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THE ROYAL ENTRY.

The Reception of the Coming Crown Princess, Stephanie.

The Grand Procession and Enthusiastic People—What She Wore and What She Will be Married in.

VIENNA, May 9.—At 12:30 this afternoon the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie, drove from the Schrenbrunn to the Thereisanum. There they dressed for the formal entry into the city. The sky was overcast and there were slight showers of rain. There were vast crowds of people to witness the entry. The route was lined by infantry. The procession was headed by a squadron of cavalry, followed by officials on horseback. Then came the State carriages and a detachment of Imperial Guards, after which came the bride's carriage, drawn by six gray horses, surrounded and followed by mounted officials. Then came the Hungarian guardians. At the Triumphal Arch, near Elizabeth Bridge, the procession halted and the Burgomaster, the Council and other municipal officials presented an address of congratulation and welcome. The procession then traversed the city to the Imperial Palace, where the Princess Stephanie was received by Emperor Francis Joseph and Princess Rudolph.

THE ROYAL BRIDE'S ENTRY.

NEW YORK, 9 May.—A Vienna special says:

With a dull sky overhead and slight sprinkling showers the royal bride made her entry into this city to-day. Her reception was as enthusiastic as any one could desire. From an early hour large throngs gathered along the whole line of route until the streets were completely packed with human beings. The decorations were rich and plentiful, the only thing wanting to make the entry an entire success being sunshine. At noon the various corporations assembled before the Burgther, and a half hour later the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie drove in a carriage and six from the Imperial chateau of Schonbrunn to the Residenzium, where they were received by a brilliant staff. By this time one continuous line of infantry had taken position along the route and kept a clear way for the procession. At Theresianum her Majesty and the Royal bride dressed for the procession in two specially fitted boudiers, and then all being in readiness the triumphal entry commenced. First came a squadron of cavalry and these were followed by richly dressed servants, councilors in carriages, soldiers and trumpeters on richly caparisoned horses, and carriages containing dignitaries of the household. The equipage of the Master of the House was drawn by six horses and perfect in all its appurtenances. A detachment of the Imperial Body Guard and another detachment of guards which followed lent additional brilliancy to the procession.

THE CARRIAGE CONTAINING THE BRIDE,

who was accompanied by her mother, was drawn by six grays. On the left side of the vehicle rode General Phillipovic, Commander in Chief of Lower Austria, with sword in hand. On the left walked the Inspector of Imperial Carriages. The Queen and Princess both appeared in excellent spirits and repeatedly acknowledged the greetings of the enormous crowd. Behind General Phillipovic and the Inspector walked several footmen, who were followed by six Halbediters and six body guards on horseback; then came six pages on horseback, and after them a mounted detachment of Imperial archers, arrayed in red uniforms trimmed with gold, white trousers and Wellington boots.

After these marched a detachment of the Hungarian body guard in gergeous green and gold uniforms. Then came the carriage containing two ladies of the household of the Queen and Princess Stephanie. Two more carriages containing three ladies of the Imperial households, drawn by six horses, came next, and the rear was brought up by a Company of Infantry and a squadron of cavalry, and all servants forming part of the procession, walked or rode

BAREHEADED.

When the carriage of the bride reached the triumphal arch at Elizabeth Bridge a halt was made, and the Burgomaster of the city, accompanied by the Common Council and various municipal officials, approached and delivered a speech. At the conclusion of this, the procession resumed its way through the magnificent ring strasse, and approaching the Imperial burg, the arrival of the gorgeous cavalcade was formally announced by the Court officials to the chief of the Imperial household, Prince Hohenlohe, who, in turn, announced it to the Emperor.

The preparations for the marriage are now complete. The Imperial City has been in a state of joyous excitement some days past, and wears a most charming aspect. Banners and bright hued drapery hang from windows in the leading thoroughfares. Palaces and public buildings are brightly decked with evergreens, and to-night the whole city will be resplendent with tasteful illuminations. The decorations at the French Embassy are particularly effective, consisting chiefly of tasteful garlands of evergreens looped from window to window and connected by gay bouquets of flowers. At night the facade will be illuminated by electric light.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

The bride is to go to the altar attired in a costly dress of silver brocade, trimmed with silver embroidery representing various kinds of flowers, and completed by a train five yards in length, trimmed with silver lace and velvet. The ladies who had the good fortune to see this wonder at the dressmaker's at Brussels, where it has been made, are in raptures.

ONE OF THE MULTITUDE.

The Princess arrived here wearing a pompadour of pink crepe, with train and bodice of pink damasse satin, trimmed with rose-buds. These are but two out of a multitude of dressmakers' marvels now lying in trunks and boxes of the Royal bride.

The city of Brussels has contributed a superb lace overdress to Stephanie's trousseau. She will wear it with a Seille costume, caught up with a bouquet of white lilac and roses.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Members of the Austro-Hungarian Emigrant Protective Society of this city, with a few invited guests, engaged in a banquet to-night in honor of the marriage of Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, to Princess Stephanie, of Belgium. Samuel D. Seward, President of the Society, proposed the health of the royal pair, which was drank standing.

HE KEPT HIS WORD.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Vienna dispatch says: "Although the wedding festivities engross the most of the attention of the whole city, yet a sensation was caused by an item in Field Marshal Benedeke's will, in which he declares that he was forced to accept the chief command in 1866, and that afterward he gave the Archduke Albrecht a written promise never to reveal the real state of affairs, but carry the secret to his grave. He was treated ungratefully afterward, but kept his word as a soldier."

A Hoax that Created a Sensation.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—A decided sensation was created among the German citizens yesterday by the following, published among the foreign telegrams in the Daily Volksblatt: "The Assassination of Alexander III. The Nihilists Verify Their Threats. St. Petersburg, May 6.—The threats made by the Nihilists have been execbted. The Czar, Alexander III., has, on his first exit from his well-protected Castle Gatschena been assassinated by the Nihilists. A great many arrests have been made among the marines." Accompanying the telegram was the following editorial: "The Czar, Alexander III., has been assassinated. We have received a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar, Alexander III., on his first exit from the Castle of Gatschina was assassinated by Nihilists."

For some time past the Associated Press papers of this city have suspected that the Volksblatt, which receives no press report, was obtaining our news by unfair means. Friday night the chief editor of the Anzeiger, who suspected one of his locals of giving matter to the Volksblatt, had prepared on manifold the above telegram which was carried to the telegraph editor for translation. The latter, on discovering the copy—the origin of which he knew nothing—read it aloud to his chief, in the presence of the suspected party. After the report had been translated the original was thrown with other copy into the waste basket. The chief then went into the news room and called for the telegraph editor to that department, explained the use to him and had the translation killed. A few minutes after their return to the editorial room, the suspected party went out on business. The copy had gone with him, and the appearance of the alleged telegram in the Volksblatt confirmed the suspicions of the Anzeiger people. A result the local is on the lookout for a new position.

CONKLING SPEAKS.

He Tells Why Robertson is Objectionable, and How the President Broke His Word.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of determining what course should now be pursued in regard to the class of executive business which was left temporarily unprovided for in the programme adopted last week. The meeting, although prolonged to the late hour of 6 o'clock, was at last adjourned without reaching any action on the subject under consideration. At an early stage of the proceedings a resolution was submitted proposing to declare as the sense of the caucus that it is incompedient for the Senate to take action at this session upon any contested nomination to fill an office not now vacant. This gave rise to a very long and not especially interesting debate as to the general rights and duties of the Senate and of the President, the contention being on the one hand that the Senate is bound to give respectful consideration to all nominations sent in by the President and to act upon them promptly; and on the other, that the Senate is entitled to exercise its own discretion in regard to the time when any nomination should be considered. About 4 o'clock Conkling took the floor and proceeded to make a speech which occupied the remainder of the caucus session. It was devoted to a history of the nomination of Judge Robertson for the New York Collectorship, and to a comprehensive statement of the reasons why this nomination was particularly objectionable and offensive to him. In the course of his remarks he entered extensively into the subject of New York State politics and Judge Robertson's connection with them, particularly at the Chicago Convention, and he also gave a detailed recital of his conferences and understandings with the President in regard to the New York nominations, etc., at various times antecedent to the nomination of Robertson, from all of which circumstances, he argued, he and the party whom he and his colleague represented in New York had been dealt with in bad faith and treated most injuriously.

It is also represented that Conkling, in narrating what occurred at Chicago, informed the caucus that Judge Robertson, among other exhibitions of personal hostility then made by him, went so far as to declare he would not support General Arthur if nominated for Vice President.

At the close of Senator Conkling's speech the caucus adjourned until to-morrow.

None of the Senators whose position is to any degree doubtful on the main subject of the controversy participated in the debate to-day, and, as no vote was taken on the proposition, no indications are afforded as to what may be the result of the deliberations to-morrow.

Senator Conkling, instead of going into the caucus, entered his Committee Room and remained there until the caucus sent a request that he would join in its deliberations. A proposition or suggestion to rule out Robertson's case for action by agreeing to act only on the nominations to fill the existing vacancies, was speedily discarded, as such a rule would include fully half the nominations made. However, a general discussion arose, participated in by Blair, Hawley, Frye, Edmunds, Dawes and, in fact, by nearly all the Senators present. The discussion took a wide range and embraced all topics now of interest to the Republican party. Much of the time was consumed in debating the policy of continuing the fight for the election of Gorham and Riddleberger. Some Senators opposed the policy of renewing the fight, and several who are warm friends of the President declared they would not again join in the fight for Gorham and Riddleberger; that new and more acceptable nominations would have to be made to induce them to resume their former stand.

Conkling made a speech of over an hour, stating his objections to Robertson, admitting that Arthur and Platt carried his ultimatum to the President, and appealing to the Republicans to sustain him. He dwelt more particularly on what he called the President's usurpation and invasion of the Senate's rights and privileges, and said if the Senate did not maintain its rights they would be taken from that body. Messrs. Edmunds and Dawes, it is understood, spoke, saying that if the President attempted to use any functions of the Senate they would resist, but their speeches were rather non-committal, though some construe them as favorable to Conkling. Senator Conkling's voluntary absence from the caucus at first is attributed to the pressure now being brought to bear upon him from New York Stalwarts to save the party from probable disruption by permitting the Senate to dispose of Robertson without any fight.

Senator Voorhees voiced the sentiment of the Democratic majority in an interview in the Evening Star to-day. He comes out boldly for the confirmation of Robertson on the ground that the Democratic Senators had nothing to do with the Republican quarrel; that their duty is to confirm the nomination, if the nominee is capable and honest, and that nobody denies these qualities to Robertson; still, Conkling has some prominent Democratic friends inside and outside of the Senate who work for his cause. Ex-Senators Eaton and McDonald and Judge Amasa Parker have, in letters and in person, urged Democrats to vote against Robertson, but this has had but little effect. To-day's estimate, made by cool-headed Senators on both sides, was for Conkling ten Republican and eight Democrats.

Advising Conkling to Give Up the Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Republicans are still working hard to prevent a contest between Conkling and the Administration. The President has declared his ultimatum. Several true friends of Conkling, who are Stalwart Republicans of New York, have come to Washington to aid in adjusting this trouble. They urge Conkling to let Robertson's nomination be reported from the Committee without any recommendation, either favorable or unfavorable, simply to submit it to the Senate for its action, and that Conkling shall not make any speech or say any word attacking the Administration, unless he shall be attacked by some Administration Senator. This plan was urged upon Conkling as an easy way to drop a fight, in which he is certain to be beaten. Conkling made no reply, but some of his friends think he may consent to adopt this advice in order to keep a place in his party.

The Republican Senators are now in caucus, and the almost universal opinion is that they will agree to act in the Robertson case. Some Republicans favor clearing up business and adjourning at an early day.

THE EMIGRANT.

A Graphic Description of the Horrors on an Emigrant Ship.

A Hundred Men and Women, Innocent Girls and Babes Sleeping Indiscriminately in One Hammock.

LONDON, May 7.—Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien, daughter of Smith O'Brien, of "Young Ireland" fame, sends to the Pall Mall Gazette a letter, entitled, "Horrors of an Emigrant Ship," which creates a profound sensation, and will be the subject of a question in the Commons on Monday by O'Donnell. Miss O'Brien visited Queenstown in order to examine the mode of life of emigrants on a steamer, which vessel, however, she does not name. The following are the main points: "It is unnecessary to say that wherever the sacred foot of wealth trod on this ship, all was gold and silver, shining brass, cleanliness, comfort, decency. We had come on board, however, to see emigrants, and we were determined to see their quarters first. When we saw the quarters of the single men, descriptions of slave pens flashed across me. Below this our guide showed us a deep hole saying: 'I could not take you down there; it is much worse than you see.' But my business was with the men's quarters and we went there. Between the two decks, better lighted than the men's quarters, was a larger space open from one side of the ship to the other. From either side of the long central walk to the outer walks of the ships were slung two enormous hammocks, one suspended about three feet from the floor. What was going on in two other hammocks above these I could not see, but I presume they were the same as those below. I suppose each of these hammocks carry about 100 persons. They were made of sail cloth, and being suspended all around from hooks, were perfectly flat, narrow strips of cloth to divide this great bed into berths. These strips of cloth when the mattresses were out, formed divisions about eight inches high. When the matresses are in it must be almost on a level. Now in these beds lie hundreds of men and women. Any man who comes with a woman who is or calls herself his wife sleeps, as a matter of right, in the midst of a hundred young women who are compelled to live in his presence day and night. If they remove their clothes they must do so under his eyes. If they lie down to rest it must be beside him. It is a shame even to speak of these things, but to destroy such an evil it is necessary to look at these abodes of misery. In daylight, and when open for inspection they are empty, swept and garnished, but imagine the night with the darkness of the night, the ship pitching in mid ocean; when a glimmering lamp or two makes visible to you this mass of moaning humanity. Look at that young mother with two or three helpless babes in agonies of sea sickness, unable to move but over the prostrate bodies of her fellow-sufferers. Look at this incent girl child lying among dissolute men and abandoned women, half stupefied with suffocation and sea sickness, amid curses and groans of hundreds. If she arises and flees to save her soul, whither shall she go? Again she must tread on writhing bodies of men and women. But the picture is too horrible to be looked at. The sounds are dreadful to listen to. This is no brutal or impure dream; it is truth. It is a living horror, menacing the lives, honor and souls of hundreds and thousands of our fellow-countrywomen. The ship in which I saw those things is supposed to carry in this manner 1,000 steerage passengers. She carried last year on an average 1,775 emigrants."

BEATS THE TELEPHONE.

A Paris correspondent sends the following account of the latest scientific sensation: "A remarkably interesting experiment has just been made at Calais and Dover, between which places conversation has been kept up viva voce by means of a new kind of telephone, which has been patented under the name of electrophone. Not only were words whispered into the apparatus at Calais distinctly heard at Dover, and, of course, vice versa, but the listener at one end was perfectly well able to distinguish by mere tones of voice the person who was speaking at the other end. It should be observed that while human voice was being transmitted through one of the wires, the other wires were being employed for the transmission of order telegraphic messages. Moreover, the experiments were conducted between the hours of 10 and 4, that is in the busiest part of the day, when the wires are in unceasing requisition. The voice of the speaker was distinctly heard as soon as the wires were joined to the apparatus, and conversations were carried on without interruption in the presence of competent specialists. Experiments with the same apparatus have been continued with the same results, and in the midst of confusion produced by the simultaneous working of several machines. At the London terminal station the voice of the speaker was heard as plainly as though he had been in the same same room. There can no longer be any doubt that it is perfectly practicable to converse across, or rather under, the sea by means of any submarine cable. The inventor maintains that it is just as easy to talk across the Atlantic as from one room to another."

IMPEACHMENT.

A Resolution to Impeach the Governor and Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—In the House of Representatives this morning Mr. Bierly, of Lycoming County, presented, by request, a petition of citizens of Lackawanna County, asking for the impeachment of Governor Hoyt and Attorney General Palmer for their action in reference to the Judiciary of that County. The petition claimed that the Judges appointed to serve five years should only have been appointed until the next general election, and that the action of the Governor in withholding the commissions of the Judges since claiming to be elected was an infraction of the Constitution and laws of the State. It further asks the impeachment on the grounds of corrupt conduct in pardoning Kemble and his companions from punishment due them for their crimes.

Mr. Ruddimer offered a resolution characterizing the petition as "impertinent, improper and scandalous"—that it should be returned and proceedings expunged from the record.

This was followed by an amendment to refer it to the Judiciary General Committee. A stormy scene ensued, and amid the utmost excitement speeches of a violent character were made. Finally, the amendment was defeated, and Ruddimer's resolution was adopted, 80 to 52, the majority of the nays being Democrats.

BUSINESS.

A Summary of the Week's Business.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The following table gives a statement of the business of the principal cities throughout the United States for the week ending May 4:

New York	$879,862,835
Boston	80,149,257
Philladelphia	46,155,650
Chicago	28,835,676
St. Louis	15,779,019
Cincinnati	15,000,000
Baltimore	12,665,167
New Orleans	7,566,044
San Francisco	9,438,742
Pittsburg	2,790,009
Louisville	6,454,096
Milwaukee	4,058,932
Providence	3,515,000
Kansas City	2,200,000
Indianapolis	2,174,903
Cleveland	1,515,881
Hartford	1,368,200
New Haven	1,025,684
Lowell	318,123
Syracuse	256,263
Total	$1,114,078,655
Outside of New York	244,764,066

The President Explains.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The President's attention having been called to a letter (published this morning), alleged to have been written by him to Hon. J. A. Hubbell, from Mentor, in which he says: "Please say to Brady, that I hope he will give us all the assistance possible," stated that there was not a line in the letter that he would have the slightest objection to giving to the public; that the Star Route contractors were neither mentioned nor thought of; that it was simply an expression of hope that Brady, a citizen of Indiana, who was reputed to have made an immense fortune in telephone stock, would respond from his ample means in aid of his party and a life and death struggle then going on in his own State.

ANOTHER CHAPTER

Of the Star Route Rascalities—Where the Plans Were Laid.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Times to-morrow will print the first of a series of articles from Washington concerning the Star Route contract. The opening dispatch in a great measure is devoted to a history of the various routes and the means used to have the pay for transporting the mails over them increased. The beginning of the story is suggestive, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The time will come when the thieves that have plundered the Treasury of the United States of the contracts for carrying the mails will take their place in history and in the estimation of the people, by the side of all infamous organizations. That time is near at hand. The Tweed Ring of New York and the Canal Ring of New York State have passed beyond the period of denial, explanation and attempted defense, and their dishonesty and corruption are facts as firmly established in history as any event of the War. The Star Service Rings are still in existence, but their condition resembles a snake that has lost its head and is seeking to replace it. The head is gone, but there is tremendous energy and power in the body. Nevertheless, without a head these organizations must die. It is a great struggle in which these rings are engaged, and their influence is in almost every direction. Their agents are numerous in both great political parties, and their proportions have been interwoven with great political undertakings. Their strength can be understood only by those who have sought for evidence of their corruption. In the past the people and their representatives have innocently been a bulwark for the protection of these rings. Any attempt to lay bare this accumulation of wickedness has been denounced as an attack on the energetic pioneers of our growing West and Southwest, and the honest influence of those people has frequently been sufficient to turn action in favor of persons who were robbing them under the pretense of a new policy for the thorough dissemination of Intelligence. In the last annual report of the Postmaster General, Mr. Maynard then holding that office, there was the following assertion: "The general public cares only to know that its correspondence is carried to its destination with certainty and security, and pays little attention to the methods with which these ends are attained." This is true, and in this truth may be seen the safety o rings. When the people are determined to pay some attention to these methods, then the reign of the "Star Service" Rings will be at an end. The Times article goes on to say that the evidence which has been rapidly accumulating since Mr. James and MacVeagh joined hands for the prosecution and punishment of the guilty persons will be the basis, it is expected, for a large number of important suits. These suits will be carried on by the Government Prosecuting Officers in many States and Territories. The authorities who now have this evidence can't, of course, give it to the press. Some of the inside history of the "fancy" route is, howe\ , notorious, and reference will be made to it in connection with some of the routes which will be described. The main purpose of these histories, however, is to set before the people the modes by which so much money has been given away and thrown away, as shown by the official records themselves. Washington was the place where the official work was done, but the inside plans were laid in New York, where a house was hired and set apart for consultation and revelry.

The Fun Begins by the Arrest of Three Star Route Contractors.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—United States Commissioner Smith this afternoon issued warrants for the arrest of five persons charged with having committed frauds upon the Government in connection with executing worthless bonds for Star Route contractors. At 4 o'clock three had been arrested, and were given a preliminary hearing before the Commissioner. These were William R. Cason, Joseph Funk and Joseph Blackman. The United States District Attorney, who represented the Government, produced no evidence, but gave briefly the charge against the defendants. Funk and Blackman are charged with being principals in bonds executed in July, 1879, and Cason is charged with acting as surety, representing himself to be worth in each case, $25,000. They are, therefore, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, and also with perjury. The bonds are said to be fraudulent. All three of the men are poor, and Cason, who is a clerk, has nothing, it is stated, but his salary. The contract in the case of Funk was to carry mails from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882, on route No. 31,591, between Fort Griffin and Fort Elliot, Tex., for $1,680 per annum. Blackman was to carry mail between the same date on route 31,572 between Bracketsville and Fort Jackson, Tex., for $850 a year. The contracts were performed by other parties at greatly increased rates. There is another bond of Blackman for $4,600 which provides that he shall carry mails from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882, between Fort Elliot and Mechita Falls, Tex., for $1,690. This contract was also fulfilled by others at a higher price. The defendants were each placed under $5,000 bail for another hearing at noon to-morrow. Cason was the only one who furnished bail. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Joseph R. Black and Henry C. Arbuckle, the latter a clerk along with Cason in the office of Charles Matthews, a metal broker. The Government officials are very reticent. Important disclosures are expected to follow these arrests.

Examination of the Straw Bidders—All Held for Further Hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—At noon to-day, Joseph B. Black, business partner of Albert C. Harmer, Member of Congress from the Fifth Pennsylvania District, Joseph Funk, J. Blackman and W. R. Cason, who were taken into custody yesterday for complicity in the scheme to defraud the United States Government in putting in straw bids to secure contracts for carrying the mails, were arrigned for hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, in the United States Court Room. The Government was represented by United States District Attorney Valentine, while each of the accused were represented by eminent members of the Philadelphia Bar. A large number of witnesses were examined. It was shown that the bonds had been executed in Black's office, this city. Black made a statement, in which he acknowledged that he was the contractor, and that other people who had been taken into custody had bid for him in order that proper security might be entered, and he further stated he was able, and perfectly willing, to indemnify the Government for any loss they might have sustained. The testimony previous to this statement being made was of such conflicting character as to the complicity of Black that the Commissioner was unable to give a decision in the matter. Finally after two hours' hearing all the accused were held in the sum of $5,000 each, for further hearing on Monday.

A Chicago special says George Brooks and Scott Love fought a duel at Orbiston, O., yesterday, and both were mortally wounded. The Sheriff arrested both parties.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

AT LAST

The Deadlock in the Senate Broken, Which is Followed by an Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Senate has just gone into executive session.

A motion was made by Mr. Dawes, who, in making it, repudiated the idea that by doing so he and his associates were giving up the fight over Senate offices, which he considered in its scope and character as presenting questions of great importance to the future welfare of the Government, involving, as it did, the right of majority to rule.

Mr. Pendleton asked Mr. Dawes to withdraw that motion for a few moments, which Mr. Dawes courteously refused to do. Mr. Beck suggested to Mr. Pendleton it would be indecorous for him to disturb a funeral oration. Mr. Riddleberger and Gorham were dead. Let them die. Mr. Dawes trusted this was the funeral of the assertion by Senator Beck that the Senate itself should never pass on its own work.

Mr. Dawes' motion was then agreed to—yeas, 50; nays, 0.

When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

The discussion in the Senate executive session to-day on the Chinese treaty assures its ratification by a large majority. The final vote is expected to be reached early to-morrow. In regard to so-called contested nominations, under agreement of the Republicans, this rule can only apply to the Robertson case, and that Chandler's nomination will surely be acted upon.

A Senator who had taken an active part in organizing the opposition to Chandler says that Conkling, Logan, Bayard and Lamar, and probably Judge Davis, of the Judiciary Committee, will vote for an adverse report. Edmunds and Garland are absent. Ingalls and McMillan are counted to vote for a favorable report. Judge Davis has not expressed himself, but four out of seven members here are sufficient. All Democrats and Republicans, namely, Conkling and Platt, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Logan, of Illinois; Jones, of Nevada, and Mitchell, together with Mahone, are classed as opposed to Chandler. Logan, when asked by George, who was going away, to pair on Chandler, said he could not, as he intended to vote against Chandler. The rule of the Republican Senators, that objection of one Senator from the State to which the nomination belongs shall send the nomination over, cannot apply to Chandler, Stanley Matthews, or Sheldon as the two former are nominated to fill National positions, and Sheldon for Governor of a Territory. Senator Sherman has repeated to Sheldon's friends his assurance that he will not fight Sheldon, but will content himself with voting against him. Matthews' friends claim a majority for him, and assert that the Judiciary Committee have agreed to report the nomination, so it is plain that Robertson is the only nomination that can be laid over under the agreement.

The President does not intend to interfere with Senators' prerogatives by making any contest for Robertson's nomination, but his friends in the Senate know from the President himself that he is desirous of having the nomination acted upon, and they, it is believed, will bring it up.

It is reported that Senator Hawley has expressed a determination to move to discharge commerce and take up the case if there is any excessive delay in the report on Robertson.

Now that the Senate has resumed executive business, the President will send in nominations rapidly.

WAR DECLARED.

The President Sends the Senate a Message—Robertson Not to be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The President to-day sent a message to the Senate, withdrawing the New York nominations for United States Marshals and District Attorneys. The nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector of Customs is not withdrawn.

A Western Associated Press reporter, in seeking reliable information, saw the representative men of both sides.

THE PRESIDENT REMAINS FIRM.

The President is firm and determined. He has been urged by close friends for some time to take aggressive measures, but he hesitated, hoping some way of maintaining harmony in the party consistent with his honor and dignity might be found. He could not surrender any particle of his executive prerogative, so he has held by withdrawing Robinson or consenting to any compromise. He has expressed himself on all occasions as anxious to do full justice to both wings of the New York Republicans. When Conkling carried through the Republican caucus his policy, which was directly antagonistic to that of the Administration, in regard to Robertson, the President felt compelled to take some action. Vice President Arthur and Senator Platt were at the White House this morning by the President's request, and he talked frankly to them. When the President learned positively that nothing short of permitting Robertson's nomination to lie unacted upon would satisfy Conkling, he informed Arthur what he intended to do. When the message was opened in Senate, Arthur was in the Vice President's room, in the rear of the Senate Chamber. A Senator went in and told him of the message. Arthur replied that he had been expecting that message.

Senator Hale said to-night that the President ought to have taken this step several weeks ago.

The President's purpose is declared to be to fill all New York Federal offices with men who will not fight the Administration for Conkling.

He does not intend to make war on Conkling in New York, but at the same time he will not put power in Conkling's hands for him to use against the Administration. It was reported that the nominations were withdrawn to permit Conkling to fill places with men of his own choice, as he had said to Dawes' Committee that the District Attorneys and Marshals were not appointed at his request.

A reporter of the Western Associated Press went to high authority in the Administration and made special inquiry on this point. The reply was that such report was not true; that the Administration had been reluctantly forced into this fight, as Conkling had declared war to the knife. One of the most distinguished Republicans of the country and trusted friend of Conkling, said also that the President's message was no peace-offering, and if it had been Conkling would not accept; that the Republican party of New York as represented by Conkling would condemn him if he did not resist Robertson's appointment to the bitter end; that Conkling would not compromise every other Federal office in New York, and let Robertson become Collector.

When the message was read in the Senate Conkling was reading a paper, and did not look up. He knew before hand what it was. His friends who have talked with him to-night say he is not dismayed; that he is confident the stalwarts will rally closer around; that he considers the message as an implied warning to Republican Senators that if they don't vote for Robertson their patronage will be cut off. He further said: "Honorable Republican Senators can't be bulldozed in that way." Senators generally agree that this forces the fight on Robertson's nomination, and those who are for Robertson claim he will be confirmed next week, and that he will get no less than forty-five votes.

HOLDING THE FORT.

Garfield Again Declines to Withdraw Robertson's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The motion of Mr. Harris for an executive session in the Senate to-day was voted down by the Republicans, which led to the impression that the Republicans were resuming the deadlock. The Democratic motion to adjourn was also voted down. Then Mr. Dawes moved an executive session, which was carried unanimously. The action of the Republicans was to keep the control of the business in their hands and assert their majority. The President's action on the New York nominations upset the Republican plans, and they have not yet undertaken to rearrange them. There is talk of fixing an early day day for adjournment, and a Senator said he intended to bring that subject up in the executive session this afternoon. All nominations reported from the Committees have been confirmed, but about 100 remain for Committee action.

Several Republican Senators again went to the President this morning and urged him to withdraw Robertson on the ground that it would remove all cause of trouble and open the way for the nominations in New York entirely satisfactory to all Republicans. The President again pointedly refused, saying he desired harmony, but could not now, after the threats that have been made, withdraw Robertson. A Senator who is against Robertson said to Conkling to-day he believed that Robertson was certain to be confirmed. Conkling replied that he did not believe so, and said he was as confident as ever. It is evident, however, that a large majority of the Senators support the Administration, and are Senators who do say that Robertson will be confirmed within a week.

GARFIELD WILL CUT ALL ACQUAINTANCES WHO VOTE AGAINST HIM.

It was last Friday that President Garfield talking to a few trusted friends about the fight against Robertson, expressed a determination to defend himself if the Republican Senators banded together in support of Conkling, and made a remark that every Senator who should thus enter the combination against him would require a letter of introduction to him for the remainder of his term. The President then said further that he would not permit Conkling to confirm the New York nominations which pleased him, and leave the only one which displeased him without action. It now appears that Conkling had intended and arranged to confirm all New York nominations except Robertson yesterday. Conkling remarked to-day that another Republican caucus would probably be held in a few days, which is regarded as an intimation that he intends to insist upon the enforcement of the rule adopted by the Republican caucus in regard to contested nominations unless the rule shall be formally annulled. Conkling does not surrender. He means to fight through. He apparently realizes that the odds are heavily against him. During the executive session to-day he talked with many Democratic Senators and appealed for their assistance. He has five strong friends on the Democratic side who are doing all they can in his cause, but the highest estimate of the number of Democrats who will vote with him is eight. This estimate is made by Senators who have canvassed the Democrats. His opponents give him only seven Republican votes, but some accord him twelve. General opinions are expressed by those who have paid close attention to the question that Robertson will get at least two-thirds of the vote, and all indications sustain this. President Garfield has said to Democratic Senators that he could only expect fair treatment from them, and he asked no more. The Administration has not made any overtures or appeals to the Democrats. Much has been said about Garfield's hurting his chances for a second term, but it can be stated that he is not worrying over that. He is desirous of making his first term what he promised in his inaugural.

Woodford and Payne, of New York, are here with a view of separating themselves from the Robertson fight if possible, and securing the positions for which they were nominated. Should Robertson be confirmed next week, as it is very generally believed he will be, it is said the President would renominate the men he yesterday withdrew. It is now claimed that a majority of the Commerce Commission will vote to report Robertson favorably. One member who was counted on as with Conkling now declares himself the other way.

MR. DAWES FOILED.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Dawes made an attempt to secure action on the resolution for the election of Senate officers, but the Democratic Senators resumed the tactics of alternating motions to go into executive session and to adjourn, until Mr. Dawes gave up the fight for the day, and upon his motion the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

TOO MUCH WORK ON HAND.

Owing to the present important juncture of affairs, the President has been compelled to decline the invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of the battle of Cowpens, which occurs on Wednesday next at Spartansburg, S. C.

GARFIELD DOWN ON GORHAM.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A reporter of the Western Associated Press visited the White House to-night and obtained a true version of the President's letter to Senator Dawes. The President did not retain a copy, but the note was short. In the first place the President wrote that he was in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, not only in Virginia, but in every State, and would encourage it, but he would not assist in elevating a man who, as editor of a daily paper, is constantly attacking and defaming him and his administration. This referred to Gorman, editor of the National Republican and nominee of the Republicans for Secretary of the Senate. The above is substantially all that the letter to Dawes contained. In it the President said nothing about the pending nominations in the Senate. On this subject, however, the President maintains the same position he took before the Caucus Committee.

The Empress Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The City of Tokio brings the following: Hong Kong, April 12.—The Empress of the West Principal of the two Dowagers Regent of China died about the 11th inst. She was the mother of the late Emperor Eung Chi. She was the leading spirit of the Court of Pekin, and serious intrigues will doubtless follow her demise.

King Kalakaua has visited Tietsin and had an interview with Te Hung Chang, discussing the prospects of Chinese immigration to the Sandwich Islands.

Sarah Bernhardt and party sailed yesterday for France.

STILL RAGING.

St. Louis in Danger of Being Entirely Inundated.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The report circulated this morning that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad embankment had broken about a mile northeast of the Relay Depot was greatly exaggerated. There was really no break at all, but a leak at an old culvert, which might have become serious, however, had it not been promptly attended to. A number of men were immediately put to work, and in a short time the leak was stopped. This embankment is the highest one that crosses the bottom. It is higher than the flood mark of 1844, and is now relied upon to save the town of East St. Louis from inundation. It can stand an additional rise of four or five feet. The water is still rushing through the break of yesterday in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Dyke into Cohokia Creek, and is passing off to the north and spreading out over the bottom. The current caused by this break has swept away a large part of the embankment around the city gasometer, which is a few yards below the C., B. and Q. round-house, and exposed the foundation to view; it also washed out some fifty or sixty feet on one side of an embankment running north from the Relay Depot, upon which are several of the Bridge Company's track, and the track of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road, undermining one of the tracks and letting the water. A large force of men were put to work at once throwing in rock and sinking timbers, and by 6 o'clock this evening the embankment was considered perfectly safe. The Madison levee, opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, made two or three small breaks yesterday afternoon and last evening, but these were promptly repaired. A large force of men are at work on this levee, and it is being patroled by careful watches under direction of several large property owners of that section, who are vitally interested in making the dyke secure. The tracks of the Chicago and Alton, Ohio and Mississippi and Wabash, across the slough east of the island, are partially submerged, but they are still being used to some extent. These roads however will not to do a full freight business just at present. There is no interference whatever with passenger traffic, the main track of all roads from the bridge in every direction being still intact and in good order. The Cairo narrow-gauge, which was broken below East St. Louis last evening, has been repaired and trains running again. The Cairo Short Line also began using its trestle leading to the yards on the island. The situation this side of the river is not materially changed since yesterday. There is a little more water, but no destruction of property is reported. The principal interest centers in East St. Louis, as much the most danger to property exists there. If the Ohio and Mississippi embankment on the north and the Cairo Short Line and other road beds on the side withstand the pressure, East St. Louis is safe for the present, but if the river rises two to three feet more the city will be inundated anyhow, as in that case the water will overflow the railroad tracks south of the Relay Depot and spread throughout the town.

FRANCE.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 3.—A Paris dispatch says Messrs. Horton and Cernusch have withdrawn their proposals, as the Committee decided to leave all questions of theory to general discussion. The Committee has adopted the following programme submitted by Vrolik, Dutch delegate:

1. Have the diminution and great oscillations in the value of silver which have occurred, especially in late years, been injurious to commerce, and consequently to general prosperity? Is it desirable for a ratio value between the two metals to have a greater fixity?

2. Are the phenomena indicated in the first part of the foregoing question to be attributed to the increase in the production of silver, or to legislative measures?

3. Is it probable or not that if a large group of States accords free and unlimited coinage of legal pieces of both metals, having full paying power in uniform proportion for gold and silver contained in the monetary unit of each metal, a stability, if not absolutely, at least very substantial, will be obtained in relation to the value of these metals?

4. In case the preceding question is answered affirmatively, what measures should be taken for reducing to a minimum the oscillations in the rated value betwen the two metals—for instance, would it be desirable to impose on chartered banks of issue the obligation of always accepting at a fixed price ingots of gold and silver offered them by public, could the public be insured the same privileges in countries where there is no chartered bank of issue? Should mintage be gratuitous or at least uniform in all countries for bar metals? Should there be an understanding to have, free of all obstruction, international commerce in preceding metals?

5. In adopting bi-metalism what should be the ratio between the weight of pure gold and silver, contained in monetary units?

As Good as Dead.

NEW YORK, May 5.—There can be no further disguising the fact that the World's Fair