

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 16.—Dr. Tanner is cheerful and good-humored. He gained half a pound since Thursday night; has taken 28½ ounces of water, pulse 82, temperature 98.25, respiration 16. He took a drive in Central Park this morning, which was much enjoyed by the faster.

At 5.30 this evening Dr. Tanner returned from a long ride. His pulse was 76, temperature 98.4-5. He felt cheery and seemed in good spirits.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The annual report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department gives interesting facts concerning farm labor and wages. In the mining States and Territories wages for farm laborers without board is better, \$30.75 in Montana and \$22.50 in Washington Territory. Of the Northern States, east of the Missouri, Minnesota pays her laborers the best, wages with board being \$16.33, while Vermont only pays \$12.60. In the Southern States the prices paid range from \$12.26 in Louisiana to \$7.32 in South Carolina. The cost of subsisting the laborer for the average of the whole country in 1880 is \$7.18 a month against \$7.14 in 1879. The demand for laborers is good in all sections.

CHICAGO, 16.—The act incorporation of the Chicago, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was filed to-day with the circuit clerk. The incorporators are William Dowd, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Myron P. Bush, Sidney Dillen, Elihu Root, of New York, John B. Lyon, Chas. B. Farwell, George C. Walker, St. Joseph, S. J. Medville, Chicago, John B. Carson, and James W. Singleton, Quincy. Capital stock \$6,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. The road will be built as heretofore explained—by the shortest route to Chicago. The offer to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to sell their line from Quincy to Carthage was refused by the new company.

DENVER, Col., 17.—Two men named Anios Harrison and Philo Peters while bathing in the Arkansas river 40 miles east of Pueblo last Sunday, found an iron pot containing \$3,000 in gold and silver. A letter concealed in a buckskin purse found in the pot is yellow with age and is dated April 13th, 1860 and says, "I stole the money in Chicago from a farmer. My partner died in Kansas City, March 15th. I am going to New Mexico if anybody finds this pot they can keep the money."

(Signed) A. T. T.

NEW YORK, 17.—Gen. Hancock remained yesterday on Governor's Island, dividing his time by attending to his official duties and entertaining the few persons who called on him. The only prominent visitors were Generals Lawler and Semple, of Alabama, and Col. Ludlow of Mass., who used to be on Dix's staff, to each of whom was accorded an interview. The General also gave a brief audience to the Indian chief whom he was unable to see on the previous day. This Indian expressed himself very much pleased with his visit. He talks good English and said he hoped that General Hancock would be elected President, "as then the Indians would have not only a great father, but a good father."

The heat continues to be intense, and its effects on the health of the people is very bad. Those living in very crowded and badly ventilated houses naturally suffer in a much greater proportion than those more comfortably housed. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, 61 deaths of children, dying from the effects of the heat, were reported at the health board.

and prints what he claims to be an official statement from Garfield on the Credit Mobilier, back pay and De Golyer payment affairs, in which he undertakes to establish his absolute innocence of any discreditable connections with them.

The Herald gives nearly a column of extracts, one of which is the specific point of Garfield's personal dealings with Oakes Ames. It is in the first person, as if Garfield's actual words were written down for his defense. The following appears to sum it up in a word: Out of an unimportant business transaction, the loan of a trifling sum of money, as a matter of personal favor, and out of an offer never accepted, has arisen an enormous fabric of accusation and suspicion. If there be a citizen of the United States willing to believe for \$329 I have bartered away my good name, and to falsehood have added per-

jury, these pages are not addressed to him." In reference to the de Golyer payment matter Garfield is represented as saying that he was in no way interested in the contract and that his only connection with the case was in appearing at a short hearing before the board of public works. Then he appeared for another attorney and was attending the hearing as a matter of accommodation. The hearing was upon the durability of the pavement and not a word was said concerning any contract at that time. About the contract and fraud he knew nothing and to substantiate his statement the letters of congressmen are given. He denies receiving any shares of profit or any pay for either his influence or services in the matter directly or indirectly connected with the scandalous contract.

DEADWOOD, 17.—A passenger from Fort Meade says: A courier from the Little Missouri brings news of a desperate fight between two companies of the 7th cavalry and a body of Sioux, in which the troops sustained a heavy loss.

CHEYENNE, 17.—G. F. Dresser, a friend of the late Mr. Meeker, agent of the Utes, has just returned from the scene of the September massacre, White river. He re-interred the remains of Meeker and eight employees, including his two sons, which had been hastily buried by Merritt's command. Dresser found a chain about four feet long around the neck of Meeker's remains, proving the story true that the Utes had dragged the body above the agency after the massacre. The remains were much decomposed. Colorow with other head men, and Douglas' daughter came into the agency last week to trade, and inquired persistently after Douglas. They said they lived on ponies last winter and were very hungry and peaceable now. Colorow said he and other chiefs were going immediately to Uncomphagre Agency to have a big talk with the Ute Commissioners. He knew not the whereabouts of Persune and Johnson.

Deadwood, D.T., 17.—A report was brought to this city this morning that 500 Indians appeared near Spearfish last night, and had since been engaged in killing cattle. Spearfish is 15 miles north of this city. Several parties have organized and started out.

NEW YORK, 17.—It having been stated that 70 officers of the third army corps (Hancock's) who attended the recent reunion at Cape May, expressed themselves in favor of Hancock for President, Thomas Rafferty, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st New York Volunteers, third army corps, published a card over his own signature contradicting the statement. Colonel Rafferty the next day after the statement appeared, a canvass of officers was made and there was found "just four of us and no more who would vote for Hancock."

Dr. Tanner entered upon the 20th day of fasting, in good condition. Since midnight he has taken 22 ounces of water. This morning he enjoyed the usual drive, and after his return his pulse was recorded 84, temperature 89 and respiration 16.

WASHINGTON, 17.—General Pope telegraphs the War Department this morning that he arrested Payne and 22 of his followers and asked whether the gang shall be turned over to the United States marshal at Fort Worth, Arkansas, for trial. The Secretary of War will order the delivery of Payne and his men to the civil authorities for safe custody and in the meantime, as some new questions are involved, the matter will be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion as to the mode of civil prosecution.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 17.—Colonel Cash, surviving principal in the recent duel, was before Judge McIver of the State Supreme Court at Cheraw, last evening, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was admitted to bail in \$3,000. Considerable excitement was occasioned in Cheraw previous to the hearing of the application by an attack made by the son of Colonel Cash upon Mr. Pegues, editor of the Cheraw Sun, who had denounced the duel in his paper. Young Cash and his father had both drawn their pistols, the latter avowing his intention to see a fair fight and Pegues was only saved by being thrust by being thrust by his friends into an open doorway, where he was locked in. No arrests.

ATLANTA, 17.—Judge Wood, United States Circuit Court, decided in the contest case between Judge Bigby and Collector Farrow, over the office of District Attorney, that

though Bigby was not confirmed by the Senate, his appointment by the President since Congress adjourned entitles him to the office. This case settles the contest in Montgomery, Ala., and puts in ex-Governor Smith.

Judge Wood, after hearing the argument in the case of the revenue deputies, charged with murdering Wm. Jones near Atlanta, recently, discharged the accused on the ground that they were in the performance of their duties.

NEW LONDON, 17.—The investigation of the disaster to the *Narragansett* began to-day. William Smith Young, a pilot for 25 years, and at the time of the collision master of the *Narragansett*, said the reason the idea got abroad that the officers did not assist in lowering the boats, was that they were not in uniform, being called up so suddenly. Therefore they were not recognized as such by the passengers.

The cross-examination of Captain Young was postponed till Monday in consequence of chills and fever.

Finckle, acting engineer of the *Narragansett* at the time of the disaster, was examined and testified he had a license only as assistant engineer.

Captain Nye, of the *Stonington*, said at one time he expected to have to beach his boat, it was leaking so badly.

MILWAUKEE, 17.—The capsized schooner, *Joe Duwall*, has been pumped out and docked at Main-towee. The bodies of Frank Dowd, son of the captain, Carl Lind, August Reimer and David Stedman were found in the vessel. Those of the crew missing are Captain John Dowd, Carl Schmidt and Gus Coltes.

CHICAGO, 17.—The outlook for the crops has been fully discussed in the dispatches of late. It is good, though not better than a year ago, but the prospect of good prices are equally encouraging.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Hatch telegraphs Secy. Ramsay that Victoria sends word he will die sooner than return to the United States.

NEW YORK, 19.—Following is the letter of Chester A. Arthur accepting the nomination of Vice-President:

New York, 15.

Dear Sir—I accept the position assigned by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implicates the approval of principles declared by the convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in a popular election is a matter so vital that it must stand in the front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force election at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly, and intensely opposed, acts of congress for ten years have in New York and elsewhere done much to curb violence and wrong to which the ballot and count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities sometimes stifling the voice of the whole state, often installing not only in congress, but on the bench and in the legislatures numbers of men never chosen by people. The democratic party since gaining possession of the two houses of congress has made these laws the object of bitter ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived, to baffle and paralyze. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government and these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely in many States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of Statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted and now insists that the government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the constitution as national. More than this the republican party holds as the cardinal point in its creed that the Government should, by every

means known to the constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slave-holding states was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation has effected have been debarrd and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no statute or constitution in so many words abridges the exercise of their political rights, but bodies employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of the race now denies its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife. They sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in a great and patriotic achievement, will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience and action and equality of opportunity shall not be merely the cold formalities of statute, but the living birthrights which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

The resolution referring to public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an office, the duties of which he is for a cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity or integrity, which a proper administration of such an office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may be properly conformed in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add, that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of republican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and the burden of interest, the high advancement of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose

of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be over estimated, although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, and they should be encouraged so far as the constitution permits by the generous co-operation of the national government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years ago, as now, the nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the republican party in soliciting the continuance of its ascendancy found its hope of success, not upon its promise, but upon its history. Its subsequent course as been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed, forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union and which, according to all teachings of our past history, will demand ascendancy in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution. There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national legislature, by electing the executive also. There is danger in entrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the republican party and that its triumph will assure a just economical and patriotic administration.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—A bottle has been found at Bally Bunnion containing a paper signed George Campbell, second engineer of the steamer *Zanzibar*, dated January 15th, with the following memorandum: "Ship is filling rapidly. We are preparing to take the boats. Weather moderating, but we have little hope of saving ourselves." *Zanzibar*, Captain Pope, left New York January 11, 1879, for Glasgow.

Cipher dispatches from Constantinople convey the intelligence that the Sultan is greatly perplexed over the serious palace intrigues and signifies a willingness to abdicate.

A Paris correspondent, describing the ceremony at Long Champs on the 14th, says: Of old faces which became notorious or celebrated in official relations when Bonapartism and moral order were paramount, few showed themselves at the reviews. One of the few was Marshal Canrobert. Another, Marshal MacMahon, was expected and a place was reserved for him, but he did not come to occupy it. Harassed by creditors and by the reproaches of old friends, and grieved at the blow which had been inflicted on the order, he has become out of sorts and sees life in the gloomiest colors. It is said he attempted last week to advance to the point from which Hamlet recoiled and that the sombre idea has taken hold of him which is a cause of the profound anxiety and affliction to his family.

LONDON, 17.—An interchange of