

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The parties accused in the Star route conspiracy continue to be confident and defiant. Brady says the information presented to the court yesterday is the same document as that read to Garfield in March last, and that it was pronounced by him as entirely too frivolous to proceed upon. He says also that Garfield positively forbid a proceeding by information, as it would appear the government was afraid its case was not strong enough to go to the grand jury. Cook denies Brady's story, and asserts that information was never thought of till after the adjournment of the grand jury on Sept. 12. This was a total surprise to the Attorney General, and none of the government counsel hesitate to impute a desire to shield the Star ring to Col. Corkhill, district attorney. They say it was early found necessary to conceal the details of the government case from him. So far from being afraid of the grand jury, the prosecution is ready with six bills of indictment, which will be presented at the latest by Oct. 10th. Among these is a bill specially framed to cover Dorsey's proceedings. Attorney General McVeagh says although there was well-grounded suspicion in regard to Corkhill's fitness for his place previous to the shooting of Garfield, had that event been deferred one week, a new District Attorney would have been appointed. As soon as Goltzau's trial is concluded, a change will be made. Corkhill is one of Hayes' appointees, and owes his place to the solicitation of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, whose daughter he married.

The dismay of the parties implicated, was unconcealed to-day when Cook opened the prosecution in the Star route cases by information instead of waiting to obtain indictment. The fact that one day more of non-action on the part of the prosecution would have been fatal to this particular set of cases was not unknown to the accused, and it is more than suspected it furnished a clue to the motive which led to the adjournment of the Grand Jury from September 12th to October 3d. No sufficient reason was given for this action of the District Attorney, and the court's purposes to do so was not suspected by McVeagh, and his indignation has never ceased. Many are now convinced that the adjournment filed is too closely in with the interests of very influential combination.

On the meeting of the Criminal Court this morning, Corkhill stated that it had been rumored that it was the purpose of counsel for defendants to move to quash the information filed in the Star route matter. He presumed that before anything could be done it would be necessary for the parties against whom information had been filed to appear in Court, nevertheless, he would ask before any motion was heard by the Court, that two day's notice of the fact be given to the counsel for the Government. The order asked for was granted.

Warrants for the Star route people, filed yesterday, have been served and returned. Brady, Turner and French are here and report this afternoon. McDonough is in Dakota and Brown is absent.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during September of \$1,748,364. Cash in the Treasury, \$250,686,547; gold certificates, \$5,248,920; silver certificates, \$64,149,910; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$8,315,000; refunding certificates, \$636,950; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,098,506.

The Garfield monument fund \$50,000. A dispatch was received to-day from Portland, Oregon, stating \$400 has been sent from there, and collections are still being taken up.

Lewis, readjuster candidate for Lieut. Governor of Virginia, says: Mahone will be no more embarrassed voting on organization of the Senate than at the last session, and is not the man to shirk responsibility of any kind.

Readjuster success is certain, and the legislature will elect an anti-Bourbon senator.

Owing to red tape the order to fire a daily salute in honor of President Garfield was not received till last night, and the first salute was fired this morning.

NEW YORK, 3.—Arthur drove for an hour yesterday in Central Park, with his law partner Mr. Knevels. It is the first time he has left his

house on Lexington avenue since his arrival from Washington. He looked very much in need of fresh air. As he came down the steps he was recognized by persons returning from afternoon service, and in a moment a crowd collected and gazed with curious eyes until the carriage turned the corner. On his return to his house another crowd greeted him while ascending the steps. Two lady friends congratulated him upon his accession to the Presidential chair. He greeted them kindly but said in a sorrowful tone, "It is more a cause for sympathy than of congratulation at present." His reply and his manner repressed the cheer that many persons present were about to give as he entered the door. Among those who had audience with him were Grant, Logan, MacVeagh and John C. New.

The Times says: It is said Senator Platt had received a dispatch from Conkling on Saturday, in which he intimated that in all probability he would keep away from the city while the convention was in session. Platt, in the afternoon, declined to say anything on the subject, but one of his intimate friends assured a reporter that such a dispatch had been received, but it decided nothing definitely, only stating that Conkling would be absent from the city during the sessions of the convention. In the central committee rooms nothing absolute in regard to the ex-Senator's movements could be learned, but Secretary Johnson and others in attendance gave it as their opinion that he would probably keep away. "If he does keep away," said a prominent anti-Conkling man, "this convention will indeed be a novelty in the history of the republican party. It will be the first convention held in many years in which Roscoe Conkling was not personally present and taking active part either as delegate or director."

The World's London special says: The English press appears now to have reconciled itself to the administration at Washington. The Standard has not again attempted to frighten timid people in the rural districts by the story that Arthur is in league with the Fenians, and that his accession to power bodes disaster to this country; that in fact the Irish wolf hound, Dillon, will now come bounding over the Atlantic. Many Americans here who know Arthur have helped to dispense the prejudices against him, all of which had their origin in New York, and may be traced partly to General Arthur's determined efforts, while Collector, to punish certain importers who had defrauded the Government. These importers had their friends and allies, who made a war of revenge upon him, and the English papers heard of the attacks without knowing anything of the antecedent circumstances. The facts will be brought to light before long in England, but all the injurious reflections have for the present ceased. People now go to bed without fear of finding in the morning that the United States, at the instigation of the President, have declared war against England by landing an army upon the Irish shores. Even the Standard has come to the conclusion that President Arthur is not a head centre, and that he will not run off some night with all the money in the Treasury.

Despite the gush which has filled all the papers recently about Gen. Garfield, the tone of their comments merely affords another proof of that ignorance of American public men and politics which showed itself so conspicuously between 1860 and 1865.

The Tribune, reviewing the local election for delegates to the State Convention, says: If the State committee should place the Conkling delegates in all the contested districts upon the roll, Conkling would then have but 190 delegates out of 496, or fifty nine less than a majority, even if the contested delegates were permitted. Therefore, to vote in the early stage of the proceedings, Conkling would still be considerably below a majority. Giving Conkling all the contested districts and all the districts in which conventions have not been held, or whose delegates have not declared themselves, he would still have only 213, delegates, or thirty-six less than a majority.

ROCHESTER, 3.—Twenty thousand people at the fair to-day witnessed the 20 mile race between Belle Cook, of California, and Emma Jewett, of Minnesota, for a purse of \$2,000. The contest was most exciting. Cook led the first five miles when she was passed by Jewett, who kept in front the remainder of the race, and won in 45 minutes and 5 seconds, the fastest time ever made. As Cook

changed horses at the beginning of the 18th mile, the horse bolted a fence and fell, but was not seriously hurt.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., has written a comprehensive reply to vindicate his recent complaint and defense. He disposes of the assertion that the Baltimore and Ohio has no right to the New York business by saying that it has as much right as the New York Central has to the Boston business and a better right, and that it is entitled to 25 per cent. of the east-bound freight instead of 8½ per cent. He ridicules unmercifully this position of Vanderbilt's, and says he might more profitably consider the means of transacting business properly than of protecting the interests of New York. As to Vanderbilt's assertions that the New York Central can make money while other roads loose, that only proves the necessity of a rival parallel to the New York Central, and shows it could make money. He says Vanderbilt and his policy are most dangerous to the country, and that the four roads in two months have lost \$2,000,000, and would in a year lose \$12,000,000 and upwards unless the present ruinous competition ceases.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—Little Brown Jug yesterday made the first quarter in 33 seconds, but his tremendous speed was checked by bad skips between the quarter and half and walked in. He unrolled a furious gait on the home stretch. For another heat he made a quarter in 33½, and the mile under lash in 2:12. He had been too much exhausted on the first trial to keep up his heavy gait.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—A dispatch from Tucson says: Advice received to-day say there was a fight yesterday on the road between Fort Grant and Thomas, which lasted four hours. The Indians were driven from their position among the rocks, retreating across Arizopa Valley toward Galuva mountains. One sergeant was killed and four men wounded. The Indian loss is not known.

TUCSON, 3.—The Star's special from Wilcox gives the following particulars of the fight at Cedar Creek: The Indians, numbering about 100, attacked Samaniego's train about one mile east of Cedar Springs, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, killing Barloto Samaniego and five teamsters. The Indians attacked Sanford's command, about 3 p. m., three miles distant from the post. They fought till dark when the Indians withdrew. The Indians also killed a telegraph operator and four soldiers, who were repairing the telegraph lines. Sanford's command had one sergeant killed and six men wounded.

A Reno dispatch says that S. C. Scoville, secretary of the Nevada & Oregon Railroad, wounded in the recent fight at a meeting of the company, died to-day.

OMAHA, 3.—The town of Madison, a place of 1,000 inhabitants, was wrecked to-day by a tornado. Nearly every building was leveled with the ground. Two people were killed. All the wires are down. The Union Pacific has sent relief.

At Stanton, in this State, a number of buildings were blown down and 20 persons injured fatally. Many families lost their all.

EMPORIA, 3.—The long drouth was broken here yesterday by one of the heaviest rain storms ever seen in this section. The streets were literally flooded and in half an hour the streams ran like rivers. A cyclone succeeded which was most destructive in its nature. Four persons were killed by it in this city, while along its track lies the debris of many ruined homes. As many as a score of buildings were utterly demolished. The loss of property is very great, and a large number of people were injured by falling timbers, etc.

CINCINNATI, 3.—King Kalakaua and suite arrived this morning from Washington and started by the first train for Lexington, Ky., where the king expects to buy some blooded horses.

[Following is the conclusion of the report by the doctors, on the autopsy on the body of the late President Garfield. The report begins where the dispatch broke on Monday morning. ED.]

The adhesion between the liver and transverse colon proved to bound an abscess cavity between the under surface of the liver and the transverse mesenteric colon which involved the gall bladder and extended to about the same distance on each side of it, and measuring six inches transversely and four inches from before. The backward cavity was lined by a thick pyogenic

membrane which completely replaced the capsule of that part of the under surface of the liver occupied by the abscess. It contained about two ounces of a greenish yellow fluid, a mixture of pus and matter. This abscess did not involve any portion of the substance of the liver, except the surface, with which it was in contact, and no communication could be detected between it and any part of the wound. Some recent peritoneal adhesions existed between the upper surface of the right lobe of the liver and the diaphragm. The liver was larger than normal, weighing 84 ounces. Its substance was firm, but of a pale yellowish color on its surface and throughout the interior of the organ, from fatty degeneration. No evidence that it had been penetrated by the bullet could be found, nor were there any abscesses in any part of its tissue. The spleen was connected with the diaphragm. There were several rather deep congenital fissures in its margin, giving it a lobulated appearance. It was abnormally large, weighing 18 ounces, of very dark red color, both on the surface and on the sections. Its parenchyma was soft and flabby, but contained no abscesses or infarctions. There were some recent peritoneal adhesions between the posterior wall of the stomach and the posterior abdominal parietes. With this exception, no abnormalities were discovered in the stomach or intestines; nor were any other evidences of general or local peritonitis found besides those already specified. The right kidney weighed six ounces; the left kidney seven. Just beneath the capsule of the left kidney, at about the middle of its convex border, there was a little abscess one-third of an inch in diameter. There were three small serious cysts on the convex border of the right kidney, just beneath its capsule. In other respects the tissue of both kidneys was normal in appearance and in texture. The urinal bladder was empty. Behind the right kidney, after the removal of that organ from the body the dilated track of the bullet was dissected into. It was found that from the point at which it had fractured the right eleventh rib (three inches and a half to the right of the vertebral spine), the missile had gone to the left obliquely forward, passing through the body of the first lumbar vertebrae, and lodging in the adipose connective tissue, immediately below the lower border of the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spinal column and behind the peritonium. It had become completely encysted. The track of the bullet between the point at which it had fractured the eleventh rib and that at which it entered the first lumbar vertebrae, was considerably dilated, and pus had burrowed downwards through the adipose tissue behind the right kidney, and thence had found its way between the peritoneum and the right iliac fascia, making a descending channel, which extended almost to the groin. The adipose tissue behind the kidney, in the vicinity of this descending channel was much thickened and condensed by inflammation. In this channel, which was found almost free from pus, lay the flexible catheter introduced into the wound at the commencement of the autopsy. Its extremity was doubled up on itself, immediately beneath the peritonium, reposing upon the iliac fascia, where the channel was dilated into a pouch of considerable size. This long descending channel, now clearly seen to have been caused by the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the bullet. The last dorsal, together with the first and second lumbar vertebrae and the twelfth rib, were then removed from the body for more thorough examination. When the examination was made, it was found that the bullet had penetrated the first lumbar vertebrae in the upper part of the right side of the body. The aperture by which it entered involved the intervertebral cartilage next above, and was situated just below and anterior to the inferior vertebral foramen, from which its upper margin was about a quarter of an inch distant, passing obliquely to the left and forwards through the upper part of the body of the first lumbar vertebrae, the bullet emerged by an aperture, the centre of which was about half an inch to the left of the medina line, and which also involved the intervertebral cartilage next above the cancellated tissue of the body. The first lumbar vertebrae was very much comminuted, and fragments were somewhat dis-

placed. Several deep fissures extended from the track of the bullet into the lower part of the body of the twelfth dorsal vertebrae, others extended through the first lumbar vertebrae into the intervertebral cartilage, between it and the second lumbar vertebrae. Both this cartilage and that next above were partly destroyed by ulceration. A number of minute fragments from the fractured lumbar vertebrae had been driven into the adjacent soft parts. It was further found that the right twelfth rib also was fractured at a point an inch and a quarter to the right of the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebrae. This injury had been recognized during life. On sawing through the vertebrae, a little to the right of the medina line, it was found that the spinal column was not involved by the bullet track. The spinal cord and other contents of this portion of the spinal canal presented no abnormal appearances. The rest of the spinal cord was not examined. Beyond the first lumbar vertebrae the bullet continued to go to the left, passing behind the pancreas to the point where it was found. There it was enveloped in firm cyst of connecting tissue, which contained besides the ball a minute quantity of inspissated, somewhat cheesy pus, which formed a thin layer over a portion of the surface of the lead. There was also a black shred adhering to a part of the cyst wall, which proved on microscopic examination to be the remains of a blood clot. For about an inch from this cyst the track of the ball behind the pancreas was completely obliterated by the healing process. Thence as far backward as the body of the first lumbar vertebrae the track was filled with coagulated blood, which extended on the left into regular space rent in the adjoining adipose tissue behind the peritoneum and above the pancreas. Blood had worked its way to the left, burrowing finally through the peritoneum behind the spleen into the abdominal cavity. The rending of the tissues by the extravasation of this blood was undoubtedly the cause of the paroxysms of pain which occurred a short time before death. This mass of coagulated blood was of irregular form, and nearly as large as a man's fist. It would be distinctly seen from in front, through the peritonium, after its sight behind the greater curvature of the stomach had been exposed by the dissection of the greater omentum from the stomach, and especially after such of the delicate adhesions between the stomach and part of the peritonium covering, the blood mass had been broken down by the fingers. From the relations of the mass as thus seen, it was believed that the hemorrhage had proceeded from one of the mesenteric arteries, but as it was clear that minute dissection would be required to determine the particular branch involved, it was agreed that the infiltrated tissue and adjoining soft parts should be preserved for subsequent study. On examination—dissection made in accordance with this agreement it was found that the fatal hemorrhage proceeded from a rent four-tenths of an inch long, in the main trunk of the splenic artery, two inches and a half to the left of the coliac axis. The rent must have occurred at least several days before death, since the averted edges in the slit in the vessel were united by firm adhesions to the surrounding connective tissues, thus forming a continuous wall, bounding the adjoining portion of blood clot. Moreover, the peripheral portion of the clot in this vicinity was disposed in pretty firm concentric layers. It was further found that the cyst below the lower margin of the pancreas, in which the bullet was found, was situated three inches and a half to the left of the coliac axis. Besides the mass of coagulated blood just described, another about the size of a walnut was found in the greater omentum near the splenic extremity of the stomach. The communication, if any, between this and the larger hemorrhage mass could not be made out. The examination of the thoracic viscera resulted as follows: The heart weighed 11 ounces; all the cavities were entirely empty, except the right ventricle, in which a few shreds of soft, reddish coagulated blood adhered to the internal surface. On the surface of the mitral valve there were several spots of fatty degeneration. With this exception the cardiac valves were normal. The muscular tissue of the heart was soft and tore easily. A few spots of fatty degeneration existed in the lining membranes of the aorta just above

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