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EYRAUD IN FRANCE.

The Murderer of Gouffe Sees His Native Country.

HIS GREAT OVATION IN PARIS.

Accompanied by Cries of "Death to the Assassin"—Soudais and Gaillard Complimented by Their Chief.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

SAINT NAZAIRE, July 1.—The Lafayette stayed at Santander about five hours attracting great interest from the many visitors none of whom, however, got aboard except two doctors of the quarantine staff. The yellow flag fluttered from our foremast and from that of the big steamer Alonzo XII and other vessels in the harbor.

The first visit of the visiting doctor was to the cabin of Eyraud. He pronounced him in fair condition. The first large boat which approached the Lafayette contained many persons, who enquired curiously about Eyraud of any one they could get to approach the steamer rail and stand in the driving rain which was falling. Among them were several reporters, one from a leading Paris paper with orders to come on with the steamer to Saint Nazaire. He found that unfortunately he could not board the Lafayette. He fired questions over the rails while the passengers were wicked enough to tell him many fairy tales as to how Eyraud had taken walks on the quarter deck; how he had acted and other imaginary things. The boat that brought the last mail and dispatches from shore had on board the French consul and some more reporters.

In common with every one else on board Eyraud felt the influence of being so near land. By peering out of the port hole he could even see the picturesque green hills whose base of ocean lapped the beautiful beach of wonderful golden sands. So far from feeling saddened at the thought that this was probably his last view of such a scene, Eyraud seemed to brighten up considerably and even laughed a little at one of Soudais' remarks. The prisoner is very grateful to both Soudais and Gaillard for the kindness shown him during the voyage. He has frequently, dramatically striking his breast with both hands, assured them on his word of honor that he will not kill himself while in their charge.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the lights of St. Nazaire harbor began to appear and at 4 o'clock, when the vessel stopped to take on the pilot, the cessation of the motion awoke Eyraud. At 5:10 o'clock Eyraud was brought on deck with manacled hands, attached at the wrist by twisters held by Soudais and Gaillard, one of whom walked on either side of the prisoner. Eyraud walked the gauntlet of all their eyes with averted head, his face nearly hidden by his large brimmed felt hat so that nobody really got a good idea of his appearance. Eyraud left for Paris on the 6:29 train in a special compartment in care of Soudais and Gaillard and two special agents.

Eyraud's Arrival in Paris.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PARIS, July 1.—[By cable to the New York *Herald*.]—The train bringing Eyraud to Paris steamed in Saint Lazaire station at 4:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From before 4 o'clock a surging mass of expectant humanity thronged the *salle pattente*, while the platforms were black with employees and such enterprising members of the general public as had by dint of arguments of various kinds succeeded in possessing colgns of vantage, such as tops of carriages. Shunting engines were almost fought for, even windows and house-tops commanding a view of the station had their complement of sightseers.

A special detachment of police had been told off to preserve order and keep clear a passage for the prisoner and his guardians. Officers also had been stationed along the line for quite a long distance from the station. Shortly after 4 o'clock M. Goron came on the scene, accompanied by a secretary and four inspectors de surete. As the time approached for the train which carried Eyraud and his captors to appear, the excitement waxed intense. People strained their eyes and necks to catch a first glimpse of the engine, and every train which rumbled up from under Point de l'Europe caused the crowd to breathe harder and faster than before, with that suppressed murmur which is at once the sign of and safety value for the excitement of a great concourse. No illustration has evoked such intense excitement by imperial or royal advent into Paris as did the arrival of Eyraud. At last the train so anxiously awaited made its appearance, slowed down and finally stopped. M. Goron was seen to glance along the line of carriages, walk rapidly to one compartment, open the door and enter. Some minutes elapsed before he made his exit with his prisoner, the reason given for the delay being that Eyraud shrank from appearing before the crowd gathered to see him. M. Goron, however, suggested the worst. Finally, with a shrug, Eyraud complied with the orders given. With Soudais and Gaillard on either side of him, M. Goron's secretary and two detectives in front, M. Goron and two other detectives to bring up the rear with hussars, the murderer moved rapidly between the double lines of policemen toward the exit of the station. He cast one look at the serried rank of staring gazers, a look in which fear, abhorrence and hatred were blended. The manacles were clinched so tightly that his uncut nails must have played sad havoc on his palms. His gait was that of a hunted animal only waiting for a fitting time and opportunity to turn on his assailants and rend them. As Eyraud passed the throng surged after him. Despite the efforts of the ranks of police much hustling ensued, fortunately the station officials had time to close the gates after Eyraud and his guardians had gone through, thus keeping many of the crowd on the platform from joining the others outside adding to the crush and confusion. Inspector Soudies and Gaillard seized the prisoner by the arms and hurried him along through *salle des bagages* to the gate on Rue d'Amsterdam where a railway omnibus was waiting. M. Goron and the detectives jumped in with their captive. The driver, who had orders, whipped up his horses just as a few cries of "*A morte l'assassin*" came from the spectators. The vehicle started off at a rapid pace to the prefecture of police. Twenty minutes later Eyraud was in M. Goron's cabinet, seated in an arm chair, despondent and wearied. His handcuffs were removed and he was offered some spirits which he drank with evident gusto. After the usual formalities, Eyraud launched out into bitter complaint relative to the popular curiosity of which he had been the object. "Am I, then, a wild beast," he asked, "that all Paris should turn out to see me?" He brought his strong jaws together and ground his teeth in a way which suggested that the comparison was not altogether untrue.

At half past six the famous criminal was transferred, always under a strong guard, to the depot, where he was assigned the cell previously occupied by Pranzini and Prado. Inspectors Gaillard and Soudias, who have been highly complimented by their chief on the accomplishment of their arduous task, have been relieved of the duty of watching Eyraud.

Park National Bank President Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Charles P. Packer, ex-president of the Park National bank, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the United States district attorney because of some irregularities discovered by the bank examiner in the matter of certifying checks for which there were no funds in the bank. He was arraigned to-day and held in $5,000 bonds to the United States grand jury. Packer has resigned the presidency, as also the cashiership.

A WYOMING RANCHMAN

Shoots Bert Lippie, a Young Cowboy, to Death and Takes to the Mountains.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—A killing occurred up the country yesterday afternoon when John Knapp, a ranchman, whose place is near the Nebraska line, shot Bert Lippie, a young cowboy, to death. The nearest telegraph office is half way across the county, and further information cannot be secured. Knapp struck for the mountains, but a score of men have been dispatched to to cut him off.

A PARTY OF PRISONERS

Dig Out of the Denver Jail, Steal a Horse and Buggy and Escape.

DENVER, Colo., July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Thomas Hefner, under indictment for the murder of Jim Lay, a Chinaman, H. W. Peck and Charles Ellsworth, United States prisoners held for larceny and burglary, dug their way out of jail last night, stole a horse and buggy and took to the prairie southward. They were not missed till morning. Eight miles south they were noticed by a ranchman who suspected them, saddled his horse, rode to town and gave the officers the clue which they followed actively. Twenty miles south, about noon, the pursuers caught sight of the thieves and gave chase. Ellsworth jumped from the buggy and took to his heels. The others were captured and returned to jail at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. A posse had Ellsworth surrendered at last accounts in Happy cañon and will probably capture him tonight.

Reality transfers for June were $5,076,212, the smallest business for the year, a million less than May. The total for the six months is $37,095,828. All the dealers report quiet business.

O'BRIEN'S WEDDING CAKE.

A Piece of it on Exhibition in Kingston, Ont.—An Interesting Reminiscence.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

KINGSTON, Ont., July 1.—Hundreds of Irishmen in this city were drawn to Maurice Hogan's residence yesterday by a novel attraction in the shape of a bit of William O'Brien and his fair bride's wedding cake. A note containing the compliments of the patriot and Mrs. O'Brien accompanied the cake.

The incident has served to recall the manner in which Hogan undoubtedly saved Mr. O'Brien's life during the latter's visit a few years back to Kingston. After addressing an audience in the skating rink the Irish leader, accompanied by Hogan, stepped out into the street where a mob of 200 infuriated Orangemen awaited the lecturer. At the sight of his high-crowned hat they shouted: "There he is. There is his plug hat," and rushed towards him. Quick as a flash Maurice Hogan substituted his own derby for the distinguising mark of the agitator's hat, and in the confusion dragged him into a nearby back yard, whence the little party emerged only when the streets became deserted. But for Hogan's presence of mind, William O'Brien would have been torn to pieces by the infuriated enemies his eloquence had raised against him.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The senate bill to authorize the leasing of school lands in the territory of Oklahoma for the benefit of public schools passed.

Morgan introduced a bill, (referred to the committee on public lands) providing that no person shall enter any of the public lands of the United States in Wyoming under the homestead or other laws who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, counsels, aids or encourages others to enter into bigamy or polygamy, or who is a member of any association that teaches polygamy.

Dawes, from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported the committe was unable to agree. If the Senate, he said, asked further conference, he desired it to be entrusted to other hands. The Senate insisted and new conferees were appointed.

A conference was ordered on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Consideration of the bill for the admission of Idaho as a state was resumed.

Vance addressed the Senate in opposition.

At the conclusion of Vance's speech, the Idaho admission bill passed without division.

A message from the House announced it had resolved to adhere to its disagreements to the legislative bill was presented by Dawes, of the conference committee, who stated the House declined to confer further.

After long discussion the Senate refused to recede from its amendments by a vote of 26 to 19. The result of this is, unless either the Senate or the House backs down, the legislative appropriation bill fails and a new bill will have to be reported and go through the mill. A motion to reconsider the vote of the Senate, however, was made by Hiscock and entered.

Reagan addressed the Senate in favor of the bill introduced by him to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond through the ports and territory of the United States into Mexico and to restore that privilege whenever the free zone between the two countries is abolished.

At the close of his speech the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

Baseball.

CLEVELAND.

The National league and Brotherhood games were postponed on account of rain.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, 3; Rhines, Harrington.
Brooklyn, 0; Lovett, Clark.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, 0; Loby, Stenzel.
Philadelphia, 7; Gleason, Clements.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, 16; Bowman, Decker.
New York, 2; Rusie, Buckley.

PITTSBURG—PLAYERS.

Pittsburg, 12; Tener, Carrol.
Boston, 7; Radbourne, Murphy.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, 11; Baldwin, Farrell.
Philadelphia, 6; Buffington, Cross.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, 12; Keefe, Clark.
Brooklyn, 9; Van Haltren, Kinslow.

COLUMBUS—AMERICAN.

Syracuse, 1; Columbus, 3.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, 1; Athletic, 0.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, 8; Rochester, 5.

HENDRICKS' MEMORY.

The Unveiling of the Monument at Indianapolis

AMID THE MULTITUDE'S CHEERS.

The Widow Draws the Veil of the National Colors from Off the Bronze Figure of the Honored Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The day for the unveiling of the Hendricks monument dawned clear and hot, but with a good breeze blowing, and the earliest trains began to pour crowds into the city and it was early apparent that the crowd would be the largest ever assembled in Indianapolis. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and party, and Governor Hill and party of New York arrived yesterday, and among the earlist arrivals to-day are Governor Francis of Missouri. About every civil and military organization of Indiana, and many from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri is represented.

The movement which culminated to-day in the unveiling by Mrs. Hendricks of the monument to her dead husband was a non partisan one, which had its inception December 7, 1885, in a meeting of the representative citizens of Indianapolis of all parties. The monument stands on the southwest corner of capitol grounds.

The parade formed at 1 o'clock, and was composed of civic and military organizations, the governors of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Missouri and staffs, and many other notable public men. The procession was a mile and a half long as it moved over its course. At 2 o'clock Governor Hovey called the assemblage around the monument to order and the unveiling began.

At the monument an amphitheatre had been errected for distinguished guests and a chorus of 1,000 school children. The exercises were opened by a patriotic song by this chorus. Governor Hovey then made a brief speech of welcome. Judge Rand, president of the Hendricks monument association, briefly reviewed the history of the monument, and Rev. Dean Jenckes, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, invoked a divine blessing. General Sykles, of New York, was then led forward and on behalf of Tammany hall presented to Mrs. Hendricks a handsome memorial wreath, accompanying the presentation with a brief speech eulogistic of the dead stetesman. Mrs. Hendricks, who was attired in deep black with a long mourning veil, stepped forward and with a deep bow and a few words which were drowned in the noise of the crowd endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the honored woman, accepted the memorial. Judge Rand then took Mrs. Hendricks' arm and escorted her to the base of the monument, where she drew the veil of national colors from the bronze figure of her husband amid the shouts of the vast throng and the booming of cannon. An ode by James Whitcomb Riley was read, and Senator Turple then delivered the oration of the day. At the conclusion of his address, brief remarks were made by Governors Hill, Francis and Campbell, and after benediction by Bishop Chatard, the assembly dispersed.

Letters of regret were received from President Harrison, who said public duties would prevent his attendance; from General Sherman, who said his previous engagements for July would preclude his attendance, and from ex-President Cleveland, who said, in part: "It is useless, I hope, to assure you of the satisfaction it would afford me to testify my respect and affection for your distinguished fellow townsman by joining those who will gather to honor his memory on the occasion you contemplate. His eminent public service and his faithful discharge of the many and important official duties render the commeration of his public and private virtues most fitting and proper. I sincerely regret that a positive engagement for the day appointed makes it impossible for me to accept your invitation."

In the House.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The house resumed consideration of the federal election bill, the pending amendment bill being that offered by Lehlbach providing that the chief supervisor of elections for each judicial district of the United States shall take such action as is requisite to secure such supervision in every congressional district as is provided by the laws of the United States. Considerable discussion followed. Hill, of Illinois, satirically twitted the Democrats for denouncing the bill and then rushing all in support of the proposition which made the provisions of the measure compulsory instead of voluntarily.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, made a constitutional argument against the bill. The men who thirty years ago, with rifles in their hands, sought to destroy the autonomy of the nation were not more guilty of high treason than were the men assembled under the marble arches and dome of this capitol who were seeking and plotting to destroy the autonomy of the states.

Lehlbach's amendment was rejected; yeas, 132; nays, 138.

Hemphill, of South Carolina, offered an amendment for the elimination from the bill of the provision for United States boards of canvassers and providing that from the returns of the supervisors the chief supervisor shall tabulate and forward to the speaker of the House, to be submitted by him to the House, the results as they appear therefrom in each Congressional district under his jurisdiction in which this act has been in force.

Mills, of Texas, pointed out the dangers which would arise from the application of the law. Suppose the House was Democratic by twenty-five majority and was so shown by the certificates of the various governors; suppose the supervisor certified twenty-five majority the other way and the clerk of the House acted upon this certificate, what would be the result? Gentlemen ought not to forget this was the Anglo-Saxon race; that race always has been jealous of its rights and bold to assert them, and never counted the cost of doing so.

Caruth, of Kentucky, asked what had the Republican party done for the negroes? At the close of the war they were shelterless, and it gave them no shelter; they were hungry, it fed them not; they were naked, and it clothed them not. When they attempted to save money for a rainy day the Republican party with the organized Freedmen's bank stole the first fruits of their labor.

Dolliver, of Iowa, believed the time had come when the Republican party must discharge not only its promises but its duty to the American people, and he said the Republican party would stand as one man for the sanctity of American citizenship.

Mason, of Illinois, said the Republican party had given the negro feet to walk with and no board or plank to walk on. The south counted the negro when the census was taken—the south counted them as voters, and the Republicans proposed to do him justice now and let him vote.

Wilson, of West Virginia, said there never had been and never could be any bill which would strike a more dangerous blow at the very elements and foundation of free government. The gentlemen dared not strike at the freedom of the press, but they did attempt to strike down the freedom of representation in the House.

Butterworth presented the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill and the House voted to adhere to its nonconcurrence in the Senate amendments regarding Senators' clerks, etc.

Lodge offered an amendment to the election bill, providing that as soon as the certificates of the board were made public, any person who was a candidate for election, may, by motion before the United States circuit court having jurisdiction in the district, contest the correctness of the certificates made by the board and demand an examination and compilation of the returns, and that the returning officers shall produce before the circuit court all returns, reports, tickets and all evidence on which they acted in advance in awarding the certificates. The circuit court shall thereupon determine and certify the persson shown to be entitled to the certificate. Also an amendment providing that if there be an appeal from the decision of the United States board of canvassers to the circuit court, the clerk of the House shall place upon the rolls as Representative-elect the name of the person certified by said court as entitled to the seat. The amendment was agreed to. Hemphill's amendment was then lost, yeas, 137; nays, 144; Lehlbach, of New Jersey, and Cheadle, of Indiana, Republicans, voting with the Democrats. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out section 38, which changes last section so as to place the selection of jurors in the hands of the clerks of the courts. Adopted, yeas, 140; nays, 134. Frank, Hartmar, Lehlbach and Lind voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Tucker, of Virginia, offered an amendment that when the appropriation for supervision is made, the chief supervisor shall lay the appropriation before the circuit court; the court shall fix a day for its consideration set forth in the application, giving at least ten days' notice. If on the hearing the court shall be of the opinion that a fair and free registration will not be held and that there is necessity for federal supervision, the court shall grant the application. In passing upon the application the judge of the circuit court shall associate with him the judge of the district court, and unless both judges concur in granting the application it shall be dismissed and no further proceedings taken. Pending a vote the House took a recess.

VIOLET ENVINE'S ADVENTURE.

She is Kidnapped In Kingstown, Sent to Dublin and Shipped to New York.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—Violet Envine, a little seven-year-old Irish child, who was shipped to this country in charge of the steward, tells the following sensational story: Violet's father died four years ago and shortly after she went to live with his cousins in Kingstown, Ireland. Her mother died last October. Her father and relatives were Protestants, while her mother was a Roman Catholic. One day while walking along the road with Miss Martin, her uncle, J. C. Connely, drove up in a wagon, picked her up and drove off as fast as he could. Her uncle took her to Dublin and from there to Holyhead, where he had a shop. He kept her at his home two or three days and then took her to Liverpool. From there he took her to Glasgow, where he put her on the State of Indiana, telling her she was going to Londonderry to go back to the Martins. On the steamer he told the stewardess to make the child believe she was going to Londonderry and to give her to those who would come for her when the steamer reached New York. The little girl had no baggage except a change of outside clothing. The stewardess had to wash her underclothing on the passage, as the child had no change.

When the steamer reached here, Friday, a well dressed man came on board with a telegram addressed to the mother superior of the Convent of Mercy, Eighty-first street and Madison avenue, this city, dated Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 25 and signed "Sister Alexis." The telegram reads: "Send to steamer Indana, from Glasnow, for Violet Nevine, who is in charge of stewardess." Soon after a lady in black came aboard to take charge of the child for the mother superior. The child was given up and taken to the convent. At the convent the sisters professed to know nothing of the child beyond what was stated in the telegram. It was said, however, that relatives of the child would come from San Francisco to take her to that city. The child is heiress to some property, but the difference of religion of the father's and mother's relatives is the cause of the abduction. The child was taken to the home of an old friend of her mother's in this city.

This action on the part of the convent authorities in delivering over the child to friends of those persons who are alleged to be interested in the kidnapping, caused comment yesterday. Mother Bonaventure, superioress of the sisters of mercy, said yesterday that she was entirely ignorant that the child had been kidnapped when she was admitted to the institute. "Sister Alexis, who sent the telegram asking us to meet the child at the boat is a sister to Violet's dead mother." She continued: "I thought when we learned of the kidnapping story that it would be better for the child to be given in charge of her friends." Mother Bonaventure, however, refused to give the number of the house at which the child was stopping. She said the child would proceed to San Francisco as soon as a friend of her aunt, who is to act as her escort, arrives in the city.

World's Fair Site Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The local board of directors of the World's fair, by a unanimous vote decided, subject to the approval of the national commission, to hold the fair on Lake Front and at Jackson park. A deputy sheriff has served upon Chairman Gage notice of an injunction issued at the suit of certain abutting property owners on Lake Front restraining the board from proceeding to occupy that ground for World's fair purposes.

The World's fair national commissioners met again this morning. On motion of Commissioner Massey, of Delaware, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a special committee of six to report upon the rights, duties and powers of the commission under the act of Congress.

A resolution by Strong, of Tennessee, that the compensation of members of the woman's auxiliary board to be fixed at $6 per day, the same as the commissioners, was referred to the committee.

On motion of Commissioner Lindsay, of Kentucky, President Palmer was made a member and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee.

Ferry, of Utah, and Ryan, of Dakota, expressed themselves rather earnestly on the subject of delay on the part of the local directors in selecting a site. After recess the committee appointed to look into the finances of the local organization reported it had found the funds all right. At this juncture the committee appointed by the local board of directors appeared and made a formal tender of the joint sites of Lake Front and Jackson park. Director Gage made an argument in favor of their acceptance by the commission and after some debate it was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The commissioners spent the afternoon at Washington park races and this evening visited Barnum's circus.

A Minneapolis Bank Bookkeeper Skips.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Charles Benson, bookkeeper of the Scandia bank, has been missing since Wednesday. On the evening of his disappearance he entered the safe, took $4,500 and has not been seen since. He was much respected and the cause of the deed is unknown. He left a wife and two children in a comfortable home.

Traveling Showmen Feed Man Meat to Bears.

VIENNA, July 1.—The owners of a traveling show which included in its animals a number of bears, have been arrested at Grenochin, Hungary, on a charge of murdering a tramp, throwing his body to the bears and they devoured it.

Fire in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 1.—The loss by fire at Troy is $100,000, partly insured.

LET IDAHO REJOICE.

The Senate Passes the Bill for Her Admission

AS A STATE OF THE UNION,

Edmunds' Utah Bill—The Minority Report on the Original Package Bill—In the House.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—There is great rejoicing because of statehood. The banners are hanging off the outer walls and a military salute of forty-four guns has been fired. The number 44, the number of the state, is being chalked everywhere in Idaho. The Fourth of July hereafter will have to play second fiddle to the 1st of July as our noted day.

Edmunds' Utah Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Senator Edmunds called up his bill to reapportion the legislative districts of Utah and give to the governor power to appoint the county officers, but after the printed text had been read, he allowed the bill to go over until to-morrow.

Report on the Original Package Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representative Adams, of Illinois, submitted the minority report, dissenting from the views of the majority of the committee on judiciary upon the bill intended as a substitute for the Senate original package bill. "To surrender the exercise of the power of Congress to regulate commerce to the legislatures of the several states," the report argued, "is to defeat the main purpose of its creation. This is the vice of the Senate bill. It is a ten-fold vice of the substitute; it tends to undo the most important work that was done when the union was formed. Congress can define the original package in which intoxicating liquors can be imported into a state. Such a legislative definition would at once render impossible the establishment of the so-called original package saloons—the only serious evil which can possibly arise out of the recent decision of the supreme court."

Representative O'Donnell, of Michigan, chairman of the House committee on education, to-day reported an educational aid bill similar in its provisions to the Blair bill.

The Population of Idaho.

BELLEVUE, July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Most of the returns for the Idaho census are now in. The totals will not foot up much over one hundred thousand. In two counties the time has been extended for cause. In Shoshone county and Idaho county the enumerators have had hard work to cover the territory, and they have been allowed extra time. Several enumerators who refused to act after they had qualified, have been reported to the attorney-general at Washington and will doubtless be made to smoke for their dereliction of duty. Other enumerators had to be appointed in their stead. Bellevue's population approaches twelve hundred.

A Murder at Pocatello.

POCATELLO, Ida., July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, aged about forty was found in Port Neuf river near the town with a rope round his neck holding heavy stones. The case is supposed to be murder, but no clue was obtained. Officers are investigating. This is the second violent death here in less than a week which the authorities have determined to prevent hereafter.

Wantonly Killed at Rawlins, Wyo.

RAWLINS, Wyo., July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—John McFarland, a colored song and dance man, employed at the Club saloon, was deliberately shot without cause by Thomas Murray, a brakeman, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The bullet penetrated the bowels, cutting the intestines eleven times. McFarland survived a few hours. The murderer is in jail. Feeling is strong against him.

Concerning Mexican Land Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President today transmitted to Congress the correspondence between the department of state and the Mexican government concerning the right of certain Mexican citizens to have their claims to lands in Arizona and New Mexico ceded to the United States by treaty, adjusted and confirmed. "The United States," says the President, "owes a duty to Mexico to confirm to her citizens those valid grants that were saved by treaty and the long delay which attended the performance of this duty has given just cause for complaint to the entire community where these large claims exist and indeed all our people are interested in an early and final settlement of them. No greater incubus can rest upon the energy of a people or the development of a new country than that resulting from unsettled land titles. The necessity for legislation is so evident and urgent that I venture to express the hope that relief will be given at the present session of Congress."

A meeting of the confrees on the silver bill is called for to-morrow.

The navy department has issued a circular inviting proposals for building three 8,500 ton coast line battle ships to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $4,000,000 each, the term armament including besides guns and ammunition, all armor of the turrets, barbettes, gun shields and armored tubes directly pertaining to the protection of the guns and loading positions, all parts of the vessels to be of domestic manufacture. Proposals may be under two classes: For the construction of the whole vessel according to the department plans and specifications, and for the construction of either the hulls or machinery or both, according to plans and specifications to be submitted by the bidder.

Rio Grande Railway Assertions.

DENVER, Colo., July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The officers of the Rio Grande railway assert that the delay in completing the road between Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction is due to the inability to secure men. Thirty-five miles of track have been laid and thirty remain. On the latter portion nearly all the heavy work has been done, ties distributed, grading finished and the tunnel opened; the piling and approaches to the bridges are also ready. At Tennessee Pass tunnel work is progressing fifteen feet a day and the hole through will be finished before September 1. The company claims it is unable to procure men, yet on the Rio Grande Southern thousands have been secured and are pushing the work from the main line toward Tulluride and Rico, and other large gangs are working from Durango toward Rico. The impression prevails that the broad gauge through to Salt Lake must wait for the Tennessee Pass tunnel, regardless of other facilities to reach Glenwood, and confusion will reign at Grand Junction until the Rio Grande gets there over its own tracks.

Poisoned from Eating Pickled Muscles.

DUBLIN, July 1.—The wife and four young children of James O'Connor, a member of the editorial staff of *United Ireland*, have been fatally poisoned at Sea Point, a watering place in County Dublin by eating pickled muscles. Another child and servant who also ate of the muslcs are prostrated but are now out of danger.

Boycott on American Goods Denied.

BERLIN, July 1.—A semi-official denial is made here of the statement published yesterday to the effect that the powers of contenental Europe, headed by Germany, had agreed to establish mutual repressive tariffs against American imports if the McKinlay bill now pending before the American Congress becomes law.

Germany has taken no steps to counteract any possible injury to her American trade by the enactment of the McKinely bill.

The Credit Foncier.

PARIS, July 1.—In the deputies to-day there was a warm debate over the Credit Foncier matter. Minister of Finance Rouvier in replying to interpolations, said the government had no right to limit the advertising of the Credit Foncier, but advised that it be curtailed. He added, that the position of the Credit Foncier was excellent.

German Supplementary Military Estimates.

BERLIN, July 1.—The supplementary estimates to-day passed to the second reading in the reichstag.

A BASEBALL BOMBSHELL.

Buck Ewing Tells of Advances to him from Stern and John B. Day.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—Buck Ewing the famous New York catcher, has thrown another bombshell into the National league camp by revealing the latest offers of Stern, of Cincinnati, and John Day, of New York.

"One of the first men I saw in Cincinnati was President Stern. After a few moments' conversation he made a flat-footed offer of $3,000 a year and a half interest in the club if I would come to Cincinnati and take charge of the team. I told him that I could not think of such a thing and we separated. I went out to the grounds that day with Loftus, and while there I met John B. Day. I knew that Spalding's representative was in Cincinnati, and also that John Brush, who, I believe, is interested in the New York National league club, was in town and that these three had been holding a conference. I shook hands with Mr. Day and we sat down together. After some conversation Mr. Day confessed that none of the National league clubs were making money and said that the Clevelands and Pittsburgs were ready to quit at a moment's notice. 'There are four clubs, however,' said he, 'that have agreed to stick the season out. They are the Brooklyns, Bostons, Chicagos and the Cincinnatis. As far as I am concerned,' he continued, 'I would not pay my team's fare back to New York unless I thought some sort of a compromise with the Players' league could be reached.'

"I told him," said Ewing, "that the Players' league was losing no money and that I did not see that it was to their interest to amalgamate. Mr. Day then further unfolded his object. It was first an amalgamation of the Players' league; and second, the best players were to be chosen from both leagues to form a Major league, the residue to go towards the formation of an association. Day asked me to lay the proposition before the Players when I met them in Cleveland, and although I told them what their answers would be, I promised to do so. When they arrived Sunday I held a conference with they boys I put Mr. Day's proposition before them, and they promptly sat upon it just as I knew they would. Mr. Day also tried to pave the way for a conference with Glasscock who wanted something in behalf of amalgamation, but as I did not speak the Glasscock language, I refused."

Ewing declared that he does not believe the National league clubs will last out the season, if indeed they last out the week.

Public Debt Statement.

Principal	$ 789,999,692
Interest	9,606,150
Total	799,592,772
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:	
Principal and interest	$ 1,934,690
Debt bearing no interest	791,068,030
Total debt, principal	1,585,821,048
Interest	9,765,242
Total	1,595,586,290
Total debt, less available cash items	1,043,781,921
Net cash in the treasury	55,439,748
Debt less cash in the treasury July 1, 1890	988,175,173
Debt less cash in the treasury	1,008,856,868
Decrease of debt during the month	20,681,695
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1889	88,471,448
To at cash in the treasury, as shown by the treasurer's general account	66,355,832

The Buenos Ayres Bank Blunder.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times* to-day publishes an article attributing the blunder yesterday in announcing that the National bank of Buenos Ayres had suspended payment instead of suspended the payment of quarterly dividends, to errors in punctuations in the cable dispatch. The *Times* expresses much regret that the misstatement caused an alarm in the stock market.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, July 1.—Futurity course, about three-fourths of a mile—Phoenix won, Glory second, a dead heat between Ban Cloche and Druidess for third place. Time 1:10 2-5.

Mile and one-eighth.—Belle of Nantura, colt, won, Miss Belle second, Watterson third. Time—1:55 4-5.

Mile and one-eighth—Guy Gray won, Sorrento second, Barrister third. Time—1:56 1-5.

Mile and three-sixteenths—Eon won, Wilfred second, Castaway third. Time—2:04 2-5.

Futurity course—Lord Harry won, Evangeline second, Motagorda filly third. Time—1:12 1-5.

Mile and one-fourth on the turf—Admiral won, Little Jim second, Barrister third. Time—2:09 1-5.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Three fourths of a mile—Donnellon won, Miss Hawkins second, Virgin third. Time—1:15¼.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Blarneystone won, Dr. Nave second. Two starters. Time—1:50.

Englewood stakes, three-year-old fillies, mile—Daisy F. won, English Lady second, Flyaway third. Time—1:42.

Mile and one-eighth—Catalpa won, Business second, Nora third. Time—1:55.

Three-fourths of a mile. Heats. First heat—Lakeview won, Abilene second, Ecstasy third. Time—1:15.

Second heat—Lakeview won, Abilene second, Susie S. third. Time—1:16.

Three-fourths of a mile. Heats. First heat—Marchma won, Churchill Clark second, Bettina third. Time—1:14¼.

Second heat—Brandolette won, Churchill Clark second, Marchma third. Time—1:15¼.

Third heat—Brandolette won, Marchma second. Time—1:17¾.

REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The Admission of Wyoming and Idaho as States

IS PURELY FOR THE PURPOSE

Of Fastening More Surely the Hold of the Party Upon the Senate—Partisan Considerations Only Have Weighed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—[Special to THE HERALD.]—It is not improbable that before the close of the present Congress Idaho and Wyoming will be added to the sisterhood of states, making ferty-four in all. The bill admitting Wyoming, but for several unimportant amendments, which have thrown it into conference, would before this have been signed by the President.

It was the original intention of the Senate Democrats to avail themselves of every legislative advantage, etc, to prevent the passage of the statehood bills. They might, by this course, have delayed action for some days or months, but it was finally decided to reserve their strength for the federal election bill and allow the admission bills to go by default.

The constitution adopted by the people of Wyoming and Idaho confers the dignity of statehood on two territories from the moment the President Harrison affixes his signature to the measures. At that moment also the two Delegates will be legislative out of office nor will the two new commonwealths be represented in Congress again this session, unless an adjournment should be unusually long delayed. Thirty days after the admission of the states the present territorial governors will order an election for state, county and national officers.

Advices from the west indicate that Messrs. Carey and Dubois, who have represented Wyoming and Idaho as Delegates for some years, will be rewarded for their efforts in favor of admission by an election to the Senate. It is also understood that the two governors, Messrs. Warren and Shoup, will also be sent here as their colleagues.

The admission of Idaho and Wyoming both of which are strongly Republican in politics, will give the Republican party so commanding a majority in the United States Senate that nothing short of a political upheaval can disturb their power for a long term of years. At the close of the last Congress the Republicans controlled the Senate by a majority of two. This advantage they increased to ten by the admission of the four new states of Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota, and now with the incoming of Wyoming and Idaho, they are given a clear majority of fourteen. The ultimate admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, all of which are Democratic in sentiment, will increase the strength of the minority by six additional votes, but it is doubtful when the Republicans will agree to their admission. Arizona and New Mexico possess greater capabilities for statehood to-day than either Wyoming or Idaho, both in point of population and other material advantages, but they are kept out in the cold while the other territories are permitted to enter the charmed circle of states, simply and solely because they are not Republican politically, if they were, an omnibus bill including the entire four would have been framed early in the session and the same efforts made in their behalf that the Republicans have exerted in the case of Wyoming and Idaho. In this matter of statehood the Republicans have acted with a degree of unfairness which in the Democrats would have been regarded revolutionary, and which would have raised a storm of protestation in the north that has not been paralleled since the firing upon Fort Sumpter. The increase of the Republican majority in the Senate by such methods as these is part of the general conspiracy to retain their control of Congress that finds expression in the House in the introduction of the federal election bill, the passage of which is designed to give them the same relative predominence there.

Conference on the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The conference on the silver bill cannot be heard for several days. Senator Harris is ill and Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, is out of town. The conference may not come to so ready an agreement as is generally expected. Chairman Conger, of the House committee, is reluctant to abandon the bullion redemption feature of the House bill, and if he stands out Mr. Walker will undoubtedly be with him for he has been one of the movers for more silver money. The silver Senators declare that the Senate will never accept a bill with the bullion redemption feature in it. They will rather see legislation defeated and the subject referred to the people than accept a bullion redemption bill, or the provision giving a legal tender character to the outstanding certificates issued under the new law. Senator Harris, who is counted somewhat of a silver man, may oppose, but Senator Sherman will probably aid it.

Marriage of Captain Murrell.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Captain Murrell and Mary McCormick were married to-day. Murrell is best known as the rescuer of the passengers of the sinking steam ship Danmark. The happy couple were given a splendid welcome. All the officers of the Missouri were present, besides a large number of invited guests. The bride was attired in a gray traveling dress. Her sister, Cecil McCormick was bridesmaid. The captain wore the various medals he has received. After the ceremony the couple left for