval at another joint meeting to be held at three o'clock this afternoon. The joint caucus will probably be held soon after-

Minor Foreign Items. Loxbox, June 15.-The Times' Cairo

correspondent telegraphs that though the abdication of the Khedive appears imminent it was not signed Monday night as reported. The Manchester Guardian's London

correspondent says it is now known that the Government has decided to oppose a second reading of the Irish niversity bill. The Paris Temps says the insurrection

in Algeria is ended, and four thousand insurgents are in the hands of the French.

A Simla dispatch to Reuter's says a strong Afghan force has left Cabul to pacify the tribes in the Badoksham district of Turkestan.

The Khedive Notified. London, June 25 .- A Renter's des-

patch from Cain to-day says the French, British and German consuls-general went in a body to the palace after midnight last night and announced to the Khedive that he had been deposed by the Sultan, and that Halim Pasha would be sent to succeed him unless he immediately abdicated. The Khedive in reply merely referred the consuls-general again to the Sultan.

The Fastest Time.

New York, June 25. - The new Guion steamer Arizona left here at 5:35 p. m. Tuesday, June 7th and arrived at Queenstown 7:20 this morning in seven days nine hours and 23 minutes, which is the fastest time ever made.

Socialism Correspondence of the News: True socialism, or its effects in the miliennium of political jurisprudence,

is thus described Ly one of the votaries of socialism is Germany: Every man, woman, and child shall make monthly deposits of the entire proceeds of his labor or meome from all sources with the treasurer in the county in which he li of a misdemeanor of high dignity and

punished with such severity as will effectually prevent him or her from ever thereafter incurring like guilt. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to purchase all needful supplies for his county for every citizen of his county, and distribute them through subordinates in charge of township depots, to each man, woman and child. Such food and clothing-the latter ready made, all of same material and fashion-and all to have the same fare. Medical attention and medicines through physicians appointed to every one hundred persons, and any one known to est and drink what is not

prescribed, or to wear clothing different from that furnished, shall be deemed guilty of secreting a part of his or her income and made to suffer all the penalties inieffted on such. All marriageable men will be required to be the husband of one wife, so long as he lives, and all children between the ages of six and twenty years shall be equivated in schools provided by the and county treasurer, who only shall hold the purse, buy and dispense all supplies, and if found guilty by a Board of Directors having a continual supervision of his office and the money de-

R. F. P., SR. Colored Jurymen in Virginia.

posited therein, shall be put to death.

A committee of the colored citizens of Charlottesville, Va., have memorialized

Hon. John L. Cochran, judge of the County Court of Albemarle county. requesting him to so reconstruct the jury as to permit some qualified colored persons to take their places on the grand and petty jury. The ground of the memorial is that the colored people cannot expect impartial trials by juries wholly alien to them "in race, color, interest and feelings". The 'trial of colored persons by exclusively white jurors is denounced as unfair and repulsive to the ordinary instincts of justice. They claim that under the law of the State, as well as under the fourteenth amendment, they have as much right to sit in the jury-box as to vote and pay taxes. The judge answered the memorial at once and respectfully, 'ife says questions in connection with citizenship have not been finally adjudicated, but he is satisfied the statutes do not give any particular class of men the right to demand being put upon the jury list. The making of the jury lists is a matter left to the sounds discretion of certain officials designated by law, and all that they are bound to do in the premises is neither to include nor exclude any on account of his color.

An Old-Time Bloody Duel.

Washington Lefter to Boston Herald. Among the many bloody duels on record as having been fought by Congressmen was one in which James Jackson, of Georgia-who had been and who was afterward a United States Senator-was the challenged party. He was "an Englishman," like the hero" of "Pinafore," by birth, but he came to Savannah when a lad, studied law, was a leading Free-Mason, and lought gallantly in the Revolutionary War. He killed Lieutenant-Governor Wells in 1780 in a duel, and was engaged. in several other "affairs of honor," until he finally determined to accept a chaffenge on such terms as would make it has last duel. So he prescribed as the terms that each party, armed with a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and with a hunting-knife, should row himself in a skill to designated points on opposite sides of the Savannah River. When the city clock struck I2 each party should start and row his skiff to a small island in the middle of the River, which was wooded and covered with underbrush. On arriving at the island, each party was to moor his skiff, stand by it for ten minutes, and then go about on the island till the meeting took place. The seconds waited on the main land until after I o'clock, when they heard three gunshots and loud and angry cries. Then nil was still. At daylight, as had been agreed upon, the seconds went to the island, and found Jackson lying on the ground, insensible from the loss of blood, and his antagonist lying scross him, dead. Jackson recovered, but would never relate his experience on that night, nor was he ever challenged again. He died in this city, while serving his second term as United States Senator, March 19, 1806.

A Case of Morals vs. Art.

Washington Capital. ; The beautiful new court house in Rockford, Hitnois, was planned by an accomplished architect, and it was a source of pride to Rockfordians long before it was completed. They thought that it would beat the best church in Chicago and offer fair comparison with the Capitol at Washington; but what was the surprise of the ingenuous inhabitants to view encircling the cornice under the dome an elaborate group of Cupids dancing in the most al fresco style-that is, in the only true costume which suits ancient gods and goddesses, painting and sculpture. Venus, the supposed mother of Cupid, was also present in her supposed lack of attire, and the Rockfordians, who had never neard of Anthony Comstock, was about as much puzzled as good and virtuous folk ever have been. There was a public meeting called, and the committee appointed for the purpose not being able to make a satisfactory report, they at last appointed a committee of old women to go and examine into the

matter. The result was the old ladies recommended the instant demolition of the obscene group.

Then the town folk in solemn p.ocession went to the court house with pick and shovel, chisel and hammer, having first locked up all the girls at Lome to keep them from seeing the objectionable thing, and in about a day succeeded in distiguring the beautiful little naked boys and making the cornice moral and respectable.

This reminds one of the Graphic's print of the entry of Charles V. into Vienna, after the famous picture, and behold Anthony Comstock forbade the exhibition of the paper in the shop windows for Anthony knew little of Charles V. and less of art. He was like the Indian whose portraft was painted by a certain eminent artist, and when asked what he thought it was, he said a steamboat, taking it for granted that the shrewd pale face would paint the grandest thing he had.

A Writ for George Washington. Lowville N. Y. Journal.

We have in this office the original writ of attachment served on George Washington, for contempt of court, in Fairfax, Virginia 103 years ago, being in the year 1776, and in the sixth year of the reigh of George III. The document belongs to Squire H. Oliver, of Glendale, and any one can see it by calling at this office. It reads as follows: "George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, etc. To the Sheriff of Fairfax Greeting. We command you that you attach George Washington, Esq., if he be found within your Bailiwic, and him safely keep; that you have his body before our Justices of our county court, at Fairfax, at the court house in Alexandria, on the third Monday in next month to answer us as well of a certain contempt by the said George to us offered as it is said as upon those things which to him shall be then and there objected and further to do and receive what our said court shall in that part consider, and this you shall in nowise omit and have this writ. Witness, Peter Wagoner, clerk of our said court, this 28th day of July, in the

6th year of our reign, 1776.
"P. WAGONER. "By rule of court for not appearing as a garnishee in the suit between Kirkpatrick and Wm. Holy. "P. WAGONER."

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State Rights. A story is told of an application made by the late Senator Ben Wade, in behalf of a company of cavalry, to Secretary Stanton. At the beginning of the War about one hundred men of Cincinnati, O., organized a company of cavalry, and, as Ohio was not enlisting soldiers at that time in that branch of the service, they were attached to a regiment. They proved to be good soldiers, but at the end of a year wanted to be transferred to an Ohio regiment. The Government and Senator Wade set about to accomplish the change. Mr. Wade made an eloquent appeal to the War Secretary. He told him that the men had a natural pride for their native State, and wished her to receive the honor of her success in arms, etc. After hearing Mr. Wade patiently, Mr. Stanton said: "State troops, State credit, State rights-I tell you, Mr. Wade, we have entirely too much of that nonsense already, and I can't grant

the country just as well where it is."

INTO THE VALLEY.

"STRAIGHT FROM THE GALLOWS

Robert Jones Hanged at Tarboro Yesterday .-- A Warning to Mur-

Special to the News. TARBORO, June 25.—Robert Jones, the negro who murdered Rudolph Eaton (white) in the village of Rocky Mount on the night of December 25, 1877, was to-day publicly hanged at Beaver Dam, on the suburbs of this

The fact that Jones was twice convicted, each time on circumstantial evidence, was three times sentenced to be hanged and was by many

SUPPOSED TO BE INNOCENT. all tend to make his case an interesting one and hence a full account of the

crime, the defendant's several trials, etc.

will not be out of place here. On the morning of December 26th, 1877, the dead body of Rudolph Eaton was found under a shelter on the side walk in front of Gay's store in Rocky Mount. Eaton was lying on his back, his skull was fractured and he was perfeetly stiff, showing that he must have been killed with some heavy bluntinstrument and that the job had been performed in the early part of the night

The only thing which afforded anything like a clew by which the mystery surrounding this foul murder could be cleared up was a

SMALL PIECE OF PINE BARK with a knot hole in the center which

was found lying on Eaton's breast, The finding of the body created quite a stir in Rocky Mount, and crowds gathered around to view the remains of

the murdered man. About ten o'clock a colored man named Isaac Sessums, who lived about two miles from the village, joined the crowd which was gathered under Gay's shed viewing the body and after looking at it he said Bob Jones came to his house late the night before and said he "had been up to Rocky Mount, had

FIGHTING LIKE THE DEVIL, and had killed a man under Gay's shed." Jones further told Sessums that he knew the man was dead for he went

for him for the purpose of killing him, and finished him with a stick. Sessums said Jones was under the influence of liquor at the time and he supposed was only boasting in a half irunken way as was usual with him. therefore he (Sessums) paid little attention to him, but Alice Sessums, his wife, became interested in Jones' story and

questioned him closely, Alice Sessums was promptly summoned and without being allowed to see her husband before testifying, she correborated all Isaac had said and in addition said Jones told her he had a quarrel with the man in the afternoon and waited until night to get a good

HE GOT THE GOOD CHANCE under Gay's shed, killed his man with a pine stick, then went up the street got on the railroad, followed it to a certain point and then crossed over and went home. He lived at Sessums' house. It was well known in Rocky Mount that Eaton and Jones fought twice during the afternoon, both being on a kind

of Christmas spree. Following the route which Alice Sessums said Jones told her he took, a heavy pine stick was found with the bark peeled off near the end. The piece of bark found on Eaton's breast exactly fitted the skinned place on the stick and there was a knot on the stick corresponding with the hole in the

A warrant was issued for Jones but he could not be found. He had been informed of what Sessums had told and

TAKEN HIS DEPARTURE.

Several days afterward he was arrested in Wilson county, and brought back to Rocky Mount, where a preliminary trial was held which resulted in sending Jones here to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

At the June term of 1878 of Edgecombe Superior Court, Jones was indicted and tried before Judge Henry. He was found guilty and and sentenced to be hanged. Dossey Battle, who had most ably defended the prisoner, appealed to the Supreme Court and thereby obtained a new trial for Jones.

The second trial came off in October, 878, before Judge Seymour, when the prisoner was again found guilty, again sentenced to be hanged and again appealed to the Supreme Court.

This time the higher tribunal sustained the lower court, and at last April term of Edgecombe Superior Court, Judge Eure presiding, Robert Jones for the third time was sentenced to be hanged. Judge Eure, in sentencing the prison-

er, said the custom of hanging criminals on Friday, the day on which

THE SAVIOUR WAS CRUCIFIED, was all wrong, and furthermore the making of Friday a hangman's day had awakened a superstition that, to say the least of it, was unwholesome to society. His Honor then perpetrated an innovation on the established rule by naming Wednesday, May 28th, as the time for Bob Jones to test the strength of hemp. The unfortunate negro always stoutly denied his guilt. He declared he

had not seen Eaton that night; and was as innocent of the crime of murder as was the judge who sentenced him. There was something in Jones' manner when he stood before the judge, and with uplifted hand declared his innocence, which caused many spectators

to believe him. There were many other circumstances which led persons to believe in his innocence and hence a strong petition to the Governor for a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment was easily gotten up.

THIS PETITION WAS PRESENTED to the Governor only a few days before the time appointed for the execution and in order that he might have suffi-

cient time to give the case careful

consideration Governor Jarvis respited Jones until to-day. The Governor gave the matter unusual attention; owing perhaps to the fact that the petition contained the name of so many prominent and highly respectable men, but finally concluded that there were not sufficient grounds for executive interference and notified the prisoner's counsel that he could not

stay the hangman's hand. Robert Jones was a genuine negro, with what is unusual with such, a high forehead and quite an intelligent looking face. He had a cheerful look all the time and remarkably musical and attractive voice.

He was something over 50 years old, and was stout and well made. He always bore a fair character, his

PRINCIPAL FAULT BEING DRUNK ENNESS. When he was in liquor he was exceedingly disagreeable and troubleyour request. That company can serve some but when sober (which was the

exception rather than the rule with | wheat, or early on wheat.

him) he was quiet, good natured and very obliging.

He has always had a most ravenous appetite, none of the phases of the trying ordeals through which he has TO GLORY."

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1879.

passed since Christmas, 1877, have interfered with it until the last act in the drama to-day shut off his capacity for getting away with hog and hominy. derers once More Repeated. As an evidence of his fondness for

grub I cite the following told me by his counsel: During his first trial at the Spring term, 1878, Jones through his counsel appealed to Judge Henry to suspend the proceedings of the court a few moments so that he might partake of his breakfast, having been brought in from jail before the meal was served to the prisoners. He has never grumbled at his prison fare and is a great favorite with all his custodians. He has been a prisoner under two different sheriffs and jailors. Like all other negroes who end their days with a rope around their necks, Jones has

FOUND THE NEAREST AND SUREST

ROUTE TO HEAVEN to be via the gallows. He has of course made a profession of religion and went straight from the gallows to glory as soon as the trap fell. At least he said so, and your reporter wouldn't like to accuse a dying man of telling a

he about a little thing like that. The gallows has been used before. It stands on a slight elevation about half a mile from the center of town at a place called Beaver Dam, and is well arranged with a falling trap door, thrown by a quick trigger and performs, when properly managed, its work of life destruction in the quickest and most satisfactory manner.

Jones ate a hearty breakfast this morning and all the forencon was calm COOL AS THE CENTRAL SEEDS OF A CU-

CUMBER. The religious exercises, in which he joined with zest, did not seem to excite him, and generally he was taking things as quietly as though it was the

handing of some one else he was going to attend in such a short while.

THE CLOSING SCENES. At 10:50 the sheriff with the prisoner, in an open wagon, left the jail, the Edgecombe Guards, together with a colored fire company in red shirts, acting as an escort; part of the Guards were on the gallows. Jones talked for a long time, strenuously denying his guilt. At times he would laugh and joke, and seemed to take particular delight in poking fun at the sheriff as well as at others. In his farewell speech he dwelt long on his religious experience, and stated that he believed he was going straight to heaven. He was by turns witty and eloquent, and was one of the coolest men ever seen on the gallows. When he had finished he drank a glass of wine in remembrance of his brethren in Christ and shook hands with many who went up for that purpose. The minister then prayed for him, spoke a few words of warning, sang a hymn, and then the cap was drawn over his face, the noose adjusted, and at 12:33 the trap was sprung, and the body of Robert Jones was dangling in the air. At the first he seemed to suffer severely. At the expiration of twenty-six minutes he was pronounced dead, and then it was ascertained that

he died of strangulation. So endeth another lesson. More are to follow in a short time, and at this rate North Carolina will soon become proverbial for speedy justice.

An Iowa Opinion. Ex-Senator Wright, of Iowa, in an interview with a reporter of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, says:-"If delegates to a national convention were selected now the State would be almost solid for Grant. Of course you remember that Iowa was very heartily in favor of Blaine, and he would undoubtedly be the second choice again; but I think the feeling is that Grant is the man of destiny, while others say he is the only man whose election might be considered absolutely certain. Grant would, I think, be more popular in Ohio and some of the New England States than any other man, and in New York he would be as strong as Conkling; and it must be remembered that Conkling, even if he could carry New York as well as Grant, would not be a strong candidate in any other State. If Grant comes home quietly and discountenances all demonstrations when he reaches San Francisco-if he just waits quietly the course of events, as he will most likely do, judging from his past career—I really think that he is more likely to be nominated than any anybody else. But of course if this big excursion business from San Francisco is carried out, they will most assuredly greatly injure the chances of his success and disappoint the friends of the General.

A Painful Scene.

Yesterday morning while seven or eight old and reliable citizens were holding down chairs and boxes in a Michigan avenue grocery, and unanimously agreeing that this was the greatest country on earth, a stranger entered and said:

"Gentlemen, I suppose you are all familiar with politics. "We are," they replied in chorus.

"And you know all about the funda-

mental principles of liberty?" "We do. "Well, I'm glad on it, for I've made a bet with a feller back here as to how the reading of the Constitution begins.

One of you just write me down the first ten words. While he felt for a stub of a pencil every man began scratching his head and cautiously eyeing his neighbor. One began muttering: "Now I lay and a second said something about "Resolved," and a third wrote on the top of a cracker-box: "On motion, it was voted that - that -... There was a great deal of coughing and sneezing and nose blowing, when a boy came in and said the stranger's horse had run away. He rushed out, and seven faces brightened up and smiled, and seven men took fresh chews

portant when the grocer said: "The Constitution? Why, every one of you can repeat it by heart with your eves shut-of course you can."

of tobacco and tried not to look too im-

Orchard Grass.

Farm Journal. This grass takes its name from its delight in shady or woody places, but it thrives when exposed to the sun, and, in fact, stands the heat and dry weather better than even timothy, herd grass or white clover. It is, therefore, well adapted to Delaware and New Jersey soils, even where they are light, but does better on black, loamy bottoms. It has an erect stem, from eighteen inches to three feet high, depending on the richness of the soil, ending in a light colored head resembling June or blue grass, only longer. It grows in tus-socks, which spread and deepen from year to year, forming, after a few years, a very stiff sod. It starts very early, and on good ground may be cut profitably three times, and makes excellent late or early pastures. For hay it needs to be cut like all coarse grasses before the blossom is fully developed. There is no grass stock are fonder of than this. It ripens at the same time with early red clover, with which, on light land, it is always desirable to sow it, It may also be sown with oats or buck- | view with his benefactress. This was

THE HULL MYSTERY.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER IN BOSTON.

He is Captured while Leaving a Church and with the Dead Lady's Jewelry on His Person.

NEW YORK, June 24 .- A Boston telegram late last night states that Christian Cox, a negro, was arres el about an hour ago charged with the murder of Mrs. Hull. He was just coming out of church on Shawmut avenue when captured by the officers, and Mrs. Hull's watch and ring were found in his possession. Cox had confessed his guilt. The green cameo set of jewelry has been recovered at Steinberger's pawnshop, corner of Market and Mer-

rimac streets. The Hull murder, therefore, is a mystery no longer. There is an end to theories, some of them only less atrocious and cruel than the murder itself. There is an end to wild speculations and unjust suspicions. To the credit of those at the head of the Police Department, and no less to the credit of the men who have acted under the instructions, there has been clue-follow-

ing to some purpose. The murderer has been captured in Boston, and confesses to the commission of the horrible crime with which he is charged. On his person was some of the property of the afurdered woman. So extraordinary were the details of the killing of Mrs. Hull as to excite, to an unusual degree, a public not accustomed to horrors. With vehemence, born of its sympathy, the public has demanded the discovery and production of the murderer.

THIS DEMAND HAS BEEN COMPLIED

WITH. and the public can now breathe freely again. The abrupt termination of the inquest yesterday caused much surprise, as the public had not the slightest intimation that the detectives had been working effectively in quite another direction than that to which the proceedings at the inquest pointed. The general conclusion, however, was that some new and very important development had taken place. What this might be, however, was not learned until midnight, when the news was received at Headquarters announcing the arrest of the negro Cox. The first news of the capture was the

following dispatch received by Inspector Murray who immediately announced the news to the reporters, and adding that personally he knew nothing further, telegraphed for Coroner Woltman, who shortly after arrived. Captain Williams had received a dispatch at the same time as Inspector Murray, and immediately left his station and hastened to the Grand Central Depot, where he took a train to Boston. In his office at midnight were gathered 'aptain Kealy, Commissioner Davenport, Detective Dorsey and a number of police officials discussing the capture of the murderer. It appeared immediately that so far from discrediting the Boston theory, it has been worked up and followed to a successful end ever since Monday June 16th.

"It is a complete victory," said Captain Kealy, "and it is a complete case. Long ago we had

NOT A SHADOW OF DOUBT LEFT as to who was the guilty man. The

only question was to find him. Only this morning I received letters from two Boston detectives, Garret and Wood, reporting progress. The murderer's capture was a matter of time only. He is as good as at the rope's

From Commissioner Davenport and Captain Kealy a connected story of the work done by the police in pursuit of the murderer was learned. After the police lost his track, and while they were endeavoring to trace him by the aid of the description obtained by his person the stolen cameo set was pawned by a negro at a Boston pawn shop for \$4.50. An accurate description of all the stolen jewelry had been sent to Boston by Superintendent Walling, and it furnished the clue to the pawnbroker, but too late to arrest the negro. The cameo set was pawned on Monday, June 16th, at I p. m., and at 5 p. m. the police of the city were informed. The only possible measure was taken at once to secure the negro. Detective Schmittberger of the Twenty-ninth Precinct was sent to Boston, and gained information of such importance that it was deemed unsafe to commit it to the telegraph.

His arrest was expected any moment, and to the police and Commissioner Davenport, who has followed and advised upon every step in the case, the capture when it was announced, was hardly news, so certain had its occur-

rence been made. It was said last night by a police official who has been most active in the case that the jealousy Bristow Francis confessed to-day to have cherished against a young man belonging in Boston, who had been too intimate with his wife Nancy Francis, Mrs. Hull's colored cook

WOULD FURNISH THE KEY TO THE MURDER,

that the negro was the confessed murderer, or was said by inference at least. If this proves the true solution of the

mystery, the arrest of Nancy Francis will, of course, follow to-day. The latest private dispatch received from Boston from a friend of Captain Williams states that Cox says that he got in through the window. The dispatch adds that there is every probability that Cox had one or more accomplices, but so far he refuses to implicate any one. At one time he expressed his willingness to come on to New York without a requisition, and at other times he says the requirements of the law must be complied with in any case. However, it is expected that he will reach New York this morning or during the afternoon.

HISTORY OF THE MURDERER.

On investigation here last night it was learned that Cox, the confessed murderer, lived across the street from Mrs. Hull's for quite a time. His neatness and quiet demeanor drew Mrs. Hull's attention, and when he left his place she sent for him and installed him as head waiter. He held this position for about two months, when he left in consequence of a disagreement with some of the boarders. In a short time, however, he returned in a destitute condition, and Mrs. Hull took him back, bought him new clothes, increased his wages, and instructed the boarders and servants not to interfere with Cox. After this he became indolent, and so impertinent that several of the boarders were compelled to leave

the house. Cox and Nancy Bristow were constantly quarreling, and after about five weeks' service he again left, and all trace of him was lost for a time. About five weeks ago he called and left a note for Mrs. Hull, promising to call for a reply. He was again missing from the Hull residence until about three weeks ago, when he once more put in appearance, and asked for a personal intergranted and after a prolonged conver- | three hours,"

sation it was arranged that Cox should again be reinstated, and Mrs. Hull so informed the servants. Before leaving Cox was asked by Nan v what business he had with "Missus," and he replied that he had called to make arrangements to clean the carpet and whitewash the lower portion of the house. He added that Mrs. Hull had agreed to have everything ready in two weeks at which time he would return. During the conversation he displayed a quanti-

Hull had given him. When about to leave turning upon Nancy he remarked: "YOU BLACK NIGGER, TAKE CARE! 'I am coming back soon-sooner than you expect. There are folks in this

ty of silver coin which he said Mrs.

house I will get square with and you are one of them." He left and since then until vesterday nothing has been heard of or from him. A week ago yesterday he sold a cameo set for six dollars and a half, since which time the Boston police have been on his track. No one seems to have known that Cox worked over the way from Mrs. Hull's until a few days ago, when the fact became known and the

STATE NEWS. Guilford.

Boston police were notified.

Central Protestant. Some persons have threatened now and then to bring us an occasional load of wood on subscriptions, and we have made up our mind not to be frightened if two loads should come the same day. Our wood-pile space has a very

inviting, empty look. The pastor of the Catawba circuit writes that he will hold a camp meeting in September at Bess' Chapel, also a protracted meeting at Fairfield. He wishes the president to come, also the

Orange.

Tobacco Plant. Work has been commenced on Hillsboro jail and the committee expect to have it completed before the next term

of Court. An important sale will take place in Hillsooro on the 12th, of July. A committee was appointed by the Town Commissioners to sell the brick and material of the old Caldwell Institute. The farmers in the neighborhood of Hillsboro suffered a heavy loss last Thursday evening from a severe hail storm. Its width was only a half mile but it played havoc where it went. It struck the farm of John W. Norwood and extended from there to Alexander Dickson's a half mile this side. The ground is said to have been covered with hail three inches deep after the storm was over. The corn and other crops are seriously damaged.

Roscoe Conkling for President.

From the Geneva (III.) Republican. To our mind there is only one man who can save the Republican party from defeat in 1880. If he is defeated in the Convention the Republican party will be defeated at the polls. That man is Roscoe Conkling. When the votes are counted up in 1880 it will be found that the Democrats have carried Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia and Indiana, giving them 160 electoral votes to 174 for the Republicans, not counting New York. New York casts 35 electoral votes, and thus carries the balance of power. Whichever way New York State goes in 1880 so goes the Union, and it is necessary that a strong man who can carry New York State without fail should be nominated. That man is Roscoe Conkling. and he is the only man who can do it Blaine cannot do it, neither can Grant; but Conkling can, and Conkling is the man whom the Republicans must nominate to save the land. He is the only Republican who can continue the line

of Republican Presidents.

The Last Veto. New York Star. One false step leads to many others. When Mr. Haves, not without obvious reluctance, first yielded his own convictions of duty to stalwart dictation, he placed his neck in a voke from which he can never liberate himself. Only a few weeks ago he made a feeble attempt to assert his independence, proclaiming himself satisfied with the Appropriation bills in their latest form. Immediately a prolonged and resonant howl went up along the whole Radical line, and Mr. Hayes was beset with menaces and implorations, asking him at all events to save the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals though every-

thing else should be sacrificed. Yielding to this pressure Mr. Hayes has vetoed the Judicial Appropriation bill in a message, presumably written by Devens, which, if possible, contains more failacies and rubbish to the square inch than did any of its predecessors.

Present Habit of Riding Habits. Riding habits are now no longer made as long as formerly. They just cover the feet. There is no longer any superfluous goods in the riding habits; they are made tight fitting, but leaving perfect freedom of movement to the body. There are three kinds of "pantalon" worn with these habits. First, is the one made of the same goods as the habit, and worn with ordinary gaiters. The second is the half "pantalon," tight on the end, and closed in with the soft black boot. The third is the short trousers fastened above the knee, terminating in leggings which fasten over the trousers. The leggings and trousers are alwas of the same goods as the habit. Some ladies have heels to their boots, but the plain boots, with flat heels and stong soles, are the best for riding purposes. The "stovepipe" hat, with a low crown and narrow brim, is generally worn.

How to Keep Ice in the Sick Room. For those who have an abundant supply of ice this may not be a matter of much moment, but for poor people, who may rarely use ice except in sickness, and to whom the expense is not insignificant, the following hints from an Engliish source, may be useful: "Cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by a ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours; all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice cup. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water early drains through it, and the ice is thus kept dry. When good flannel, with close texture is employed, a smal hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cups; otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is, nevertheless, preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumbler. In a tumbler containing a flannel cup, made as above described, of cheap, open flannel, at 20 cents a yard, it took ten hours and ten minutes to dissolve two ounces of ice, whereas in a naked cup, under the same conditions, all the ice was gone in less than

THE GRISSOM WAR.

VINDEX" SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF DR. CRAVEN.

The Doctor's Standing in the Medical Profession and in Society Shown, Substantiated by Documents.

Correspondence of the News.

My attention has just been called to an article in the News of June 7th from Graham, in which "Taxpayer" instigated by unusual malevolence, makes a transparent point at Dr. Grissom, and forgetting or not knowing the ordinary courtesies of gentlemen, attempts to assassinate Dr. Craven with poisoned arms. Dr. Grissom is well able to take care of himself, and can find any number to defend him when necessary; as for Dr. Craven, time might correct all errors, but for the fact that this venomous writer, self-styled "Taxpayer," and his kith and kin, have grown fat and insolent upon arrogant assertion and assumption. He says "Dr. Craven had no reputation as a physician." That is not true, and "Taxpayer" is either

FALSE, OR INEXCUSABLY IGNORANT.

For proof, let him or any other person examine the letters and recommendations laid before Dr. Grissom and the Executive committee. "Taxpayer" probably belongs to that exquisite few. who affect to believe that there is no man desired an opportunity like this to hit both Dr. Grissom and Dr. Craven; nor do I say, as some do, that very few physicians in the State could have passed in like circumstances; but I do say, that not a few men declared that no amount of proficiency in Dr. Craven could prevent his success before the Board from being uncertain. This case was touched on all sides, unjustly and unfairly it is true, but still touched, colored and influenced by a controversy rarely surpassed in feeling and bitter ness; and "Taxpayer" shows it fiercely in his unprovoked and indecent taunt. As to the professional proficiency of Dr. Craven, there are two sides to that question, and with all respect to the State Board, there is more evidence for first class proficiency in this case than against it. Dr. Craven has the following

in his favor: 1. Graduation from one of the colleges

or the State. 2. Graduation from a first class med ical college.

3. Five years' regular and extensive practice in the profession. 4. The indorsement of nearly all the physicians in his section of the State. 5. The following from Dr. Hines, of Raleigh, on the recommendation of Drs. Kirby and Haigh, after extensive ex-

amination: RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3, 1878. This is to certify that Dr. J. L. Craven has been examined by two members of the Medical Board of Examiners, and found qualified to practice medicine in all its branches until the next regular meeting of the Board, and that his license will be issued to him as soon as

the two Examiners can sign and forward it to him. (signed) PETER E. HINES, M.D..

Pres. Med. Board of Examiners. 6. Dr. E. B. Haywood, Dr. Fuller and Dr. Grissom, gentlemen who certainly knew whereof they spoke, testified on oath before the Retrenchment Committee of the Legislature, that "Dr. Craven was competent to discharge the duties of second assistant physician in the Asylum, as much so as any man of his experience could be." I quote from memory, but the substance is as above

stated. See evidence in the hands of Dr. Grissom, or J. I. Scales, Esq. 7. At the last meeting of the Directors of the Asylum, resolutions were passed touching Dr. C., embracing the following sentence: "We assure him of our respectful consideration, and our appreciation of him as a gentlemen and a physician." These resolutions were seconded and warmly indorsed by Dr. Haywood, than whom North

physician. 8. The record of the Asylum shows between 7,000 and 10,000 prescriptions made by Dr. C., and are open for in-

Carolina has no more distinguished

spection. Finally, whatever may have been the cause of failure at Greensboro, very few will attribute it to incompetency. Some who are competent to judge and know him well, assert that he has rare gifts and attainments in the profession. being surpassed by very few; and perhaps no human being, except Taxpayer, has drifted so far from the pronieties, sympathies and decencies of life as to glory in a mortal stab at a young man, who is laudable in reputation outside of their own little circle. and no merit that they do not recognize and approve; hence in his small horizon Dr. C. had no reputation.

The assertion that Dr. C. had no reputation as a physician, is false in fact, uncalled for by the circumstances, glaringly vindictive, and even if true; would have been rude, if not brutal, since Dr. C. had attacked neither Taxpayer nor any other person.

"He says further; "Dr. Grissom either knew or did not know that Dr. Craven was incompetent," and then assumes the incompetency as an established fact. As a foundation for this assumption he has the result before the State Board at Greensboro. That result is capable of several interpretations; more elements than competency may have been operative; predetermination, actual or virtual, is always possible in such cases; and the charge of having violated the law, that is, of having practiced medicine without the consent of the State Board; may have caused even honest men to give something less than due weight to the ability of the offender. Others may argue the merits of Dr. Grissom's report, and the proper tribunal may decide whether he shall remain at the Asylum; but the Grissom war between the ins and the outs) now three years old, is a shame to the State. It has been unparalleled in remorseless fury, in the use of means, in the employment of quibbles and technicalities; and in unfounded assertion. The honesty and motives of Directors have been assailed, the political lash has been applied, facts have been misrepresented. and now comes Taxpayer, perhaps a disappointed aspirant, eager to kill an innocent young man either for one more blow at Dr. Grissom or to dispense with a dangerous rival in the future. VINDEX.

A New Class of Mail Matter.

New York Star.

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A haggard man was seen yesterday morning by Officer Phillips of the Broadway Squad butting his head furiously against a letter box on 23d street. The man gave his name as Thomas H. Coughlin, and when he was brought to the Jefferson Market Court Justice Murray asked him the cause of his conduct.

Coughlin. "Is that the reason you butted your head against the box?"

"I am a postage stamp," answered

"Yes, I wanted to get in and go to Washington, where I'm directed to." He was consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Charities,