

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Star route ring is demoralized. They feel that lightning is about to strike them, but don't know how or where it will hit. Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General MacVeagh have evidence enough, they are satisfied, to convict the ring, and there is to be no delay in the prosecution. This morning there was a conference held at the Arlington Hotel between James, MacVeagh, Bliss, Brewster and others who represent the prosecution. Bliss submitted the indictments, which he had carefully drawn up, against Brady, Dorsey, McGrew, ex-Chief Clerk French, Salisbury, Gilmer and other Star route contractors and beneficiaries of the ring. Bliss stated he would pledge his professional reputation upon conviction. James and MacVeagh approved the action of Bliss, and these indictments will be placed immediately in the hands of District Attorney Corkhill for presentation to the grand jury. James, MacVeagh and others engaged in the prosecution have no confidence whatever in Corkhill, and they make no secret of the fact. They do not charge Corkhill has been influenced by any money consideration to favor the Star route ring, but because social and personal relations so influenced him. All the officials concerned in the prosecutions maintain that Corkhill has obstructed their progress from the first, and therefore, was determined to prepare all papers of presentment fully and keep them in his hands, so all he will have to do will be to submit them to the grand jury. This is why Bliss drew up the papers, and although Bliss has some pressing business in New York, he has remained here at the request of Postmaster and Attorney General to watch the presentment of these cases. It is the intention of the prosecution to assist the grand jury to take hold of the cases immediately upon the meeting next Monday, but as Corkhill insists upon prosecuting Giteau's case first, that will take precedence. Several persons implicated have confessed and given away the operations of the ring. The prompt and determined stand of President Arthur in favor of the vigorous prosecution demoralized and dismayed the ring leaders, who had kept the weak ones silent by assuring them that if Arthur became President the whole matter should be immediately squashed.

As soon as it was proper after the death of Garfield, James and MacVeagh had an interview with the President about the Star route matters. The President had already declined for the time being to accept the resignations of the cabinet, and had requested them to continue in the discharge of their duties just as they would have done had President Garfield survived. President Arthur assured James and MacVeagh there must be no mistake as to his purpose towards all persons who have been guilty of fraud toward the Government. If there has been a Star route ring and the Government has been defrauded he wanted the guilty party punished. General James informed the President he was satisfied of the fraud, and if he was to remain even temporarily, in the Postoffice Department he would insist upon having support and assistance in exposure of wrong doing. Arthur assured James that it was his earnest desire for him to remain where he was and conduct the Department as he had done since he took charge of it, adding the whole country had applauded James' administration. It was not long until the Star route ring ascertained Arthur could not be deceived into giving them any countenance, and this seemed to be their knell.

One of the highest officials of the Postoffice Department said that in the past 36 hours several persons connected with the ring had surrendered and turned State's evidence. It is pretty well understood that Walsh, formerly of New Orleans, who brought, several months ago, several suits against Brady for the necessary money is one of them. The government will conclusively prove conspiracy, and unless some of the accused parties jump the country they will probably be in a tight place before long. The action of Prest. Arthur in removing the Star route postmaster at Deadwood was a revelation to the Star route. The ring did not know he had made a written confession, detailing all the

fraudulent operations of the ring in the northwest.

For some months past one of the most efficient inspectors of the Postoffice department has been secretly investigating the management of the Deadwood Postoffice, and when he confronted the postmaster with the proofs the latter confessed.

The document charges the alleged conspirators with defrauding the government out of \$350,000 in manipulating contracts for mail service on that particular route, between July 1st, 1878, and June 30th, 1880.

One of the counsel for the Government referring to other persons than those mentioned in the document presented to-day, said the papers were in active preparation to be presented against Ex-Senator Dorsey and several other persons who hold office under the Government, and that the counsel was engaged in the prosecution of the Star route cases intend to proceed against them as fast as formal papers can be got ready.

Nobody, ex-District Attorney Bliss said, to-day, connected with the Star route frauds are to escape prosecution except such persons as may choose to appear and give testimony against others. Warrants are said to have been issued for the arrest of all persons charged with conspiracy in the document presented to-day excepting General Brady.

Colonel George Bliss, Hon. B. H. Brewster and Colonel Cook, counsel for the Government in the Star route cases, filed in court this morning a long information against ex-Assistant Postmaster Brady and others, and the following order was issued: On reading the affidavits of Thos. L. James and P. Henry Woodward, and on motion of G. B. Borkhill, United States Attorney of the District of Columbia, and W. A. Cook, Special Attorney for the United States, it is ordered that the information annexed to the affidavits be exhibited against Thomas Brady, John L. French, Wm. H. Turner, Geo. L. McDonough and S. P. Brown, for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and that the same be filed, and that warrants be issued in ordinary form as prayed for.

CHICAGO, 30.—Jennie June is responsible for the following: There is a strong probability that the White House will witness a wedding during the present Administration, the President himself being one of the high contracting parties, and a widow of a well-known and very wealthy New Yorker the other.

NEW YORK, 30.—Rockwell and Swain, en route to Washington, missed connection here. Swain told a reporter he had accompanied Mrs. Garfield, Grandma Garfield, the children and Private Secretary Stanley Brown to the old homestead at Mentor on Tuesday. We were met at the depot by the Rudolfs, Mrs. Garfield's relatives, and were accompanied to the homestead. When we came in sight of the old familiar aspect, Mrs. Garfield was quite overcome for a moment, but soon recovered her composure and entered the desolated home. General Garfield's study remains just as he left it, and one of the sorrowing widow's first steps was to go in the room where she had spent so many hours. She is gradually recovering from the effects of the blow. She said it was too early to indicate where she will live. I think she will spend her summer at Mentor in the old home, in winter with her relations in Cleveland, where she will be near her husband's remains, and part of the time in Williams-town, Massachusetts, where she will be near her boys in college. Harry and Jimmy will go back to college on Friday.

Grandmother Garfield, in future, will move her home with Mrs. Garfield; where the bereaved wife goes sorrowing the mother will go.

Grandma is now very feeble and will spend her remaining days with the family of her dead, beloved son.

NEW YORK, 30.—The Post's Utica special says: Jones, of Nevada, who has been closeted with Conkling since Wednesday night, left for New York, accompanied to the station by Conkling, who boarded the train and remained in the car till he was ready to start. A large delegation of the leading stalwarts of Utica escorted the Senator from his carriage to the train. Some local stalwarts, including Conkling's private secretary, left on the same train with Jones. It was said this morning, on trustworthy authority, that the conference has been carried on with great care, a stenographer being present most of the time to make full and complete reports. It is now generally believed that the result of the conference will have

an early and important bearing on affairs at Washington. Those who have been permitted to hear most from the inner walls of Conkling's residence the last two days, express themselves with great confidence respecting the ex-Senator's immediate future. It is said that the fight of the Conkling men for supremacy in the State convention will not be continued with more than a show of persistence, and it is also intimated to-day by those near to the ex-Senator that he does not care to have a seat in the convention.

NEW YORK, 30.—United States Senators Logan and Cameron, E. W. Staughton and Police Commissioner French, called on Prest. Arthur this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—Gold memorial medals will be issued from the United States mint here. On one side the medal of Garfield and on the other that of Lincoln.

CHICAGO, 30.—The Inter-Ocean's Des Moines special says: The Fort Dodge passenger train was blown from the track at Perry, this evening and overturned by a heavy wind. The train had just coaled and was leaving the station when the wind struck it. The coaches were crowded with passengers, 800 of whom were badly bruised and two killed. Further north the storm was a hurricane. The Minneapolis & St. Louis road is reported badly torn up. The depot at Irvington, a few miles north of Fort Dodge, on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, was struck by lightning and nearly destroyed. Eighteen men in the building were prostrated; all but one recovered.

Geo. Scoville to-day formally asked Mr. Storrs to assist in the defence of Giteau. Storrs declined with thanks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 30.—At the magistrate's court, in Burke County, yesterday, Charles J. Walker wounded Mike Smith, who then killed Walker, and Edward Palmer shot and instantly killed Arthur Smith. The difficulty grew out of a horse case.

CLEVELAND, 29.—The Garfield monumental committee's total report is \$33,770. Letters are being received by every mail from all parts of the country containing contributions in large and small sums. The monument committee wishes to correct the impression made by its first circular, that contributions are limited to one dollar. Any sum will be received, large or small, and every contributor's name will be recorded in the books, which will be deposited in the monument.

The director of the mint purchased, to-day, two hundred and fifty thousand ounces of silver for Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The treasury has checks for \$34,717,000 for the redemption of bonds, included in the previous calls which have only just been present. There are in all over twenty-one million of bonds still outstanding upon which interest has ceased. Some of these bonds should have been presented eleven years ago. Probably the treasury will never be called on to redeem some of them. It is estimated that the national banks hold six million of called sixes and must reduce their circulation or replace them with other bonds December 24th.

The excess of exports of merchandise, for the year ending August, was 167 million. The excess of imports of gold and silver, 79 million. Value of exports 875 millions; of imports, 693 millions.

AYLMER, 29.—The accident to the excursion train at Aylmer was caused by the carelessness of the operator who allowed it to collide with the freight engine of a passenger train. The engineer was caught by the smoke stack and fatally hurt. The following is the latest return of the casualties: Killed: Wm. Cook, Aylmer; Jos. Hines, Jarvis; brakeman of Delhi, Ont.; Richard Walmsley and son Wm., of St. Thomas. Injured: Thos. Chesebrough, of St. Thomas, dangerously; E. J. Starley, of Copenhagen, fatally; Mr. Dennis and wife, of Bay City, Mich., seriously; a young lady—name not ascertained—of Bay City, slightly; Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, slightly; Charles Brown and daughter, Malahide, slightly; R. P. Black, Vienna, slightly.

FORTRESS MONROE, 29.—King Kalakaua arrived this morning. The battalion with band paraded the wharf to receive him. After breakfast he was called upon by Gen. Getty and staff and then drove to the Hampton Normal School where he spent the day inspecting the institution. In the afternoon he visit-

ed the Soldier's Home, where a salute was fired in his honor.

LITTLE ROCK, 29.—It is learned that of the three robbers who captured the Iron Mountain train, near Sulphur Bluff, Texas, two were in the Indian nation. The pursuit was planned by Conductor Hall, who was on the train and the Texas man was taken by himself. All three are lodged in jail at Hope to-night, fully identified.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—The October issue of the *American Journal of Medical Science* contains the following official report of the autopsy of President Garfield, prepared by the surgeons in charge:

The official record of the post mortem examination of the body of President James A. Garfield, made Sept. 20, 1881, commencing at 4.30 p.m., 18 hours after death, at Franklyn Cottage, Elberon, N. J. Present and assisting, Dr. D. W. Bliss, Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, U.S.A., J. J. Woodward, U.S.A., Dr. Robert Reyburn, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. Andrew Smith, of Elberon and New York, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Dr. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington.

Before commencing the examination, a consultation was held by those physicians in the room adjoining that in which the body lay, and it was unanimously agreed that the dissection should be made by Drs. Lamb and Balance, and that Surgeon Woodward should record the observations made. Afterwards it was further unanimously agreed that the cranium should not be opened. Surgeon Woodward then proposed that an examination should be conducted as follows: That the body should be viewed externally for any morbid appearances existing; that the catheter should be passed into the wound, as was done during life to wash out, for the purpose of assisting to find a possible track of the bullet; that a long incision should next be made from the superior extremity of sternum to pubis, and this crossed by a transverse one, just below the umbilicus; that the abdominal flaps thus made should then be turned back and the abdominal viscera be examined; that after the abdominal cavity was opened, the position of the bullet should be ascertained if possible, before making any further incision, and that the thoracic viscera should be examined. This order of procedure was unanimously agreed to. The examination was then proceeded with, and the following external appearances were observed: The body was considerably emaciated, but the face was much less wasted than the limbs. A preserving fluid had been injected by the embalmer a few hours before into the left femoral artery; the pipes used for the purpose were still in position under the surface of the body. It presented no abnormal appearances and there was no ecchymosis or other discoloration of any part of the front of the abdomen. Just below the right ear and a little behind it, there was an oval ulcerated opening, about half an inch in diameter, from which some rancous pus was passing, but no tumefaction could be observed in the parotid opening. A considerable number of pupura like spots, were scattered thickly over the scapular, and thence forward, as far as the axilla. They ranged from one eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter, were slightly and furfuraceous on surface and many of them commence a confluent in groups of two, four or more similar, but much less abundant. Eruption was observed sparsely scattered over the corresponding region on the right side, an oval excavated ulcer, about an inch long, the result of a small carbuncle, was seated over the spinous process of the tenth dorsal vertebra. Over the sacrum three or four small bed sores, the largest about an inch in diameter, five ocone pustules and a number of irregular spots of post-mortem hypostatic congestions were scattered over the shoulders, back and buttocks. The interior part of the scrotum was much discolored by hypostatic congestion. Groups of hemorrhoidal tumors, rather larger than a walnut protruded from the anus depressed cicatrix of the wound made by the pistol bullet was recognized over the tenth inter-costal space three and a half inches to the right of the vertebral spine. A deep incision was made in parts by the operation of July 24th, and extended by that of August 8th, occupied a position closely correspondent to the upper border of the right to the twelfth rib. It commenced about two inches from the vertebral spines, and extended forward a little more

than three inches. At the anterior extremity of this incision there was a deep, nearly square, abraded surface, about an inch wide. A flexible catheter, fourteen inches long, was then passed into the wound, as had been done before, to wash out the wound. The catheter entered without any violence to its full length. It was then left in position, and the body disposed supinely for examination of the viscera cranium.

A long incision was made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the pubis followed by a transverse incision crossing the abdomen just below the umbilicus. Four flaps thus found were turned back and the abdominal viscera exposed, sub-cutaneous adipose tissue divided the incineps attack of chronic dysentery, from which the patient is said to have suffered during the civil war. On the right side there were a few similar adhesions and a number of more delicate and probably recent ones. A mass of black coagulated blood covered and concealed the spleen and left a margin of greater omentum. On raising the omentum it was found that the blood mass, extended through the left lumbar and iliac regions, and dropped down into the pelvis, in which there was some clotted blood, and rather more than a pint of bloody fluid. A large part of this fluid had probably come from the nectional material of the embalmer. The blood coagular having been turned out and collected, and it measured very nearly a pint. It was now evident that a secondary hemorrhage had been the immediate cause of death, but the point from which the blood had escaped was not at once apparent. The amen-tum was not adherent to the intestines, which were moderately disturbed. No intestinal adhesions were formed other than those between the transverse colon and the liver, already mentioned. The abdominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indications of the position of the bullet before making any further incisions. By pushing the intestines aside, the extremity of the catheter, which had been passed into the wound, could be felt between the peritoneum and right iliac fossa, but it had evidently doubled upon itself, and although a prolonged search was made, nothing could be seen or felt to indicate the presence of the bullet either in that region or elsewhere. The abdominal viscera were then carefully removed from the body and placed in suitable vessels.

(Report unfinished.)

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The whaling schooner *R. B. Handy*, Captain Winants, arrived to-day from the Arctic. She brought down Captain Gifford and crew of the whaler *Daniel Webster*, crushed by the ice near Point Barrow. Capt. Gifford confirms the report contained in a cablegram published in the *New York Herald* Sept 21st, that the natives had seen a wrecked ship far to the eastward and four white men among the natives. The conversation between Gifford and the natives was principally by signs and was difficult to understand. From the signs made these men were either dead or sick, as a native in speaking of them indicated their condition by placing his head on the ground in the attitude of sleep or death. There is a similarity in the narrative to that of a Siberian Esquimaux relative to the drifting of the wreck of the *Vigilant*. The number of the bodies correspond, but the difference between the two locations is so great as to make it impossible to the minds of whalers that the two stories apply to the same vessel.

Captain Winants, in a letter to the *Bulletin*, advances the theory that the *Jeannette* has sought the northeastern passage around North America, and mentioned as a thread of evidence leading that way, that the Indian who reported to Captain Gifford the wreck to eastward had produced a new brass kettle which he said had come from that wreck. The kettle was as new and bright as though just from the store, having on it the name and place of the manufacture which the Captain thinks was Waterbury, Mass., but has lost the note he made of it.

No whale ships have been in the vicinity of Point Barrows for the last two years, and it would seem that if the natives that obtained such an article in trade from a ship, they would have made use of it, for soon after the native brought it to Point Barrows, he traded it off and it was immediately in use.

The captain states that when he left the Arctic fleet in August, they