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SIR CHARLES RUSSELL ANGRY

OBJECTING TO INTERRUPTIONS BY SENATOR MORGAN AND MR. PHELPS.

A TILT OVER THE SEIZURE OF CANADIAN VESSELS—THE QUESTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE SEALS IN BEHRING SEA.

Paris, May 11.—At the session of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument, which was largely devoted to the technical features of the controversy. He argued that it was impossible that there could be property rights in the seals in Behring Sea, and he supported his contention with quotations from American jurists, and in particular from Professor Woolsey's writings on international law. Sir Charles dwelt on the far-reaching effects upon international rights that would ensue from conferring the power, claimed by American counsel in behalf of the United States, to seize foreign vessels in time of peace. Sir Charles urged that Great Britain represented in this controversy the rights of nations.

In dilating upon the seizures of Canadian vessels by the Americans for seal catching in Behring Sea, Sir Charles insisted that the seizures had been made on the high seas, without previous diplomatic expostulation. Mr. Bayard, when Secretary of State, had never tried to justify the seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals.

The altercation which followed this assertion by Sir Charles was so hot that it threatened to put the whole arbitration in jeopardy. Sir Charles Russell, Senator Morgan, Lord Hannen, Baron de Courcel, Mr. Phelps and Justice Harlan spoke with high spirit, and occasionally with bitterness.

Sir Charles Russell got excited and angry, and declared that the interruptions by Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps were uncalled for. Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for seizures, even if the Tribunal decided against them. Lord Hannen exclaimed:

"Then our whole arbitration is useless, and the whole question will be reopened."

Finally, the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liability should be postponed.

Sir Charles then proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Behring Sea. He read extracts from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury in reply to a communication from Mr. Blaine, under date of January 22, 1890, arguing that unless the natives should agree that pelagic sealing was contra bonos mores, the seizures were not justifiable.

Mr. Eustis, the American Ambassador, was present at the session of the Tribunal to-day.

A NEW POLICY IN BEHRING SEA.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 11.—Advices from Sitka, Alaska, state that the Government has adopted a new policy in relation to the prosecution of British sealing vessels in Alaska. Attorney-General Olney has ordered District-Attorney Johnson to abandon the prosecution of the British schooner Henrietta, charged with receiving a cargo of sealskins in Alaskan waters last summer without reporting to the customs authorities. The vessel was seized in Behring Sea and sent to Sitka for trial. The case is similar in all respects to the seizure of the British steamer Coquitlan by the United States revenue cutter Corwin last June, with 6,000 sealskins removed from British schooners in Alaskan Waters. Johnson is ordered to deliver the Henrietta to the British authorities on demand.

HE PLANNED TO KILL MR. GLADSTONE.

TOWNSEND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—HIS THREATENING LETTER TO THE PREMIER.

London, May 11.—William Townsend, the man arrested on the charge of having discharged a pistol in Downing-st., and also suspected of having designed to kill Mr. Gladstone, was brought up in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and again arraigned on the first charge. Townsend was also charged to-day with having sent a menacing letter to the Premier, which was read in court. The letter is dated April 25, and is as follows:

Do drop that cursed bill. Say something about it in the House to-night. You gave me such a shock yesterday, looking so cheerful and happy. I had never seen you before. Your appearance compelled me to raise my hat out of respect. I had been waiting for you since morning. After reading the newspapers on Saturday I left home and wife and little ones. If you are removed the bill is as dead as Queen Anne. I was in Brighton on Saturday, expecting to find you. If it had not been for my sudden revulsion of feeling nothing could have saved either of us yesterday. I could have fired six shots before any one laid a hand on me. I will give you another chance. I have a strong opinion of your cleverness. I firmly believe that, if you will it, the bill will become a law despite Salisbury, Balfour, Chamberlain and the Lords; but it shall not if, by taking two lives, yours and mine, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of loyal Ulstermen will be saved. Surely that would be sufficient justification. I shall look anxiously in to-morrow's papers for an answer.

The prisoner admitted that he had written the letter. The several entries in his diary were read, of which the following are examples:

I went to Downing-st. and watched quietly all day, being afraid of raising suspicion by making inquiries. There are five chambers, surely sufficient for us both.

April 25—I saw Mr. Gladstone emerge from his residence. I was so surprised at his happy and cheerful appearance that I raised my hat. I hurried into the park and had to weep for two hours.

The prisoner appeared greatly depressed, and said that he would reserve his defence. He was committed for trial.

A NEW SHIP CANAL PROJECT IN THE WEST.

Ottawa, May 11.—Conrad O. Wyatt, a civil engineer, of Duluth, Minn., is here seeking to obtain a charter for the construction of a ship canal twelve miles long to connect Lake Erie with Lake St. Clair. The proposed waterway will shorten the distance, as compared with the Detroit route, 110 miles on each trip. Wyatt is willing to give a guarantee that the work will be completed within two years, and will agree that the tolls will not exceed 2 cents a ton. He is backed by American capitalists, including the Governor of a Western State. He has completed all preliminary surveys.

MANY BRITISH OFFICERS WERE DEPOSITORS.

London, May 11.—Hallett & Co., navy agents and bankers, have suspended. Their suspension has caused a sensation in military and naval circles at the West End, as many officers are depositors with the company, but commercially the failure is of slight importance. The members of the firm are James Alfred Hallett and William Charles Hallett, and their place of business is No. 7 St. Martin's Place, W. C.

ITALY MUST IMPORT GRAIN HEAVILY.

Rome, May 11.—Reports to the Government from the prefects of the various districts throughout Italy show that the drouth has caused such extensive damage to the grain crops that Italy will be compelled to import this year 113,500,000 bushels of grain in excess of the ordinary amount imported. As the duty is 5 lire on a quintal, the receipts on this account will probably cover the deficit in the Italian budget.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE AT HULL.

London, May 11.—A warehouse belonging to the Humber Engineering Company, on one of the Hull docks, was destroyed by fire to-day. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin, as have been many of the fires in Hull since the beginning of the dock-laborers' strike.

MR. EUSTIS RECEIVED BY THE PREMIER.

Paris, May 11.—M. Dupuy, Premier and Minister of the Interior, to-day received James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN LIKELY TO DIE.

Rome, May 11.—The Dowager Queen of Portugal, Maria Pia, formerly Princess of Savoy, is ill with a pulmonary disease at the Quirinal. Her physicians fear that the disease will develop into quick consumption.

THE INDIANS TO HAVE CANADIAN BACON.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Hudson Bay Company has secured the contracts for supplying bacon for the Indians in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Heretofore American bacon has principally been supplied, but the Government says that, as Canadian cured bacon has been found to be equal to American cured, as regards both keeping properties and quality, the contracts have been let on the understanding that only long clear Canadian cured is to be supplied.

WHY HOME RULERS ARE SILENT

GLADSTONE REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN.

THEY WILL NOT BE DRIVEN INTO OBSTRUCTIVE DEBATES TO FURTHER THE OPPOSITION'S ENDS—LIBERALS AND AMENDMENTS—LORD RANDOLPH RAISES A COMMOTION.

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, in Committee on the Home Rule bill, Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, commented upon the scarcity of amendments proposed by supporters of the Government. He supposed they recognized the fact that the bill was only a sham one, and therefore proposed amendments only to raise a laugh. He himself was anxious to know what were the intentions of the Government concerning Ulster. Was there any plan that Ulster should be excluded from the operation of the bill? He believed that such exclusion ought to be provided for, and he should regard Ulstermen as doing wrong if they should reject any arrangement to except them from Home Rule, according to the bill. They would be all the better able to defend the rights of the minority in the rest of Ireland if they should have a Government of their own than if they should be merely part of the minority in the Dublin Parliament. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain reverted to the subject of the abstention of the Liberals from offering amendments, and asked why the Irish members had so suddenly become dumb.

As Mr. Chamberlain closed, Lord Randolph Churchill sprang up and excitedly charged Timothy Healy with remarking that Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be under the weather. Mr. Healy at once protested that he had said nothing at all. Several Irish members explained simultaneously that when Mr. Chamberlain said the Nationalists were dumb, somebody had responded: "You are never dumb; it would be better if you were." This explanation provoked a scene of confusion, which was ended by the Chairman's call for order.

Mr. Gladstone denied the truth of Mr. Chamberlain's insinuations that the supporters of the Government had closed their ears to argument. The Government, he said, had already given the fullest explanation of the bill, and wished a fair and open discussion. They would not be driven, however, into obstructive and useless debates. When such debates were forced by the Opposition the Government would be silent. The members of the majority would speak as their own judgment dictated, and not with a view to furthering the devices of the Opposition. (Cheers.) In retaining that liberty of choice they would best perform their duty to their country. (Prolonged cheers.)

William Redmond, Parnellite, moved as an amendment to the bill that the two branches of the Irish Legislature should be designated the Senate and the House of Commons.

The Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Morley, opposed the motion.

T. W. Russell, Unionist, remarked that after the bill had passed the Irish could call their Legislature a Parliament or anything else.

J. G. Lawson, Conservative, Member for Thirsk, created roars of laughter by pronouncing the Celtic word for "Commons," and suggesting its adoption as the designation of the Irish Lower House.

George Bartlett, Conservative, member for North Islington, moved the omission of the first clause of the bill.

Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite, member for North Louth, inquired whether it was in order to discuss the rejection of the whole bill on a motion thus concerning only one clause. The chairman ruled that the motion was in order.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, moved that the chairman report progress. Ulster members, he said, had no opportunity to speak.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resisted this motion and moved closure. The chairman ignored Mr. Morley's motion and put Mr. Balfour's motion, which was lost by a vote of 304 to 250. Cheers and laughter followed the announcement of the result of the division.

KOSSUTH ON IRISH HOME RULE.

THE AGED HUNGARIAN PATRIOT BELIEVES MR. GLADSTONE WILL NEVER REACH HIS GOAL.

London, May 11.—"The Pall Mall Gazette" publishes an interview with the venerable Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, in regard to Irish Home Rule. In the interview Kossuth said that he wrote a memorandum years ago regarding Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Scheme. This memorandum, he added, would be found among his papers after his death, but he declined to disclose at present what the memorandum contains. "As to Mr. Gladstone's second scheme for Irish Home Rule," Kossuth continued, "I know very little about it or the real principles underlying it. I believe, however, that Mr. Gladstone will never arrive at his goal. The Irish question presents the same obstacles as squaring a circle. It is a perfect utopia, this wish of Mr. Gladstone to establish the autonomy of Ireland without granting to that country absolute independence, and I should not be astonished if Ireland should one day throw herself into the arms of the United States in order to gain what she wants. Distances between countries do not count to-day as they counted in the past.

"It has been said that the situation of Ireland is comparable to that of Hungary, and some eminent Englishmen have asked my opinion in regard to that assertion. My answer is that it is false. The Austrians never conquered Hungary as the English conquered Ireland. Hungary merely made a pact with the House of Hapsburg for the sake of neighborly association. Ireland, on the contrary, was conquered by force of arms, and can only be delivered by force of arms."

Kossuth, who is ninety-one years old, looks feeble and wasted, and is sometimes convulsed by fits of coughing. But there is still the old fire in his eyes, which flash while he is talking. He still spends part of his time every day writing in behalf of Hungary.

ANNOYED AT THE POPE'S REMARKS

REPORTED VISIT OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER TO CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

Rome, May 11.—The newspapers of this city assert that Minister von Bulow, the Prussian representative at the Vatican, visited Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and expressed his surprise on behalf of the Prussian Government that the Pope had departed from the customary limits of prudence in his recent political remarks to Catholic pilgrims from Germany.

The dispatch relative to the alleged "demarche" made by the Prussian Minister at the Vatican will need confirmation, for it mentions a fact entirely opposed to diplomatic usages. The protest of Minister von Bulow might have been understood if the Pope, in his allocution to the German pilgrims, had said anything against the Prussian Government. But despite the sympathy of William II for King Humbert, the former could not have instructed his representative at the Vatican to assume the defence of the Quirinal without breaking all diplomatic tradition.

It is not surprising, however, that some Ministerial newspapers at Rome should have invented the story of Herr von Bulow's visit to Cardinal Rampolla, in the hope of showing to the world that the recent trip of the Kaiser had resulted at least in making him an active protector of the Italian Government. The young Emperor is enough of a statesman not to play the role of a Don Quixote, especially at this time, when he will need the support of the German Catholics at the next elections for the Reichstag on June 15. These Catholics, whose Deputies have already caused the failure of the Army bill at Berlin, would resent any pressure brought by their Government upon the Pontiff in favor not of German, but of Italian, interests. Leo XIII, in his address to the pilgrims, was careful not to speak directly of the condition of the German working classes; he merely repeated the general sentiment in favor of workingmen throughout the world expressed in his encyclical letter of May 15, 1891, "De conditione opificum." As usual, also, in such addresses, he thanked the pilgrims for the prayers they offered for the reestablishment of his temporal power.

But this is exclusively an Italian affair, and it would be strange if Minister von Bulow should have made it the text of any observation to the Holy See, especially after the long and friendly conversation held recently at Rome between Emperor William and Cardinal Ledochowski, the former Archbishop of Posen, who was expelled from Prussia a few years ago.

TROOPS GUARD THE CORTES.

VAST CROWDS IN THE STREETS OF MADRID.

CARLISTS AND REPUBLICANS FIGHTING AGAINST A GOVERNMENT BILL—THE SITTING EXPECTED TO LAST ALL THE WEEK—FEARS OF MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Madrid, May 11.—The Republicans and Carlists are making a persistent and strong fight against the Government bill providing for a postponement of the municipal elections until November. Both groups have followed a course of unremitting obstruction in the Cortes. The Deputies have sat for thirty hours without intermission, and the Opposition shows no signs of wavering.

The reason given by the Government for deferring the election is that at the last municipal election the Republicans won by systematic and widespread forgery, and that to purge the electoral lists, and to guarantee an honest vote, will require several months' work.

The Republicans prepared to lead an immense procession of electors to the doors of the Cortes to-day, and to present a petition against the bill. The police forbade the demonstration. Nevertheless, vast crowds have gathered around the Parliamentary Building, and all the streets in the neighborhood are filled with the people who purposed marching in the procession. The corridors of the building are lined with policemen, several companies are drawn up just outside, and in the avenues leading to the Cortes the number of men on duty has been quadrupled. So far the police have been able to disperse the crowds without violence. As soon as a street is cleared, however, the people begin reassembling.

The Government has prepared for serious trouble, and has increased the guards in all the public offices. The Cabinet is reported to consider the expediency of withdrawing the bill, allowing the election to take place, and then cancelling its results on the ground of gross forgery. The Republicans propose that in case the Government does not give in, the Municipal Councillors and the Deputies from Madrid constituencies shall cease attending to their public duties. Should the election not be deferred the Government probably will advise the Liberals to abstain from all participation in it, for the reason that it will be corrupt and invalid.

Each side in the Cortes say they are determined to sit until their opponents give in. There is every prospect that the sitting will be continued until midnight on Saturday, when it will be necessary to adjourn over Sunday. The Republicans show no sign of wavering, and promise to continue their obstruction until they gain their point. The Ministers and Deputies eat and sleep in the House. All are haggard and worn.

The public prosecutor has ordered that the two principal Republican newspapers in Madrid be seized.

THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

SEVERE COMMENTS BY "THE LONDON DAILY CHRONICLE."

London, May 12.—"The Daily Chronicle" says, in a leader on the Russo-American treaty: "We cannot understand the motives of the Senate in conceding to Russia what was refused to Great Britain and France. Mr. Cleveland has made the American Government the watchdog of Russian absolutism, as forty years ago it was the slave-catcher for Southern planters. It will be long ere this blot on Mr. Cleveland's escutcheon will be wiped out."

Washington, May 11.—The extradition treaty with Russia is expected here by the next European mail, but has not yet reached the State Department. Reports as to its receipt here are said by confidential officials at the White House and the State Department to be destitute of truth. The promulgation of the treaty, it is anticipated, will follow closely upon its receipt in the ordinary routine of official business. Its arrival is expected within the next three or four days. Ratifications were exchanged in Russia on April 26.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN APPOINTED.

TO SUCCEED THE NEW EARL OF DERBY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

London, May 11.—It is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in place of the Earl of Derby, formerly Baron Stanley of Preston, who is about to retire from the office of Governor-General, to which he was appointed in 1888.

The Right Hon. John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, was born on August 3, 1847. He is the grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen who was Prime Minister in 1854. He was educated at St. Andrew's University and at University College, Oxford, where he was graduated as B. A. in 1871. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother in 1870, and entered the House of Lords as a Conservative. In the session of 1879, however, he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and in 1878, when the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported their views. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the Beaconsfield Government. In 1879 the Earl became a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into railway accidents. In 1880, having become recognized as a leading member of the Liberal party, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and in 1881 High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which office he retained during the four succeeding years.

In 1886 the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the mission of carrying out the Home Rule policy of the Government. In this capacity he was extremely popular in Ireland, and the scene in Dublin at his leave-taking, after the fall of the Gladstone Cabinet, is said never to have been seen before, at least not since the departure of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. Lord Aberdeen is a member of many religious and philanthropic societies, and was a large contributor to General Booth's scheme for alleviating distress.

In 1877 he married the Hon. Ishbel Maria Marjoribanks, daughter of the first Baron Tweedmouth. He has three sons and a daughter.

PREPARING FOR THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Berlin, May 11.—The preparations for the elections on June 15 are being vigorously pushed by the various parties. Herr Eugen Richter, the leader of the stronger section of the Freisinnige, now known as the Freisinnige Volkspartei, or Radical people's party, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the party in behalf of the candidacy of Professor Rudolf Virchow, who has been put forward for the Reichstag. Herr Richter defended the action of those who voted with him in the Reichstag, and said that he hoped and believed that the division in the Freisinnige party would prove to be of benefit. His utterances were cordially cheered.

HER WAY BESET BY ICEBERGS.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE THURLAND TELLS A STORY OF THE SEA.

Coolness has again sprung up at sea, and iceberg stories of extra quality are coming to this port every day. The prize for the best iceberg intelligence must be awarded to the bark Thurland, which arrived yesterday from Iquique with a cargo of nitrate of soda. On February 23 the bark made her debut into iceberg society. That was in latitude 51.43 south, and longitude 46.23. Captain Castle says that the icebergs then hastened to the reception of the bark until there was a veritable crush. That day he passed seventy-three bergs, from 100 to 300 feet high and from 100 to 400 yards long. In the afternoon of that day nothing could be seen from aloft but bergs.

On the next day the bark was surrounded by ice. For several days the bark sailed through a channel scarcely 100 yards wide. It was on February 28 that the Thurland had a narrow escape. She was lulling up to the weather, when the main sheet parted and the bark sagged within twenty yards of a big iceberg before she could be gotten clear. The Thurland was beset by icebergs for nearly 300 miles.

PROPOSED NEW LINE TO THE ORIENT.

Seattle, Wash., May 11.—General Agent Davidge, of the Upton line of steamships, is in this city conferring with the Great Northern officials. His mission is to complete the contract to put on a line of steamers to the Orient. All parts of the contract have been agreed to by both parties except a five-year contract clause, which Davidge asks for. The Upton Company is one of the largest owners of "tramp" steamers in the world.

W. W. TRACY CHOSEN.

HE SUCCEEDS MR. CLARKSON AS PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.

TRIUMPH OF THE INDEPENDENT ELEMENT—STIRRING INCIDENTS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION—TO MEET NEXT YEAR IN DENVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Louisville, May 11.—The Republican National League closed its sixth and most successful annual convention here this evening, after electing William W. Tracy, of Illinois, president in place of J. S. Clarkson, adopting a platform and deciding upon Denver as the place and May 9, 1894, as the time for holding the next meeting. The election of a secretary to succeed Mr. Humphrey, and a treasurer to take the place now held by ex-Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, was left to the Executive Committee, though it was practically agreed that Colonel McAlpin, of New-York, should manage the finances of the organization in future.

The proceedings to-day were even more spirited and interesting than those of yesterday. This was largely due to the exceedingly sharp triangular contest for the presidency. Unusual interest was aroused, since it was generally felt that the outcome of this struggle would indicate whether the League was going to be conducted as it has been in the past, entirely subservient to the regular organization, or become more independent of the older body. When the League was formed in New-York in 1887 there was a bitter fight on this question. The party managers insisted that the new organization should select for its director or president some member of the party who had a National reputation and enjoyed the confidence of the party. The proposition was presented in the Chickering Hall gathering, but the 1,500 delegates rejected it promptly, and James P. Foster, of New-York, an ardent club man, but without experience in practical politics, was elected as the official head of the new association. Mr. Foster worked zealously. He made some mistakes, however, and at the end of his term he was not re-elected, the party managers insisting upon his retirement. His failure was looked upon as a vindication of their original contention. An experienced leader was brought forward in the person of John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. He was elected by a unanimous vote. This was at the convention at Baltimore in 1889. Mr. Thurston served two years. He gave all the time to the League that he could spare, but this was so little in comparison with what was required that at the end of his second term he insisted upon retiring because he could not do justice to the work.

THE OLD QUESTION UP FOR SETTLEMENT.

Notwithstanding their experience with Thurston, the League men, or rather a majority of them, by the advice of the party managers, again insisted that a veteran politician was needed for the place. Accordingly, when Judge Thurston handed in his resignation at Cincinnati two years ago, the minority movement in favor of a distinctively League candidate, Mr. Tracy, was defeated, and Mr. Clarkson, who was then vice-chairman of the regular National Committee, was chosen as his successor. Mr. Clarkson undertook to perform the work that the office involves in a thoroughly conscientious manner. But he was chosen to succeed Senator Quay as chairman of the National Committee shortly after his election at Cincinnati, and his connection with the National Committee has necessarily absorbed much of his attention and energy. Nevertheless, he would have been chosen here for a third term had he permitted his name to be used, but he would not, and, with him out of the way, the old question came up for settlement: Should the League depend for guidance upon one of its own men, upon one who had never been particularly identified with the party machine, or should it look once more to the regulars for its chief official?

This was the real significance of to-day's battle. Mr. Tracy represented the League and only the League. He is a popular young banker of Springfield, but has no prominence in Illinois politics outside the clubs. He does not pretend to represent anything more. His opponents, Michael H. De Young, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, are known throughout the country as political workers of wide experience. Neither of them solicited the office, but yielded to the sentiment against putting upon the shoulders of one so young as Mr. Tracy the responsibilities of the League presidency. Mr. De Young did not consent that his name should be used until just before the voting began, and nothing was heard of General Hastings's candidacy until the convention opened.

HOW THE BALLOTS WERE CAST.

New-York set the ball rolling for the Californian. Out of the 147 delegates from the Empire State no less than 139 voted for De Young. Mr. Squire, of Ohio, was a candidate, but retired in favor of De Young, and the Ohio contingent followed him. General Hastings's appearance, however, proved to be Tracy's salvation, since it divided the opposition, and also drew to him scores of supporters who might have gone the other way had there been two instead of three in the race. As it was, Tracy received 902 of the 1,719 votes cast; De Young 406, and Hastings 413. Mr. Tracy's nomination was afterward made unanimous, and the most cordial good wishes were expressed that his administration would prove successful. Mr. Tracy accepted the office, but beyond a few words of thanks made no speech.

As might be expected, Mr. Tracy's election causes a good deal of speculation as to the future of the organization that he will direct for the next twelve months. "Is it," as one delegate remarked to-night, "going to take the bit in its teeth and let the machine find another running mate," or will its independent spirit be bent with Mr. Tracy's election? No one seems prepared to answer the inquiry, but intelligent observers who witnessed the proceedings yesterday and to-day, saw the radical tendencies that have been manifested, heard the criticisms of the party's last platform and then observe the disposition to strike out in new party lines, regardless of what the regular organization has done or declared, are inclined to think that the League is entering upon a new era of its existence, and one that will require the careful attention of the party leaders. No convention of the clubs has ever displayed such a deliberate intention to assert itself in the politics of the party, and to make itself something more than it has been in the past, an annex to the older body. How far this statement may be realized remains to be seen, but one thing is clear, the League is a positive force in the Republican party as never before.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

McCauley's Theatre, the place of meeting, was not so crowded as yesterday, but there was a good attendance. Mr. Clarkson rapped for order about 10 o'clock this morning. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haywood. Edwin F. Smith, a veteran attache of Republican Headquarters, was appointed sergeant-at-arms. Reports from the various committees were presented. The Committee on Credentials recommended that all delegates present be entitled to vote, and the chairman of each delegation should cast the vote of his State. The Committee on Convention reported that it favored Denver in preference to Milwaukee or Omaha for the next meeting. Then followed the platform. It was presented by Mr. Goodnow, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. This committee spent the greater part of last night on its task. Its chief

Continued on Second Page.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

THE GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN AND THE CANAL SEIZED.

INSURGENTS IN POSSESSION OF THE CAPITAL—TWO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS ORDERED TO THE SCENE.

Washington, May 11.—The Nicaraguan revolutionists have practically overthrown the Government, and are in complete possession of the Nicaragua Canal. A dispatch received at the State Department to-day tells of the victorious progress of the revolutionary forces, and indicates the complete overthrow of the late Administration.

The dispatch received by Secretary Gresham was sent from San Juan del Sur, a port on the west coast of Nicaragua, by Mr. Newell, consul at Managua, the capital of the country. He states in his message that no communication is to be had with the cable office, and it is presumed from this that he was obliged to send his dispatch from Managua to San Juan del Sur by mail or messenger in order that it might reach the State Department quickly.

Mr. Newell's dispatch in substance is as follows: "The revolution began on April 28, headed by ex-President Zavalla. The revolutionists hold Granada, Managua, Rivas, Contales, Matagalpa and San Juan del Norte. They are well armed, even having a good supply of Gatling guns. The Government forces number 2,000, poorly organized and led, while the revolutionists number from 3,000 to 5,000, commanded by prominent generals. The Government force made three unsuccessful attacks on Managua. Martial law has been declared, and a decree has been issued for a forced loan of $500,000."

It is learned from another authentic source that the revolutionists are in possession of the Nicaragua Canal, and it was on this information and that contained in the dispatch from Mr. Newell that Secretary Gresham applied to Secretary Herbert for another vessel to be sent to Nicaragua. The Atlanta, now at New-York, has already been ordered to proceed to Greytown on the east coast, but as the revolutionary movement is nearer the west coast, in the neighborhood of the capital, it was deemed best to dispatch a vessel to that part of the country. Accordingly orders were sent by telegraph to-day to the commander of the Alliance at San Francisco, directing him to proceed at once with his vessel to a point on the west coast. The Alliance will probably make her headquarters at San Juan del Sur.

No grave fears are entertained in official quarters that trouble will result from the possession of the Nicaragua Canal by the revolutionists. From the information contained in Mr. Newell's dispatch, it is evident that the revolutionary forces have almost complete control of affairs, and speedy recognition from the United States will follow a demand for such action. Nevertheless, this Government has deemed it best to be on the safe side, and all steam will be used by the Atlanta and Alliance in making their journeys southward.

Valuable storehouses belonging to the Nicaragua Canal Company are at both ends of the canal, and a number of ships are, according to another dispatch received, under the control of the forces of ex-President Zavalla. It is deemed impracticable to send a force of United States marines to guard the canal for its full length, but some such action would probably have been taken had the revolutionists obtained control of the canal before their ultimate victory became assured. The likelihood of severe fighting between the opposing forces along the banks of the canal, with the chances in favor of great damage being done to property belonging to the canal company, would have caused this Government to make some display of an armed force from one end of the canal to the other.

No information has been received at the State Department from Mr. Baker, the new Minister to Nicaragua. When last heard from, on Saturday, May 6, he was at Panama, waiting for a steamer to take him to a Nicaraguan port.

Panama, via Galveston, May 11.—Newspapers received from Costa Rica say that the fight between the Government and the revolutionists in Nicaragua is centring at Masaya, and bids fair to be a long and stubborn one. The country around Masaya offers fine strategic positions to the armies, and most of these positions are in the hands of the revolutionists. The Government has some 3,000 men near Masaya, three Krupp guns and three brass field-pieces. The revolutionists have six Krupp guns and 2,000 men. The last advices were to the effect that a battle was likely to be fought to-day.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller said last night to a Tribune reporter that the revolution in Nicaragua as yet had not reached within 100 miles of the property of the Nicaragua Canal Company. "Under a treaty between Nicaragua and the United States," he added, "made, I believe, in 1867, the United States has the right to send forces there, land men and protect the property owned by citizens of the United States. The company has asked for protection, and a gunboat is now on the way there to protect the canal property."

FIRST BREAK IN THE LEVEES.

A CREVASSE ON THE ARKANSAS SIDE OF THE SWOLLEN MISSISSIPPI.

New-Orleans, May 11.—The first crevasse of the season occurred to-day. Information was received this morning of the breaking of the levee at Lakeport, Ark. The water from the break will flow into Black River and Tensas Basin. Both streams are low and may be able to carry off the water of the crevasse. If they are unable to do this there will probably be considerable loss of property in Louisiana and Arkansas, but not necessarily any danger of loss of life.

Memphis, Tenn., May 11.—A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says that the latest news is that the Lakeport levee break is over 700 feet wide and that a portion of Arkansas is under water. It is flowing down toward Louisiana. It is reported that Arkansas City will be under water by night, and it is said the levees in front of that city cannot hold.

VIEWS OF ST. LOUIS BANKERS.

St. Louis, May 11.—The contribution of $2,000,000 by St. Louis banks to Secretary Carlisle in return for Treasury notes has called out the following expression of opinion from local bankers:

L. C. Nelson, president of the St. Louis National Bank: "I think it is the duty of the banks to help keep up the $100,000,000 gold reserve fund. I don't think the reserve fund is very much out of the way, but I suppose the Treasury wanted to be safe."

James D. True, cashier of the Laclede National Bank: "The Western banks generally have helped the Treasury, and I think it is no more than their duty. I really don't think the recent panic in Wall street has affected the gold market."

J. C. McIlhaney, of the State Savings Bank, said that gold was going to a small premium; that the bankers knowing this had been accumulating it for the last two or three years; that he did not see that this transfer would benefit St. Louis to any extent.

A RAILROAD'S PROPERTY BURNED.

Rochester, N. Y., May 11.—The train house and power house of the Grand View Beach Electric road, which runs along the lake shore for several miles, were burned to the ground this morning. Thirteen out of fourteen cars, 500 tons of coal, and all the tools and appliances were destroyed. The loss is $60,000, but is covered by insurance. The summer's business will be a total loss, as this is purely a summer road.

FLORIDA EDITORS THIRSTING FOR GORE.

Ocala, Fla., May 11 (Special).—The editors of Tennessee are not to be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the "code of honor." There is blood on the face of the editorial moon in Ocala, between Colonel Louis J. Brumby, of "The Marion Free Press," and Colonel Thomas W. Harris, of "The New Capital." Pistols may be necessary to wipe out the language that has been used in both newspapers. Harris is about forty-five years old and weighs not over 110 pounds. Brumby is not much over twenty-one and a Georgian by birth. He owns "The Free Press" and "The Constitution" at Monticello. The affair is said to have gone no further than a reference of the matter to seconds, but both men are ready to fight, it is said.

THEY MAKE IT LOOK WORSE.

LAME APOLOGIES FOR GROVER CLEVELAND'S CONDUCT.

ILLEGAL SECRECY OF THE PARDONING OF E. S. STOKES—SECRETARY LAMONT'S EXPLANATION.

Further light on the pardoning of Edward S. Stokes by Grover Cleveland when he was Governor by no means tends to make this piece of business less of a smirch on the political record of the President. New aspects in which the affair is viewed only strengthen the conviction that the proprietor of the Hoffman House secured his restoration to all the rights of citizenship by aiding in delivering to the candidate for the Presidency in 1884 the support of Tammany Hall. The publication of the story was a severe shock to those who had regarded Grover Cleveland as incapable of such an act as this. Self-respecting Democrats felt that the condoning of the assassination of James Fisk, after the murderer had spent only three years in the State Prison, was a gross misuse of the power of executive clemency.

The most striking evidence that the transaction was simply a bargain is, of course, the date of the paper—December 1, 1884. As soon as the merchandise was delivered, Stokes sent in his bill. It was dated at the Hoffman House on November 28, 1884. It did not read "Grover Cleveland, Governor, in account with Edward S. Stokes, Dr., to political services, a complete pardon." It was worded as an application for restoration to citizenship.

The demand for payment reached the Governor, no doubt, on the next morning, November 29. That was Saturday. The pardon was signed on the following Monday. Governors Tilden, Robinson and Cornell had, after deliberation, refused to wash out the legal stain that was left on Stokes for the dastardly murder committed by him. Governor Cleveland reversed their decisions forty-eight hours after he was asked to do so. Even this brief space included a Sunday. This amazing promptness to grant the application inevitably suggests a previous arrangement. So does the perfunctory tone of the application.

The effective concealment of Mr. Cleveland's action is another strong proof that he felt that he had done something which he could not afford to have publicly known. Stokes said yesterday that he had several times declared on the witness stand that he was in possession of all the rights of citizenship. It is not exactly clear why he should have vouchsafed the information at those times. An ex-convict is allowed to testify, but he cannot, unless his disability has been removed, serve on a jury or vote. Stokes seems to think that nearly every one knew of his having received a patent of citizenship from Governor Cleveland. The interest with which the episode in the President's career was discussed all over the city yesterday, made it quite clear that only one person in ten thousand had heard of it before.

The reason why the public had never learned of this instance of the misuse of the pardoning power before is that Mr. Cleveland violated the law. He did not disregard an act of the Legislature, but the very Constitution of the State. Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution gives the Governor "the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction." It further provides that "he shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve."

The pardoning power is one of the most important that an officer of the people wields. He can override the decisions of a jury and all the courts in the State. It was sought, when the Constitution was framed, to place some check on this prerogative. The best method thought of was to require the Governor to give the Legislature an account of how he had used this power. Governor Cleveland, however, acted on the permissive provision of the section, without paying any regard to the mandatory one.

It seems, however, to have been the practice of various Governors not to send to the Legislature any list of their so-called "restorations to citizenship"—that is, cases in which the convict was relieved of his disabilities after the had served out his sentence or his term had been commuted. That this custom was and is illegal is as clear as day. The Tammany lawyers of the District-Attorney's office agree to this. It is nonsensical to say that a "restoration to citizenship" has a different status from what the constitution calls a pardon. There is no document known to the law which is called a "restoration to citizenship." The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations or pardons. The Stokes paper is not a reprieve. It is equally not a commutation. It is a pardon, or it is nothing at all. The text shows that it is a pardon. The paper reads:

RESTORATION TO CITIZENSHIP.

The People of the State of New-York. To all to whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas, At a Court held in and for our County of New-York in the month of October 29, 1873, Edward S. Stokes was convicted of manslaughter, third degree, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for four years, which term he served subject to the legal deduction for good conduct and he being represented unto us as worthy of being restored to the rights of a citizen:

Therefore, Know Ye, That we have pardoned, remised and released and by these Presents do pardon, remise and release the said Edward S. Stokes of and from the offence whereof in our said Court he stands convicted as aforesaid, and of and from all Sentences, Judgments and Executions thereon and he is hereby restored to all the rights of a citizen.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, Grover