

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.—An important decision was rendered by the French American claims commission to-day in the case of Joseph Napoleon Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans, against the United States. The memorial of the claimants set forth that in 1862, at which time he was a French subject residing in New Orleans, the military force of the United States, under the command of General B. F. Butler, occupied that city and demolished property belonging to him to the value of \$30,000, and subjected him to arrest and imprisonment. For these injuries he claims he is entitled to damages in \$40,000 with interest. The United States maintains that the archbishop is not entitled to recover at all, as a French subject under the present treaty, for the reason that he is now, and has been since 1870, a naturalized American citizen. Following is the decision of the commission:

Archbishop Perche, in his memorial states, he was naturalized in the United States in 1870. He does not claim to be a French citizen. Without deciding upon other cases which may be analogous to this, we think the claim of Monsiegnor Perche must be rejected, because it does not come within the terms of the treaty, which only provides for claims of French citizens. While making this decision we deem it proper for us to express our regret that we cannot take jurisdiction of a case which seems upon its face to be so equitable.

(Signed) BARON DE ARINOS,
President.
L. DE GOFROY,
A. O. OLDIS,
Commissioners.

The present case is said to be decisive of the whole class of similar cases in which large amounts of money are involved.

In the court of claims to-day, in the case of Beloe, Nobliem & Co., vs. the United States, in which the plaintiff's had previously secured judgment for \$300,000 against the government for cotton captured during the war, the court set aside the judgment on account of fraud.

The case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. the United States, in which the court had given judgment for the company for \$10,000, both parties appealing, and the Supreme Court having sent back the case with a mandate, the court of claims, to-day, gave judgment for the company for \$291,117. The suit was for money due on account of carrying mails.

The court of claims, to-day, overruled the petition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for additional compensation for carrying mails in postal cars in excess of the rates now and heretofore paid by government for postal car service on this and other roads generally. The decision leaves the past and present rates of compensation unchanged.

The circulation of the standard silver dollar has practically stopped. During the fall and early winter there was quite a demand for the purpose of moving crops. That demand stopped when the crop movement was over. Since the first of January there has been no call for silver, all dollars coined since remain in the treasury. Moreover, silver in circulation has found its way back to the vaults. The amount outstanding has steadily decreased. Coinage at the rate of \$200,000 per month goes steadily on.

Mrs. Garfield has been entirely free from fever since Saturday, and is rapidly convalescing. The President will soon remove his family to the Soldier's Home for the summer.

At a cabinet meeting, to-day, the President announced his intention of attending the graduating exercises of the Naval Academy, June 10th, and the commencement exercises of William's College, July 4th, 5th and 6th.

The executive committee of the national association of amateur oarsmen has fixed upon September 8th and 9th, over the Potomac River course, for the regatta of the association.

CONKLING ITEMS.

NEW YORK, 31.—The *Telegram's* Albany special says: A prolonged session is inevitable, and balloting may continue to July 4th. Half-breeds are quite as determined as stalwarts, and a compromise seems the only way out. The half-breeds

said Conkling, Platt and Arthur would not return here they were afraid. A leading State official says these men don't know Roscoe Conkling; he did not enter the contest without a full appreciation of what he was to meet, and did not go into it to be beaten; he will win and don't you forget it. An assemblyman, who spent Sunday with Arthur, said Conkling is in the race to stay, and if you knew the points I know you would agree with me. His election cannot be prevented, and without democratic aid too. It is nonsense to talk about his bargaining with democrats.

Platt said, this morning, he thought their chances for re-election more than good, and believed they would go back to Washington.

The *Post's* Albany special says: Anti-Conklingites won't concentrate until Conkling's votes melt away, then probably they may have 81 votes and elect two candidates, although it is yet too early to predict this.

Carpenter says Conkling's iron-clad votes will stay by him.

Robertson wouldn't be surprised if an actual election is held before the week is over.

Express: Should the deadlock continue next week, the legislature will adjourn. The governor says he won't reconvene the legislature, but will let the polls settle the dispute.

Commercial: The half-breeds boastfully claim to be able to elect two senators this week, and that they will arrange a plan before Thursday. They utterly reject the thought of returning Conkling, although some would have favored him if he would drop Platt. Each half-breed has his individual candidate, which is bad for them. They believe the desire to be on the winning side will make them many converts.

Conkling's men say they will be able to hold their forces together, and that the popular sentiment so skilfully worked up by Blaine, will turn.

In the assembly no candidate received a majority, and the House then proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy of Platt. The vote stood: Depew 15, Kernan 47, Platt 21, Folger 6, Lapham 6, Cornell 12, Crowley 3, Evarts 5, Morton 2, Miller 3, Francis 1, Pomeroy 1, Wadsworth 2, Throane 2, Rogers 1, Choate 1. The chair announced the House having failed to give a majority for either candidate, that the fact will be entered on the journal of the House, and legislative business proceeded.

NEW YORK, 31.—*Herald*: The public will regret to learn from the news columns this morning that Lieutenant Commander Gorringer has declined the position which the mayor tendered him as head of the new street cleaning department. The grounds of declination are that if he assumed the duties he could not discharge them for the simple reason that the law that has been framed at Albany is a trick and fraud, and that under its provisions clean streets are an impossibility.

The *Times*: Nevertheless, we must insist that the new law, notwithstanding its imperfections, can be employed to give us clean streets. At any rate it affords us the only opportunity, and the mayor is bound to exercise all his powers of judgment in filling the office. The ward politicians who are now crowding upon the mayor are backed by Tammany Hall.

The *Times*: It is reported from Washington that Evarts's dispatches to the State Department are in a discouraging tone, and that he appears to have abandoned all hopes of any agreement on the main propositions submitted to the silver conference. It must be evident even to himself that there is no possibility of getting an understanding on the absurdly radical propositions brought forward by himself and associates. One after another the pleasant predictions indulged in as to the co-operation of England and Germany have come to grief. The unpleasant probability is that the enterprise into which the American government entered with such a light heart will prove not only a fiasco, but one not wholly free from the appearance of being ridiculous.

Marie Varian, aged 36, who keeps a lager beer saloon at 1654 Sixth Avenue, was arrested this morning, charged with deliberately setting fire, for the sake of the insurance, to a house in which a score of persons were living, among them a woman sick in childbed. The circumstances of the discovery are such as to leave no doubts of the woman's guilt. The amount of insurance for which so many lives were risked was \$4,500. After thoroughly soaking the floor

of the basement and a heap of straw and rags collected there with petroleum, she set fire to it. The police had warning of the affair, and the match had hardly been applied before the woman was arrested.

The Mayor of London, Ont., to-day, received the following from Major Dewinton, the Governor General's secretary:

QUEBEC, 30.

The Queen has expressed through his excellency, the Governor-General, her great sorrow on hearing of the deplorable accident which has so recently occurred at London, and desires to express her deep sympathy with the bereaved families.

(Signed) VICTORIA.

DENVER, 31.—At 6.30 this evening E. L. Stickney, a mining man, entered the boarding house on the corner of 17th and Stout Streets, while the boarders were seated at table, pulled a revolver and opened fire on M. T. Campau, real estate agent. Two shots struck Campau, causing instant death, and another pierced Mrs. Devereaux through the heart. It is said Campau has for some time had improper relations with Mrs. Stickney, but was drawn on by her for blackmailing purposes, and that two months ago he was compelled at the point of a dagger, by Stickney, to sign notes amounting to \$10,000; that he paid several and then refused, and could not be compelled to pay the remainder because no considerations were stated in the notes. Since then Stickney has several times threatened Campau's life.

The shooting of Mrs. Devereaux was accidental. The murderer is in jail.

On Thursday the west bound stage coach on Barlow & Sanderson's line, was robbed while passing through a canyon four miles west of Poncha Springs, by four unmasked men. After securing \$500 and \$3,300 in drafts, besides a number of gold watches and other valuable jewelry, the coach was allowed to proceed. About 10 o'clock, the same gang entered a store at Poncha Springs, and compelled everybody present to hold up their hands, and the proprietor to turn over the contents of the safe, amounting to about \$450. They then departed.

The leader of the band was recognized as Charles Allison, a former deputy sheriff of Conejos County. The remainder are supposed to be members of a band of cattle thieves who have been operating around Farmington for months past.

GALVESTON, 31.—*News* Waco special: A fearful hail-storm visited south McClennan and the north part of Belt County, on Saturday night. A number of farm houses were torn down, one lady was killed and two men were badly hurt. Near Crawford several houses were unroofed.

Dallas special: A violent wind storm swept over the city last night. Rain fell in torrents flooding all the streams. Trinity River is rising rapidly and is expected to overflow its banks.

News specials report wind, rain and hail storms in various portions of the State, in many instances totally destroying the fruit and seriously injuring the corn, cotton and wheat crops.

News Taylor special: A hurricane visited Taylor on Saturday evening, lasting forty minutes. No lives were lost. Mr. B. N. Train's house was blown down. Two families sustained serious injuries. The Christian Church was blown from its foundation. The Catholic Church and Odd Fellows' Hall were totally wrecked. Nearly all barns and outhouses were demolished. Scarcely a house in town escaped damage. Fences were blown down and trees uprooted for miles around.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—A movement is being set on foot by leading members of the merchants and other business men of the city, to hold a convention sometime during the coming autumn, for the purpose of discussing the material interests of the Mississippi Valley, to which leading congressmen and other representative men of the west shall be invited.

Quite a number of prominent gentlemen of this city, embracing both leading political parties, have organized what is to be known as the Civil Service Reform Association, on the plan of similar societies in the east, and will elect officers in a few days.

BUFFALO, 31.—The Presbyterian general assembly, after considerable debate, adopted the report of the judicial committee in the case of H. P. Peck, of Oregon, who appealed from the synod of Columbia's action in dropping the investigation of a charge of immorality against him. The committee found in the records

of the synod no clear account of what was done, and they therefore sustained the action of Peck.

PITTSBURG, 29.—Dr. Philip Schaff, chairman of the American section of the Bible Revision Committee, addressed a large audience here to-day on the revised Testament. After briefly reviewing the different translations made from time to time, the speaker said that for 40 years there has been a growing demand for a new translation. Reasons for such a revision are two: first, changes in language, and second, progress in Biblical scholarship. Every living language changes from time to time. Certain words have changed their meaning to the direct opposite formerly expressed, such as "prevent," used in the sense of "precede," "let" for "hinder," "carriage" for "baggage," "by and by" for "forthwith." The most important reason, however, is the growth of knowledge. The 47 men who made King James' translation had none of them been in Palestine and knew little of Biblical geography and they were thus liable to make mistakes and did make many, since Egypt has given up her treasures. Semi explored Palestine been traversed, Babylon and Nineveh risen from the grave, to testify to the truth of the Bible and tender their manuscripts and inscriptions to an explanation of some of its passages, older manuscripts since discovered have been used in the present revision and many actual errors rectified. "Strain at a gnat" has been changed to "Strain out a gnat," and a great many such typographical errors corrected. The two words in the original, both translated "Hell" in King James' version, are "hades" meaning the abode of souls after death, and "Geheenna" meaning the abode of the damned, in the revision has been corrected. So also has the distinction between Devil and Demon been brought out, the division into chapters first made by a Roman Catholic Cardinal in 13th century and that into verses first made by a Paris publishing house in the 16th have been done away with, and the text divided according to sense; italicized passages when they were unnecessary, and weakening the true sense, have been discarded.

THE ALBANY ATTRACTION.

No Nomination Probable To-Day.

NEW YORK, 1.—Governor Cornell has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the United States Senate. It will be presented to the legislature to-day. An agent of the New York Associated Press at Albany telegraphs that it is universally conceded that Conkling is entirely out of the race and that the gentleman, who had been closeted with the leaders for an hour, had no hesitance in admitting it was but a question of what candidate the party should select to meet with unanimity among republicans. Cornell and Depew are names the agent hears on every side, but the letter of declination, it is believed, puts an end to that combination. Some are urging forward the names of Cornell and Crowley. The latter was Platt's antagonist at the former election.

The *Tribune's* Albany says: The best political judges here are inclined to look for the election of two republican senators before the legislature adjourns, and a democrat who was yesterday swimming on bladders in a summer sea of glory, finds himself stranded on the hard probability that the next legislature will not be consulted regarding the successors of Conkling and Platt. To-day's ballot will be watched with great interest. If Platt should lose any of the votes he had yesterday, it will be only reasonable to expect the choice of one senator before the end of the week. Judge Robertson said to-day, after the disclosure of Platt's weakness, he should look for the election of one senator on tomorrow. On the other hand some members expect to-day's ballot will be much like that of yesterday, except for the probable concentration of the administration men, and do not expect a marked change if there should be only one ballot. The practical abolition of the caucus which has taken place, raises a new difficulty for the candidates. In the caucus 54 votes would nominate, and thus secure an election. In the ballot without a caucus 81 votes must be had to elect a candidate, and it is easy to understand this will be uphill work for almost any man unless there is a genuine stampede. A leader of the administration men said yesterday he thought when any candidate received 65 votes that would settle the matter, and the rest would follow immediately.

Ex-Marshall Payne said to a *Tribune* correspondent who asked him if Conkling would withdraw: "Oh, no! his friends could not allow him to withdraw if he wanted to."

"You don't still think he can be elected?"

"Yes, I do. Conkling will run, and let me tell you something. Put down this prophecy and remember it; if Conkling is beaten the republican party will have won its last victory in the State or nation. He has won every republican victory in the State for 15 years. He made the last two Presidents single handed and alone."

The *Times*, speaking of the result of the first senatorial ballot, says this may be regarded as an official demonstration of the complete failure of his present canvass. It shows also a probability of the close of his career in American politics. A more sudden and ruinous collapse of power of apparently so great as was that of Conkling even a month ago has never been seen in our political history. It is obviously the work of public opinion. For a long time he has suffered from hopeless confusion as to the distinction between republicanism and Conklingism, and finally he has made the mistake, fatal for him though fortunate for the party, of giving the republicans of the State an opportunity to clearly express their preference as between the two. The result must have astonished him. Up to the last moment seems not to have anticipated blow that was impending, but has come at last in a form which must penetrate even the triple brass of his overweening conceit. He can hardly fail to realize now, even he will not acknowledge it, that his political career is closed.

The *Herald's* London says: Rumors of the approaching reorganization of the cabinet have taken a new shape to-day. It is said Gladstone yielding to the commands of his doctors, will retire to the House of Lords at the end of the session; the Childers will become Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir William Harcourt, now Home Secretary, Secretary of War; that Sir Henry James Attorney-General, will succeed as home secretary; that Sir A. Herbert, Solicitor General, will be promoted to the Attorney Generalship, and that Charles Russell member for Dundalk, will take the Solicitor Generalship. There is another rumor to the effect that the Goschen will take the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and Childers the Home Secretaryship, and it is also said that Gladstone will assume the title of Earl of Oxford. When the rumor of his elevation was current some time ago it was said that he would take the title of Earl of Liverpool and that he objected to the ground that it had been borne by a predecessor in the Premiership during the present century.

ALBANY, 1.—The Senate and Assembly met in joint convention to ballot for United States Senators. The first vote in joint convention was as follows: For the short term Conkling 34; Wheeler 22, Rogers 1, Fenton 3, Pomeroy 2, Edick 1, Wadsworth 1, Jacobs 52, Cornell 11, Crowley 3, White 2, Bradt 1, Foulger 2. Balance scattering.

The following is from Epsom course: Horses went to the starting point at 3.04 p.m. The betting immediately before the start was 11 to 2 against Iroquois, 14 to 1 against Don Fulan. Jockey Archer rode "Iroquois" received a tremendous ovation on returning weigh. "Iroquois" won cleverly by half a length with two lengths between Peregrine and Townmore. Time of race, 2 minutes and 50 seconds.

Lorillard backed Iroquois when yearling for this race. The crowd at the course was immense. Nineteen thousand people arrived by train from Victoria station alone. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and a large party of friends were present.

WASHINGTON, 1.—It appears from recent correspondence at the Department of the Interior that in summer Low Dog, a Sioux Indian, meeting a mail carrier near Tongue River, Montana, murdered him and robbed his person of the mail. Low Dog was subsequently found in possession of a package of letters and property of the carrier, and confessed the crime, but eluded arrest and joined Sitting Bull across the line. Last month he came in with a small party of Sioux and surrendered to the military authorities at Fort Buford. The civil authorities thereupon manifested purpose to bring him to trial.