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POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

SERIOUS REPUBLICAN DISAGREEMENT.

THE FRIENDS OF THE ANTI-BOURBONS LARGELY IN THE MAJORITY—TWO CONVENTIONS HELD—AN ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE DIFFERENCES RESULTS IN FAILURE—THE "STRAIGHT-OUT" CONVENTION INSIGNIFICANT—MAHONE'S TICKET INDORSED BY THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 10.—The Republicans of Virginia have been indulging to-day in two separate State Conventions, or, to be strictly accurate, a Republican State Convention has been in session, and also a small regiment of the Republican party, the representatives of which did not even wait to bolt the action of the majority.

All last night the leaders of the two factions were busy laying their plans for to-day, and all this forenoon they were engaged in trying to carry them out. It was discovered this morning that fifteen of the twenty-seven members of the State Committee were opposed to the arbitrary action of the chairman. They sent him a letter informing him that, as he had declined to call a meeting of the committee, although lawfully requested to do so they had ordered the secretary of the committee to make up a roll of the delegates, and then call the Convention to order. The sending of this letter resulted in various propositions to compromise from both sides. The liberals were willing to go very far, as they had found that, even according to the roll of delegates prepared by Chairman Cochran, they had 101 uncontested votes, against 56 uncontested "straight-out" votes.

The leaders of the "straight-out" bolt, which was nominally under the direction of Cochran but really under that of Jorgensen, appear to have acted in bad faith all the time, and it required no very thorough knowledge of Republican procedure and usages to discover that they had really been bolters from the very beginning. They were in a minority and they knew it. Moreover, the show of strength which they made was greater than that which they could fully trust. In other words, there were in their ranks a good many influential men who place the interests of party and of good government higher than they do personal interests. There is one man who has acted with the "straight-outs" to-day whose opinions and whose prejudices even appear to be thoroughly honest, but the same cannot with confidence be said of Jorgenson, of Dezendorf, or of any other man who has been trying to divide the Republican party here to-day.

THE LIBERALS WAIVING THEIR RIGHTS.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, the hour set for the Convention, the liberals decided to waive their rights under the call of the majority of the State Committee and to take their places in the body which had been constituted by Cochran. Accordingly they appointed a committee giving it full powers not only to obtain tickets of admission for the delegates, but, if necessary, to arrange the terms of an agreement. This committee was received by Congressman Jorgensen, who delayed it in every way possible until after the so-called "straight-out" convention had effected a temporary organization. Then the liberals were coolly informed that their request came too late. The performances of the forenoon impressed upon every unprejudiced man the belief that, except for the unworthy conduct and double dealing of a few men, the proceedings of the Convention would have been satisfactory to the great majority of Republican voters in the State.

MEETING OF THE REGULAR CONVENTION.

Shortly after noon the regular Republican Convention assembled in the Opera House and was called to order by Mr. Brooks, secretary of the State Committee. About 200 delegates and alternates were present, a very large proportion being colored men. The easy air with which the colored delegates entered upon their duties was worthy of remark. Immense enthusiasm was manifested whenever any speaker made a point upon the issues embraced in the coming contest. The hearty applause with which every telling point was greeted showed that the delegates perfectly understood the questions at issue. The speech of Secretary Brooks, after he had called the Convention to order, was almost a masterpiece of political oratory, and created tremendous enthusiasm. For temporary chairman, a colored man named Crump was elected. Mr. Crump is a business man, and presided in a businesslike manner. As an evidence that Chairman Crump did not mean that the work of the Convention should lag, it may be mentioned that during a lull in the proceedings, when there was no business before the Convention, and when there appeared to be imminent danger that a flood of speech-making would be turned loose upon the hungry and perspiring delegates, he came to the rescue by saying that the sergeant-at-arms would please hunt up the Committee on Credentials and see that it handed in its report.

AN ORDERLY AND DECOROUS BODY.

A more orderly Convention was never seen, and the behavior of the delegates was as modest as their manners were quiet. Some of the speeches elicited repeated rounds of applause, and it is to be noted that whenever the name of General Mahone was mentioned or allusion was made to the free school question or to free and fair elections, there were repeated and earnest shouts of applause. Although so large a proportion of the delegates was composed of colored men, the appearance and conduct of the delegates would compare favorably with those of the Bourbon Convention which assembled in Richmond last week, or of political conventions generally.

THE CONVENTION OF BOLTERS.

In strange contrast with the large and well-lighted opera house with its tiers of seats filled with well behaved representatives of the Republican voters, was the scene of the bolters' convention. In order to secure the advantage of a possession of the building in case the regulars failed to maintain a separate organization, the bolters had repaired at an early hour to the building selected for their meeting. It was a delapidated structure in a back street, so rough and narrow that two vehicles could scarcely pass. It had served long ago as a theatre, but four years has been in only partial use. The ceiling was low and the balcony which encircled the main hall tut oil nearly all the light and air which the half-opened windows could admit. There were probably fifty delegates on the floor, and the gallery was filled with idle lookers-on and avowed friends of the Bourbon candidate, who were, of course, interested in maintaining a split in the Republican organization. Cochran braced up by Congressman Jorgensen and Dezendorf called the Convention to order in a feeble voice and placed in nomination candidates for temporary officers, who were at once elected without dissent. From that time forth Jorgensen and Dezendorf saw to it that both were not absent from the stage at the same time and the deliberations were managed as they saw fit to have them. Able assistants like Arnold and others on the floor saw that the delegates were supplied with the required amount of "backbone" to go through the formalities of the hour and the tedious proceedings of the day were carried on without dissent or trouble.

WORK OF THE HARMONY COMMITTEE.

The appointment of a harmony committee by both Conventions was a step which some of the delegates believed would lead to a settlement of differences, but from which those who had carefully watched the current of events expected no valuable result. After a stormy session of about four hours the committee agreed upon a report which satisfied neither side. In the bolters' convention is was almost instantly voted down, and it met the same fate when brought before the regular Convention. It was evident, however, early in the evening that the spirit of the bolters was broken, and at a later hour several of their men left here for home laboring under the conviction that they had been sold out by Messrs. Jorgensen and Desendorf.

Some good speeches were made in the Convention while it was waiting for the report of the committee. It is remarkable how many of the colored men can express themselves with clearness and sometimes with eloquence. Anybody who thinks that these people can be driven like sheep is greatly mistaken. They appear thoroughly to understand the political situation.

INDORSING THE MAHONE TICKET.

At a late hour this evening the regular Convention—the bolters having adjourned for the night—adopted by a unanimous vote the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which read as follows:

The Republicans of Virginia, by their duly appointed delegates in Convention assembled, do resolve—*First*, That the Bourbon Democratic party of Virginia, by its most recent official utterances, has shown that it is still false to its professions respecting the credit of the State; that it again seeks to deceive both the people and creditors by means of fair promises which it never means to fulfill.

Second—That the Bourbon Democratic party of Virginia is now, as ever in the past history, opposed to the true interests and welfare of the people; opposed to free and fair elections and an honest count, and opposed to free schools for the education of the children of all the people.

Third—That the Anti-Bourbon or liberal party has shown by its acts since it obtained control of the Legislature and partial control of the State Government, the sincerity of its professions in favor of the faithful collection and honest expenditure of the public revenues as designed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in favor of free and fair elections, in favor of impartial juries and the impartial execution of the laws, and in favor of public education.

Fourth—That in view of this condition of political affairs and abating no part of our determination to deal justly with all the creditors of Virginia, and to labor to pay every dollar that she honestly owes her creditors, we deem it inexpedient and unwise to make separate nominations for State officers, and we declare in favor of hearty cooperation with all other citizens who support the candidates nominated by the Anti-Bourbon or Liberal Convention held in the City of Richmond, June 2 and 3, 1881.

Fifth—That as Republicans we earnestly invite all other Republicans to join their efforts with ours for the final overthrow of Bourbon oppression, intolerance and tyranny in the State of Virginia.

At midnight the convention was still in session, engaged in electing new State Central and Executive Committees, and it was expected that as soon as the convention should complete its work it would adjourn sine die. A meeting of the committee will probably be held to-morrow at which action will be taken looking to the conduct of the coming campaign. The "straightouts" appear to be considerably discouraged at the turn which affairs have taken, and there is much dissatisfaction in their ranks. It seems probable that their meeting to-morrow will not be a harmonious one.

THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

SKETCH OF THE DESIGN REPORTED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Messrs. R. M. Hunt and J. Z. B. Ward, of New-York, and Henry Van Brunt, of Boston, who were appointed by the Secretary of War to prepare a design of the proposed Yorktown monument, have submitted a report. The monument will be composed of three principal parts. First, a base which is 37 feet high and 38 feet square; second, a highly sculptural podium, 25½ feet high and 13 feet in diameter, in the form of a drum and supporting a column. This latter, which is part third, is 60 feet high, and at the base 7½ feet in diameter.

The four sides of the base contain: First, an inscription dedicating the monument as a memorial of the victory; second, an inscription representing a succinct narrative of the siege, prepared in accordance with the original archives in the Department of State; third, the treaty of alliance with the King of France; and fourth, the treaty of peace with the King of England. Upon the podium, which rises from the base, thirteen typical female figures are placed hand in hand, encircling a drum, while upon a belt beneath their feet are the words: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny." It is a symbol of the birth of freedom. The work of erecting the monument will be under the supervision of United States Engineer William P. Craighill, of this city.

CALIFORNIA MINT INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—In the Mint investigation yesterday, Superintendent Dodge testified that in making removals of some of Page's appointees he had been actuated by the fact that they were either unnecessary, inattentive or incompetent. He continued: "The simple truth is that I could not get along with Mr. Page without surrendering to him the entire control of the Mint. As I refused to do that he treated me as his enemy, and, in my own protection, I was forced to retaliate. It was under that idea that I did my best to defeat his nomination for Congress."

He further stated that Mr. Page's friends in the Mint were disposed to set at naught the authority of the Superintendent, and consequently were dismissed.

Mint Director Burchard testified regarding the manner of passing Mint accounts. The First Assistant Auditor told the witness that Dodge's accounts for the last quarter were not yet acted upon, owing to the misplacement of certain vouchers and the request of Mr. Page that action on them be deferred till after the investigation. Mr. Page here denied that he had made such a request, but stated that the First Auditor told him the delay was because he was doubtful if the law would justify him in auditing so great a loss as Dodge's. The accounts showed $22,000, taking that amount out of the Silver Profit Fund.

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO MERCHANTS.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—In March, 1879, Dunham, Buckley & Co., of New York, began an action against John M. Crapo, dry goods dealer, of this city, and the case was referred to William S. Paddock. The New York firm began the proceedings under the act of 1831, known as the Stilwell Act, and under it Recorder Paddock granted an order of arrest against Crapo, charging him with making false and fraudulent representations in the procuring of goods. A tedious examination, lasting about eight months, was had. It was alleged that Crapo made statements to General Robert H. Pruyn, who communicated them to the Mercantile agency at this city, and they were transferred to their New York house, who gave the statements to the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co. Recorder Paddock held that the charges were substantiated. The attorneys for Crapo obtained a certiorari ordering the decision of the Recorder to be reviewed at the special term to be held in this city in January, 1880. The attorneys for the New York firm there made a motion to quash the writ. It was argued before Justice Ingalls, who denied the motion, and thought it so important that he reserved decision on the subject. The certiorari came before Justice Westbrook at the special term of the last January circuit, and to-day a decision reversing Recorder Paddock's decision in toto and directing judgment on the certiorari, with $300 costs, in favor of Crapo and against Dunham, Buckley & Co., was rendered.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The Canal Board held a session this afternoon. Mr. Dutcher presented a communication from A. O. Whitman, W. C. Gillespie and H. V. Weed, who propose to keep the bridges, etc., in order on the Chemung Canal for $4,000, in consideration of the State giving them the lake level lying in Chemung County.

Mr. Wadsworth presented a resolution allowing them to do the work, provided that they will accept $3,000 therefor and give a bond to perform the work as provided by the Act of the Legislature in relation to the subject. Adopted.

Auditor Place presented a petition from James F. Gein, from the Upper Hudson Navigation Co., for the putting on a line of steamboats to carry passengers and light freight between Troy and Cohoes, and Lansingburg and Waterford, on the Upper Hudson River, at very low rates of fare, and earnestly praying that all charges, in so far as relates to locking said boats through the locks at the dam, be remitted him or cancelled in so far as relates to said boats, and that precedence be also given said steam passenger boats over all freight boats that may be waiting a turn to be locked through said lock. Tabled. The Board adjourned indefinitely.

GRAIN FIRMS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 10.—Rumors have been in circulation here for some days past of gross irregularities on the part of a prominent firm of this city. The firm in question is that of E. R. Williams & Brother, whose suspension was announced to-day. It is stated that numerous fraudulent bills of lading have been issued by them, covering imaginary cargoes of grain, on which large advances have been secured. The amount involved in these transactions is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $100,000. Both of the members of the firm have left the city, and it is understood that warrants have been issued for their arrest on charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Produce Exchange, called to-day to take action in the matter, was adjourned for want of a quorum, the President and several members of the Board being absent from the city. A meeting will be held and a Committee of Investigation will be appointed as soon as the officials return.

DRY GOODS MERCHANT'S ASSIGNMENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—In the assignment of Gilbert L. French, dry goods merchant of this city, the following are named as the creditors first preferred: Louisa C. French (his wife), $6,373 15; Delavan F. Clark, of Buffalo, $250; Isaac W. French, of New-York, $29,268 42; White's Bank, Buffalo (note indorsed by Edward D. Reed and S. T. Brayton), $2,000; David W. Burt, Buffalo, $6,500; Henderson & Tyler, New-York, $532 49. In addition to the foregoing there is a number of smaller creditors in this city whose claims are preferred second, together with a claim of $9,250 22 of Dunham, Buckley & Co., of New-York, and another of $3,325 51, divided into seven notes and held by E. S. Jadray & Co., of New-York. The assets are unknown, but they are thought to be about two-thirds of the amount of the assignment.

DEFRAUDED OF HIS GOODS.

THE WESTERN SEA PROBABLY ON ITS WAY TO AFRICA WITH THE GOODS OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The facts concerning the swindling of Mr. Goodnow, the commission merchant whose misfortunes were told in THE TRIBUNE this morning, caused a sensation in commercial circles to-day. The antecedents of Captain E. F. Moshier, who commanded the ship Western Sea, which carried off Mr Goodnow's property, are given by *The Journal*. The man is well known to several Boston shippers. He was born in Gorham, Me. About five years ago he was employed in the African trade as mate of a ship by Matthew Bartlett, and was discharged for alleged misconduct. He was next employed by Trufant & Davis as supercargo. His accounts, however, were not kept with scrupulous exactness. Various discrepancies appeared which he could not satisfactorily explain. The firm lost from $5,000 to $7,000 on his various voyages. They then concluded that some other man would answer their purpose better. He recently made one voyage for A. S. & W. G. Lewis. While this firm makes no direct charge against Moshier everything he did was not satisfactory to them and he was not employed for a second trip. A week before the Western Sea sailed it was understood that Moshier was to have command of her.

The confiding Mr. Goodnow loaded the vessel with his cotton and wine, and she sailed for St. John, this destination being rendered necessary by the foreign flag under which the Western Sea sailed. She reached St. John but did not enter the port, anchoring at Partridge Island, two miles out, while Moshier went ashore and obtained clearance papers for Biddeford, and a market. The vessel sailed July 27 ostensibly for Biddeford, but in reality for that indefinite "market," the insertion of which in the clearance papers enabled her to sail for any port without violation of the law. Since then she has not been heard from. The theory advanced by those familiar with the African trade is that he is now on his way to Africa. On the African coast are numbers of ports where there are no Custom House officials and no laws in regard to ship arrivals, but abundant of English agents who are ready to buy all cargoes, especially of cotton or wine, without inquiring or caring whence they may come. Moshier can dispose of his cargo without difficulty, obtaining in payment a thirty or sixty days' draft on any trustworthy English house, which will be readily discounted by the purser of any of the English steamers in that neighborhood. Goodnow was induced to provision the vessel for a long voyage.

ALABAMA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—The Alabama Temperance Convention, after a session of two days, adjourned. An organization was perfected with an executive committee for the State and one for each county. All attempts to make the question a party one were deprecated and voted down. Among the resolutions adopted was one of regret for the wounding of the President, and expressing sympathy with him and a hope for his speedy recovery.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Judge Barker has handed down his decision and opinion in the suit brought against the College of Physicians and Surgeons to test the validity of the charter under which it is operating. He overrules the demurrer of the defendants, giving leave to answer the complaint in twenty days on payment of costs. A stay of proceedings will be sought, and an appeal taken from the trial.

THE PRICE OF NAILS ADVANCED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—At a regular meeting of the Western Nail Association here to-day the card rate was advanced from $2 75 to $3, subject to the usual rates and discount. This is equal to $2 60 in car lots, sixty days, less two per cent for cash. This advance was made after a full discussion of the situation, and in view of the increasing demand and promising outlook of the trade.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10.—In the House to-day a bill was passed appropriating $7,000 for the Yorktown Centennial celebration. The Committee on Railroads reported on the bill to establish a general railroad law, recommending that said bill be indefinitely postponed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.—*The News and Observer* has official returns from seventy-three counties, giving 94,065 majority against Prohibition, with twenty-three counties still to be heard from. Hay wood gives 21 majority for Prohibition. So far it stands alone.

SEVEN NEGRO LABORERS KILLED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—A telegram from Lexington, Va., says seven negroes were killed yesterday evening by a slide in a cut upon which they were at work on the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, six miles from that town. Six of the negroes were convicts.

MRS. MILLARD FILLMORE ILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Millard Fillmore, relict of President Fillmore, is lying dangerously ill from the effects of a second stroke of paralysis. Although she is conscious and comparatively free from pain, her early demise is expected.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

NAILMAKERS STRIKE ENDED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The strike of the nailmakers at the Northwestern Horse Nail Company's Works has ended, nearly all the men having returned to work at the old price.

A FARMER'S ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 10.—Leonidas Robertson, a well-to-do farmer, arrayed himself in his wife's clothes and sunbonnet, and hung himself last night. No cause is known for the singular act. He was same yesterday, as he had been all his life.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—William E. Lauberman, son of John B. Lauberman, a prominent and wealthy citizen, was mysteriously shot on the streets late last night. He had been seen in excited conversation with three unknown men, and then shots were heard. He was found dead and the men were gone.

THE RECALLED CHINESE STUDENTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Twenty-five Chinese students, on their way from Hartford to their homes, arrived here to-day. They say they have completed the studies for which they were sent. The reason they give for being summoned home is that this Government's military and naval academies are closed to them. As Germany allows them to enter her institutions, China will probably send her students thither hereafter, and to England. They state that nine of their party have changed their faith in America.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 10.—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers assembled here this morning for its regular annual meeting.

NEW COTTON AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Two bales of new cotton were received here to-day, being the first this season. One bale was sold at 12 cents and the other at 12¼ cents.

REPORT THAT PARKER, THE GUIDE, IS DEAD.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—A report has reached here that Parker, the Adirondack guide, who assaulted Mrs. Bull, has died from the wound he received when shot by Constable Cole.

FILING CLAIMS TO GOLD MINES.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Within the last two days claims to twenty gold mines have been filed with the Secretary of State. They are all located in Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga Counties.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg to-day and named September 28 as the day and Williamsport as the place for holding the State Convention.

THE SLOCUMB LIQUOR LAW.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—The test case as to the constitutionality of the famous Slocumb liquor law is now before the Supreme Court. The arguments will consume several days. The leading lawyers of the State are employed.

THE ALLEGED WHOLESALE POISONING CASE.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—An early and thorough investigation is promised in the recent wholesale poisoning cases. No arrests have as yet been made, and the friends of Mrs. Mayo express great indignation at the reports implicating her in the supposed crime.

PREPARING FOR THE YORKTOWN TRIP.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Governor Farnham, of Vermont, accompanies by L. C. Bingsley, his adjutant, will go to Yorktown, Va., to make arrangements for the accommodation and care of the soldiers and citizens of Vermont who will visit Yorktown in October.

BIRTHDAY OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Many of the personal friends of A. S. Abell, proprietor of *The Sun*, paid their respects to him this afternoon at his country seat, Gadisden, on the occasion of his seventy-fifth anniversary. They were hospitably entertained. Mr. Abell is still vigorous.

BOILER MAKERS ON STRIKE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—The union boiler makers in the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, numbering nearly one hundred, struck this morning because their demand for the discharge of non-union men—ten or twelve in number—was not complied with. The strikers will be paid off and discharged.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

PROGRESS PRONOUNCED SATISFACTORY.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE FEVER, BUT CONTINUATION OF RAPID PULSATION—A BETTER SHOWING LOOKED FOR TO-DAY—AGAIN WRITING HIS SIGNATURE—PHYSICIANS NOT DISCOURAGED—THE SECRETARY OF STATE GONE TO MAINE.

The President's physicians expressed satisfaction with the condition of the patient yesterday. A subsidence of the fever was noted, but the rapid pulsation, due to irritation from a heavy perspiration and to debility, continued. Better symptoms are looked for today. The President wrote his signature to a paper necessary in the extradition of a Canadian forger. Secretary Blaine left Washington in the afternoon.

REASONS FOR THE QUICKENED PULSE.

IRRITATION FOLLOWING A HEAVY PERSPIRATION—THE PATIENT'S DEBILITY—THE DISCHARGE FROM THE WOUND FREE AND SATISFACTORY—TAKING NOURISHMENT MORE HEARTILY WITH GOOD EFFECTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—"The President has passed an excellent day," says the evening bulletin. The outward indications of the condition of the patient have been more favorable at certain hours to-day than at the corresponding hours yesterday. This, and the fact that no more unfavorable symptoms were developed have been the warrant for the declaration quoted. In short, a day in which the President grows no worse has come to be regarded as a good day.

The early morning found him very much rested by the sound sleep he enjoyed during the night, but the subsidence of the fever had been followed by a heavy perspiration. This was at its height when the morning examination was made, and the frequency of the pulse was attributed to the effect of the consequent irritation. The temperature had fallen to the normal state and the respiration was scarcely above that point. Had it not been, therefore, for the quickened pulse the day would have begun to everybody's satisfaction. Critics of the case have learned to note that a tardy discharge has more effect on the temperature than on the pulse, hence the quick conception that the wound was discharging efficiently. Such indeed was the fact. Not only was the counter opening proving a satisfactory drain to the wound, but it was found that the lint dressings had kept it so free that the tube heretofore in use in the wound could be passed in and out with ease. The tube was not left in, because the drainage was in every way satisfactory, and continued so during the day.

In the morning the perspiration passed away, but the reaction from the fever had a continued effect upon the pulse ion. The President lay prone in bed all day. He has not been raised to a semi-sitting posture since before the last incision was made.

The first nourishment given him to-day was the usual allowance of koumiss. Later in the forenoon, however, he asked if he could not have something more solid, and he was given some toast saturated with the juice of a nicely broiled steak. This he found no difficulty in retaining, and toward evening he partook of a little more of the same kind of nourishment. This was looked upon as unmistakable ground for encouragement. Under the circumstances it was impossible to think otherwise than that the high pulse was due to the weakness of the President. At 9 it was even higher than in the morning. The noonday bulletin attributed its frequency to the debility of the patient. This, by the way, was the first official reference to the physical strength of the President. To overcome this it is expected that the nourishment given will be sufficient. Hence the President's ability to retain solid food was the more eagerly welcomed. The effect of even the slightly strengthened diet was noticeable in the evening bulletin. The pulse was not so high as at noon, while it has usually been higher. The temperature, however, was considerably higher, but only in accord with the average febrile rise which has so long been an established feature in the history of the case.

SIGNING HIS NAME TO A STATE PAPER.

A CANADIAN FORGER SENT BACK TO PRISON BY THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE—COMPLAINING OF SORENESS—WHAT THE PHYSICIANS AND CABINET OFFICERS SAY—SECRETARY BLAINE LEAVES WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The official document to which the President wrote his signature to-day was a paper of extradition in the case of an escaped Canadian forger, who has several years yet to serve in prison. Secretary Blaine took it to the physicians, and Dr. Bliss took it to the President. He told him what was wanted, and asked him if he thought he could sign it. The President replied, "I guess so." The contents of the paper were read to him, and he asked for pen and pad. He wrote his name once or twice on the pad "to see how it looked," he said, and then the paper being spread before him he affixed his signature where it belonged.

His position in bed and the attending circumstances made the operation an awkward one, but the signature was no burlesque on the full round hand of health, and even the preliminary autographs were very presentable specimens. Mrs. Garfield sat by the President a long while this afternoon. He told her that he did not feel uncomfortable, but he wished he was stronger.

He spoke, however, of extreme soreness in the region of the last incision. He noticed it particularly when the wound was being dressed. This soreness of course causes irritation and doubtless has some effect on the pulse.

The physicians have had nothing but good news to speak about to-day. If they were anxious they did not betray it. Dr. Barnes said the flow of pus was excellent and there was no cause for alarm. Drs. Bliss and Reyburn say that to-day's progress has been slow but sure. Dr. Bliss said to-night that he had not thought, with Dr. Agnew, at first that the pulse and temperature would keep up quite so long, but yesterday's indications had been strictly fulfilled to-day, and if to-day's indications were not misleading there would be a more favorable condition to-morrow.

General Swaim said to-night that the President was by no means going down hill.

The members of the Cabinet are confident that there is no immediate danger, and that hopeful improvement will soon be rapid.

Secretary Blaine could see nothing in to-day's reports to delay his trip to Maine, and he has accordingly departed. Secretary Lincoln is still absent. Other members of the Cabinet called at the White House to-night.

Secretary Windom, upon going home, said that he was satisfied that the President had gained something to-day. Postmaster-General James said, as he went out, "It's all right." Secretary Hunt talked with the physicians about the proposed trip down the river. He thought the President could be so cared for on shipboard that he would suffer no annoyance when once he was able to get on board. Such a trip has not been decided on, however, even in the event of speedy recovery.

There was no material change in the condition of the President during the evening. He went to sleep without the aid of morphia and was resting quietly when the physicians retired and the White House was closed for the night.

IMPROVEMENT THROUGH THE EVENING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—EXECUTIVE MANSION, 11:15 p.m.—Signs of improvement in the President's condition began to be apparent to-day soon after noon. His pulse, which had been high during the earlier part of the day, and which indicated more than ordinary weakness, fell from 110 to 104 in the course of the afternoon, and his temperature at the evening examination was lower than it had been at the same hour on any day since the fifth. These facts were taken as evidence, first, that the wound is once more in a healthy condition and free from retained pus, and second, that the disturbance caused by the operation of Monday has nearly subsided.

After the evening examination and dressing, which were entirely satisfactory, the fever which came on late in the afternoon began to abate and the pulse to fall, and the patient went quietly to sleep. At this hour—11:15 p. m.—the fever has entirely disappeared, temperature and respiration are again normal, and the pulse has fallen to 100. The patient has slept soundly without anodynes since half-past 9, and will, the surgeons think, have a good night and show a decided gain to-morrow. His present condition, they say, is in every way encouraging and satisfactory.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

I.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 10.—8 a. m.—The President slept soundly during the night, and this morning his temperature is again normal, although his pulse is still frequent. At present it is 104; temperature 98.5, respiration 19.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

II.

12:30 p. m.—The President is getting through the day in a very satisfactory manner. He has asked for and taken a small quantity of solid food in addition to the liquid nourishment allowed. At the morning dressing the discharge of pus through the new opening was more free than at any previous time; its character was good, and the wound looks well. His temperature and respiration continue within the normal range, though the debility following the operation is still shown by the frequency of pulse. At present his pulse is 110, temperature 98.6, respiration 19.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

III.

7 p. m.—The President has passed an excellent day. The drainage of the wound is now efficient, and the pus secreted by its deeper portions has been coming away spontaneously. The afternoon rise of temperature is a most a degree less than yesterday and the day before. Pulse at present 108, temperature 101, respiration 19.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

ADVICES TO MINISTER LOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following was sent this afternoon:

LOWELL, *Minister, London.*

At 1 o'clock p. m. the President's condition has not essentially changed since the morning report. At 12 noon he signed an important public document to which his signature was indispensable, with a firm, clear hand.

BLAINE, Secretary.

The following was sent this evening:

LOWELL, *Minister, London.*

The President is advancing satisfactorily. Is now—10 p. m.—in refreshing sleep. Temperature has fallen nearly 1° since yesterday. Drainage of wound to-day efficient and spontaneous, and he has taken more nourishment than any day for five days.

HITT, Acting Secretary.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S VACATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Blaine accompanied by his family left here this afternoon for his home in Augusta, Maine. He expects to be absent from Washington several weeks.

THE SUICIDE OF JUDGE COLT.

HIS MEDICAL ADVISER SAYS HE WAS AFFLICTED WITH HYPOCHONDRIA AND THAT HE SHOT HIMSELF IN A MOMENT OF GLOOM.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Medical examiner Adams, who has been an adviser of Judge Colt, makes this statement in regard to the case: The Judge first felt the symptoms of hypochondria while holding court in Boston last March and he cut the term short on account of his health. He then went to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, returning no better. Afterward he went to Clifton Springs, N. Y., from which place he came home and held the May term of the Supreme Court here. He was benefited but little; but still returned to the Springs in the hope of recovery. He lost flesh and became more and more gloomy, and when he came home from the Springs the last time he was in a terribly depressed condition of mind, lamenting the probability that he would lose his reason and be unable to discharge the duties of his position. His friends and family tried to rally him from his gloom, but without avail.

Dr. Adams had a conversation with him on Tuesday in which the Judge said he was only able to write about a page a day, and that was hard work. He seemed to be greatly troubled because a report had become current that he had attempted suicide by drowning while at Nantucket, saying that his getting into the water was a pure accident. He had no suicidal intention, and really wanted to recover his health and live. During the months of his depression it has been a great task to his family to take care of him, and bear up under his seemingly needless melancholy. He appreciated the kindness of his family, however, and used to say: "I am doing bearing with me beautifully, but what shall I do? What will become of me?" The disease which afflicted him was hypochondria usually beginning with indigestion and when confirmed it becomes a form of insanity. He was subject to special attacks of gloom and distress, lasting from a few minutes to an hour, and Dr. Adams's theory is that while under one of these spells of distress the act was committed. There was this much premeditation, only about the suicide, that he had to go from the library to the bedroom, open the drawer, get the revolver, walk back to his office and commit the fatal act. Dr. Adams thinks that had the pistol missed fire the attempt would not have been repeated, as he would by that time have recovered his ordinary frame of mind.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Messrs. George H. Long and Charles H. Howard, President and Treasurer of the Alliance Insurance Company, of Boston, were arrested to-day and admitted to $5,000 bail each on a charge of embezzlement. The Alliance Company has had a somewhat singular experience, for after suspending operations about two years ago the company reorganized and proceeded to reinsure the former risks, and had for new business only $100. To-day the Insurance Commissioner applied for an injunction to restrain the company from transacting business on the ground of insolvency. An expert investigation of the books disclosed a deficiency of $11,000 within about six months, hence the arrests.

SHARP COMMENT ON SUNDAY SELLING.

URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 10.—There is sharp comment at the camp-meeting ground on the sale of $100 worth of ice cream on last Sunday by the North Lewisburg Methodist Church, which is in charge of the hotel this year. If a church can sell ice cream on Sunday at a camp-meeting, people say, anybody can do it anywhere, and if ice cream may be sold on Sunday there is no reason why all kinds of business should not be carried on on Sunday as on other days.

BADLY HURT ON A RACE-TRACK.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—In the race at the trotting park this afternoon between the horses of Joseph McCann, of Newark, N. J., and John McNamara, of this city, McCann's horse, when past the wire, after winning the first heat, bolted and threw McCann upon a fence, breaking his right arm and several ribs, the ends of the broken ribs going into the lung. McCann is still living, but his condition is critical.

CARELESSNESS TERRIBLY PUNISHED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Nathan McAdrews, age eight, attempted to steal a ride on a train on the Erie Railway this evening in the yard at this station. He fell between two cars and was instantly killed. Only a short time ago his sister was fatally burned while using kerosene in lighting a fire.

CHIEFS ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

PIERRE, D. T., Aug. 10.—Six Sioux Indian chiefs from Standing Rock—Big Head, Red Bull, Thunder Hawk, Bear's Rib, Walking Shooter and Fire Heart—arrived here on the steamer Pick last evening and proceeded on the Northwestern road for Washington, in charge of H. H. Waggoner.

OUTLAWS SURRENDER THEMSELVES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—"Shorty" O'Conner and "Reddy" Vasey, two of the McKeesport bandits, gave themselves up to the authorities at Hollidaysburg this morning. They will be brought to this city to answer on a charge of robbery and murder.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

A COWBOY SHOT AND KILLED.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 10.—A dispatch to *The News* from Henrietta says: William Cowan, a cowboy, was shot and killed yesterday by James Williams, another cowboy, a few miles from that town.

COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 10.—Michael Flanagan was committed to jail here to-day for the murder of Hanson Brown near Lonaconing, this county, yesterday. The accused man is said to be a lumber driver from Maine.

WOMAN ASSAULTED BY VAGRANTS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Maria Arbor was surrounded by seven tramps in Nicholaave, last night in the outskirts of this city, and an assault was attempted. They were beaten off by citizens who heard the woman's cries.

A BOY'S SERIOUS FALL.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—James Wood, a boy, while gathering apples from a tree near this city to-day, stepped upon a dead limb, which gave way, precipitating him to the ground. He fell head first, striking a large stone and receiving injuries which will prove fatal.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

HARMONY WITHOUT UNITY.

MEETING OF THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ABSENCE OF THE VANDERBILT ROADS—EAST-BOUND RATES RESTORED BY RESOLUTION TO TARIFF RATES—COMMISSIONER FINK'S REMEDIES.

The meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines and their Western connections yesterday, was made remarkable by the general absence of representatives of the Vanderbilt railroads. Except the Michigan Central, for which its general manager, H. B. Ledyard, appeared, no Van