

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—Ex-Senator Conkling, being asked his opinion of the situation and the way some of the newspapers are disposed to treat it, said: "The assault on President Garfield is astounding. The shot fired by the madman is shot fired at all of us. No language can over-estimate the enormity of the deed. There is, however, no occasion for public apprehension or excitement. Our fathers foresaw even such dire calamities and provided for them. The Constitution points out just what shall be done in just such emergency. The Vice-President, on the death of the President, instantly succeeds him, and the government goes on as if no change had occurred. In this case the Vice-President is an upright, bold and an able man, abundantly qualified for the great trust which Providence may have in store for him. In his hands no harm will come to public interests. He is thoroughly alive. To strive to array hostility or distrust against him at such an hour is unspeakably wicked, and no patriot, whatever his politics, can do anything now till the shadow passes by, but bear up the hands of the Vice-President. He will have the prayers of all good men and women. The assassination, whether by pistol or newspaper, will be stamped out by the American people with righteous and indignant accord. There being no President of the Senate and no speaker of the House, the Vice-President is the one safe-guard and reliance of the country against a great emergency. The Vice-President must be a man who would decrease the danger or perturbation at such a time. Sad and deplorable as the crime is, it is to the glory and safety of our free institutions that no madman's action can reach beyond the individual at whom he aims. The government belongs to the people and will go on peacefully, even in a trial like this. Grief and horror must pervade all hearts meanwhile, as when death strikes the head of a family. The survivors must manfully proceed so that when the head of government falls, composure and duty still remain to the nation and to all its citizens. Mourning, as we do, each man has his part of fortitude and firmness, and the sense and wisdom which have led this people through greater perils will not be wanting now. Instead of bitterness and treasonable calumny, this is a time for the American people to cultivate peace and good will, and to strengthen and brighten the link which binds them together. Civilization will not halt or stumble because Providence has demanded one of her creatures, nor because a ferocious and atrocious falsehood has, for a time, attempted to bewilder public sense."

Dr. Chas. A. Teal, a well known expert in cases of gunshot wounds, and who was the first surgeon who attended Abraham Lincoln the night he was assassinated, remaining with him till he died in the morning, said: "Certain symptoms which, as usually appear in serious cases in peritonitis arising from gunshot wounds, were absent in Garfield's case. In many fatal cases which came under Dr. Teal's notice, inflammation peritonitis had set in by the end of 48 hours after the accident. The temperature rose frequently to more than 105 degrees. The presence of the ball in the belly was one of the most serious features of the present case, although it might lodge somewhere where the presence would not excite inflammation of the vital organs. One case is on record in which a bullet remained for months in a man's heart. The inflammation in General Garfield's case had so far been mild, in consideration of the wound."

Dr. Hamilton's face brightened as he read to-day's dispatches, and he cried cheerily, "The President is better, thank God!" The cry was replied to by the ladies. The eminent surgeon shook hands with Dr. Bazman and said: "I am so glad to get this direct news. I see he is sleeping at times and he gets much needed rests, while the condition of the pulse is a favorable symptom. The patient had been given a quarter of a grain of hyperdermic injection of morphine, but before I left the quantity was diminished by half, and yet he sleeps and his pulse grows better. This is important and gratifying. The fact that material rest is possible under this treatment shows that nature is asserting her-

self and nothing is lost, even if nothing is gained. A reaction is probable, but doctors are battling with the enemy. Another good sign is the stoppage of vomiting. It is now thought proper to give sustenance, and it is also a victory to drive away the pain from the legs and feet. I shall call the crisis past when the President gets entirely well. An abscess will form where the bullet is. The trouble will be over when that is past. Laymen may show as good sense and judgment in forming an opinion from the bulletin as a medical man."

OLON, O. 3.—News of the shooting of the President was broken to his mother this forenoon. She had been so much overcome by the accident which resulted in the death of Thos. Garfield and Mrs. Arnold, that the family had kept from her the intelligence of the intended assassination, but this morning she felt better and spoke of attending Mrs. Arnold's funeral, which took place at Bedford to-day. In announcing her intention, she remarked: "Last Saturday Thomas was buried, today Cornelia; I wonder who it will be next Sunday." Mrs. Trowbridge, at whose house Mrs. Garfield was, then sent for Mrs. Larrabee, another daughter. When the latter arrived, Mrs. Garfield inquired if she was going to Mrs. Arnold's funeral. Mrs. Larrabee replied that she guessed not. She could not, as something had happened, so the sisters thought it best not to go. "What has happened?" queried Mrs. Garfield. "We have heard that James is hurt," said Mrs. Larrabee. How, by the car?" asked the mother. "No; he was shot by an assassin, but was not killed," replied the daughter. "The Lord help me!" exclaimed Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Larrabee assured her mother that the latest reports were favorable and showed the President was resting quietly and in a fair way to recover. "When did you hear of this?" queried Mrs. Garfield. "Yesterday noon, but we thought best not to tell you. The news was not so favorable as to day," was the reply. "You were very thoughtful; I am glad you did not tell me. I thought something had happened, as I had noticed your manners were peculiar toward me during yesterday." She bore up under the intelligence with such fortitude that she was shown the dispatches received from Major Swain, Secretary Judd and Harry Garfield, which had read as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 3d.

Mrs. Eliza Garfield, Solon, Ohio.

Thank God he lives this morning, and the doctors are very hopeful. He has been perfectly himself all the time.

(Signed) HARRY A. GARFIELD.

She read the dispatch calmly and said: "How could any be so cold hearted as to want to kill my baby?" In general conversation she wondered what was coming next, and inquired what will probably be done with the assassin, and on some one saying "hang" him, she answered, "he deserves it." She does not contemplate going to Washington unless sent for. It being remarked to her that the news continued to grow favorable she said: "I am glad to hear it, but I am hoping against fate. It seems terrible." This afternoon she dictated the following dispatch to her grandson, Harry H. Garfield: "The news was broken to me this morning, and shocked me very much. Since receiving your telegram I feel very much more hopeful. Tell James I hear he is cheerful and I am glad of it. Tell him to keep in good spirits, and accept the love and sympathy of mother, sisters and cousins."

ELIZA GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The following dispatch was handed to the Secretary of State to-day, by Yoshido, Japanese minister in Washington:

Tokio, July 4th, 1891.

To Yoshido, Japanese Minister, Washington.

The dispatch announcing the attempt upon the life of the President caused profound sorrow, and you are hereby instructed to convey in the name of his majesty to the government of the United States, the deepest sympathy and hope that his recovery will be speedy. Make immediate and full report regarding the sad event.

(Signed) WOO YENO,

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Times Washington gives a graphic account of the breakage of the piston rod of the train on which Mrs. Garfield went to Washington, by which it appears she had a very narrow escape from a

wreck, although she was ignorant of it. The train was going at terrific speed, and could not be checked for two miles after the break was discovered. A new engine and some delay were necessitated. It was a miracle that all escaped death.

Washington, 5.—Everything around the White House is more favorable and cheerful. The President even is cheery and talks freely. When asked about how he feels, he says: "You keep heart; I have not yet lost mine." The wound has begun to adhere, and there is no serious inflammation. Public excitement has abated and fewer people are about the gates. Lincoln, James and Rockwell called at 9 15. Lincoln read aloud the first bulletin, and the listeners' countenances lit up as they shook hands warmly. At 8.45 Mrs. Garfield sent Mollie a reassuring message, and spoke hopefully of recovery.

Arthur suffers much grief and anxiety as to the case, receives few, talks little, and last night shed tears in relating his interview with Mrs. Garfield, and said a fatal termination would be the greatest calamity that could happen to the country. It is enough to convince everybody of the folly of party strife. The cabinet unitedly scout the idea of political significance to the crime.

Chicago, 5.—Specials say yesterday was the gloomiest, hottest day of the year. At noon the President's pulse increased rapidly, but the surgeons said it was only natural, as the heat of the day had increased also. The torrid sun did at last go down, but it left the sky a seething furnace. At 7 o'clock it was 90 deg. The heat seemed to advance as the evening progressed. On this account the evening's change in the patient was for the worse. Meanwhile the sufferer was required to rest altogether on his right side, and not move, in order that the liver might not be pressed against the abdominal wall. This constrained position during the day, with the intense heat, made the President, towards evening, very restless; and it was thought possible this was the principle cause of the more unfavorable symptoms which were apparent at sundown. Amid all the terrible suspense it is noticeable that the calmest two persons there are the President and his noble wife. Last night, for a moment, Blaine, the strongest in will power of all members of the cabinet, and the one who has been put to the severest tests in this struggle, for a single moment, at the President's bedside, gave way to his feelings. The President kindly chided him, and said: "My dear fellow, it is not time for that yet." The same wonderful fortitude has continued to be exhibited throughout to-day.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 5.—Mrs. S. R. Edson, who has been in close attendance upon the sick room during the night, this morning left the mansion to visit her home. She states that the President passed as comfortable a night as could be expected of a man in such a critical condition. No messages have yet arrived from any cabinet officers, nor have any been dispatched from the White House with tidings to them, although Secretary Lincoln specially requested information respecting the President's condition at an early hour.

Washington, 5.—Col. Crump, who is constantly beside the President, waiting upon him, says he suffers a great deal of pain and that the pain is incessant. The President is restless and feverish, and frequently asks to be moved from one side of the bed to the other, and to have his position changed. He frequently expresses a slight moan from the suffering. He is careful to give no signs of suffering when any of his family are present. Doctor Bliss said about 11 o'clock that it is impossible to tell just when the crisis begins, or where it ends. The President may continue in about the present condition for some days. Knowledge of the course of the ball is so incomplete that it is not known precisely where the injuries are and therefore the effects cannot be calculated with any certainty. Dr. Bliss is much gratified at the signs of improvement and says the condition is more hopeful now than before. The President enjoyed the longest sleep last night he has yet had. He slept from 10.30 until after midnight. After that he had frequent short naps until daylight. Mrs. Garfield left the President last night, and retired to her room for sleep, with assurances that he was doing well, and she should be called if there was any change for the worse. She slept well all night and visited the President

early this morning. When she entered the President's room Mrs. MaVeagh informed her he had continued to improve and everything was favorable. Mrs. Garfield has said from the first that he was not going to die.

Washington, 5.—Colonel Rockwood, who spent last night with the President, went home this morning to get some rest. As he passed out of the White House his face showed hopes high in the breast. Thank God, I believe the worst is over and the President will live. I was with him all right and the change for the better is most decided and inspires his friends with hope almost amounting to enthusiasm.

Colonel Corbin, who has been a close watcher by the bedside, said at noon: "I believe the President will live. Everything looks brighter now, and we pray there may not be a change for the worse."

Very little is being done in any of the government departments. They are open, but the officials and clerks spend most of the time hunting the latest information from the President. Every person coming from the President's room now brings news that he is doing well, and this has, to a considerable extent, relieved the strain and anxiety which the people here have been under since the shooting. There is a general feeling of relief visible.

Daniel McNamara, of Philadelphia, walked into the police headquarters and said he had a claim against government and had never been given a hearing, and proposed to shoot Secretary Blaine. He was sent to the insane asylum.

Col. Amgier, city postmaster, has had an investigation made to trace money orders for Guiteau. Only one order addressed to Guiteau in his proper name could be found and that was sent from New York City on the 28th day of last March by Charles A. Bryan, and was for twenty-five dollars. The superintendent of the money office remembers Guiteau distinctly as being in the office several times of late, and thinks he must have received other orders under a different name. Last night the post office officials were positive that not less than three or four money orders had been received by Guiteau in the past few weeks, but they could not then make an investigation, as it was a holiday, and the clerks having charge of the records were absent. A further investigation is making to ascertain if any orders were paid Guiteau under any other name. A registered letter came several weeks ago addressed to Charles Gautier, and it appeared it was for Guiteau. If Guiteau was planning an assassination and had any confederates, it is most likely he would get an assumed name. The officials and authorities, however, are still convinced he was not in any conspiracy and had no confederates. Guiteau's brother-in-law, who is here said this morning Guiteau is so egotistical he would not have confided in anybody had he known of persons who were willing to join with him, that he imagined he was going to commit an heroic deed, and he wanted all the notoriety.

The New York postmaster is informed by telegraph of the money order from that city and steps will be taken there at once to hunt up Bryan and ascertain what relation he had with Guiteau, and how he came to send him \$5. As far back as last March it is not probable that Guiteau had ever thought of the assassination of the President. He was then trying to obtain an appointment.

It is not true that Guiteau was once a consul. He has never been appointed, but was always a persistent office seeker from Garfield and Blaine. He says he did this to save the republican party. There is not another living soul with him in this matter. He would have shot him when he went away, but that Mrs. Garfield looked so bad he changed his mind.

Guiteau said he wanted to see what kind of quarters he would have to occupy, and that was the reason he visited the jail last Sunday.

The ablest criminal lawyers claim that the insanity plea is frivolous. They point to the fact that Guiteau was shrewd enough to realize that his greatest danger would be from the indignant populace, that he calculated upon this, and willingly surrendered and begged the officers to take him right to jail to escape lynching; that he went to jail some days ago and examined it to see if he would be secure inside its walls from lynching, and that the note he was so anxious to get delivered to General Sherman at once urged the gener-

al to send troops to guard the jail against a mob. Lawyers who have had years of experience in criminal cases say that insanity does not look ahead to accurately calculate the greatest danger and plan to meet it. No expert witnesses were found to testify to Guiteau's insanity, and it is doubtful if any lawyer will defend him. The cry is everywhere, that should the President die, the law must act with such swift and sure as to deter assassins in the future.

A reporter tried to see the President at the jail, but the instructions of the jailer positively forbade it. He been very quiet, evidently in preparation made in advance. He is mad or crazy, say the doctors, there is a deal of method in his madness. He doesn't desire to talk the subject, and would not be permitted to converse with the press even.

Several months ago the attorney of Guiteau for a pension before Dr. Hood, medical referee of the pension bureau, or investigation and examination. The doctor was filed by the prisoner, told by several interviews. Hood, to the conclusion that was reached and so endorsed in writing.

Hartford, Conn., 4.—Guiteau figured here during the May revival four years ago, sitting on a platform of the Institute of Living meetings here. He used to speak on the second coming of Christ, suddenly quit his boarding house. A writ was issued for his arrest, a year later he lectured in the churches, his address "Reply to Ingersoll's Attack on the Bible."

New York, 4.—Guiteau, a shyster lawyer, with an office liquor store, here 12 years ago, business was to hunt up cases divide with the police court of notorious repute. In his various business he would molest cent persons of fines, and all women and criminals to a punishment by payment of some money. He worked the monde in a successful way.

Washington, 5.—Secretary thinks Guiteau crazy, and regarded himself as of responsibility. He had told Guiteau that an appointment of the question. Guiteau elected Garfield and ought to big appointment.

Mr. Cutler, who saw the man, says he saw two suspiciously earnestly conversing in the jail before the shooting. He went to the jail to identify Guiteau. When he got there, one lay on the bed with a band on his head, and he saw him at disadvantage. He didn't know the man until he saw him hand up to stroke his head, peculiar and nervous manner he recognized at once. He doubt about the identity, from the movement of the saw he is positive the man who escaped after the shooting was the leading spirit, and Guiteau directions how to proceed. The movements were quiet and nervous.

He was a man, quite six feet high, dark complexioned, dark hair and rather being very sharp and thin. This man, as soon as he was fired, went directly up stairs increasing his gait as he went. His distance from the scene is quite an honest man and evidently deeply with his story, and says not the bottom facts are evened, he will still be of the that this man had at least federate. Mr. Cutler is not so several highly respectable in this city.

Guiteau, indicated that he believed the change in the cy would be credited to him would receive a reward for his depravity he could not ate the feeling of horror would arouse in the breast true man. He imagined would become a great threat his mind is not sound, are admitted to see him rule consider him insane that no jury here will pronounce him insane. If tried before here he will undoubtedly countable for the crime.

Chicago, 5.—New Guiteau's dead-beatism tarily coming to light. No boarding house keeper has a bill against him. No restaurant has his account have records to his discom accumulative evidence the effect that he is an drel, devoid of morality.