DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1881. NO. 202.

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AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, 20, 11 p.m.—The President has improved steadily all day, and his condition to-night is in every way satisfactory. He has taken rather more than the usual amount of liquid nourishment, but has been allowed no solid food since the manifestations of gastric disturbance on Monday, except some toast saturated with the juice of roast beef or steak. The fever which came on to-day was very light, and has at this hour nearly abated. The usual quantity of sulphate of morphia was administered this evening, and the patient is now asleep. All his symptoms are as favorable as could be desired.

The President is better than any day yet, and is mending fast. He had a long and good sleep last night and was refreshed and stronger to-day, his pulse this morning being 86, or within 11 of the normal point; other conditions natural. Bliss says the President is getting along splendidly, and we could not ask for greater progress than he is making. "Do you consider him out of danger, Doctor?" asked a reporter. "He is convalescing finely," replied the doctor. "There are dangers yet, but so remote that we do not really fear them. Still they might arise. He is not absolutely safe yet from blood poisoning, but that danger is not more than a possibility. He looks better to-day than ever before. The lines of his expression are better and more natural than they have been since he was hurt. He is gaining strength right along. His appetite and digestion are good. He is stronger to-day than yesterday and indeed the improvement each day over the preceding is plain. He has lost 30 pounds. He feels that he will recover, and we encourage him to think so. Once he had for several days very little hopes."

The wound is granulating now, and is in a healthy process of healing. The fever has reached its lowest point, and we are quite happy. I think in a few weeks he will be able to take a sea voyage. One hundred and fifty men are fitting the *Lalapoose* to take the President when he is well enough. It is expected the President and his family will be able to go on the 15th of August. A swinging bunk is being provided for the President.

Guiteau Cooling Down.

Guiteau seems to think now that Corkhill is gone he can get more privileges. He told the guard this morning that he wanted three daily papers every day and better food than has been allowed him.

Prison fare and discipline have taken much of the starch out of Guiteau, and have even had a wilting effect upon his inordinate vanity. When first confined he made frequent complaints of his treatment. He regarded himself as an important personage, a prisoner of State, and demanded better care and treatment than was bestowed on his fellow prisoners, whom he denominated common felons. He protested against being put on a level with other prisoners, and said he was a gentleman, accustomed to having the best of care. His demands were often made in an insulting manner, and usually ignored. He consumes every scrap of paper he can get, writing about himself. He has not ceased complaint, and demands better treatment, but his manner is changed; he is more subdued and apparently begins to realize that others do not regard his crime in the light he does. The other day he complained that he did not get coffee enough. The warden allowed him two cups at a meal while other prisoners got only one. This revived his spirit of self-importance, and he forthwith began to put on airs again. Then his extra allowance of coffee was cut off, whereupon he wrote a lengthy letter to the warden, couched in offensive language, saying he was not fit to take charge of a man of such importance. The warden paid no attention to the letter except to determine not to allow Guiteau another favor, but give him the most vigorous prison treatment. The warden and his deputy, and the district attorney and his assistant are the only persons who are permitted to exchange any words with the prisoner. When it is necessary or one of those officials to see Guiteau he is brought into the warden's office, locked inside, with officials and guards stationed at the door. Guiteau has abandoned all his foppishness. At first in jail he was careful with his toilet, but he now comes into the warden's room, when sent for, sometimes only half dressed. One time he appeared with only a shirt and pants on, the pants rolled up; and the last time he had on nothing but his pants. Corkhill's order to put him in solitary confinement and shut him off from the sight of others could not be complied with, as the jail has too many prisoners to admit this, besides, the warden considers Guiteau's present mode of confinement about as satisfactory as can well be in a jail so full of prisoners. Guiteau has no desire to escape. He knows the danger he would incur outside from popular indignation. He first heard the President was getting well from the talk of the guards. He anticipates a big sensation at the trial.

Another Lunatic.

George W. Seward, deaf mute, was arrested yesterday, while going from door to door in this city soliciting aid to defend the assassin Guiteau. In reply to a question Seward wrote on a slate, "Guiteau is a Frenchman; I am a Frenchman, He is all right to kill Garfield." The prisoner was arraigned this morning and adjourned for further hearing.

ALBANY NEWS.

No Election and no Adjournment.

ALBANY, 20.—Two votes, each resulting, Lapham, 92; Potter, 47; Conkling, 25; Woodward, 1; necessary to a choice, 93. On motion of Lapham the convention adjourned.

Speaker Sharpe, in voting to-day, noticed the newspaper statement that he had been ungrateful to Conkling, and said he never held any office by the assistance of any one who has been a candidate for United States Senator, nor for any one else. Referring to a letter criticising his action, Sharpe said the letter refers to a certain member, charging he had been unfaithful to his candidate, and was ungrateful. Mr. President, the suggestion there is embraced is that a person renders a favor to any one he prevents that person from having an opinion of his own, and must not do anything except at the consent of his patron. I have always believed that public office was a public trust, to be performed for the public good, and never believed that when a person did me a favor he put a mortgage on me; nor did I ever think I had mortgaged my soul for whom I had done such a favor. In this view of the case it would seem that any suggestion that I had been ungrateful must belong to the breath of public slander. In conclusion, Mr. President, I saw with deliberation that there is no person outside the Oneida and my members have no person who has been or is a candidate for United States senator here, or who has been voted for, by whose advice or assistance I ever held office.

In the Senate, Birdsall's motion for the *sine die* adjournment on Saturday was called from the table, and Woodin moved as an amendment that the date for final adjournment be fixed at December 31st. In support of his motion he said he desired to show the people that the majority of the Senate proposed to remain here until United States senators should be elected. Murtha believed the vexed question should be left with the people. Woodin then moved that the resolution lie on the table. Halbert, in asking to be excused from voting, charged those members of the caucus committee who refused to sign the call, with being obstructionists, and criticized their acts at length. Mills said the resolution was eminently in favor of the democratic party, in order to get control of the United States Senate. The motion to table was carried—17 to 13. Adjourned.

The Assembly passed the bill providing for filling vacancies in Congress.

The prospects of election to-morrow are no better than last night. The stalwarts still clamor for a caucus, and they are willing to sign a paper that they will vote in caucus for the nomination of Lapham. The supporters of the administration, however, declare it is now too late to even entertain the proposition for a caucus, as to hold one would place Senator-elect Miller in an equivocal position. The situation is one simply of obstruction on the part of the Conklingites.

It is believed the election will be deferred until the governor has signed the bill in relation to the manner of holding special elections, which will probably be transmitted for his approval the present week.

The Railroad Contest.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Secretary of the interior to-day referred the case of the Central Pacific Railroad lands in the State of California, involving the right to the title to certain lands within the limits of the company's grant in Alameda county to the Attorney General for his opinion on the questions of law involved. This action on the part of Secretary Kirkwood will probably result in a speedy and final settlement of the long contested case. The lands in question were selected by the State of California as indemnity school lands, after they had been withdrawn by the Department for the benefit of the road, and they were certified to by the State in September, 1870. The company, however, has fully completed its road, and has therefore earned its lands under the original granting act. In June, 1879, when the case was first brought before the Department, Schurz in a decision, held that while he was of the opinion that the company had the better right to the land, yet he considered the certification to the State the final act of the Department, equivalent to patent, and therefore he had no further jurisdiction over the lands nor any authority to issue patents to the railroad. The company suddenly filed an application with Schurz for a reconsideration of so much of his decision as denied the jurisdiction and power of the Department to issue patents to the railway company. No further action was taken by Secretary Schurz, Secretary Kirkwood soon after taking charge of the Department took the case under consideration, and submitted a statement of the facts relating to it to the Attorney General, requesting his opinion upon the following questions of law: First—Has the Department jurisdiction in the premises? Second—Is their authority under the general law and express provisions of the granting act of July, 1862, to issue patents to the railroad company for the lands in question.

The "Public's" Weekly Report.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Public's* weekly table of clearing house transactions shows an increase in all the towns except Baltimore, where the decrease is ten and three tenths per cent. The following are the increases in detail: New York, 50.7; Boston, 57.1; Philadelphia, 23.2; Chicago, 45.5; Cincinnati, 38.4; St. Louis, 6.6; Louisville, 93.8; San Francisco, 46.7; Pittsburg, 23.7; New Orleans, 22.2; Milwaukee, 16.0; Providence, 18.8; Hartford, 28.5; Kansas City, 28.0; Indianapolis, 45.7; Cleveland, 16.4; New Haven, 14.4; Lowell, 9.3. Louisville is the city of the most remarkable gains this week. But five other cities exceed forty per cent, and the returns are in no respect an indication of shrinkage in the volume of legitimate business. For some time Boston has been increasing its exchange at 9, a rate which indicates a considerable diversion of traffic from other cities, and yet New York, which has certainly suffered to some extent from the reduction of railroad rates, does not appear to be doing badly. Baltimore falls behind this week in exchanges, and has gained very little for several weeks past, but there is no reason to suppose that the war of rates has caused any important diversion of traffic from that city, though it seems to the disadvantage of Baltimore and Philadelphia. There has been unusual speculative activity in cotton, pork products and tinned stuff, which is not of a healthy character, but it does not find trade in such a condition as to make any serious disturbance possible. In short, the legitimate business of the country is on the whole healthy, as well as very large, and one must stand very close to the cotton exchange in order to see a cloud on the horizon.

Alleged Discrimination by the Pacific R. R.

Special attention has lately been directed by the Maritime Register to another form of favoritism by the Pacific Railroad companies. Some years ago, it will be remembered, the [illegible] in the competition of the Pacific mail steamers and the Panama route by discriminating in freights in favor of those who patronized them. The practice was to give heavy rebates to shippers who should send all classes of goods by rail, but to charge an exorbitant freight on those who attempted to send only costly and perishable goods in that manner and use the other line for bulky articles. The plan which worked so successfully in the case of the Panama route has now been applied to sailing vessels that go around Cape Horn. Merchants in San Francisco that avail themselves of these means of transportation find it impossible to obtain any concessions from the railroad companies while rivals in business, who patronize the land route exclusively, are favored regularly with enormous rebates on all classes of shipments. Congress has power to remedy these impudent exactions, and no action could meet with so much favor among people as the shaking of a little sense into the managers of these corporations which were founded through national bounty and are fast becoming mere instruments of public oppression and private greed.

The Pacific Steamship Taxation.

On the subject of taxing the Pacific Mail in New York or in Rockland County, the *Herald* interviewed Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He has the utmost confidence in his case, for he said: "We gave the tax commissioners formal notice more than nine months ago, and more than six months prior to the passage of the act of 1881, that our office was in Clarkstown, Rockland County, and that therefore we could not be legally taxed. Happily the act of 1881, which is intended as an amendment, doing away with the ambiguity of the act of 1880, relieves us of taxation for 15 years to come, and the only question now is whether we shall pay a tax of about $100,000 this year. I think we have a clear case now. Look at the unequal comparison between American and English ships. English ships are subsidized; ours are not. American ships have been taxed; English ships are free. The American Shipping Commission authorizes us to take 60 men as employees; English ships have only 30; our consular fees are more than three times what those of British ships are. They have free ships, and we have had to pay for protected ships. Our laws had driven the American flag from New York wharves, until you could hardly see it twice in a trip from the Battery to the Vanderbilt elevator. Let us instance a case in point. The Atlas Steamship Company, our competitor, is taxed $250 on its furniture. The Pacific Mail Company, meantime, is taxed about $10,000. The act of 1881, relieving steamships that are registered in this port and that ply between New York and foreign ports, will bring commerce back, and we shall no longer be a mere cipher in the commerce of the world. It will give employment to 40,000 in this city alone. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Delaware had abolished taxation on their ships, and their ports had begun to profit by the intelligent legislation of those States before New York would be persuaded to remove the unequal burden from American ships sailing from here, our great sea port. At length the legislature was persuaded to make the experiment, and the act of 1881 exempts from all assessment and all taxation for either State, or local purposes, steamship companies' capital stock, from the 1st of June last. This exemption is for steamships registered in New York. Already a number of steamships have returned to this port.

A Sensible Step Worthy of Imitation.

The *Times* says: That within the past few days the State board of health, through its sanitary committee, has taken a step which will be likely in due time to produce no little commotion. Inspectors have been appointed to collect and analyze samples of butter, beer, baking powders, bakery chemicals, cocoa, corded, canned food, confections, cereals, cheese, meat, extracts of fish and flesh, fruit essences, gelatine, honey, ice cream, molasses, milk, lard, oil, olive oil, quinine, sugar, syrups, soda water, spices, spirits, tea, wine and all pharmaceutical preparations. The object of this analysis is to carry into execution the law enacted by the legislature at the present session to prevent adulteration of food and drugs. Judging from similar investigations already made in this and other States, startling results can be looked for from these examinations.

The Surrender of Sitting Bull.

ST. PAUL, 20.—The *Pioneer Press* has the following special from Fort Buford: Sitting Bull and about 200 people arrived at exactly 12 o'clock to-day, and surrendered their arms and ponies to Major Brotherton. No speeches have yet been made, as Bull and his orators are fatigued and hungry. They were placed in compartments between the post and the boat landing, and in as great security, in Major Brotherton's opinion, as if in irons. A correspondent visited Bull after his lodge was erected and cheered the old man by informing him he had seen his lost daughter, who Canadians had told him was in chains, only a short time before, and that she is well and happy. He expressed a desire to talk after he had rested and eaten. The cavalcade as it filed into the garrison attracted much attention. It consisted of 187 army wagons loaded with squaws and children, followed by 25 or 30 Red River carts well filled with baggage. Sitting Bull himself and his chiefs and head men rode their ponies, and did not dismount and shake hands till they arrived at the place next upon for their camp. Sitting Bull has seemed more sullen and insolent than any of the chiefs under his management. It is thought kind treatment will partly win him. The government accepted his surrender in good faith. A dispatch was forwarded to Standing Rock informing Crow Wing and Low Dog of Sitting Bull's arrival, and it is believed that this news will remove any desire the Indians there may have to leave the agency.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, 20.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that according to all accounts Ayoob Khan has six regiments of 400 men each. The Ameer's force is estimated at 4,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 24 guns. The feeling in favor of Ayoob Khan is almost universal in and about Cabul.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Nihilists are holding a congress in St. Petersburg, under the very eyes of the government, which, although fully warned of the fact, is unable to discover the place of meeting.

The potato crop in Ireland promises to be good and plentiful. A large margin for export is expected.

Dublin, 20.—At a meeting of the Land League, Sexton said the only thing possible was that the land bill would drive the Irish out of Ireland. Sergeant O'Hagan's career, he said, has not been one of striking public consistency. Lytton, in the House of Commons, had distinguished himself more by attacks upon the genuine representatives of Ireland than by anything else, and Vernon was a landlord of the landlords. It was time, he said, for the League to consider whether they ought to convene a representative assembly for the purpose of deciding upon their future course.

The Land League received last week £1,855.

The agricultural laborers' strike has already spread to almost all parts of the County of Cork. Fears are entertained for the safety of the harvest.

Paris, 20.—The announcement that a serious engagement had taken place near Sfax Saturday is confirmed. Most of the leaders of the revolt were killed. The result produced a great impression on the Arabs. The French commander at Sfax has ordered the disarmament of natives, delivery of hostages, and payment of war indemnity of 6,000,000 francs. He also requires the inhabitants to furnish the French troops with all necessary supplies, and holds the population responsible for any act affecting the safety of the French army.

Two thousand horsemen entered Kairouran and, stopped the collection of the Octroi duty on siat. It is rumored that General Saussier will organize an expedition at Constantine to march to Kairouran, passing through the centre of Tunis, from west to east. The first survey of the route for Sebessa to Kairouran is already made.

A dispatch from Tunis says the Bey's troops are deserting him by hundreds. The aqueduct will be guarded by a French regiment, as efforts have already been made to destroy it. A number of interior tribes have rejoined the rebellion.

The Tripolitan troops, which annually migrate to Tunis at this time of the year, have joined the insurgents and raided within 20 miles of the capital. Spies report that the rebels declare they intend to fight both the Bey and the French. They plunder and massacre Christians by the wholesale.

"You ain't taking any stock in woman's love, eh?" "No," he answered, despondently, "it's all flummery." "Very strange," added his friend. "You didn't use to talk that way." "Perhaps not," he replied, "but I've been married nearly two years, and there are four pair of trousers hanging up in my closet waiting to be patched, and not a stitch taken in them yet."

Lover's quarrel: A lover in Derry township, who had gone west to make a home for his "Birdie," wrote to her: "I've got the finest quarter section of land I ever put my foot down on." "Birdie" wrote back: "Suppose you buy another quarter section, John, so you can have a lawn around your foot." John made a home, but "Birdie" was never the mistress of it.—*Mount Pleasant (Pa.) News.*

The San Francisco *Post* some time since offered a prize for the brightest original saying by a little one. Among the contributions received were the following: Alice, aged five, stole softly into my arms one day and asked if she might whisper in my ear. "Why, certainly, Alice," I replied, bending within her reach. "What is it?" "Our old cat's laid three little children."

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Administrator of the Estate of James Ahvicks, Deceased.
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