New-York Tribune.

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SENATOR VANCE DEAD.

A STROKE OF APOPLEXY YESTERDAY PROVED FATAL.

UNCONSCIOUS FROM THE TIME HE WAS STRICKEN UNTIL HIS DEATH—HE HAD BEEN ILL A MONTH.

Washington, April 14.—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died at 10:45 o'clock to-night.

Senator Vance had not been well since the assembling of Congress, and had been confined to his home for the last month. About noon to-day he had a stroke of apoplexy. The stroke sent the blood to the brain, and from that until his death the patient was unconscious.

Zebulon Baird Vance was born in Buncombe County, N. C., near Asheville, on May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, Tennessee, and the University of North Carolina; studied law; was admitted to the bar in January, 1852, and was chosen County Attorney for his native county in the same year. In 1854 he was a member of the State House of Commons. When he was twenty-eight years old he was elected a Representative to the XXXVth Congress on the resignation of Thomas L. Clingman, who had entered the Senate. Mr. Vance ran as a Whig, defeating his Democratic opponent, W. W. Avery, by a large majority. In the next year he was re-elected, defeating David Coleman, another Democrat. In Congress he labored earnestly against secession, while warning the country against coercion of the Southern States. When Fort Sumter was fired on, however, he left his seat and cast his lot with his native State.

Mr. Vance entered the Confederate Army as a captain in May, 1861. Two months later he was made colonel of the 26th Regiment of North Carolina troops. While in the army he was elected Governor of North Carolina, in August, 1862. In that office he did much to aid the cause of the South. In 1863 he addressed a letter to Jefferson Davis on the subject of peace, declaring that the only way of removing the discontent then prevailing in North Carolina was by making some attempt at negotiating with the Federal Government. In August, 1864, he was again elected Governor, defeating W. W. Holden by 34,000 majority. He served until May 29, 1865, when Holden was appointed Provisional Governor.

Governor Vance was arrested after the close of the war, and imprisoned at Washington; but was honorably discharged. In November, 1870, he was elected to the United States Senate, but, on account of the disabilities imposed by the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution, was not allowed to take his seat. Two years afterward, his disabilities having been removed, he was the Democratic candidate for the Senatorship, but failed of election through a combination against him in the Legislature. In 1876 he was elected Governor for the third time. In January, 1879, after a long struggle, he was again nominated for the United States Senate, on the withdrawal of Senator Merrimon from the race; and he took his seat on March 18, 1879. He was re-elected in 1884 and again in 1890.

Senator Vance was an advocate of Tariff Reform and of free silver. He was a fine speaker and was noted as one of the most effective story-tellers in the Senate.

"UNKNOWN" SMITH COMMANDS

A REVOLT IN THE RANKS OF COXEY'S ARMY.

CHIEF MARSHAL BROWNE DEPOSED AMID CURSES AND SNEERS—THE ARMY REACHES FROSTBURG, MD.

Frostburg, Md., April 14.—A revolt in the ranks of the Coxey army to-day leaves the band of peace in a state bordering on riot. Chief Marshal Carl Browne, of California, has been deposed by the men as marshal of the Commonweal and the "Famous Unknown" Louis Smith is in full charge. "General" J. S. Coxey has been absent for several days and does not know of this trouble. The affair occurred just as the army was entering this town this morning, and was the result of jealousy between Browne and Smith that is said to have been engendered shortly after the march to Washington began. Yesterday the two are reported to have quarrelled over a petty matter, with the result that Smith, who is a most determined and powerful man, threatened to use force on Browne. The quarrel was hushed, but broke out again to-day during the march. Smith, in an address to the men, appealed to them for support, and was loudly called upon to take charge, the army reserving only curses and sneers for Browne.

On leaving Grantsville this morning the army moved rapidly over the Great Meadow Mountain, on to the foot of Big Savage Mountain. According to the men, the march was made very laborious by the repeated calls to halt ordered by Browne, who would at each stop address gatherings of mountaineers, who were attracted by curiosity. As the march was a most wearisome one and the men were fagged, they desired to move on to the camp at this town. In one of the halts Smith inadvertently ordered the men to march on. Browne cried out to them to halt, and then arose a war of words between the two chiefs, in which Browne denounced the "Unknown" as a Pinkerton detective. Smith stood up in his stirrups and called for support from the men, and received it. All but the wagonmen responded, whereupon Marshal Smith ordered a squad of men to remove them and take the wagons. Browne threatened all manners of dire punishment, but finally leaped in Mr. Coxey's chaise and drove off at a gallop.

On reaching town new difficulties beset the reorganized army. Assistant Commissary Childs had been ordered by Browne not to inform the army concerning any local arrangements, and refused to do so. The Citizens' Committee was discovered in Odd Fellows' Hall, as arranged. The horses and all the baggage were put under guard, and made subject to the order of either Marshal Smith or Jesse A. Coxey, son of the commander of the Commonweal, who supports Smith in his move. Four men were detailed to guard the stage and commanded to throw out of the window anybody who attempted to address the men during the evening.

This evening Browne has been widely telegraphing to all points to reach Mr. Coxey. He refuses to state whether an answer has been received, but says he will make a statement later. The men all say that they will not obey Browne again, as he is too officious and bullying with them.

This town regards the army with apprehension and has made preparations to get them out as quickly and safely as possible, deeming that the most politic manner of dealing with the organization. The march to-day was fourteen miles, from Greensville, Md.

WILL WALK TO WASHINGTON.

Boston, April 14.—Boston's "industrial army," after exhausting every scheme for securing free transportation, has concluded to walk the entire distance to Washington. It has been ascertained that 500 men are anxious to start on the long tramp next Tuesday. Manchester, N. H., will furnish forty members of the army, and Marlboro will send sixty more. Fully 100 from Providence are expected to join the ranks and large contingents have been promised from Springfield, New-Haven and Hartford. It is now believed by Morrison I. Swift and his colaborers that over 1,000 men will be in line when the New-England contingent starts. "Major-General" Fitzgerald states that every man registered is a bona-fide workingman. It is the purpose of the leaders to hold mass-meetings along the line of march and take up contributions with which to pay railroad fares from Washington to Boston on the return trip.

KELLY'S COHORTS WELL FED.

Omaha, April 14.—Kelly's "industrial army" breakfasted near North Platte, Neb., this morning and will reach this city at an early hour Sunday morning. It is being well fed along the route, and Omaha will aid liberally to its commissary—the City Board of Health and the Knights of Labor taking it upon themselves to provide food.

POLITE AND THOUGHTFUL BURGLARS.

HAVING ENJOYED THE WINE OF THE FIRM THEY ROBBED, THEY RETURNED THE STOLEN PAPERS.

The store of T. Altschul & Co., wine merchants, on the first floor of the building Nos. 58 and 60 College Place was visited by burglars on last Monday night. They blew open a safe in the store without exciting the suspicions of the police, who were supposed to be guarding property in that neighborhood. There was only a small sum of money in the safe, but the thieves carried away some papers of considerable value to the firm. It was evident that the cracksmen spent several hours in the place, as they helped themselves freely to the firm's wine, and violated the law by drinking the wine on the premises without a license.

The firm caused an account of the robbery to be published, with a statement that the papers which had been stolen could be of no value to the burglars. Yesterday the firm received a polite but badly spelled letter, the writer of which had taken great pains to disguise his "fist" by imitating a childish attempt at printing. The latter said that the burglars had been greatly disappointed by the size of the "swag" in the safe, and that the job had been a failure from a financial point of view. In fact, the amount of money obtained had barely paid expenses. In view of the fact that the experts had enjoyed the firm's hospitality and had found the wine quite to their taste, they had decided to return the papers, which were of no value to them. If the firm would be so kind as to search in a certain coal-bin in the cellar of the building, the missing papers would be found. The search was made, and, sure enough, the papers were there.

COLLAPSE OF BRAZIL'S "WAR."

MELLO SURRENDERS TO URUGUAYAN AUTHORITIES.

DRIVEN FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL BY PEIXOTO'S FORCES—DISEMBARKED WITH HIS TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER OF URUGUAY WHERE THEY ARE DISARMED.

Montevideo, April 14.—The Brazilian rebellion has collapsed completely. The military forces of President Peixoto have driven the insurgents out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and the defeated and discomfited Admiral de Mello has disembarked 1,500 insurgent troops on the frontier of Uruguay and surrendered himself and his command to the Uruguayan authorities, who have disarmed them.

The Uruguayan Government, after having been informed by Mello of his desire to surrender, sent out a battalion of infantry to receive his submission. The commanding officer, after conferring with Mello, accepted his sword and placed him and his followers formally under arrest. Mello landed his men from the Republica.

Though the state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, it is believed that Mello's surrender will enable the Brazilian Government to raise the siege within a much shorter time.

Buenos Ayres, April 14.—Admiral da Gama has caused the publication of a protest against the treatment he received at the hands of the commander of the Mindello. He declares that the Portuguese captain, after offering him an asylum on board his vessel, detained him and the other Brazilians, refusing to permit them to land, in spite of the fact, the Admiral alleges, that the Argentine authorities had signified their willingness to receive them.

HAS BRAZILIAN GOLD IN HIS POCKET.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NICTHEROY RETURNS TO NEW-YORK AND BRINGS SOME OF THE VESSEL'S CREW WITH HIM.

Among the passengers on board the steamship New-York, which arrived here yesterday, were thirty-five men who went out on the Nictheroy to Brazil. They were in charge of G. Van Iderstein, who was the chief engineer of the Nictheroy. Mr. Van Iderstein said: "I am exceedingly glad to be back. The Brazilian Government has fulfilled its contract with me, and with all of us, to the letter, but still I am glad to be back in New-York. The dynamite gun on board the Nictheroy worked beautifully. When we first started out there was something wrong with the machinery, but we rectified that, and the gun worked afterward with marvellous accuracy. The day before we went into Rio we trained the gun on a rock 3,750 yards distant. We aimed and struck at the base of the rock. I believe that it was the dynamite gun that ended the war. They were awfully afraid of it down there. After Da Gama surrendered and we used to go ashore, the Brazilians used to point at us and call us the 'Northern devils.' In some of the drinking-places they would not even sell us a drink. I suppose they thought that we were full of dynamite and might explode. Yet no other nation in the world would have taken foreigners and treated us as well as the Brazilians did. We filled their bill and they filled ours." As he said this the engineer rattled a lot of gold pieces in his pocket.

"The rebels surrendered," continued Mr. Van Iderstein, "on March 13, and the white flag was hoisted fifteen minutes before the time allowed them to do so. The Nictheroy is now manned and officered by native Brazilians." Mr. Van Iderstein said that he had a check in his pocket for $5,000, which the Brazilian Government gave him for three months of service.

"The Brazilian Government is a good paymaster," said he. "The shell which we fired so successfully by way of experiment before we entered the harbor of Rio was fired under the supervision of Chief Officer Macdonough Craven. Captain Baker, of the Nictheroy, remained in Brazil, and it is thought that he is to receive a high position in the Brazilian Navy. The objectionable men on the Nictheroy had all left us before we got to Rio."

Some of the sailors who came back on the New-York complained about the treatment they had received at the hands of some of the American officers on their way down. They all praised Lieutenant Craven, however. The Lieutenant is a graduate of Annapolis, and belongs to a family which has long been distinguished in the naval annals of the United States.

BRITISH AIDERS OF THE REBELLION.

HOW DA GAMA GOT PAPERS AND MONEY—ENGLISH CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INSURGENT CAUSE.

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Rio Janeiro, March 17.—The revolt of the Brazilian Navy in the bay of Rio Janeiro has ended, as it had been begun and was carried on, in a farce. While any attempt to retell the story of this mixed revolt would be wearisome to the reader, there were certain things on the inside which, though well known to the United Press correspondent, could not be told while the war lasted, because to publish them would be to cut off his chief sources of information regarding the daily doings of both Government and insurgent officials.

As was told at the time, the feature of my first visit to Da Gama which seemed most interesting was the appearance of the morning papers from Rio on the ex-Admiral's table, although the entire shore line was carefully guarded by soldiers. My English friends, who were, with one exception, open sympathizers with Da Gama, were ready with an explanation. "Have not we told you all along that the National Guard sympathized with the cause?" they asked. "The soldiers whom you suppose to be guarding the littoral are really the agents and mail-carriers of the Admiral, and they are only waiting a safe opportunity to declare openly for him." But the English were merely trying to "bluff" me, as they tried to "bluff" every investigator.

It was through the aid of the late G. M. Rollins, of New-York, who was then living on the Lamport and Holt Line hulk Vandyke, anchored in the Bay, that I got acquainted with the submarine mail route. Mr. Rollins often travelled the route with the mail carriers, and after a time I got to travel the route myself. I saw the papers, letters and the gold carried off. The mail carrier was a British subject, connected with a British steamship company. His duty was to look after the ships of the line, and he had the Government's permission to go and come on a steam launch as he pleased during the day. He pretended to sympathize with the Government, and told the Government officials about the rebels living on him and otherwise ill-treating him. I saw him stand talking to a Government official in this fashion while he had 100 gold guineas in one hip pocket, a packet of letters in the other, and three silk shirts under his arm, all for Da Gama. Eventually he found himself to some extent under suspicion, so the letter-carrying was almost abandoned. Instead of letters he thereafter brought dispatches ashore, written on thin paper and concealed in the ferrule of his umbrella. The headquarters of intrigue on shore was in Crashley's boot and book store, in the Ouvidor. To this store the various agents came daily, and it was here that the many startling rumors, intended to discourage the Government and encourage revolt, were originated.

There were an army of young Englishmen employed in various mercantile houses. Many of these boasted that they were contributing from their salaries every week to the rebel cause. They expected to get stock in the Brazilian Central Railroad, which is now owned by the Government, but was to be turned over to the financial aiders of the rebellion when the rebellion should become an established revolution. The youngsters can afford their loss. JOHN R. SPEARS.

NO BODIES YET RECOVERED.

THE VICTIMS OF THE BUFFALO FIRE MAY NUMBER TWENTY-TWO—THE HAMLINS BLAMED FOR NOT BEGINNING EXCAVATIONS.

Buffalo, April 14.—The American Glucose Company to-day succeeded in getting its books out of the ruins of the main building on the north side of Scott-st., and now has a complete list of the men who worked in that building.

Thus far the list of missing includes twelve; that is positively known. Whether the company has checked off or not cannot be learned at the offices, but from an outside source it is learned that the checking off has been accomplished, and that it shows the total number of missing men to be twenty-two. Not a single effort has been made by the company to get what is left of the dead workmen out of the ruins, and, so far as can be seen, there is no immediate prospect of a search being made. William Hamlin gives as a reason for this that the ruins are too hot and that he could not do anything without permission from the insurance companies. Fire Chief McConnell stated that if the company wanted to look for the bodies he would guarantee to have the ruins cool inside of twenty-four hours. Fire Commissioner Zeller said that the delay in searching for the bodies was shameful, but that it was not the duty of the Fire Department or it would have been begun long before this. The department would do its share, but the company should put a gang of men at work removing the débris.

DEATH AND BIRTH TOGETHER.

AN OLD WOMAN BURNED BEFORE THE EYES OF A MOTHER IN CHILDBIRTH.

STRANGE SERIES OF ACCIDENTS IN A NEWARK FAMILY—THE MIDWIFE JUMPS FROM THE WINDOW AND BREAKS HER LEG—A HEALTHY BABE BORN SOON AFTERWARD.

A baby was born of Mrs. Walter Jones, of No. 164 Chestnut-st., Newark, last night under tragic circumstances. Mrs. Jones was in bed and a midwife was in attendance, the birth of the babe being expected hourly. The bedroom getting cold her husband started to carry a small parlor stove up the stairs. Mrs. Agnes, an old woman, known as Aunt Agnes, living in Halsey-st., stood at the foot of the stairs with a lighted lamp to assist Mr. Jones. When he reached the top of the stairs he tripped and dropped the stove, which crashed down the stairs and struck Mrs. Agnes, knocking her down and breaking the lamp. The burning oil quickly spread over her clothing.

The wretched woman arose, enveloped in flames, and ran screaming upstairs into Mrs. Jones's bedroom, where the midwife sat. The husband followed her and, seizing blankets, attempted to put out the flames. But the fire had got such hold on the woman's body that she was horribly burned, and died in a few minutes in the bedroom.

When this dreadful apparition appeared in the bedroom enveloped in flame and smoke, and emitting heartrending cries, the midwife sprang to a window, threw up the sash and leaped out to the sidewalk, breaking her right leg. Mrs. Jones also arose from her bed in terror and started for the window to follow her attendant. She was on the point of leaping when restrained by the shouts of a neighbor. Several persons entered the house and carried the wife to a house opposite, where, a few minutes afterward, a healthy babe was born, apparently none the worse for its mother's experience.

The flames from the clothing of Mrs. Agnes set fire to the bedroom, but Mr. Jones succeeded in stamping the fire out. He was not injured. The midwife was sent to the hospital, and the body of Mrs. Agnes was taken to the morgue. Mrs. Jones has five children, who were in another part of the house and escaped injury. In the same house the body of Frederick Goelter, Mrs. Jones's brother, was lying awaiting burial.

MORE TALES FROM THE SEA.

SHIPS WHICH WEATHERED THE STORM COMING INTO PORT.

THE ESTERBROOK'S NARROW ESCAPE—AN AMERICAN BARK SUNK ON THE JERSEY COAST—FEARS FOR UNREPORTED VESSELS.

Yesterday was a day of spring weather, and to-day will probably be like it. The only remanants of the storm were the reports which came in of devastation by land and sea. The schooner Rose Esterbrook came in to port after a rough experience with wind and weather. The Esterbrook was bound from Norfolk for Boston. When she was fifty miles off Shinnecock, at 2 a. m. on Tuesday, she was caught by the storm, which the following day swept down upon this city. The schooner attempted to make New-York Harbor, but the wind increased so in force that she ran before it to the southward under a single reefed mainsail and her fore staysail. On Wednesday a tremendous sea was running, which unshipped her rudder and made the schooner helpless. She was heavily laden with iron, and the seas broke over her, breaking the main boom, flooding the cabin and the donkey engine house and smashing the hatches. Tarpaulins were stretched over the broken hatches, and, after two unsuccessful attempts, remained fastened so that the water was kept out of the hold. The iron davits which supported the yawlboat over the stern were broken, but the boat was saved. The wind blew so strong that it tore the reef points out of the reefed mainsail.

It was about 10 o'clock on Wednesday when the schoner caught the full fury of the storm. Five bags of oil were hung over the side, but the film which they spread over the waves had little effect. So fierce was the gale that the seas continued to break over the schooner in spite of the oil. On Thursday morning the schooner had driven so far in toward the New-Jersey coast that both anchors were let go. Fortunately they held, and she rode out the gale in safety.

ALMOST A COLLISION.

As the schooner was riding then at anchor she saw a bark, apparently an American vessel, under reefed foretopsail and jib, heading northwest. The bark was driving straight for the schooner, and Captain Brown, of the Esterbrook, signalled, "You are in danger."

The answering signal from the bark was, "We are sinking."

Captain Brown signalled back, "Go on starboard tack and beach her."

The bark went astern of the schooner, and was lost to sight in the blinding storm. Soon after the bark had disappeared the tug Hercules came along and took the Esterbrook in tow. The tug was on its way from the Delaware to New-York.

The tug reported that she had seen an American bark on her way up the coast sink between the schooner and the shore. There were no signs of life about the bark when the tug sighted her, only her topmast being out of water. It is supposed that the bark which the Esterbrook saw did not succeed in reaching the shore, and that all on board her were drowned. The schooner was towed to this port by the Hercules. The Chapman Wrecking Company made an examination of her rudder yesterday afternoon and found that the force of the waves had broken the pentils so that it hung only by the rudder-head. She will be repaired, and will then resume her voyage.

The name of the bark that went down in the gale will not be known for some time. The people on board the Esterbrook could give no idea of her size and did not learn her name.

THE HUNT DRIVEN BEFORE THE WIND.

The schooner Augustus Hunt was towed into port in the afternoon with her foretopmast and all her head gear gone. The Hunt is a four-masted schooner, and is comparatively new. She is owned by Moss & Co., of No. 80 Broad-st. She left Norfolk on April 4, bound for Portland, with a cargo of coal. She had good weather until twenty-five miles south of Cape Elizabeth, when the storm struck her and raged with increasing fury for four days.

When the schooner was struck by the storm her jibboom was carried away, taking with it her head sails. Several times she was in danger of foundering, but she managed to keep above water, and her captain kept her head to the sea. The wind blew most of the time fifty to sixty miles an hour and was accompanied by blinding rain and sleet. The schooner was put before the wind and ran until the storm abated. The tug E. V. MacCauley, bound from New-York to the Delaware Breakwater, found the schooner in a distressed condition at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, off Absecom. Signals of distress were flying. The tug took her in tow and brought her to this port. The schooner will be repaired here and then go to Portland, Me.

THE BRISCOE NOT HEARD FROM.

Considerable anxiety was felt here yesterday on account of the non-arrival of the steamer Briscoe, which left Halifax on Monday and should have been here by Wednesday or Thursday at New-York on December 6, and having encountered head winds and gales and received damage put into Halifax for coal and repairs. Before this the Briscoe had been repaired at Queenstown at a cost of $18,000. She left Queenstown for New-York on January 30. The Briscoe is 1,449 tons register, and is commanded by Captain Sears.

The steamer Caribee, which arrived yesterday from St. Croix, had a hard time of it north of Hatteras. At times the waves broke over the steamer, and water went down the smokestack. When the steamer came up the Bay yesterday the passengers subscribed $50, and gave it to Captain D. Morrison to buy a new pair of binoculars, as a token of their appreciation of his skill in bringing the vessel safely through the storm. The presentation speech was made by Colonel Moulton, of Chicago.

AN ALLEGED "OYSTER PIRATE" FIRED ON.

Bridgeton, N. J., April 14.—The oyster war is on in earnest, and the towns in the lower part of the county are greatly excited. Eight shots were fired to-day by Captain Gandy and his son at the schooner Annie C. Moore, Captain Robert McGulgan, while the schooner was dredging on riparian beds, held by Captain Gandy, off Fortescue. The crew were not harmed, though the sails were pierced. The riparian men have warrants out for the arrest of twenty members of the Oyster Association, who will be summoned to appear before Mayor Applegate next Saturday. The Oyster Association will continue dredging on riparian grants, holding that they are natural beds.

MISS POLLARD THE VICTOR.

A VERDICT AWARDING $15,000.

END OF THE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT AGAINST COL. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE JURY WERE OUT ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF—THE PLAINTIFF HEARS THE OUTCOME IN MR. CARLISLE'S OFFICE—THE DEFENCE TO MOVE A NEW TRIAL—BRECKINRIDGE DRIVES HOME IN AN OPEN CARRIAGE WITH HIS WIFE.

Washington, April 14.—The jury in the Pollard-Breckinridge case, after deliberating for about an hour and a half this afternoon, gave a verdict awarding $15,000 damages to the plaintiff.

When the court opened ex-Judge Wilson resumed his argument for Miss Pollard and did not end it till after the noon recess. Judge Bradley then charged the jury.

During the delivery of the Judge's charge the courtroom was depsely crowded and absolute silence prevailed. At its close the jury, at 3:07 p. m., were taken in charge by a couple of bailiffs and were escorted to a chamber over the courtroom to deliberate upon their verdict.

WAITING FOR THE JURY.

Judge Bradley remained in his chair for a few minutes after the jury went out, and then he walked around to the attorney's room, where he waited news from the jury. The courtroom rapidly cleared. Colonel Breckinridge and his counsel started for the office of Mr. McKenney, the junior counsel, just across the street, and as he was coming down the courthouse steps an open barouche with two women in it drove up, and he waited on the curbstone to receive them. They were Colonel Breckinridge's wife and one of his daughters by his second marriage.

The three chatted for awhile and then the women drove away, leaving Colonel Breckinridge standing on the pavement. His face was smiling and he laughed heartily as he joined his counsel.

Judge Wilson and Mr. Carlisle, Miss Pollard's counsel, waited for the verdict at Mr. Carlisle's office, opposite the courthouse, with their client. She remained remarkably cool for a woman under such a strain and of so excitable a temperament. She had been at Mr. Carlisle's office nearly all day. Miss Ellis, the motherly lady from the House of Mercy, was also there. The brother of the plaintiff, who has not appeared in the case, formed another of the party.

About a hundred men remained in the courtroom to secure good seats when the jury returned.

During the hour and a half that the jury were out, people began gathering about the courthouse, but most of them went away when told by "the knowing ones" that there would hardly be a verdict for many hours.

At 4:30 the jurymen informed the bailiffs who had them in charge that they had agreed.

FILED IN TO THEIR SEATS.

Judge Bradley was advised immediately and, in that mysterious manner in which news flies about a courthouse, a hundred people knew it as quickly as the judge, and flocked into the courtroom in his wake. A minute later, at 4:35, the jury filed slowly in, flanked by the bailiffs.

Almost immediately behind them came Colonel Breckinridge, easy and debonair as usual, with Colonel Phil Thompson, Desha Breckinridge and Mr. McKenney, of his counsel, who has not appeared in the case except to disclaim on the day after Mr. Shelby slapped Mr. Johnson's face that he carried a gun. They sat down in their usual places and looked straight ahead. There was a quick subsidence of the noise made by the spectators in taking their seats, and while Judge Bradley waited for Miss Pollard's counsel to appear, the big room was as quiet and still as a church during a funeral service.

At 4:40 Calderon Carlisle, Miss Pollard's attorney, entered hastily, looking somewhat surprised at the jurymen sitting quietly in their seats. He had hardly sat down when Clerk Hodges called the roll of the jury. Then he put the usual question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS."

Foreman Cole, the oldest man of the twelve, rose slowly and answered:

"We have agreed upon a verdict and find for the plaintiff."

"In what amount of damages?" asked the clerk.

"Fifteen thousand dollars," was the answer.

There was not a sound in the room. Judge Bradley had taken occasion to warn the spectators just before the verdict was rendered that demonstrations of approval or disapproval from the spectators would not be tolerated, and every man there heeded the warning. Colonel Breckinridge had sat leaning forward during the colloquy between the foreman and the clerk, and when the verdict was announced he did not change color or manifest any signs of nervousness.

When Mr. Cole announced the amount of damages Colonel Breckinridge turned to Colonel Thompson and asked: "How much?"

When the foreman had sat down, Colonel Breckinridge rose quickly to his feet, and asked in his musical voice: "If Your Honor please, within what time can a notice for a new trial be filed?"

"Within four days," said Judge Bradley.

FOR A NEW TRIAL.

"Your Honor," said Mr. McKenney, who had started to address the Court when Colonel Breckinridge asked his question, "we give notice of an intention to file a motion for a new trial."

Judge Bradley bowed, and then turning to the jury thanked them for their faithful services and discharged them for the term. The crowd filed out slowly, followed a few minutes later by the defendant and his friends. They walked across the Courthouse square to Mr. McKenney's office, where Mrs. Breckinridge was waiting, and fifteen minutes later husband and wife entered the waiting open carriage, and were driven along F-st., one of the principal business streets of Washington, where department clerks and shoppers were eagerly buying papers containing the verdict. The barouche stopped at a big grocery store, where Mrs. Breckinridge gave some orders. Colonel Breckinridge stood in the doorway calmly surveying the crowds of passers-by, and laughed as a little newsboy pushed an "extra" in his face. He bought the paper, and reentering the carriage with his wife, drove to their home.

WHERE MISS POLLARD RECEIVED IT.

Across the street in Calderon Carlisle's office Miss Pollard was holding a reception. Mr. Carlisle had skipped nimbly out of the courtroom and gone to tell his client the verdict. She did not break down and cry, but expressed her joy in repeated handshakes with her friends.

Her brother closed the door of the room to keep out the rush. Mr. Carlisle said that Miss Pollard did not care to talk. "She has kept herself as much in the background as possible," he said, "not only from our desire, but from her own. I think it is best that she should say nothing so soon after the close of the trial."

Colonel Breckinridge also declined to talk, but he promised that he might have something to say within a day or two.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS REACHED.

Immediately after the jury retired Mr. Cole was elected foreman. A ballot was taken, which resulted 11 to 1 in favor of the plaintiff. Some time was spent in bringing the one juror over, and then the question of damages was taken up. One juror was in favor of giving the plaintiff the full amount claimed ($50,000), and the juror who voted for the defendant thought merely nominal damages (one cent) should be given. It was finally decided that each juror should write

Continued on Third Page.

FALES ESCAPES HANGING.

THE SENTENCE OF THE BOY MURDERER COMMUTED.

HE RECEIVES THE NEWS FROM THE NEW-JERSEY COURT OF PARDONS STOLIDLY—TO BE IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

When the news was received at the jail in Newark yesterday that the New-Jersey Court of Pardons had commuted the death sentence of Alden Fales, the boy murderer of Thomas Haydon, to imprisonment for life, Warden McMonagle went to the cell of Fales to tell him of the clemency of the court. Calling through the grated door, the Warden said: "Alden, I have some good news for you." Fales looked up at the Warden without any apparent interest in his face, and made no reply.

"The Court of Pardons has commuted your sentence to imprisonment for life," added the Warden, "and so you will not be hanged."

Fales never changed countenance or exhibited the least trace of feeling. He only remarked in an indifferent tone, "All right," and said no more. The lad retained his demeanor of stolid indifference, and showed no appreciation of the congratulations of prisoners who had the range of the corridor and could speak to him through the cell door.

"He is certainly a queer one," said Warden McMonagle to a Tribune reporter. "He was not the least bit affected by the news of his escape from the gallows. He has been a puzzle to me ever since he came to the jail, and he is more of a mystery than ever."

It was on April 30, 1892, that Fales murdered Thomas Haydon, cashier for the S. E. Potter straw-hat manufactory, No. 13 Mulberry-st., Newark, and robbed him of $500, which Haydon had just drawn from the bank to pay the hands with. Fales had been employed in the factory, and was discharged. He knew Haydon's habits. On the morning of Saturday, April 30, he watched Haydon proceed to the bank, and then secreted himself in a hallway of the factory, armed with a heavy balestick. When Haydon entered the door Fales struck him twice on the head, fracturing his skull, and then took the money from his coat pocket.

Haydon remained unconscious until late that night, when he died. Fales was seen to leave the factory by a boy, whose information led to the murderer's arrest. His trial was begun on May 13. He confessed the robbery, restored the bulk of the money, and told how he had struck Haydon, but he was convicted upon a technical plea of not guilty, made by his counsel. The case was appealed to the Court of Errors without success, and then to the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that he had been indicted for one crime and tried for another. This appeal was withdrawn without trial, and Fales was on last Saturday resentenced to be hanged on Thursday, May 10. The murderer will be removed without delay to the State Prison to take up his permanent abode there.

JUDGE JENKINS SPARES NOT.

JUDICIAL CASTIGATION IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RECEIVERS' CASE.

PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF MESSRS. ROUSE AND PAYNE DENIED—MR. OAKES NOT LET OFF SO EASILY—CAUSTIC UTTERANCES FROM THE BENCH.

Milwaukee, April 14.—Judge Jenkins this afternoon denied the petition of the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the appointment of two special masters in chancery to take testimony looking to the removal of the receivers. By the decision Brayton Ives scored a point, in that he obtained an order for an investigation of some of the operations of the famous Villard syndicate, which Mr. Petit, attorney, of Philadelphia, promised, when the arguments were made, would be prolific of sensational disclosures. In the main the receivers scored a victory, but the reference granted in the few cases are likely to disclose action upon which other charges against Mr. Oakes may be based. The decision holds Mr. Oakes safe for the present, but for the present only. Receivers Payne and Rouse are not removed. Both are safe beyond a doubt. Few persons were in court when the reading of the decision was begun. Receiver Payne appeared, accompanied by his attorney, George P. Miller. Mr. Harper appeared a few minutes later.

Judge Jenkins began by giving a history of the motion. It ought not to be tolerated, he said, that parties should be made to answer vague charges. Parties should come prepared with specific charges. If the receivers had made no answer, he said, he would have to grant the motion without reserve, but the receivers had made full and thorough answers. Some of the charges were wanting in discretion, while others seemed to be worthy of further investigation, but were wanting in proof. He who preferred charges of fraud should come into court prepared to sustain such charges.

Judge Jenkins then entered into a long review of the offices and scope of receivers. He quoted authorities to show the propriety of appointing officers of the road as receivers. The appointment of Mr. Oakes, he said, was made owing to his knowledge of the road and his reputation as a manager. He thought that the appointment was justified in every way, and he could not see why his appointment should be revoked, especially as there was nothing to show that as an officer he was incompetent or derelict. If Mr. Oakes was to be removed, it must be on other charges.

The charges on which the removal of Mr. Oakes was asked were, first, that during his office he consented to the building of branch lines which were of little value, and second, that he assented to the purchase of others at exorbitant prices and with the knowledge that some of the directors were pecuniarily interested. Taking up these two propositions, Judge Jenkins entered into a discussion of their merits. The branch lines were the arteries which fed the system, and though unprofitable for a while, were necessary to the system. Mr. Harris and Mr. Ives, who were then on the directory, approved of the construction of the lines. While it might have been a mistaken policy, it did not follow that it was a blameworthy one, and, further, it would be unjust to Mr. Oakes to charge him with the fault when the officers and directors joined in approving the policy.

Coming down to the charges of the recklessness of Mr. Oakes with regard to the construction and acquisition of the branches in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, Judge Jenkins, after an examination of each one, said the lines were necessarily built as feeders, and owing to the sparsely settled district were necessarily built for the future. The financial depression was also largely accountable for the fact that the plans had gone astray. If Mr. Oakes was to be removed on these charges, then it would make the entire Board of Directors of the company at that time liable to impeachment. With regard to the construction of other branches built while Mr. Ives was a director, Judge Jenkins held that, so far as he could see, they must be held as an error in judgment and in line with other improvements of the road, and that Mr. Oakes could not alone be held responsible.

Regarding the Rocky Fork and Cooke City branch, the line out of which the Villard syndicate was alleged to have made over $5,000,000, Judge Jenkins said he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the charges had been met by Mr. Oakes. As an officer of the court he should come with a clear and definite answer, and not lie under imputations. He was, therefore, constrained to refer this charge to a master.

With respect to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba, out of which the syndicate made $5,000,000, Judge Jenkins stated that he could not see how Mr. Oakes could sit by without being aware of the workings and actions of the syndicate. He had failed to make satisfactory explanation, and consequently it was deemed necessary to refer this charge also to a master.

Coming down to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company, Judge Jenkins stated that the question was an exceedingly complicated one. He went over the case carefully, as presented in the arguments. There was much, he said, that was not clear, and that had not been met or even denied by Mr. Oakes, especially with regard to the connections of Messrs. Villard, Colby, Abbott and Villard's connections with the different roads. Judge Jenkins grew at times exceedingly sarcastic, and made it extremely evident that there was a great deal of peculiar action with reference to the Chicago terminals that would require full and complete investigation before the court would be satisfied.

In closing, Judge Jenkins scored Mr. Oakes for his failure to come into court with full, complete and satisfactory explanations as to the charges. He could not see why as an officer of the court Mr. Oakes could have been so apparently derelict in this direction. Then, when he had apparently ended, Judge Jenkins suddenly turned to Receiver Payne and Mr. Miller, the attorney, and stated that it was greatly to be deplored that while wavering as to the proper course to pursue with reference to the appointment of receivers for the numerous branch lines, the court had not been applied to for advice. The appointments were grave indiscretions, not on the part of the courts granting the appointments, but as to the receivers. It would result in fostering on the stockholders of the Northern Pacific an enormous expense, totally unnecessary. It was too late, however, now that the action had been taken, and would have to be allowed to stand.

The attorneys for Brayton Ives then came in for a taste of the judicial rod. It was greatly to be regretted, said Judge Jenkins, that all through the petition was noticeable an attack upon Roswell Rolston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which was entirely unwarranted, as there was nothing in the petition or arguments which in any way justified the attack. It was a dragging in of a person foreign to the case, and had his attention been called to it earlier he would have had all that portion relating to Mr. Rolston expunged. He informed the attorneys, however, that in the future anything of a similar nature would not for a moment be tolerated.

Judge Jenkins concluded with dismissing the petitions relating to Receivers Rouse and Payne, saying that there was nothing in them worthy of consideration. With regard to Receiver Oakes, however, he would retain the petition until the master had made his report.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

KING HUMBERT'S INTERVIEW.

THE FRENCH REPLY TO HIS AMICABLE UTTERANCES.

BEHRING SEA—THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND—A NEW REFORM BILL—THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE—LORD BOWEN—TWO NEW BOOKS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, April 14.—The Behring Sea difficulty, of which much was made last week in some dispatches from America, is not here believed to be a difficulty. It has been discussed in the House of Commons, and the Attorney-General has explained that between the American and English bills for giving effect to the arbitration there is, in his opinion, no important difference. He admitted, however, that in the wording of the second sub-section of Clause Seven there was a "possible ambiguity," which should be considered. He admitted further that the provision had been inserted in deference to Canadian demands. The courts, nevertheless, have authority to deal with questions of seizure.

The American Government seems to take a less serious view of the point than some of the American newspapers. Nothing was known at the Foreign Office yesterday of any complaint or remonstrance from Washington. It is, moreover, st