BROOKLYN HANDICAP

TENNY WINS THE GREAT RACE AFTER A STRUGGLE.

The Time Not Unusual, But the Trial of Speed Grand Nevertheless—Other Turf Events.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GRAVESEND, N. Y., May 15.—What is known as the legitimate racing season was inaugurated in this State to-day when the Brooklyn Jockey Club threw open its gates for a fourteen days' meeting. The feature of this grand programme was the Brooklyn Jockey Club handicap, for which the very best horses in training were eligible to start. For weeks the newspapers have been full of reports of the magnificent work done by the different candidates, and interest in the first great handicap of the year was at fever-heat. As early as 10 o'clock in the forenoon people began to arrive, and when the racing began 30,000 people were within the gates.

The day's sport commenced with a six-furlong selling sweepstakes for $1,000, Allegro scared out all except Charlie Post and Kingsbridge, Kingston won; Kingsbridge second, Charlie Post third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race—mile and a sixteenth, sweepstakes—Longstreet won; Leighton second, Mattoon third. Time, 1:49¾.

Third race—expectation stakes, for two-year-olds, half a mile, with $1,500 added. The starters were: Coxswain, St. Hubert, Belmont, McCormick, Osric, Equator, Modena, Golden Rule, King Mac, Annie Queen, Spalding, Spinalong, Arnica, Yorkville Belle, Blue Grass, Osric won by a neck, while Yorkville Belle beat Coxswain two lengths for the place. Time, 49¾. The winner is a bay colt by imported Cheviot out of Abbie W., and was purchased by Walcott & Campbell at the Hearst sale yesterday.

THE RACE OF THE DAY.

Then came the race of the day. Every stand was full of excitement and the crush in the betting-ring was tremendous. One hundred and eighteen book-makers were in business, but even they could not supply the speculative wants of the people. Men who had never bet $10 were offering hundred-dollar bills to bookmakers, and for a time every one seemed to have lost control of themselves. After awhile, however, the money of the better commenced to tell, and it was seen in what estimation the different horses were held. The field of starters in this country, and consisted of the following twenty-one horses: Tenny, 128, Barnes; Burlington, 120, Hilliard; Eon, 120, Taylor; Judge Morrow, 120, Covington; Demuth, 118, McLaughlin; Royal, 117, Garrison; Tea Tray, 115, Moore; Castaway II., 115, Taral; Prince Royal, 114, Haywood; Loantaka, 112, Littlefield; Banquet, 108, Hamilton; Eon, 108, Santiago, 108, M. Bergen; Adams, 106, Fitzgerald; Russell, 106, Lindfield; Uncle Bob, 100, Flynn; Sir John, 100, Martin; Once Again, 100, Carroll, 97, A. Covington; Seaside, 95, C. Hill, and Nelly Bly, 90.

There were numerous changes in the betting as the horses went to the post, Tenny being 4 to 1 on Tenny, 6 to 1 Judge Morrow, 7 to 1 Tea Tray, 8 to 1 Senorita, 10 to 1 Royal, 15 to 1 Banquet, and 1 to 200 to 1 the others.

A FAIR START.

At the start was concerned every thing seemed a fair chance. As they swept down to stand the three-year-old Russell had a good lead, running under a strong pull, with Nellie Bly, Once Again, and Eon close behind him, Riley and King Mac hanging up the rear. They ran under the wire and around the lower turn, and the general bet on Tenny commenced to win money for the little sway-back in the race. As they started down the stretch Santiago went up to the head, and the two ran locked for a time, while the white and red of Tenny commenced to occupy a prominent place. Tenny, the favorite, came up. As they struck the upper turn Tenny commenced to quicken, and Santiago began to be beaten, leaving Santiago alone. He in turn gave way to Loantaka, who piloted the field into the stretch, with Tenny

THE REAL STRUGGLE

commenced. Loantaka soon gave up and was followed in front, closely pressed by Judge Morrow, who had been in the ruck all the way, Burlington, Eon, Prince Royal, and Tea Tray. It was a grand struggle, as Tenny held his antagonists safe, and, rising like an india-rubber ball, passed the first two good lengths in front of Royal, who beat Tea-Tray a short but good second money. The time (2:10) was fast out of the common, but it was a great race. Barnes, who rode the winner, was placed in a floral horseshoe after he had weighed out, and was carried to the dressing-rooms. He has won the Brooklyn Junior Champion, and Brooklyn, so that his ambition is now to ride a winner of the Suburban.

The race after the handicap was so far off that the other races attracted but little interest, still both were worth witnessing. The fifth race was a selling race for 3-year-olds, with eighteen starters. Richmond Water won; Lady Longfellow second, Mt. Vernon third. Time, 48⅝.

The sixth sport wound up with a mile and a sixteenth selling race, with nine starters. Benedictine won; Masterlode second, Stalliet third. Time, 1:50¾.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

First race—one mile—Tammany, 11 [illegible], 112; Asben, 112; Staugues, 112; [illegible] Deer, 112; Masher, 112; Portsmouth, 112; Onze, 112; John Cavanah, 112; Legrande, 112; Glentochy, 112; [illegible], 112; Baughrum, 112; Hypatia, 112.

Second race—one and one-eighth miles—Tom Ochiltree, 118; Sir John, 112; Lavinia Bell, 112; Admiral, 100; B. B. Million, 95.

Third race—five-eighths of a mile, Seaside [illegible]—Uncle Sim, 110; Julie, 110; Dixie Duke, 110; King Cadmus, 110; [illegible], 107; Arnica, 106; Laughing Water, 107; Arnica, 106; Knopp, 100; Disappointed, 100; Preston B., 100; Affinity [illegible] Oppressor, 105; Temple, 105; [illegible], 105; Lady Longfellow (colt), 104.

Fourth race—one mile, Carlton stakes—[illegible], 122; Void, 122; Bolero, 122; Alberto, 122; Bermuda, 122; Strathmeath, 122; Stategem, 122; Pickpocket, 122; Ambulance, 117.

Fifth race—five-eighths of a mile—Rex, [illegible], 118; Sleet, 118; Patrimony, 118; Mars, 118; Piccadilly, 115; Jessamine, 115; Natalie S., 115.

Sixth race—one mile, handicap—St. John, [illegible], 120; Stryke, 120; Watterson, [illegible], 114; Baldwin, 114; Lizzie, [illegible], 114.

AT LOUISVILLE—PROCTOR KNOTT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 15.—The feature of to-day's racing was the running of Proctor Knott, who was as good a horse as he was before Sam Bryant got in him.

First race—one mile—Royal Garter won; [illegible] second, Odrey third.

Second race—five furlongs—Bracelet won; Greyhound second, Strathmaid third. Time, 1:04.

Third race—one mile—Proctor Knott won; [illegible] second, Marion C. third.

Fourth race—one mile and a sixteenth—[illegible] won; Nina Archer second, J. T. third. Time, 1:52¾.

Fifth race—one mile and seventy yards—[illegible] won; Rudolph second, Dollikins third. Time, 1:47¼.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME AGAIN.

His Own Speech—His Ten-Thousand-Mile Trip Without Mishap.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President and party arrived in Washington at 5:30 o'clock this evening, exactly on schedule time.

Several pleasant incidents occurred during the run from Harrisburg to Washington. Soon after leaving that city the travellers were treated to an extra fine dinner on the train, provided by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

WHY BENZY, WINE?

It was served in courses, with appropriate wine for each course. A short stop was made at Baltimore, but the President did not leave his car and there was no demonstration. When the train was nearing the national capital and the journey was about at an end the President summoned the observation-car every person who had accompanied him on the trip, including the ladies, and all the employes of the car and the Pullman Car Company, and made them a short address. He said it was found that he had made just 139 speeches since they left Washington on the 10th of April last, and he thought this a good occasion to make the number a round 140.

THE 140TH SPEECH.

He then referred to the unprecedented excellence and perfection of the railroad service throughout the entire trip, and said that the fact that they had been able to travel over 10,000 miles of territory in a splendidly equipped train without an accident or mishap of any kind and without one minute's variance from the prearranged schedule must always be regarded as a most remarkable achievement. He said that Mr. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was entitled to great credit for his excellent management of the trip, and he added that it was a superb exhibition of what training, energy, and intelligence could do for a man. He then returned his thanks individually to the conductors, the engineers, and firemen, the chief and his assistants, the brakemen, the waiters, and porters, and in fact, every person who had rendered service to the party on the trip.

SUBSTANTIAL TOKENS.

Every one was pleased at the President's complimentary allusions, and when he closed all pressed forward to shake his hand. In addition to his kind words the President gave all the employes a substantial token of his appreciation of their attentions. The Postmaster-General, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the other gentlemen of the party also remembered the employes in the same way.

BABY M'KEE & CO.

The arrival in Washington was unmarked by any demonstration beyond the presence at the station of a small knot of officials and several hundred travellers. The President's grandchildren were at the station, and his first greeting was to them. Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Foster, Assistant-Secretary Nettleton, Assistant-Secretary Willets, and General Tyner, of the Post-Office Department, then boarded the car and welcomed the travellers home. The company broke up in a few minutes, however, and the President and his family proceeded to the White House.

EVERYBODY WELL.

While every member of the party is fatigued by the extensive journey all are in good health and will be prepared to resume their usual duties by Monday next. The President stood the trip better than any one else, notwithstanding the greater labor performed by him, and there is nothing whatever in his appearance to indicate that he has been subjected to any unusual strain.

BASE-BALL.

Rain Spoils Several of Yesterday's Proposed Games—Results Attained.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Following are the results of the games of base-ball played yesterday throughout the country:

Rain postponed the Washington-Columbus (Association) game.

At Baltimore (Association): The Cincinnati-Baltimore game postponed. Rain.

At Philadelphia (Association): Athletics-St. Louis. Rain.

		R.	B.H.	E.
At Cincinnati (League):				
Cincinnatis	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—	3	12	3
Bostons	0 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 x—	6	6	2
Batteries: Mullane and Harrington; Nichols and Bennett.				
At Pittsburgh (League):		R.	B.H.	E.
Pittsburghs	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	1	6	5
Philadelphias	0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 x—	4	6	3
Batteries: Baldwin and Mack; Thornton and Clements.				
At Cleveland (League):		R.	B.H.	E.
Clevelands	2 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 1—	8	12	1
New Yorks	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—	3	6	2
Batteries—Young, Seward, and Zimmer; Rusie and O'Rourke.				
At Boston (Association):		R.	B.H.	E.
Bostons	0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—	4	7	4
Louisvilles	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—	2	3	3
Batteries—Daley and Farrell; Daily and Cook.				
At Chicago (League):		R.	B.H.	E.
Chicagos	4 2 2 0 0 2 0 2 0—	12	17	1
Brooklyns	4 1 0 0 1 2 2 1 0—	11	17	2
Batteries—Hutchinson, Gumbert, and Kittredge; Lovett and Daily.				

The Club Record.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
Bostons	20	8	.714
Baltimores	17	9	.654
St. Louis	18	13	.581
Louisvilles	16	16	.500
Athletics	12	14	.462
Cincinnatis	14	18	.438
Columbus	12	19	.387
Washingtons	7	19	.269

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
Chicagos	12	7	.632
Bostons	11	8	.579
Philadelphias	11	9	.550
Pittsburghs	10	9	.526
Brooklyns	10	10	.500
New Yorks	9	10	.474
Clevelands	9	11	.450
Cincinnatis	6	14	.300

DISAPPOINTMENT IN RALEIGH.

Bad Weather Prevents the Game Between Washington-Lee and Wake Forrest.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.—There was great anticipation of a fine game of base-ball here to-morrow between teams from Washington and Lee University and Wake-Forest College, but the bad weather prevents the game. Manager James W. Sullivan, of the Washington and Lee team, was here today and telegraphed his team not to come, as the ground is so wet that play is impossible. Rain is falling to-night and the weather is very cool.

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

No Danger of His Illness Proving Fatal—Sleeping Soundly.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 16.—Dr. Dennis, Secretary Blaine's attending physician, positively declares that there is no danger of his illness proving fatal. Mrs. Walter Damrosch sent a cablegram to Emmons Blaine, at London, stating that Mr. Blaine was doing well and not to heed alarming reports.

At 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Blaine was reported to be sound asleep. He has been resting comfortably all the evening.

THE COKE REGION.

A Combination of Independent Operators Against Frick.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 15.—There is no longer doubt that the independent operators have formed some sort of a combination to support the strikers, so that the mammoth Frick works will not be able to undersell them. Operator Hogsett plainly stated to-day that he would discharge any man who refused to contribute to the strikers' fund. The formidable W. J. Rainey non-union works have been thrown open to collectors for strikers' funds for the first time in years.

This is a sort of revenge Rainey desires, in view of the many contracts he lost to Frick while he had trouble with his men.

The working force of the coke region is being steadily increased, despite any and all alleged desertions, at the rate of 500 men per week. At the present rate of increase the operators will have all the labor they want within nine weeks.

CORFU MORE QUIET.

Murders of Jews Still Frequent, However—Other Jewish Troubles.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ATHENS, GREECE, May 15.—Advices from the island of Corfu say the city of Corfu is becoming somewhat more quiet. Some of the Jews have again opened their shops, and the authorities are supplying food to the poorer Jews. The Turkish Minister is arranging to remove Turkish Jews from Corfu to Prevesa, in European Turkey. The peasantry of the island are joining with the mob against the Jews. Murders are still of daily occurrence in the Ghetto, and to add to the troubles of its harassed inhabitants typhoid-fever has broken out in that quarter of the city.

THE CZAREWITCH'S HURT.

More Serious Than Admitted—His Assailant a Nihilist.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, ENG., May 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that it is reported that the Czarewitch is more seriously wounded than is admitted by the authorities. The correspondent adds that the assailant of the Czarewitch is a Nihilist who escaped from Saghalien, an island off the east coast of Asia belonging to Russia, and who succeeded in entering the Japanese police service.

An American Plant in England.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—The American Screw Company of Providence is about to build a factory in Leeds, England, to be located on the banks of the Ayr.

A Strike of Expressmen.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 15.—All the drivers and handlers of the Adams Express Company struck here this morning. This is the result of a recent order of the company requiring their employes to furnish bonds. The strike is likely to spread over the country.

Storekeeper and Gauger.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Jesse F. Hoskins has been appointed United States storekeeper and gauger at Summerfield, N. C.

A Paper Suspends Publication.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The *Evening Critic* has ceased publication and has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

THE GOOD IT ACCOMPLISHES IN PROMOTING HARMONY.

How the Sediment of Treaties Has Crystallized Into Fixed Usage—An Outgrowth of Modern Civilization.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The diplomatic disagreement between the Government at Washington and the Italian Foreign Office has given rise to much discussion of international law, and the various points bearing on the case in issue are being argued by self-appointed disputants with as much earnestness as though the fate of empires depended on the turn of a legal phrase. Most of the talk, however, is of the wildest possible character, from the fact that there exists in the popular mind a serious misconception of the thing, for most of those doing the talking seem to take it for granted that international law is of the same nature as the statutes passed by legislative bodies to regulate the internal economy of a State. In this understanding of the word there is no such thing as international law, since in the proper sense this presupposes a general congress of all the nations, mature deliberations, and the passage of acts to be binding on all, and enforced, if necessary, by the majority of the consenting nations. It is true that on several occasions representatives of various leading nations have come together for purposes of deliberation, and also that agreements have been arrived at with regard to certain matters of international interest, but it is certain that these have been kept only so far as the interest of the consenting Governments prompted, and that, as a rule, no effort was made to punish their violation. The agreements in these cases were of the nature of treaties, and when a treaty is violated a breach of faith is involved, but other nations may or may not unite to chastise the offender, their action depending on the result to themselves.

International law, in the sense of definite statute, therefore, has no existence. What is called international law is composed of an infinite mass of precedents culled from a thousand different sources, and, arranged in some degree of order, made to serve as guides of action. The law of nations is the sedimentary deposit of national treaties and agreements, and proceeds on the assumption that because a thing was done once and nobody objected it may be done again; that if there had been any valid reason against it somebody would have objected at the time it was first done. In this particular the affairs of nations are conducted on the principle which regulates the intercourse of individuals. If, for instance, a man has for many years been accustomed to pass over the land of another in order to gain admission to a dwelling, long-established usage gives a right, for, however the practice originated, the law presumes that at the start permission was given, or at least no objection was raised. In like manner, when the ships of one nation have been accustomed for many years to pass through a strait the shores of which are in possession of other Powers, the right to do so is regarded as established by usage, no matter what the origin of the custom.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

What is called international law is really "the creation of moralists, molded by the acumen of jurists and the wisdom of statesmen." Even in ancient times certain formalities were occasionally observed in the intercourse between the nations furthest advanced in civilization, but very slight provocation was sufficient to cause even the most enlightened to sweep away all barriers to their own will, and disregard not only any precedents that may in a feeble, prefunctory way have been recognized, but even the commonest dictates of humanity. For international law relates primarily to the regulation or prevention of war between nations, the fact being recognized that in savagery, barbarism, and even in the lower grades of civilization, the natural condition of a nation is one of conflict with its neighbors. In mediæval times the logical minds of theologicians were directed to several fundamental questions, and from the discussion and elucidation of these certain principles of international comity were deduced: "Can a Christian nation engage in war?" "To whom belongs the right of declaring war?" "What causes will justify a resort to war?" "In a just war what are the rights of belligerents?" "Can a Christian make war on an infidel on no other ground but his infidelity?" "Has the Pope a right to sanction war against an infidel?" "Can the Emperor sanction it, since he is not the master of the world?" "Are we bound to keep faith with the enemy?" Such were the problems which presented themselves to advanced mediæval minds, and from their consideration and discussion came the beginnings of a general, though indefinite, understanding among nations that war should be carried on in certain ways, and that a departure from these methods was a violation of agreement.

THE ORIGIN OF TREATIES.

But here again a difficulty was at once presented. War is an appeal, not to intelligence, but to force. It is the substitution of force for law. War is the end of all agreement, and when war breaks out treaties and national compacts are swept aside as so much troublesome rubbish. If one of the combinations chooses deliberately to proceed by methods not generally recognized as admissible, the other has no recourse but by retaliation. When the Confederates, for instance, began hanging General Sherman's foragers in Georgia, an act was committed which could not but be condemned by the general agreement of nations, and yet Sherman was forced, not to remonstrate, for that were vain, but to retaliate by hanging some Confederate prisoners, and sending word to the enemy that similar reprisals would, in the future, follow similar barbarities. The efforts of statesmen in effecting agreements between nations have been directed, not so much to regulate war, since the guidance of a maddened force is well-nigh impossible, but by national compacts, treaties, and agreements of various kinds to bring about such a state of things among the nations of the earth that wars should not take place. In ancient times, when nations rarely came in contact save in a hostile way, there was little use for treaties, and such as were made were generally alliances, offensive and defensive, of two or more Powers against a common enemy. But with increasing trade and commerce; with greater facilities for travel, with tourists and merchants passing to and fro, a need arose for protection to the citizens or subjects of one country when in the territorial bounds of another; security was needed for their property when in transit between harbors, and hence commercial treaties were made. With more letter-writing came a demand for the extension of postal facilities, and hence arose postal treaties; with increased facilities for escape the criminals of one country could flee to another and find security under a different flag, but as no country desired to be a refuge for the vicious classes of another, and as every Government desired to secure and bring back for punishment rogues who had fled beyond its jurisdiction, agreements were readily made that fugitive criminals should be apprehended, and hence the extradition treaty; each kind of national agreement having its origin in a well-defined and strongly-felt want.

THE STATE AND ITS JURISDICTION.

The foregoing illustrations sufficiently indicate the manner in which national agreements had a beginning, and from an humble stem sprang up a vast number of principles which are now accepted as fundamental, every one of which has been made matter of special treaty. Certain rights, for example, are conceded to belong to every sovereignty. Territory may be acquired by a State in several ways, as by occupation, accession, transfer, cession, or conquest, but the simple declaration of an intention to occupy territory, or an occupation and subsequent abandonment, gives no right of property, a question which has been decided by several European Powers with reference to territory in both America and Africa. The sovereignty of a State covers its own possessions, both land and water, and the natural increment of the land as far as it can be defended from the land or as far as the flight of a cannon-shot. The right of a State to its waters covers all the waters within its boundaries, but in case of a river flowing between two States, the right to use it for purposes of navigation is common to both, and when a river flows in its course entirely within the jurisdiction of several States, each formerly regulated for itself the conditions under which the vessels of other nations were allowed to pass. Such matters are generally made the subjects of special treaty stipulation, and hence the innumerable treaties concerning the Rhine. The Congress of Vienna set the matter of river navigation at rest by the general agreement that when a river flowed through several States its waters should be free from source to mouth. The territorial jurisdiction of a State is also, by the law of nations, conceded to extend over all land-locked seas, over ports and harbors, whether closed or open, over mouths of rivers, over the parts of sea within a marine league from shore, measured at low-water mark, and the right to navigate a sea or river implies also the right to provide facilities for loading, discharging, and repairing vessels, such as quays, wharfs, and docks.

THE STATE AND ITS SUBJECTS.

In the widest sense the subjects of a State are all residents, native or foreign, whether domiciled or not; but a more restricted use of the term regards as the subject of a State all persons born in the country, including the children of aliens, persons born on board ships of the navy, within the army lines, in the homes of its foreign ministers abroad and naturalized citizens. The definition of citizenship, however, is left to municipal law, which international law recognizes, but, of course, does not control. The rights of aliens resident in a foreign State are regulated by municipal law, and international law is not concerned, save when those ceded rights are violated. In former times several States had a system of escheatage, under which foreigners were excluded from all rights of inheritance, and there was also existing in several States a law by which the property of a foreigner who died in the country was confiscated to the use of the State, but now on general agreement, on the death of an alien, the Consul of his country takes charge of his effects in default of legal representatives, and where there is no counsel the officials of the State assume the care of his property and deliver it to his legal representatives. The State has no right to compel an alien to render civil or military service, nor has it a right to punish an alien for any crime committed in a foreign country. As bearing on the New Orleans case, it is interesting to know that, according to a very high authority, "a State is not responsible to foreign States for the acts of, or the offences committed by its subjects at home or abroad, provided it has taken every legal means for repressing and punishing such offenders, and has taken measures, as far as it is in its power, to prevent its recurrence." The correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Minister Fava shows that he has taken every legal means in his power to redress whatever wrong may have been committed, and the Italian Government can ask no more.

A STATE'S OBLIGATIONS.

Any State may admit, or refuse to admit, any foreigner; but, having admitted him, owes him the same security and protection extended to its own citizens, and no more. Over his person and property it exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters regulated by municipal law, and he is subject to its law. If he commits a crime he is amenable to the law of the country in which the crime is committed; if he has a dispute with another alien, both must settle it in the local courts of justice. To this last provision, however, there are exceptions, for when there is a general lack of confidence in the courts, aliens are, by special treaty stipulations, allowed to settle their differences in their consular courts. Such is the case in Turkey, Egypt, China, and Japan. While no State can, by legal enactment, affect persons or property outside its own jurisdiction, it has a right and also a duty to protect its own subjects abroad, and to see that, in both civil and criminal cases, the usual means of redress are open to them. A State has no right to become a source of danger to other States by permitting residents, whether subjects or aliens, to organize plots or conspiracies against foreign States; and the alien forfeits his right to protection when convicted of such crimes. A political refugee is everywhere granted an asylum, but when he abuses the privilege by conspiring against a friendly Power, no State can, without a violation of friendship, permit him to go unpunished. Even the beginning of conspiracy must, under the rigid interpretation of the general agreement, receive attention; the publication of speeches and papers inciting to outrage and murder must not be permitted; any schemes for the destruction of life and property by means of explosives or combustibles must be prevented; cases in point have repeatedly occurred both in this country and in Europe, where dynamitards and conspirators against the life of the Czar have been detected and punished by the courts of friendly Powers. Nor can a State be allowed to become a source of danger to its neighbors by allowing its own authority to fall into contempt; for if it fail to suppress sedition and insurrection within its own borders and so fall into anarchy its neighbors may for their own sake take charge of its affairs, and, so to speak, wind up the estate.

FISHERY TREATIES.

The sea is free to the ships of every nation, and no territorial jurisdiction can be claimed by any Power outside of the three-mile zone. Every nation has the right to fish on the high seas, but as fishing is generally confined to shallow waters which are under the jurisdiction of some Power a number of treaty stipulations have defined the respective rights of the fishermen of different nationalities. It is agreed by all that States have the exclusive right to fish within the marine mile, and by special treaty may acquire a right to fish within the jurisdiction of other States. For instance, there is a special treaty between Great Britain and France, by the terms of which French fishermen are allowed to fish on the Newfoundland banks, and the English on a portion of the French coast, but the limits of the fishing-grounds set apart for the fisheries of the two countries are carefully defined, and fishing-boats may not go beyond the appointed bounds, save when driven by stress of weather or when carried by wind or tide. Each may pass through the fishing-grounds of the other, when it is necessary to do so in order to reach their own, but may not stop to fish. By a similar treaty American fishing-boats are allowed to frequent certain parts of Newfoundland and Labrador coast, and by special arrangements with the inhabitants fishermen may go on shore and dry and prepare their fish for market. They are also allowed to land at certain ports, known as treaty ports, for the purpose of obtaining wood, water or other supplies, of repairing their vessels or procuring articles necessary for use on board their ships, but are not allowed to sell the fish or enlist seamen. The treaty stipulations with regard to the fisheries are so exceedingly precise as to cover the whole ground, and yet in spite of this fact the constant infractions of their provisions by the fishermen of each nation have more than once almost brought about an open rupture between the two Governments. Treaties and international law, therefore, do not always secure peaceable possession or undisturbed right, as witness the Bering Sea controversy now going on between this country and Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The scope of international law, as illustrated in treaty stipulation, is infinitely wide and covers, in one way or another, every possible point of contact between the leading nations of the earth. There are treaty articles relative to the equality of States and peace and friendship between them; concerning the appointment and reception of diplomatic and consular agents; concerning the slave trade, which it was unanimously agreed should be suppressed; concerning the exchange of letters and telegrams, and the privileges that should be accorded to mail packets; concerning international telegraphs and cables, money orders and systems of transporting and forwarding goods and freight. There are provisions covering patents, concerning literature and art; clauses concerning the liability of joint stock companies; concerning the granting of judicial assistance to aliens; clauses providing that criminals shall be sent home for trial; clauses providing that friendly Government shall forward to each other notice of the conviction of aliens for crime; clauses regulating the status of the marriage ceremony and providing that a marriage valid in one country shall be respected in another; property clauses, succession clauses, clauses settling the terms and defining the limits of neutrality. A very important branch of the subject is that relating to the means for avoiding war. States may always submit their differences to arbitration, nor is it deemed a breach of international etiquette for a friendly Power to offer its services as arbitrator. Several difficulties which might have resulted seriously have thus been prevented, the most notable instant being the arbitration of the Alabama claims. It is not probable that any amount of international law or any number of treaties will put an end to war. A recent French writer has said "as long as there are two men, bread, money, and a woman in the world there will be war;" and the remark is well founded, but the general agreement of the leading nations of the world in matters which interest all will render wars less common in the future than in the past, and if international law can contribute to so desirable a result, the more we have of it the better for all concerned.

Meteorological Item.

[Texas Siftings.]

A German colonel who had a spite at the major of his regiment took occasion to rebuke the major severely for some trifling oversight of duty. The major replied in the same strain, whereupon the colonel said:

"Sir, you will bring down a thunderbolt upon your head."

The major held up his sword and replied:

"Fetch on your thunderbolt. Here in my hand is a lightning-rod that will protect me from your thunderbolt.

Another Joke on the Finest.

[Brooklyn Life.]

"Do you believe the bad copper always turns up?"

"Yes, after all the fighting is done and his services are not needed."

In the Spring.

[Brooklyn Life.]

In the spring the vernal sunshine
Brings out all the birds and buds:
In the spring the young girl's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of duds.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE COFFER-DAM FOR DIAMOND SHOALS.

The Great Work on the Foundation—A Fleet to Convey the Material—Cape-Charles Light.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Light-House Board are receiving regularly reports as to the progress of the work of constructing the new light-house to be placed at Diamond Shoals off Cape Hatteras. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated $500,000 for this project, and that it required several years of constant persistency to impress the national legislators with the importance of the undertaking to navigation on the coast that will be benefited by the money that is to be spent. For many years the board in their annual recommendations to Congress spoke of the number of wrecks off the cape, and they said it was the "graveyard" of shipping. At last the necessary steps were taken, and the contractors are doing the preliminary work at Norfolk. It is one of the most interesting pieces of work of its kind ever undertaken.

THE COFFER-DAM.

At present they are building at Norfolk an immense coffer-dam, which when completed will be towed down to the proposed site of the new light-house at Diamond Shoals. The coffer-dam is to be something like one hundred feet high and about fifty feet wide. It will be built tumbler-shape and when completed, which will be in the month of August, the thing will be towed down. It will be absolutely necessary to have at least twenty-four hours of clear weather with favorable winds, and the Signal Service will be relied on for accurate forecasts for that period of time. Few chances are to be taken, however, and a number of steam vessels will accompany the tow so that it will be possible to start back in a hurry should a squall be encountered. Between Norfolk and the Shoals there is no convenient place to turn into for refuge should a gale be encountered on the way down.

A SOLID FOUNDATION.

A large number of schooners loaded with cement and stone will be ready to meet the coffer-dam when it is towed to the place where it is to be sunk. The coffer-dam will have a false bottom, and when it is sunk down and the water is let in the bottom will be knocked out by the pressure, and then the process of filling with stone and cement will commence. The contractors hope to make it as solid and firm as the rock of Gibraltar so that no wind or waves can prevail against it. The structure will have an iron exterior, and it is quite likely that the coffer-dam proper will go down two thirds in the sands. Owing to the quicksands at the surface the engineers have not heretofore been able to get a foundation for a light-house at this point that would stand. Now it is believed that the scheme which is being tried will work like a charm, and when the coffer-dam is placed in position the grand new light-house will be built on the foundation thus secured.

THE CAPE-CHARLES LIGHT-HOUSE.

Plans are also being rapidly drawn for the new light-house at Cape Charles on the Virginia coast, which has an appropriation of $150,000. The point had washed away to such an extent that a new site had to be secured. The Page's-Rock light-house, in York River, for which $25,000 was voted at the last session of Congress, will be contracted for in the near future.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Special agents of the Treasury will probably not be sent to the Virginia cities in which new public buildings are to be erected until after the 1st of July. The Supervising Architect's office has such a small force and there are so many new sites to be purchased that there will necessarily be considerable delay. The cities in Virginia for which public-building appropriations were voted at the last session of Congress are Roanoke, Norfolk, and Staunton, and in North Carolina Reidsville is the place that was thus favored.

PERSONAL.

Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Breckinridge have gone to Old Point Comfort for a few days, and from there they go to Covington, Va., to visit their daughter and son-in-law, who reside at the latter place.

C. B. Orcutt, of New York city, and his associates have made application to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to organize a national bank at Newport News, Va.

ED. STOKES AND MACKAY.

A Court Case May Reveal Their Relations to Anxious Claimants.

Millionaire John W. Mackay appeared in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, says the New York *Recorder*, as complainant in a suit brought against Ed. Stokes to recover $300,000. Not long since Mr. Mackay and Mr. Stokes were warm personal friends. Yesterday the distance of the court-room was between them. At no time during the session did either look at the other. Ex-Judge William G. Choate and Joseph Larocque appeared for Mr. Mackay and Joseph H. Choate and Esek Cowen for Mr. Stokes. Prominent attorneys were interested listeners in the court-room. They hoped that the testimony would solve a mystery that has long puzzled financiers as to the exact relations of Mackay and Stokes. It was well understood that for a long time before 1885 Mackay was the backer of Stokes & Reed, proprietors of the Hoffman House. It was Mackay's money that procured the handsome furnishings of the hotel and aided its management. The amounts loaned by Mackay at various times were credited to him on the hotel-books. His connection with the Hoffman House created some comment which was distasteful to the millionaire. On July 27, 1885, Mr. Mackay told Stokes and Hector de Castro, who was then a clerk or agent for Mackay, that he did not care to have it appear that he was interested in the Hoffman House. He proposed that the amount of the indebtedness to him be placed in the form of a note to De Castro. The next day the three met at the Nevada Bank in Wall street. Stokes had the accounts made up, and a note for $300,000 was given to De Castro. It was indorsed by him and placed in charge Mr. Platt, a clerk for Mr. Mackay. From 1885 to 1889 Stokes was largely engaged in various telegraphic enterprises. Among these were the Bankers and Merchants, the Postal, and the Commercial Telegraph companies. It was believed that he acted in some capacity for Mackay. Stokes claims that in 1889 he and Mackay had a settlement; that he then turned over to the millionaire all the stock and securities which he had accumulated, and that from that time he did not owe Mackay anything. Mackay claims that the note has never been satisfied.

Hector de Castro failed to remember a great many things called up by Joseph H. Choate. He did recall that on the 28th of July a note was given to him by Mr. Stokes and that Mr. Mackay objected very strongly to having his name longer on the books of the Hoffman House. On cross-examination he said he could not recollect whether Mr. Mackay had said that he (Mackay) wanted to be in a position to state that Stokes did not owe him anything, nor could he remember that Mr. Mackay had said he did not want to appear as connected with the Hoffman House or liable for any of its proprietors' obligations.

Mr. Cowan made a motion that Mr. Mackay's complaint be dismissed on the ground that a note appeared in the name of DeCastro and not in the name of the complainant. He contended that the suit was upon the note itself. Counsel for Mr. Mackay claimed that the suit was not brought upon the note, but upon the original indebtedness. Judge Wallace said he would grant leave to amend the plea in the direction suggested by Mackay's counsel. "Then," said Mr. Cowan, "we will make a defence under the statute of limitations." Adjournment was taken to allow of the amendment being made.

Disappointment was evident among a number of attorneys. "If the case closes up to-morrow," said one, "as it may, the interesting inside history that Stokes can tell may never be known. While engaged in what were supposed to be Mackay's enterprises Stokes engaged the services of a number of persons and made contracts with them which Mackay was expected to fulfil. Mackay has now possession of the properties and declines to fulfil the contracts, so that a number of suits are now pending against Mackay arising out of these telegraphic transactions. Exactly what Mr. Mackay's position may be in relation to them is of interest to a number of claimants."

The New Orleans Grand Jury.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 15.—John Cooney was to-day again indicted by the grand jury for attempting to bribe jurors. The grand jury then adjourned till Tuesday.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid-fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.

Justice.

[Brooklyn Life.]

Day: A friend of mine has patented an appliance to enable a girl to play on two pianos at once.

Weeks: Was there anything in it?

Day: Yes; he got six months.

Reciprocity.

[Epoch.]

"Is that your parrot?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's just been swearing at me."

"Oh, that's merely his friendliness—he does that so you can swear back at him. He enjoys it."

The Guardian of the Peace.

[The Epoch.]

"Yes, he died a natural death. He just went from one sleep into another till he fell into the last sleep."

"What was deceased's occupation?"

"He was a policeman."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MAY 16, 1891.

		HIGH TIDE.	