

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

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 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 *Lalapaosa* 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.

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 fare. 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 for 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.

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 remanded for further hearing.

ALBANY, 20.—Two votes, each resulting, Lapham, 92; Potter, 47; Conkling, 28; Woodford, 1; necessary to a choice, 96. On motion of Stanton 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 here, or any one else. Referring to a letter criticizing 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 that is embraced is, that if 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 any one 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 Union, and of members here; 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.

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 its authority under the general laws and express provisions of the granting act of July, 1862, to issue patents to the railroad company for the lands in question.

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, 28.2; 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 breadstuffs, 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.

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, corbel, canned food, confections, cereals, cheese, meat, extracts of fish and fish, 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.

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 iron. 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 six 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 fixed 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 pacify him. The government accepted his surrender in good faith. A dispatch was forwarded to Standing Rock informing Crow Wing and Low Dow 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.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *World's* London special of July 20 says: The Summer assizes are now being held throughout Ireland, and owing to the lax jury law known as the O'Hagan Act, there are many flagrant instances of the miscarriage of justice. In some cases the jury, with the view probably of insulting the Judge, announce before his lordship's charge that they have made up their minds to a verdict of not guilty. The evidence of the crime is disregarded and a verdict of not guilty is returned. If the Crown case is absolutely conclusive of the prisoner's guilt, the jury generally fail to agree. Two years ago a prisoner was tried at Ennis for murdering Mr. Creagh, a land agent. The gun had exploded, and blown off one of the accused's fingers. The man was put in the dock; it was

shown that he had dogged Creagh during the night. His ownership of the gun was established, the finger blown off by the explosion was produced and shown to be the finger missing from the prisoner's hand and the jury acquitted him without leaving the box. Cases almost as barefaced are now occurring particularly at the assizes in Connaught and Munster, and it is understood that the judges will make an unanimous report in favor of stringent amendments to the jury law.

The *Herald's* Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs to-night fresh particulars concerning the recent plot laid to assassinate the Czar. M. Baronoff, the chief of police, had received an anonymous letter, stating that on the 13th of July, the Emperor of Russia was to be assassinated. The letter contained nothing more. Baronoff made inquiries in every direction, and ascertained that a young student had committed suicide under extraordinary circumstances: The man having first run himself through with his sword without having injured a vital part and then lodged a bullet with his revolver in his left temple, and then finding himself still alive fired again in the temple and in the gaping wound made by the sword. This determined suicide awakened M. Baronoff's suspicions. He found the man apparently dead, but in fact still breathing and in a swoon. M. Baronoff, by aid of the doctors, caused the student to come to his senses and to speak. The student declared that he had formed part of a secret society of twenty nihilists who had all sworn to kill the Emperor. They had drawn lots, and it had fallen to his lot to carry out the plan of assassination on the 13th of July. Nineteen daggers were suspended over his head and his brother nihilists swore to kill him if he showed the slightest hesitation, but notwithstanding this threat his heart failed him and he resolved to die by his own hand. Before committing suicide he had written to M. Baronoff with the conviction that one of his fellow conspirators would immediately take his place. The student lived till the 18th of July. Before breathing his last he revealed the names of his brother nihilists, who have been all secured by the police.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Executive Mansion, July 21, 2 p.m.—The President is steadily convalescing, and has thus far passed a quiet and comfortable day. He has had no fever since last night and at this hour pulse is 92, and temperature and respiration normal.

Executive Mansion, July 21, 7 p.m.—The President has had another good day. At 1 p.m. his pulse was 92, temperature 98.4, respiration 19. At 7 p.m. pulse 95, temperature 99.9, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. T. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

11 30 p.m.—The slight change which has taken place in the President's condition since the last official bulletin, has been in the direction of further improvement. He has passed a comfortable day, taken a little solid food again in the shape of boiled chicken, and gained in strength. The afternoon fever has subsided, and at this hour the President is quietly sleeping.

The President had another good day, and is doing well to-night. Dr. Reyburn said to a reporter to-night he had just examined the President, and he was getting along finely. Discharge of pieces of cloth shows the wound is drained out to the bottom. The wound continues to heal nicely inside. Dr. Reyburn said it was impossible to say just when the President would be able to take a sea voyage, but the surgeons hope to get him aboard ship soon, and if the present rate of progress continues, he can probably start in three or four weeks.

ALBANY, 21.—Joint convention ballot, short term: Lapham 67, Potter 45, Conkling 28, Woodford 1. Forster voted for Lapham instead of Evarts. Necessary to choice, 71. Adjourned.

The Senate reconsidered the vote by which resolutions making canals free were lost, and finally passed them—18 to 12.

There is more activity at the hotels to-night than for several weeks. Halfbreeds and stalwarts apparently are greatly excited. The stalwarts are demanding a caucus, intimating they will ever vote for the nomination of Lapham. The halfbreeds stand firm against a caucus. They say to hold a caucus now

will be to admit they are responsible for the existence of the deadlock from the first, and that it is only to put them in that position the stalwarts are clamoring for a caucus. The stalwarts, they say, will claim if a caucus had been held at the commencement of the contest, an election would have taken place the next day. The democrats are also considerably excited. They know they can break the dead-lock by simply remaining away to allow the election of Lapham, but fear to do this as they would thus render themselves liable to the charge of having been bribed. Some think they ought to run that risk, inasmuch as they now think they are being made tools of by the stalwarts. They say the stalwarts, while ostensibly demanding a caucus, and base their holding out on that ground, their real object is to prevent Robertson from taking the New York collectorship. They say to accomplish this the stalwarts will stand out till the 31st of December next. The democrats are seriously considering whether they should not end the dead-lock in the way stated above, and appeal to the people to sustain them, and at the same time relieve them from any unjust suspicions.

Articles of association of the Mexican-Oriental Inter-oceanic, or International Railroad Company, have been received by the Secretary of State and laid before the governor for approval.

The articles state that on the 7th of June, 1881, a contract was entered into between the Mexican International Railroad Improvement Company, granting certain rights and powers and a subsidy in aid of the construction and operation of railroad and telegraph branches within the Republic of Mexico. The contract provides that said rights and powers could be transferred to one or more companies which might be organized for that purpose. The International Railway Improvement Company does not contemplate the maintenance and operation of railroads and telegraph lines built, only the construction of the same for other companies or individuals. The State of New York having expressly authorized the incorporation of companies for the permanent maintenance of railroads and telegraph lines beyond the limit of the United States, Jay Gould, Russel Sage, Sidney Dillon, Norvin Green, John F. Dillon, T. T. Eckert, M. Dodge, of New York, U. S. Grant, Greenville and Francis Degress, of Mexico, with others, have formed the above named company. The road is to commence at a point on the Rio Grande between Laredo and Reynosa, continuing south between longitude 1 degree west and two east of the meridian of Mexico, touching at San Bernardo and Santander, and finishing with a branch road to Ciudad Victoria, to be extended as far as San Luis Potosi, with branches to Matamoras and Bar of Jesus Maria. In case this point should be opened to coasting and foreign trade, trunk lines shall continue from Santander Jiminish, to the City of Mexico by the most convenient ascent to the table lands and may continue from there to a point on the Pacific coast. The main line may divide or branch off before its ascent to the table lands, passing by Papanthy and Meganti, with its terminus in Vera Cruz, with branches to Marina, Tampico, Luxpan and Gecalutha. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares of \$1,000 each. The above named persons are to act as a board of directors. Jay Gould takes 100 shares, Sydney Dillon 100, Russell Sage 100, Thos. F. Dillon 100, Amos Hoskins 100, Thos. T. Eckert 100, Norvin Green 100, Thos. W. Pearsall 100, U. S. Grant 100, and Francis Degress 100.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—In the case of the men recently arrested upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government by letting Star route contracts in Arizona, and Price, on Wednesday, last week, said he did not know Contractor Wiley, and had signed the bond at the request of McDervitt. He said he did own property in Clinton County, which he had become surety. He said he knew Ensign, who had also become bondsman; hoped they would be no trouble about the matter, and that he had made trade for the land in question. At this point Acting District Attorney Valentine produced certificates proving the property claimed by Price to be worth \$35,000, had been sold for taxes for \$124, and not redeemed since. Ensign told the inspector he owned four improved city properties, but upon investigation it was shown