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SUN TELEGRAMS.

EARLY AND MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional House.

Mr. Davidson of Florida called attention to the speech of Mr. Russell of North Carolina, as printed in the Record, (though not delivered) and pronounced some of its statements as wholly and absolutely untrue. He added, in that flippant manner in which members charged fraud on each other, it was altogether unbecoming the station they occupied. To which Mr. Read of Maine responded (sarcastically) that is so.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Coinage Committee, amending the statutes relating to coinage, gold and silver certificates.

The House Democratic caucus Committee met this morning, and it is understood they agreed upon a measure to be submitted to the caucus, if concurred in by the Senate committee, which under title of "A bill to prevent military interference at the polls, consists of the 6th section of the vetoed Army Appropriation Bill, with the words "civil officers" stricken out and a provision added that nothing in the bill shall be construed as preventing the use of the army to enforce the process of the U. S. Court, or to put down resistance against the United States by armed men.

The Committee on Agriculture took up for consideration today the bill introduced by Mr. Dibble, of Tenn., repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of producers, and after some discussion, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Dibble, Hatch, Henry, Goodrich and Anderson, to confer with the commissioner of the internal revenue on the subject contained therein and report at the following meeting. The bill refers to all existing laws levying and assessing tax upon tobacco in the hands of producers; and provides that the word producer shall be construed to mean a person or persons raising or cultivating the same.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that gold and silver bullion which shall become property of the government, by the return of certificates to the Treasury, in payment of dues there to shall be coined and paid out the same as other money. He made an argument in support of his substitute after which Clifton of Mass., obtained the floor and the house adjourned, whereupon the Democratic caucus was announced to be held forthwith.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Democratic members of the House today held another caucus, and after an hour's deliberation definitely determined their line of action in regard to the army appropriation bill, and agreed upon the exact terms of the measure to be separately passed in lieu of the sixth section; it being also resolved that all consideration of the remainder of the bill shall be deferred until the independent political measure shall have been acted upon by the President. It will provide that in substance that sections 2,002 and 2,003, revised statutes, shall not be construed as authorizing the presence of United States soldiers at polls except under the orders of the President to repel armed enemies of the United States, or in pursuance of the constitutional requirements upon the application of the legislature of the State or of the governor, when the legislature cannot be convened, to repress domestic violence.

The bill accompanied by a short preamble of argumentative nature to determine the precedence of which, and also to agree upon the effective time, consumed considerable time today. Among the titles suggested were the following: "The bill to protect the ballot box from military interference."

The bill to prevent the army and navy from interfering with the freedom of elections. The bill to prevent control of elections in the States by the army and navy of the United States, and the bill to prevent the use of the army at the polls and to promote freedom of elections. It is understood that the title finally adopted is the bill to prevent interference by the army with the election.

The action taken by the caucus is substantially in accordance with an amended report presented to-day by the committee to whom the whole project was recommitted yesterday. It is said to have been characterized by the spirit of harmony and good feeling.

The House committee on Expenditures for public buildings, adopted a resolution to-day calling upon Secretary Treasury for facts and statistics to aid in investigation of the manner in which large sums of money appropriated for this purpose, have been expended.

The Freeman Case.

Boston, May 3.—The latest from Fosssett, states that yesterday afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Harris and Medical Examiner Smith of Barnstable, with Medical Examiner Munson of Hanover, arrived there and arrested Charles N. Freeman and his wife, and conveyed them by train to Barnstable and lodged in jail.

The body of the child has been removed to the mortuary and the funeral will be held Monday. In the railroad train on the way down, Freeman addressed the passengers loudly reiterating his conviction that he had obeyed a divine mandate. His wife seconded him and both expressed no anxiety as to the future.

Freeman, the advent of Fosssett who murdered his five year old child Thursday, was arraigned at Barnstable to-day in company with his wife. Both maintained their composure and insist that God will fully justify their action and relieve them from all human punishment. Quite a number of the adventist neighbors of Freeman, being well-to-do farmers, efforts will at once be commenced to arrest some of those who were present at the meeting at Freeman's house on the charge of being accessories to the deed.

PANAMA.

Particulars of the Revolution—The Peruvian War.

PANAMA, April 24.—As already advised by cable, a revolution took place in this city on the 17th inst., which, although preliminary and unsuccess, occasioned the loss of some valuable lives. A plot to upset the State government had been concocted by several disaffected politicians who, more effectually to accomplish their ends, attempted to purchase the officers of the Columbian Guards, then on the Isthmus. This they partially succeeded in doing. The commander of the regiment becoming cognizant of the facts, reported and rebuked several of his officers for their course, which so greatly incensed the latter, that one of them, Captain Obaldia, assaulted the Colonel with his sabre, only to be shot down by the Colonel's soldiers. The latter, 18 years, who was Lieutenant in the battalion. The row became general and continued until Colonel Carnajal and his son, four other officers and several men were killed and from eight to ten wounded. The news of the tragedy was soon around town, and the adherents of the government party at once decided to check any attempt at revolutionary measures, and to punish crimes committed in Quartel. This they did effectually, maintaining fire on the national barracks, from half past 6 until nearly 9 the following morning, when the national troops unconditionally surrendered. Thirty killed and as many wounded is the record of losses. The city is quiet although martial law is proclaimed.

Lima advices of 9th inst., says the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by all classes of people on reception of the intelligence that Chile had officially declared war against Peru. On receipt of the news from Chili M. Godoy, Chilean Minister in Lima, demanded his passport from the Peruvian government, declaring his mission terminated, and in spite of the assurances of the authorities that his person would be held inviolate, decided to repair to board the U. S. steamer Tackawanna, where he still continues.

The President, on the 3rd, issued a decree declaring the republic in a state of war with Chili. A great majority of the Chileans, resident in Lima and Callao, took passage by the first steamer for Valparaiso. Private individuals from the wealthiest families of the city, and some of the ministers to offer their services and money to the government. Beneficent societies, clubs, religious corporations, philanthropic associations, university schools, foreign residents, even Chinese domiciled in Lima and the port, placed their funds at the disposal of the government. The foreigners have formed themselves into companies of home guards, and their services were gladly accepted. Military movements are being actively continued.

General Daza, President of Bolivia, was telegraphed to as soon as the news reached Lima of the Chilean action and is now en route to the coast via Corococo and Taena, with 5,000 well equipped troops. Bolivia, it will be remembered, consented to await the result of the Peruvian attempts at mediation until that proved unsuccessful could, of course, take no active measures.

Chili, we understand, has about 9,000 men under arms in the unoccupied territory. At the first intimation of the tragedy in Quartel, the news spread through the colony like wild fire and occasioned intense excitement. In the business portion of the city stores and warehouses and public buildings were hastily closed. Many sympathizers of the State government rushed to Quartel in the Barrio of Santa Anna, and hastily armed themselves, to return later in the evening to join in the attack upon the demoralized national forces. From this time until morning, the eighteenth assault was kept up by the State troops, who held the principal portion of the city, confining the nationals principally to Cuartel's of Los Monjas, and Chiriqui tower of San Francisco, and the churches of Santa Dominga. A number of national troops was considerably inferior to that of State, but the latter had the advantage of position. Not over 150 were engaged on the 18th. At 8:30 a. m. a white flag was displayed from Cuartel of Los Monjas, and the national troops surrendered unconditionally to the State forces. They were marched out, leaving behind them all arms and munitions of war, to the barracks of Santa Anna, where they were probably held as prisoners for a brief period.

The loss of life is not accurately ascertained at present, but will probably reach 35 persons, besides a number wounded.

Destructive Fires.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.—A fire this morning destroyed the stables of James Colven on State street, Newport, with most of its contents, and partially destroyed a rope walk and six adjoining cottages. A Mr. Calvin, just fifty out of eighty horses. Not over 150 were engaged on the 18th. At 8:30 a. m. a white flag was displayed from Cuartel of Los Monjas, and the national troops surrendered unconditionally to the State forces. They were marched out, leaving behind them all arms and munitions of war, to the barracks of Santa Anna, where they were probably held as prisoners for a brief period.

BOSTON, May 3.—A fire broke out in the upper story of the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company's shops at the State prison to-day just as the convicts had left for dinner, destroying 100 feet of new prison work shops, recently erected against the battlement wall, a wooden building in the rear used for washing hats. Loss, \$45,000. Insured for \$25,000.

Charges Against a District Attorney.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The report was current about the court house to-day that a committee of lay preppers were formulating charges to be prepared against District Attorney Catlen asking his removal from office on the ground of incompetency neglect of duty and abuse of official power.

OVER THE CABLE.

The Old World's News.

LONDON, May 3.—Lord Richmond's winnings in stakes this week amounted to \$56,000. The betting on the race for the Chester Trades Cup, which takes place on the 7th, is 47 to 54 against Parole and 5 to 1 against Lord Rosebery's Touchet. Archer will ride Parole, who is to carry eight stone twelve pounds. Touchet is to carry nine stone and six pounds.

It is stated that the London and Westminster Bank yesterday took five million dollars of the United States 4 per cent. bonds, making in all thirty-five million of the recently purchased. The old syndicate have abandoned their operations and the probability is (though not definitely stated) that the headquarters of Mr. Cox and his associates will be transferred to the office of Barings to accommodate the recent heavy subscription through the Bank of Commerce and First National Bank in New York for the foreign markets.

A dispatch from Simla to Reuters confirms the report that Yakob Khan is coming to Gindamak to confer personally with the Indian authorities. He will leave Calcutta immediately with several sirdars and ministers and a large retinue.

In addition to the announcement that Sir Harry Tyler, Sir Charles Young and Capt. Douglas Galton, have consented to act on the committee to carry out the scheme of opposition to the proposed lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to Erie Railway Company, it is stated that the first two will leave on the 10th for the United States to express their views to the United States to put themselves in communication with the officials of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

BERLIN, May 3.—Prince Bismarck in his speech in the Reichstag yesterday during the debate on tariff, said he would not enter into the question of free trade or protection, but one thing was clear, that through the widely opened doors of import trade the German market has become a mere storage space for the overproduction of other countries. They must therefore shut their gates and take care that the German market, which was now heavily monopolized by foreign wares, should be reserved for the native industry. The countries which were enclosed had become now idle in consequence of the tariff.

SUNDERLAND, May 3.—Three thousand persons connected with the export trade here, are now idle in consequence of the coal miners strike. Upwards of sixty vessels lie still port to load coal elsewhere, and one hundred and forty-four large vessels are awaiting cargoes.

NORTHUMBERLAND, May 3.—The mines are seeking an advance of wages in consequence of the overflow of trade to the Northumberland collieries.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The new Cunard line steamer, Galtir, which arrived at this port from N. Y., encountered a gale on the 24th of April and was hoisted to 15 hours. She lost to boats and seaman overboard.

CAIRO, May 3.—Ulmans having protested against European preponderance in the mixed Council of State, projected by the Khedive to be composed of European and natives, the scheme has been abandoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—Lieut. Dulac, who was arrested near Margan, on suspicion of being one of the chief members of the Revolutionary Committee was hanged on Tuesday on the glacis of Fort Patropaulousky.

Spring Meeting at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 3.—The spring meeting last day, the weather was clear and the mile track in a good condition, and the attendance was very large. The first race, Young America stakes, number two, two years old, dash of 5 furlongs, six starters; race won in order by Kimbal, the favorite Bye and Bye second, Boncroft third, Blondie, Little Mc, and Jim Scott being up rear. Time 10:43. The ease with which Kimbal won this race gives promise of a brilliant future. He is entered in all prominent two year old events of the year.

The second race, Belle Mead stakes, number one for 3 year old; dash of one mile and half. Lord Murphy, the favorite, won easily with some length to spare. Mandeville second, Mary Walton third. Time 24:37.

The third race, Association purse, mile heats for better horses 2 years old in two stages. In the first heat, Kimbal won easily in the second, Charles Bosh second in first heat and third in second. Victim and Duncon F. Kennar unplaced. This ends the meeting at this place which has been the most successful held for many years. The attendance daily being very large.

Refunding Certificates—Two Men Rostated.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The amount of ten dollar refunding certificate given out at the Treasury yesterday was \$370,000; making a total aggregate of \$500,000. Applications to the office have been for several days filled with applicants, and especially endeavoring to obtain them.

The Drum House of the Coal Works near Romey, Ohio, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock Thursday night, and two men who had remained in there to sleep were burned to death.

American Medical Colleges.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—The Association of American Medical Colleges met here today. Dr. Davis of Chicago, in the chair. Twenty colleges were represented. Dr. Hays of New York, presided. The meeting was held at the Anchor Line, is advertised to sail for Glasgow.

The Cox Trial.

ATLANTA, May 3.—Testimony in the Cox case to-day took general range to bring up all loose ends and complete the prosecution of the case. The impeachment of witness Sams was the principal episode, and to it great attention was directed. Sams, a week ago, married the niece of Alston's widow. The State sought to show that Alston and wife opposed the marriage and Sams was moved by enmity in testifying as he did. The stenographer and members of coroner's jury testified that Sams' statement was read over to him and approved. On this trial he repudiated nearly all material statements, and that he never swore.

Treasurer Renfro and Milton were recalled and swore positively to their positions and acts of Cox and Alston as heretofore, all of which had been contradicted by Sams.

The defense introduced nearly all officials and many citizens of DeKalb county, who testified to Sams' good character, and that they believed him on oath. They also testified that Cox was the most ardent friend Alston had in the canvass for election last year to the General Assembly, when Alston was successful.

Charles Howard testified to negotiations for the purchase of the Jordan lease. That the lease was regular and not wrong was done to Cox or Walters; also to his efforts to keep Alston from meeting Cox, and Alston's acquiescence; also to Murphy and himself being in a dark closet; that it was a consultation room and he took Murphy in there, attempting to borrow \$4,000 to pay for lease interest. Heard shooting at night.

Murphy testified to letting Alston have pistol. It was an English self-loading, Hanter-made. Alston agreed not to meet Cox at the barber shop. He confirmed Howard as being in a dark room and what they were in there for. Accounted for disappearance of pistol Alston used by saying he picked it up in a closet. Kept by advice of lawyer, now in the defendant's counsel. He produced pistol to court.

Toba Williams, colored, testified to Cox and Alston having a quarrel in the barber shop previous to the killing.

Contracts existing between Cox and Alston were introduced in evidence. Senator Gordon was not put upon the witness stand. Cox made a full and lengthy statement to court and jury. He sat down in a chair and spoke fluently and deliberately, giving his early history of education, record in the war as soldier and subsequent life as farmer.

After the war was over he settled in DeKalb county, near to Alston, bought his farm there on Alston's account and from the time they were bosom friends. In 1876 Senator Gordon was embarrassed and interested defendant in the convict lease, he to have half the profits. Alston drew the contract. He took in Alston as silent partner, he to give Alston half of all the profits of any business, and Alston to divide with him all he (Alston) made out of the office as assistant keeper of the penitentiary, law practice or otherwise, the first year his profits on hire of convicts was \$500. He gave Alston half, Alston got embarrassed and the defendant gave him money to go to Boston city to collect a claim, which he got, and got a \$15,000 fee, made out of any business, and Alston to divide with him all he (Alston) made out of the office as assistant keeper of the penitentiary, law practice or otherwise, the first year his profits on hire of convicts was \$500. 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