

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP. DEMOCRATIC SHARP PRACTICE IN RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICANS PROFIT BY THE BLUNDERS AND TRICKS OF THEIR OPPONENTS—FEATURES OF THE PENDING CONTEST.

[FROM STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Providence, R. I., March 23.—The opening stage of the Rhode Island canvass has been brought to a close by the filing of nomination papers under the Australian Ballot Law. At the stroke of 12 last night the time for presenting these lists of candidates expired, and the Republicans were delighted this morning to find that they had scored several important gains. Owing to the vigilance and painstaking care of Mr. Goodwin, chairman of their State Committee, their nomination papers were filed in good time from every city and town. On the Democratic side there was less careful supervision of details. No lists were filed for Middletown; Little Compton and Portsmouth, so that the six Republican candidates for those towns for the General Assembly will be virtually unopposed. As the clock was striking 12, the Democratic nomination papers for the town of Lincoln were laid before the Secretary of State. Upon examining them, he ascertained that the signatures of the secretary of the caucus were missing, and that the papers were consequently void. The secretary was reported to have been found at a late hour at a dance. While he had sanctioned the presentation of the lists, he had not signed them. As the result of his neglect, six Republican candidates for the General Assembly will be unopposed from a town which is ordinarily closely contested. The technical difficulties can be overcome by the passage of a special act by the Legislature, which is now Republican in both branches. This would be an act of magnanimity of which a Democratic Legislature would be incapable if the conditions were reversed and Republicans prevented from voting by the carelessness of one of their caucus officials. Twelve unopposed seats were regarded by Republicans this morning as a great gain for the party. In two towns there are double lists of Republican candidates. But these conflicting interests will undoubtedly be harmonized before the election. Another advantage gained by the Republicans is the filing of a list of candidates for the People's party, which has nominated a straight ticket and an Assembly ticket for Providence. This party is expected to draw off a considerable number of votes from the Democratic side and to inflict in that way Republican losses from the prohibition vote. The third and fourth parties had last year over 2,200 ballots, or less than 5 per cent of the total vote. As a plurality does not elect a candidate in Rhode Island, this small percentage sufficed to throw the election of the State ticket into the Republican Legislature. As the Republicans have a better chance of carrying the Legislature than their State ticket, it is markedly for their advantage to have a fourth as well as a third party in the field, since, if a clear majority be lacking on the popular vote, a Republican Governor can be elected by the General Assembly.

It is of the highest importance, however, that the Republicans should elect their State ticket this spring by a majority of the popular vote. All the local leaders are agreed upon this point, while the defeat of Senator Aldrich through the loss of the Legislature would be a most deplorable result. Clear-sighted Republicans here see the great advantage which the Democrats would receive from the election of their State ticket at the opening of the Presidential canvass. Since the electoral vote of the State in November will depend upon the popular vote and not upon the legislative majority on joint ballot, the election of the Republican candidate for Governor in April will possess critical significance. Indicating the general trend of political tendencies in New-England States of the third and fourth parties is likely to be lighter than it was last year, the Republican leaders are convinced that they cannot afford to take the risks of a plurality vote without a majority. They are determined to elect their candidate for Governor by a majority of the popular vote, so that the Democrats shall have no pretext for misrepresenting the political bearings of the spring election upon the Presidential contest. The Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Brown, is one of the best known, most upright and thoroughly capable business men of Providence. His associates on the State ticket, with one exception, are like himself, young men. It is a strong and popular ticket and will probably be elected, although hard work and systematic canvassing will be required.

The voting lists for Providence show an increase of 3,875 over last year. The qualified voters number 25,927, with the gain about equally divided between the Republican and Democratic wards. The Democrats, on the basis of ex-Governor Davis's vote, which exceeded ex-Lieutenant-Governor Wardwell's by 400, argue that they will have a plurality of 1,000 in the city. Even if it is a plurality, it will not be a majority, and it is a majority that counts in Rhode Island. Wardwell is running for Governor in place of Davis, as the Democrats are likely to learn to their cost early in April. If Brown can go out of Providence on even terms with Wardwell, he will be elected by the people. He can give Wardwell 1,000 plurality in Providence and still have a plurality in the State. There will be undoubtedly a shifting of pluralities in Woonsocket, Lincoln and other large manufacturing towns which will assist Democratic election calculators. While "The New-York World" is now claiming everything in sight, well-wished Democrats here admit that the Republicans will secure the necessary fifty-five members of the Legislature. The Democrats are directing all their energies toward obtaining a majority for the State ticket.

The Republicans, while confident of their ability to carry the Legislature, are not relaxing their efforts, but are determined that the State shall be Republican in administration by virtue of the popular vote. "The New-York World," in the effort to enlarge its varied assortment of misinformation respecting Rhode Island politics, allows its Washington bureau to concede a Republican Legislature, through what it describes as an outrageous gerrymander in favor of the Republicans. There has not been, nor can there be, a gerrymander, no matter which party may be in power. The apportionment is regulated by the constitution. In order to prevent undue exercise of political power by the City of Providence, the constitution provides that the Senate shall include one member from each city and town. The House of Representatives is composed of seventy-two members, no town having less than one, and no city more than twelve. This constitution has stood the test of fifty years' experience, and the political system of Rhode Island has been highly commended by Professor Bryce, in "The American Commonwealth," as in many respects the best in the Union. By the fundamental law, the control of State affairs has been distributed among the townships instead of being concentrated at the mouth of Providence River. To describe the Rhode Island Constitution as a Republican gerrymander is a campaign blunder of the first magnitude.

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knowledge of the transaction. Other Democratic leaders have repeated his denials with more or less vehemence. With the State flooded with campaign editions of New-York Democratic journals, and with the tremendous uproar made about nationalizing the election in the interest of Tariff Reform and Democratic success in the Presidential contest, there is practical evidence that "The New-York Sun" has blurted out the truth. This timely disclosure of a campaign and corruption fund behind the Rhode Island Democracy has served the useful purpose of choking off partisan clap-trap about a Republican "hoax." The silly talk about Republican monopoly of halls and subversion of free speech has also ceased. The campaign makers who have sought to carry Rhode Island on National issues are very careful to avoid discussing them, and to make a loud uproar about contemptible local "goss" and trivial matters. Indeed, the State Democracy may well credit itself for deliverance from the New-York syndicate and its subscription fund. The Democratic statesmen who have answered to the draft for a speaker in canvass next week are mainly from the South, and are committed to free silver. How these shining lights of dishonest finance can make themselves up in convincing Rhode Island voters that Democratic success in the State and Nation will promote the interests of sound currency passes comprehension.

The failure of the Lincoln Democracy to file their list of candidates in the manner prescribed by law has been the chief topic in political circles during the day. Later disclosures have shown that the politicians laid a secret trap and fell into it themselves. At the nomination caucus they decided to change one of the candidates for the Assembly and to substitute the name of a large foreigner, a French Canadian, for the sake of conciliating the French Canadian vote of the State. For the purpose of concealing their intentions until it would be too late for the Republicans to imitate their tactics, they held back their lists until the last moment. Then they neglected to obtain the secretary's signature, and thus invalidated the list. It is also claimed that the substitutions of names after the nominations were made is a large irregularity in the Lincoln Democracy's conduct, and are now beseeching the Republican Legislature to pass an enabling act so that their ticket can be voted at the polls. The Republicans are enjoying a large margin in Lincoln and in other Democratic ballot-box strongholds, and since reform measures passed by Republican Legislatures have been the cause of a general feeling of discontent in the Democratic State platform as an invasion of local liberties. The members of the General Assembly are deliberating whether they are called upon to pass a special act for the purpose of amending the constitution to give the Democrats a better chance of carrying the Legislature than their State ticket, it is markedly for their advantage to have a fourth as well as a third party in the field, since, if a clear majority be lacking on the popular vote, a Republican Governor can be elected by the General Assembly.

WORK AGAINST THE CHICAGO BOODLERS.

HAMPERED BY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS—ALDERMAN ROTH'S SINCERITY. Chicago, March 23.—Cullerton, the acknowledged leader of the Chicago Aldermen, was to have been elected to the Grand Jury to-day, but was put off till to-morrow. The continued unaccountable absence of Secretary Soble of the Jefferson Electric road, and President Billings, of the Gas Trust, seems to be acting as a decided hamper to the prosecution. The political aspect of the matter is also attracting attention. It is generally supposed that the time will come when the Aldermen will be called upon to elect an Aldermanic election, and the fact that all the indicted men are of one party, is spoken of as speculation is also indulged as to the effect the sensation is having upon state Attorney General Soble's chances in the Governorship canvass now on its feet. Altogether the outlook tonight seemed disheartening.

There are indications that Alderman Roth, the chief witness for the prosecution thus far, is not the staunch reformer that his statement for the press would cause it to appear. A painful impression has been caused in addition, by the admission today, on the part of the State Attorney, that neither the indictments, nor the arrests, though this is offset by the knowledge that the case resulted in serious indictments against the defendants. The reason for dismissing Cullerton is not known, but it was stated in explanation that the witnesses were not yet ripe for the trial. Arrangements were being made for the Grand Jury during the day, and by the adjournment of the state's Attorney, nothing of importance was known.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SEA CAPTAIN.

San Francisco, March 23.—Captain H. B. Williams, of the American ship Frederick Billings, was on trial before United States Commissioner Sawyer to-day for cruelty at sea. Alban Silverwood, Charles Brown and John Raffles, seamen, testified there was no storm racing when five men were lost off the yards of the ship in February. The ship was struck by a puff of wind, and a few minutes after the men went into the sea. The ocean was calm. No attempt was made to save the men, and Raffles claimed that they were drowned. Williams charged that one of the crew confined by the Alcatraz military prison as witnesses against Captain Williams. The men tried to make a charge of mutiny against Williams, but were refused to issue statements. Williams refused to issue statements on the testimony offered.

THE WAY WHEAT GROWS IN INDIANA.

Goshen, Ind., March 23.—The queer case of John Soudsley, a farmer living near South Bend, is attracting much attention. Soudsley follows thrashing in season and quit last September with a badly inflamed eye. It has pained him continually since, and until yesterday, when an oculist found that its growth had forced a lodgment in his eye, sprang the scalp and skull, and had found its way to the apex of the right eye. The stalk was carefully removed and transplanted in a hot-bed, where it is expected to grow. Soudsley is doing finely.

A DECISION IN THE BRIDGEPORT POLICE CASE.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 23.—The final decision in the quo warranto case of John Rylands against J. B. Pinkerman, to determine the title of chief of police, was given to-day by Judge of Probate and Chief Justice of the Superior Court to have the title to the office. An Rylands is one of the candidates for the office as a stay of appeal. Messrs. Davenport and Wheeler, who are advocates of Chief Rylands' cause, made a motion for a dismissal of the case. This the third decision that has been rendered in favor of Chief Rylands.

A NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE PROPOSED.

Philadelphia, March 23.—A project is on foot to establish a transatlantic line of steamers between the port and Bremen Down, a harbor in British Channel, and passengers to be transported thence by a short rail route to London. English capitalists, it is said, have pledged themselves to build the terminal pier and route to London. The project is to build a short rail route to London. The project is to build a short rail route to London.

ANNIVERSARY OF CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

San Francisco, March 23.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the University of California was celebrated to-day with greater enthusiasm than usual, by reason of the presence of Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University. He delivered a long address on the modern educational system. After the literary exercises a reception was tendered President Eliot.

DR. SCUDDER INDICTED ON NEW CHARGES.

Chicago, March 23.—Dr. Scudder was indicted to-day for the assassination of his wealthy mother-in-law, this time being charged with poisoning her as well as poisoning her skull. The poison is said to have been administered with a hypodermic syringe. He is also charged in the second indictment with the murder of a woman. The additional accusation was presented as indicating that the prosecution had strong evidence of sensational evidence, regarding the poisoning of the woman.

A REVENDER TO SALISBURY. FIRM ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

IF THE BRITISH PREMIER WILL NOT CONSENT TO A RENEWAL OF THE MODUS VIVENDI. THE UNITED STATES, ON ITS OWN RESPONSIBILITY, WILL ENFORCE A CLOSE SEASON IN BEHRING SEA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 23.—The cable dispatch received last Sunday from Lord Salisbury in answer to Mr. Wharton's letter of March 8, together with a rejoinder from the State Department under date of yesterday, was sent this afternoon to the Senate by President Harrison; and after being read in secret session, they were referred with discussion to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Neither the cable message nor the President's answer to it was made public, though the Senate may be expected, as usual, to demand the injunction of secrecy as to both after a few days.

The general tenor of Lord Salisbury's note of Sunday has already been alluded to in these dispatches. As read in the Senate to-day, it was described briefly as an evasion, more or less elaborate, of the question of responsibility for the preservation of seal life raised in Mr. Wharton's letter of March 8. Mr. Wharton then stated that this Government considered a renewal of last year's modus vivendi a matter not only of comity on the part of Great Britain, but of obligation. In view of the agreement reached to submit the general issue of property rights in Behring Sea to arbitration, the United States could not be expected, Mr. Wharton argued, to abstain from the subjects from the arbitrated destruction of seal life while the arbitration was in progress. Lord Salisbury, in his reply of three days ago, disclaims as he has done in previous dispatches, any obligation to suppress Canadian poaching while the question of property rights in the seal herds is being determined, but he tacitly acknowledges a certain responsibility on the part of his Government to protect seal life in Alaskan waters by advancing again various effective and half-way substitutes for last year's close season arrangements.

These proposals are regarded both by the President and by the Senate as wholly inadequate, and will they be accepted by this country in lieu of last season's modus vivendi. In fact, if Lord Salisbury, in defiance of Canadian opinion, or for political purposes at home, persists in declining a renewal of the modus vivendi of 1891, the United States is ready to enforce a close season in Behring Sea on its own responsibility, and the Administration would decidedly prefer that course of action to any compromise with the British Prime Minister on the basis of his later suggestions for a limited close season. This is the substance in brief, it is understood, of President Harrison's rejoinder through the State Department to Lord Salisbury's cable message of Sunday.

As described by some of those who heard it read to-day, the President's answer is a firm and pointed declaration of dissatisfaction with Lord Salisbury's response to the proposals of the United States for a joint close season, and an equally unequivocal expression of the purpose of this country to suppress poaching by its own authority, if the British Government maintains its present attitude of indifference to the protection of seal life while arbitration is pending. The Senate, of course, is in accord with the President's policy of enforcing this country's property right in Behring Sea pending the decision of the Board of Arbitration, and it will undoubtedly authorize the President to use whatever force is necessary to prevent open poaching this summer, in case no joint arrangements like those of last year can be agreed on. The two notes were sent to-day to the Senate, mainly, of course, to keep that body promptly informed of the progress of the controversy, and no action on them was requested in the message of transmittal. The diplomatic correspondence will go on as before, without interruption, and its course promises now to be rather indefinite. It is not clear whether or not the Senate will find it worth while to wait for further exchanges before acting upon the arbitration treaty now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President intends, if possible, to reach a definite understanding with the British Government regarding the sealing season opens. But it may be decided by the Senate not to await the outcome of the negotiations, but to instruct the President to go ahead and use the Naval force of the United States to suppress poaching in Great Britain's waters. The whole matter will come up again in secret session in the next few days, when some decision will be passed as to the course to be taken under the pretext of arbitration.

NEEDED IT FOR A COALING STATION. BRITISH PLANS TO CAPTURE A HARBOR IN LOWER CALIFORNIA RECALLED.

San Diego, Cal., March 23 (Special).—From facts that have just come to light here it is plain that the English Government had a well-developed scheme two years ago to secure a coaling station in San Quentin, Lower California, at a small cost. It will be remembered that a small body of American soldiers in Los Angeles and San Diego were ordered to descend on Lower California and capture the country, when their plans were betrayed to the Mexican Government and the project fell through. Charles E. Anthony, a civil engineer, who has been four years in the employ of the Mexican International Company and who has just returned to the United States, has been recalled to the United States to reveal the English scheme to the benefit of Great Britain. The International Company is made up of English capitalists, and all its leading officers are English. Its whole aim is getting a concession to 18,000,000 acres in Lower California to be used as a foothold in that country in order to give the English Government some claim on the harbor of San Quentin for the English line. That harbor is the terminus of the English line. In case of the completion of the Nicaragua Canal, it is generally credited with having caused the story to be published in New-York after the Majestic left Queenstown. He added, however: "That is not true, but I will not discuss it at present."

HE DECLINED TO READ THE STORY, AND REPEATED HIS DENIAL OF ALL KNOWLEDGE OF ITS PUBLICATION.

Mr. Borrows is about five feet eight inches tall, with a slight mustache and carefully brushed hair. Mr. Milbank is tall and slender. He was dressed in a closely fitting gray suit and had a sandy mustache. He is about six feet and one-half inch tall. The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. Drayton sat side by side at the captain's table during the voyage and were almost constant companions. A reporter of The Tribune saw the Duchess among other prominent passengers on board the steamer. She wore a hat of black lace, the veil of which was caught at the throat with a small diamond star. Her gown was of black satin, heavily trimmed with jet bead-work. It was close fitting, and the skirt

DRAYTON AND BORROWE. THEY COME IN PEACE ON THE MAJESTIC.

SURPRISE AT THE PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THE PROPOSED DUEL—MR. DRAYTON'S PROMISE OF A STATEMENT—MR. BORROWE WAITING FOR THE OTHER TO SPEAK—FRIENDS ANXIOUSLY LOOK FOR THE STEAMER.

The great interest in the Drayton-Borrowe affair, which has been the chief topic of discussion in club circles for the last week, reached its height yesterday afternoon at a few minutes before 3 o'clock when it was reported that the Majestic had been sighted off Sandy Hook. Whether these two men were both alive, and if they were whether there had been any exciting scenes on board the steamship on which they both took passage for New-York one week ago yesterday, were the two questions which all New-York was eager to have answered at once. The possibilities of a duel on the high seas and the action of the steamer's officers in such a case had been discussed and re-discussed in the press, in clubs, and in society.

At Quarantine on Tuesday night there were between twenty-five and thirty newspaper reporters, six steam tug charters by interested people, and small row boats without number, all awaiting the arrival of the steamer. This sudden influx of strangers at Fort Wadsworth was greater than the village could accommodate, and a number of reporters spent the night in a pilot's hut on the shore. G. E. Upsilon, a son of Admiral Upsilon, and Mr. Derby, of Philadelphia, a relative of Mr. Drayton, were among the early comers, and they were provided with permits to board the Majestic. Mr. Upsilon, who is an old and intimate friend of Mr. Drayton, brought with him Frank Parker, who has been the Drayton's family butler for six years. The butler took charge of Mr. Drayton's luggage as soon as he boarded the steamer, and it was ascertained that no incident had occurred on the voyage, and that the Majestic was at once dispatched to Stephen P. Nash, Mr. Drayton's lawyer, at No. 67 Wall-st., and to M. Orme Wilson, at No. 33 Wall-st., advising them of the safe arrival of the traveler.

TO ADVISE MR. DRAYTON.

Dr. Derby and Mr. Upsilon went out to the Majestic to act as support and counsel to Mr. Drayton, in order that if he were unaware of the publication of the recent stories he might not be alone when he first heard of them, for, as these men rightly supposed, he knew nothing of the great publicity which this affair had gained until he reached Quarantine, and they argued to the Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Jenkins, that since Mr. Borrowe was accompanied by his second, Harry Vane Milbank, Mr. Drayton should properly enjoy a similar privilege. They were both permitted to go out to the steamer on the doctor's tug.

A few minutes before the Majestic hoisted in sight the cause of the first trouble between Mr. Drayton and Mr. Borrowe was learned from a man who certainly was in a position to know, for he spent much of his time at Mr. Drayton's country home, Crow's Nest, at Bernardsville, N. J., five years ago, when he says Mr. Borrowe brought a number of dogs into the stable of Mr. Drayton and there had a brutal and disgusting dog fight. When this came to the ears of Mr. Drayton he said that it was not the act of a gentleman, and at once proclaimed Mr. Borrowe as a friend. It is said that the two men have not spoken since that day.

NO DOUBT ABOUT HIS PRINCIPLES.

When the Majestic was already in sight, Mr. Upsilon said: "I have known Mr. Drayton since his boyhood and have always found him a man of integrity and high sense of honor. He is a man among a thousand, and anything was wrong in his own household. For he assumes in others the same high notions of honor which he himself possesses; he would not tolerate other than noble conduct in a member of his family. As for courage, he is well supplied with that, and will certainly be proud to call Mr. Borrowe down if he thinks that he was in any way instrumental in the publication of this story."

A Tribune reporter was one of the first to follow Dr. Jenkins over the side of the Majestic when she arrived at Quarantine at 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon. There was, of course, a rush to find Mr. Drayton. Mr. Upsilon and the servant naturally found him first, and the former took him by one arm, at the same time handing him a letter as soon as the first greetings were exchanged. Mr. Drayton is a man about thirty-three years old, five feet ten inches tall, and wore thin glasses and a dark mustache. His face was thin and wore a worried expression after the smile of pleasure at meeting his friend, who at that moment handed him a copy of the paper containing the full text of the first disclosure. Mr. Drayton read as he walked with a quick tread, and was heard to say once or twice, referring to the contents of the newspaper which he held: "That is singular" and "How could a man say such a thing as that?" He appeared to be cool and collected, but frequently wiped his face with a handkerchief. Mr. Upsilon in the meantime said to him: "Take your time and read it carefully."

MR. BORROWE AND HIS SECOND.

Hallett Alsop Borrowe, the other principal in the affair, was found in the smoking-room with one of his seconds, Harry Vane Milbank, who is a son of Sir Frederick Milbank, and a grand-nephew of the Duke of Cleveland, and of whom it has been said that he killed the Baron de Baulen in a duel in May, 1888, and the Baron's brother on July 7, 1891, at the recourse at Longchamps, having figured in other duels on the Continent. Mr. Borrowe promptly said on being asked: "I cannot say a word," and he repeated this when told that he was generally credited with having caused the story to be published in New-York after the Majestic left Queenstown. He added, however: "That is not true, but I will not discuss it at present."

He also said that he had not met Mr. Drayton all during the passage from Queenstown. Mr. Milbank corrected him by saying that they had both been in the smoking-room at the same time on one occasion. Other questions were asked, but Mr. Borrowe turned to his second and said: "We must not talk. This is something which must not be published, and we have no necessity to make explanations now, and if the papers choose to call me a coward I cannot help it."

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Mr. Borrowe is about five feet eight inches tall, with a slight mustache and carefully brushed hair. Mr. Milbank is tall and slender. He was dressed in a closely fitting gray suit and had a sandy mustache. He is about six feet and one-half inch tall. The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. Drayton sat side by side at the captain's table during the voyage and were almost constant companions. A reporter of The Tribune saw the Duchess among other prominent passengers on board the steamer. She wore a hat of black lace, the veil of which was caught at the throat with a small diamond star. Her gown was of black satin, heavily trimmed with jet bead-work. It was close fitting, and the skirt

FOGS ON RIVERS AND BAY.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN FERRYBOATS—OTHER VESSELS FORCED TO ANCHOR. The rain which began about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, changed, after a shower or two, to a dense fog, which extended from the Narrows up the rivers

had no train. She said: "Mr. Drayton was an old friend of mine, and I have known him for years and years. He was an intimate friend of my father. While on shipboard there was no trouble that I learned of, and I knew of his passage only when I met him at the table. I was naturally very glad to meet him, and never dreamed of any scandal. Mr. Borrowe I do not know, nor did I see him during the trip. There was nothing that would lead me to suspect any trouble."

She said she did not recall any occasion when they turned their backs on a man, as another passenger said she and Mr. Drayton had acted toward Mr. Borrowe one day.

"No, I positively know nothing of any scandal, and please do not ask me," she continued. "This kind of thing is never published in England. How different it is from everything of this story in the American newspapers."

Knowing nothing about the affair, she did not wish to be connected with it. She expected to make only a short stay in America, and did not wish to be annoyed.

MR. UPSHUR'S STATEMENT. Mr. Upsilon, who was standing near the Duchess, said: "Mr. Drayton will read all that has been published, and after careful consultation with his friends will decide on what course is the wisest to pursue."

"What is your idea of what his course will be," was asked.

"I cannot tell. He did not say."

"Will it be in the nature of a duel?"

"No, nothing of that kind; it will be an answer through the public press to this story, I think."

"When will you be ready for the public?"

"I cannot tell that; he knows all the facts of the correspondence and proposed duel, and he only saw the papers to-day. He will remain with his friends in this city. He will stay at the Union Club for a few days, and will have a settlement of this affair before he goes away."

HOW THE TWO MEN MET. From one passenger it was learned that the two men met only yesterday on the promenade deck, and had passed each other as if they were strangers. Another of the passengers said that Mr. Borrowe and Mr. Drayton, who was walking with the Duchess of Marlborough, met on the stairs at the head of the companionway the second day out, and that Mr. Drayton called the attention of the Duchess to some object so that they turned their backs until Mr. Borrowe had passed down the stairs.

Richard Parry, the purser, said that Mr. Drayton occupied stateroom No. 29, forward on the saloon deck and on the starboard side of the steamer, while Mr. Borrowe's stateroom, which he shared with his second, was on the opposite side of the vessel.

James Coleman is the name on the passenger list which Mr. Drayton used when he secured passage. On the steward's list for the dining-room it is "Mr. C. Drayton." He had the seat next to the Duchess of Marlborough, who sat at the extreme end of the table between the Duchess and Mr. Drayton. Opposite to them on the right of the commander sat two of their friends, Mrs. Cole and Miss E. B. Cole. Mr. Borrowe sat at the end of the table to the left of the Duchess's table with E. G. Cottrell, Frederick Hoskins, and Mr. Milbank. Mr. Borrowe was on the main deck, and Mr. Drayton, H. Borrowe were in it stamped in with blue ink. On the steward's list his name is written in with a pencil, showing that his passage was secured after the fact was made out. Later in the afternoon, in answer to a question as to his reason for taking the same steamer with Mr. Drayton, Mr. Borrowe said:

"Well, I—after a long pause, 'you can best judge the matter for yourselves. I really haven't anything to say just now. I think Drayton should make his statement first anyway. He began this trouble.'"

CAPTAIN PARSELL SURPRISED.

Captain Parsell, the purser, the steward, and other officers could scarcely express their surprise when they learned that trouble had been caused between Mr. Drayton and Mr. Borrowe, for they said that both men had been the quietest passengers on the steamer.

Frederick Hoey, son of John Hoey, ex-president of the American Express Company, was a passenger on board the same steamer which brought the supposed combatants to New-York yesterday. He is acquainted with both men, and said that either of the men in the passage over. "They both seemed utterly unconscious of the other's existence. They may have been excited by the presence of both on the steamer, but if there was it did not reach me," he said.

After leaving quarantine, passing inspection by the health officer, the Majestic was caught in the dense fog which settled over the harbor and forced to drop anchor. Afterward she came up the river and anchored in the stream off her pier. At 10 o'clock in the morning the agents at the pier said that they did not expect her to come in before 6 o'clock this morning.

The steamer tug Relay was chartered by John Hoey and on her son, Mr. Drayton, Dr. Derby and Mr. Upsilon were transferred from the Majestic to Fort Wadsworth. Mr. Borrowe and Mr. Milbank remained on the steamer.

LOOKING FOR THE TWO MEN.

Friends who were unable to find Mr. Drayton or Mr. Borrowe last night were perplexed. Although it was said that Mr. Borrowe was still on board the steamer, which lay out in the stream off her pier, some of his friends hinted at the possibility that the two men having made an arrangement for a meeting somewhere in the South and of their having left the city at once. Others thought that Mr. Drayton had promised to give out a statement to reporters at 9:30 p. m., at the Windsor Hotel. Newspaper men waited there for Mr. Drayton till a late hour, but he did not appear. Efforts which were made to find him at other places were unavailing. At Delmonico's, where Frederick Hoey has apartments and where it was thought that Mr. Drayton would spend part of the evening, it was said that Mr. Drayton nor Mr. Hoey had been there. Mr. Drayton was expected to go to the Union Club. It was desired there, however, that he had not been seen. Some people began to suspect that he had gone to Mr. Upsilon's home, at New-Brighton, S. I., for the night. Mr. Upsilon had sent a small boat to Mr. Drayton's brother-in-law, announcing the arrival of the much-talked-of travelers. This gave rise to rumors that Mr. Drayton had gone to the hotel in Fifth-ave, but these reports could not be verified.

MANY PEOPLE AT THE PIER.

Early in the morning people began to call at the Broadway office of the White Star Line, and also at Pier 45, to ask whether the Majestic had been sighted. But toward noon, when the fog began to thicken, those who had been waiting for her lost courage and disappeared. The news that the ship had passed the bar at 2:30 p. m., however, soon brought them back again, and they were all at the pier when the ship delivered expectant people. There were a great many people there, and they were all waiting for the ship to arrive. The greater part of them were increase-seekers, who hoped for exciting scenes when the ship reached her pier.

Frederick Hoey, a new arrival in a cab with Percy Drayton, the cousin of J. Coleman Drayton. Another cab, empty, followed them. Mr. Drayton, as soon as he arrived, when they found that the ship was being detained by the fog, they got into their cab and were driven back to the club, leaving the other cab waiting. They did not see the ship until they returned, which they did about 5 p. m.

Percy Drayton politely declined to say anything, and Mr. Hoey followed his example, repeating himself with walking up and down the pier through the crowd, with a mysterious look on his face. If any friends were waiting for Borrowe, they did not make themselves known. There were many women in the crowd, and most of them waited till late at night. Several, however, became discouraged when the news arrived at the pier about 7 o'clock, bringing news that the ship had dropped anchor at Robbins Reef.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY THOMAS GREENWOOD SAID: "I FELT PRETTY SURE THAT IF MAYNARD HAD THING TO DO OVER AGAIN HE WOULDN'T DO IT."

Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Greenwood said: "I felt pretty sure that if Maynard had thing to do over again he wouldn't do it."

Ex-Assistant United States Attorney W. Wickham Smith's opinion was: "I think it was ludicrous and

THEY STAND BY MAYNARD. THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY AT ALBANY NOT LIKELY TO OUST HIM.

REPUBLICANS DRAWING UP A RESOLUTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S RECOMMENDATION—M'CLELLAND CALLS THE COMMITTEE "A PARTISAN PACKED JURY."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 23.—The temperate and judicial verdict of the Bar Association of New-York against Judge Maynard, of the Court of Appeals, condemning his theft of the Dutchess County election returns and recommending his removal by the Legislature, was the chief theme of talk in the Legislature to-day. While the Democrats in many instances privately declared that the judgment passed by the Bar Association was a just one, when speaking for publication they seemed bound to uphold Judge Maynard. Perhaps this is natural. A Senate made Democratic by the policy of Judge Maynard, the treasury of the State of New-York, Richard Croker, as his share of the booty, obtained the appointment of his brother-in-law, Dr. William T. Jenkins, as Health Officer of New-York, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Thus the treasury of New-York was looted.

The resolutions passed by the Bar Association will unquestionably be presented to the Legislature to-morrow. Those resolutions, it will be remembered, recommended that Judge Maynard be removed from his office by the passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature. It is a Democratic Legislature, and such a movement ought properly to be initiated by some one of the members of the majority. The language used by the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen in speaking about the Maynard case to-day was such as to give no hope of their favoring or introducing such a resolution. Duty, therefore, will compel some one of the Republican Senators or Assemblymen to present it, and it is understood that one was being framed to-night. Senators Saxton, Erwin and O'Connor were drawing up one resolution on the subject, in which they made even the Maynard's own letter in defence of himself the main ground of their accusation.

Two of the Democratic Senators, McClelland and Cantor, happened to be standing side by side to-day, when they were asked what they thought of the verdict of the Bar Association. "It was the verdict of a partisan packed jury," answered McClelland, forgetting that seven of the nine members of the Bar Association who signed the reports are Democrats. This idea seemed to please Senator Cantor, and he said: "It was indeed a packed partisan jury, and any one reading the reports of the proceedings of the alleged dignified Bar Association in to-day's newspapers will see that it acted like a mob. Those who spoke in favor of Mr. Maynard were hosed, while those who spoke against him were cheered. Was that judicial? The entire case was prejudiced, and the judgment of the Bar Association should have no account from fair-minded men."

Senator Saxton, Republican, said: "This judgment of the Bar Association leaves Judge Maynard in a terrible position. His defence is shown to be worthless. I never read an indictment of a man in better tone than this one. It is calm; with every paragraph it cites authorities enabling one to judge of the justice of the argument, and then it takes up one after another Maynard's specious arguments, and shows how really weak they are. There is one thing that pleases me about the Bar Association's action more than partisan satisfaction over it, and that is that it shows that the American people desire pure elections, and that they will express their condemnation of frauds at elections. The judgment of the Bar Association is immensely more valuable because it is signed by seven Democrats."

Senator Erwin said: "The action of the Bar Association is most satisfactory to me. It fully vindicates the action of the Legislature in electing a majority of the Senate. The courts sustained us, and so now does the Bar Association. We were cheated out of our majority by the State Board of canvassers led by this man Maynard. Any body of men who should examine the statement of Judge Maynard impartially, I think, would favor his removal from the bench. Before even the verdict of the Bar Association was rendered, he had shown his unfitness for his high place."