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THE WHITE HOUSE.

GEN. GARFIELD STILL IMPROVING.

A Pleasant Day Passed—Low Temperature in the Morning, but an Increase at Night—Interview With Colonel Rockwell—Vice-President Arthur Calls.

The unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition, which was marked by the last bulletin Monday night, created more comment outside of the White House than among those about his bedside. Yesterday morning's bulletin showed a much more favorable condition. The doctors regarded the rise in his temperature as a symptom which might naturally be expected. Dr. Boynton said that it was due to the noise made in the erection and operation of the cooling apparatus and the hot weather. Dr. Woodward said that where the inflammation was local, as in this case, many fluctuations might be expected, and the symptoms would vary from time to time. This was the normal course of the fever. He did not regard the rise in the temperature as an unfavorable symptom, but

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

Dr. Boynton said that he sat by the President's bedside for some time yesterday. He slept most of the time and talked but little. He is still quite weak. Yesterday he asked the doctor again if he thought that it was worth while for him to continue this struggle. The doctor smiled and told him that he thought it was. He does not attribute this remark to any giving in on the part of the President, but he is tired and weak and sometimes gives expression to these feelings. The President continues cheerful and hopeful, and he shares the confidence entertained by the doctors. Colonel Rockwell came from the sick room last evening for a few moments, and he was asked how the President had passed the day.

"He has had a splendid day. He slept the greater part of the time, and had a continuous sleep for a whole hour. When the wound was dressed this evening there was quite a large discharge of pus. It had a healthy appearance."

"Has there been any change in his diet?"

"No; it remains the same. This morning we gave him a piece of milk toast and some milk with a dash of rum in it."

"Is the rum as old as it is said to be?"

"I think that it is. Sam Ward sent it, and he said in a letter to me that it was given to him by Earl Lounsbury—I think that was the name. It was shipped to England from Jamaica in 1799, and it is not likely that it was much of an infant then. So it is perfectly safe to say that it is at least one hundred years old. It came in a quaint old bottle, that looked ancient enough, at any rate. It is a splendid liquor. There is no doubt about that."

"How is the cooling apparatus working?"

"It is doing very nicely. Yesterday the temperature of the room was down to 75°. The President complained of feeling cold, and so to-day we have kept the temperature about 80°. One of the windows in the room is kept open and also the doors."

Some reference was made to the feeling created in this city Monday night by the last bulletin and

ITS UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS

as an instance of the intense interest and anxiety with which the condition of the President was watched in this city.

"Yes, there is no doubt about that," said the Colonel. "I was in a barber-shop in one of the hotels to-day, and while there overheard a conversation between two gentlemen. One asked:

"'How is the President to-day?'

"'He is better,' was the response.

"'Well, I am glad to hear that,' was the hearty response.

"'Why, I thought that you were a Democrat.'

"'Certainly I am, but I am a Garfield man all the same.'

"These are straws," said the Colonel, "which show which way the wind blows. I was talking to the President the other day about the great interest which the people of the country have shown, and I said that when he got well he would have more to fear from the love of the people than anything else; and so he will. Wherever he goes he will be pressed about by the crowds anxious to see him."

The conversation turning upon

THE MISSING PISTOL-BALL,

the Colonel said: "It is curious that it can't be found, although a careful search has been made about the depot. I was talking to the President about it, and he said that it might have gone out of one of the windows. This is quite probable."

"But was he really hit by two balls?"

"There is no doubt about that. The ball struck his left arm at the elbow joint, making a fracture in the skin about one and one-quarter inches long and about five-eighths of an inch wide. A hole was torn in his coat sleeve of the same dimensions. I asked the President soon after he was shot which ball entered his body—the first or the second. He said that it was the second. But Guiteau says very positively that it was the first, as he saw the President tremble like a leaf after he fired. I told the President what Guiteau had said, and he thought a moment, and then said, 'Well, I guess the man is correct.'"

"Was the President unconscious?"

"He says that he was not, except, perhaps, when he fell down. He says that he recollects when he was lying in the depot floor and when he was carried upstairs. He has just as clear a record of the past ten days within the scope of his observation as any one. His mind is as clear as a bell, and it has never been otherwise."

The Colonel's attention was called to a letter written by the

MAN IN ANNAPOLIS,

stating that he had the missing ball, and that it had entered his body as he was standing in the depot, and was prevented from doing any injury by striking a medal which was suspended from his neck. The Colonel laughed and said:

"I guess that man is after a little notoriety. I don't believe that it can be so. If it had, we would have heard of it before this."

At this juncture the Colonel was called away to his office.

After sundown last evening Mrs. Garfield, in company with Mrs. Rockwell, came down the winding stone steps from the south portico and took a stroll in the lawn. Mrs. Garfield walked slowly, as she has not yet entirely regained her strength. Both ladies wore white dresses and were without hats and carried large palm-leaf fans. As they neared the fountain they stopped to look at the Alderney cow, or

THE ALBANY COW,

as the colored coachman calls her, which supplies the President with milk, and is allowed the freedom of the grounds.

The clerical force of the White House is engaged in assorting the bulky mail which now comes in daily. The mail consists almost entirely of letters of sympathy. But few business letters are received. Sometimes an application for office from a distant part of the country, which was mailed before the President was shot, is received, but such letters are few and far between. Replies will be sent to all those who have sent letters of sympathy, acknowledging their receipt, and thanking the writer in the name of the President. Mrs. Garfield has received a large number of such letters. A handsomely engrossed set of resolutions passed by a Boston military company, and in a neat frame, was received yesterday. This is the first framed set of resolutions that has been received.

The cooling apparatus which was erected in Colonel Crook's room has been taken out, as it attracted too much of a crowd of perspiring mortals who wanted to cool off. The cooling apparatus men have melted away like a summer cloud, and peace and quietness reigns in and about the White House. Everybody is in excellent spirits, not because of this exodus of the cooling men, but because of the favorable reports from the sick room.

PRIVATE SECRETARY BROWN'S CIRCULAR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12, 8 a. m.—The unfavorable symptoms which made their appearance yesterday afternoon have entirely subsided. The President passed a very comfortable, restful night, and this morning his pulse is 96 and temperature 99.6°. This would seem to indicate that the increased pulse and temperature of last evening was merely a temporary fluctuation, due, as the surgeons supposed at the time, to some momentary tax upon his nervous system, rather than to any permanent unfavorable change in his condition.

J. S. BROWN,
Private Secretary.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

will leave Washington for New York this morning to join his family in the latter city. He goes with the full concurrence of the Cabinet, as they do not consider the President's condition at present such as to render it necessary for the Vice-President to remain constantly in this city. General Arthur will, however, not leave New York, and will hold himself in readiness to respond at once to any call that the Cabinet might make upon him should anything occur to render his immediate return to Washington necessary or desirable.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

More Comfortable Than on Monday—Febrile Symptoms at Night.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8 a. m.—The President is comfortable this morning. The rise of temperature, noted in last evening's bulletin, began to diminish about an hour later. Pulse, 96; temperature, 99.6°; respiration 22.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 p. m.—The President is passing a comfortable day. Pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8°; respiration, 24.

The following dispatch was sent by the physicians in charge to the two consulting surgeons:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12, 1 p. m.—During the afternoon yesterday the President's temperature rose to the highest point it has yet attained; it began to fall, however, immediately after he received his evening morphia—one-quarter of a grain of the sulphate hypodermically—and this morning corresponds with previous days. About six p. m. he had a consistent and copious movement of the bowels. His wound was dressed antiseptically yesterday morning and this morning. He continues to retain all the nourishment prescribed him, and has had twenty-four ounces of milk and one of rum during the last twenty-four hours, besides a small quantity of milk toast this morning. At half-past eight this morning he also received ten grains of bi-sulphate of quinia. His general condition this morning appears to us rather better than yesterday morning. Last night at seven his pulse was 108; temperature, 102.8°; respiration, 24. This morning at eight, pulse, 96; temperature, 99.6°; respiration, 22. At one p. m., pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8°; respiration, 24.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 p. m.—The President has passed a more comfortable day than yesterday. Pulse, 104; temperature, 102.4°; respiration, 24.

UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 10.15 p. m.—Dr. J. J. Woodward, one of the four surgeons who are in constant attendance upon the President, upon being asked to-night what was the latter's condition, replied: "This has been, on the whole, the best day the President has had since his injury. There was less disturbance during the febrile rise this afternoon than on previous afternoons, and the actual maximum temperature was less to-day than yesterday. It still represents, however, considerable afternoon fever, and it would not be safe as yet to declare the President out of danger, but his general symptoms are very encouraging, and with every day we feel increased hope."

Surgeon-General Barnes, upon being asked his opinion of the President's case, said: "His maximum temperature has been less to-day than yesterday and his general condition is much improved. He takes nourishment in constantly increasing quantities, and his stomach performs its functions well. It is not only better to-night than last night, but his condition as a whole is better than at any time since the shooting."

Doctor Reyburn, upon being asked a similar question at nine p. m., said: "The President's symptoms last evening gave us some little uneasiness, partly on account of the rise in his temperature and partly on account of other unfavorable indications, such as restlessness and a dry hot skin. We believed, however, that these symptoms represented only a temporary fluctuation of the fever, and our judgment has been confirmed by the result. The President's pulse and temperature fell gradually during the night, and have been as low to-day as on the three days last preceding. His general condition in the meantime has greatly improved. He is quiet and comfortable, and says himself that he feels better and stronger. His skin is moist, he has taken more nourishment than on any previous day, and his symptoms are all encouraging." Upon being asked whether there were any indications of pyæmia Dr. Reyburn said: "Not the slightest. Pyæmia would at once make itself manifest in the color of the skin and in many other ways, but no sign of it has appeared." To the question, "Do you regard the danger of secondary hemorrhage as passed?" the doctor replied: "No, I should not be willing to say that. It may occur, but I regard its occurrence as very unlikely." Upon being questioned with regard to the discharge from the President's wound, Dr. Reyburn said that the suppuration was progressing favorably. The discharge to-night was rather more copious than yesterday, but the wound had a perfectly healthy appearance. In conclusion, Dr. Reyburn said that the President's condition was in every way favorable and encouraging, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The views of Dr. Bliss with regard to the progress of the case up to half-past four p. m. have already been given. This evening he made the further statement that the President's afternoon fever began later to-day than on previous days, and has been characterized by less intensity. Up to four o'clock his pulse did not go above a hundred, and it has begun to fall again since the date of the last official bulletin. "The President's condition," Dr. Bliss said in conclusion, "is in every way satisfactory."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 10:30 p. m.—Vice-President Arthur called at the Executive Mansion this evening and had a short but pleasant interview with Mrs. Garfield. It is understood that he will return to New York to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 10:30 p. m.—Since the seven o'clock bulletin the President's pulse has dropped to 102, and the temperature to 102.2°. At this hour (10:30 p. m.) he is sleeping quietly, and all his symptoms show an improved condition.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 13, 2 a. m.—At this hour the President is resting quietly. The two attending physicians at the mansion to-night, Drs. Bliss and Reyburn, are both sound asleep in the room adjoining the President's.

GUITEAU AND MOODY.

The Latter Knows the Assassin, But Has No Confidence in Him.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A statement having appeared in the press that Guiteau, the assassin of the President, had been a co-worker with Mr. Moody, the evangelist, and had lectured under the auspices of the Chicago Christian Association, a reporter called on Mr. Moody at his home in Northfield, Mass., to ascertain what he knew about him. Mr. Moody stated that he had known Guiteau for ten years; had never had any confidence in him, and thought him a bad man. He had more egotism and assurance than any man he knew, and he thought he was not entirely sound in his mind. At the opening of the meetings conducted by Moody and Sankey in Chicago in 1876, Guiteau presented himself as an usher, having an immense red, white, and blue rosette on the lapel of his coat and a baton in his hand. As soon as Mr. Moody saw him he had the rosette and baton taken from him and refused to permit him to act as usher. Two or three times he had him put out of the inquiry room. Guiteau wrote several threatening letters to Mr. Moody, saying that he was a lawyer, and would prosecute everybody connected with the meetings. It was the opinion of those who came in contact with him then that he was a little out of his mind. He followed Mr. Moody to other places, but was never permitted to take any part in the meetings or to have anything to do with them. He tried at a number of points to run up board bills on the plea of being with Mr. Moody in his work, and Mr. Moody, while being annoyed, could only denounce him as a fraud and impostor.

THE "STAR" SOLD.

A Wag at Annapolis Tells the Story of the Missing Bullet.

A dispatch from Baltimore last night states that the communication in the Washington *Star* of yesterday afternoon dated Annapolis, and signed "Nicholas Jackson, No. 20 Cornhill street, Annapolis, Md.," stating that he (Jackson) was in the depot at Washington when Guiteau fired at the President, and that the first shot fired had struck a medal worn on the person of himself (Jackson), and that the bullet was in his possession, has been a subject of general comment in that city last night, particularly among newspaper gentlemen. Jackson is well known to many of the reporters in Baltimore who frequent Annapolis during the sessions of the Legislature, as he is quite a character there, as any Democratic negro is a rarity. He is an old negro man of the most illiterate and ignorant class, and it is doubtfull if he knows that the President has been shot. He has never been beyond the limits of Annapolis, and the general impression in Baltimore is that the Annapolis wag who has perpetrated this foolish and heartless hoax in the name of Jackson should be exposed and punished. The proprietors of the *Star* should hunt the rascal down.

Temperature of the Body.

The normal temperature of the body is 98.4 to 98.8. There are two scales, one that of collapse, when the temperature will run down to 92.3, which is the fatal limit in that direction. Moderate fever is from 101 to 102 in the morning and 103 in the evening; considerable fever, 102 to 103 in the morning to 104 in the evening; high fever is above 103 in the morning and above 104.9 in the evening; dangerous fever, 104 to 106; fatal high temperature is 107.6, except in certain classes of fever.

DUDLEY'S CLERKS.

PENSION-OFFICE REORGANIZATION.

How the New Commissioner Intends to Run His Department—A Heavy Discharge and the Reasons Therefor—The Appropriations for the Year.

General William W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has decided upon the discharge necessary to be made of the clerical force in the Pension Bureau. He has recommended the discharge of over one hundred clerks, and the reduction in pay of over sixty. The reasons which impelled this action, he says, was the lack of appropriations for the ensuing year made by Congress at its last session. Upon assuming his office General Dudley first inquired into the appropriations and the sum necessary to pay the clerks now employed. He ascertained that the total annual appropriation subject to the pay of employees in the office was $794,070, and that the amount necessary to pay the force employed when he was appointed to the position was $931,350, leaving a deficit of $137,280. To come within the bounds of the appropriation a discharge of the force was inevitable, and in making the discharge General Dudley says he has been governed by the following considerations: First—The ability of the clerk to perform the duties of the service. In deciding this he has taken the length of time the clerk has been employed into consideration. If a clerk has been employed a number of years and has proven himself only of mediocre ability he will be discharged. The new clerks appointed by Secretary Kirkwood who have shown ability to do their work will be retained. Second—Those having families to support will be retained in preference to those having none, other qualifications being equal. Third—Union soldiers, and especially wounded soldiers, will be retained where competent for the duties. In deciding upon the changes to be made he says the good of the service is the great primary object sought to be attained, and his great endeavor has been to do no man wrong, and cause as little hardship as possible. Since assuming the duties of Commissioner he has worked night and day upon this matter, and it has been a great source of anxiety to him and an unpleasant duty, inasmuch as such a large discharge of clerks crippies the work of the office, and the lack of appropriations prevents any further appointments. There are, he says, now about 120,000 unadjusted claims to be acted upon. There were adjudicated last year about forty thousand. If under the present administration no greater expedition is made it will take four years to pass upon the claims now on file. Claimants for pensions can therefore readily see that it will be impossible to reach and adjudicate this vast number of claims for some time.

GRISCOM'S FAST ENDED.

The Starving Crank of Chicago Eats Food at Last.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Griscom's pulse this morning was 66; respiration, 15; temperature, 98°. At noon, just before he broke his fast, he weighed 147½ pounds. About two hundred people assembled in the Olympic Theatre to see the faster take his first mouthful of food. Behind the scenes a table was spread, containing raisins, peaches, oranges, cake, bread, crackers, cheese, whortleberries, biscuits, beefsteak, strawberries, milk toast, and ice water. The hero of the day quietly walked around superintending the arrangements, talking with reporters, and even helping the waitresses to handle the articles of food, showing meanwhile no signs of unusual hunger or excitement. When the curtain went up the audience applauded heartily, and Griscom made a little speech, setting forth his well-known views about fasting. He said he believed that much physical sickness and distress was due to overcrowding the system with food and food products, and he has attempted, and successfully, to show that abstention from food could be safely undertaken. He had only recovered, by reason of fasting, from an illness which the doctors had pronounced fatal. He did not advise promiscuous fasting, but desired scientific attention to be given to the subject with a view to hereafter obtaining any advantage there might be in it as a remedial agent. He was hungry but not ravenous. Fasting was both a mental and physical test. Will-power had much to do with its success. He had ordered an elaborate menu, not because he expected to eat much, but to satisfy his imagination as well as his appetite. He then, amid renewed applause, sat down, and with the words, "Here is looking at you," lifted a glass of milk to his lips and slowly drank a gobletful. Turning to another glass he took a few swallows more and then turned his attention to the milk-toast, eating very deliberately and stopping to chat with his companions on the stage. "How does it taste?" shouted one of the spectators. "Very good, I assure you," was the reply. "But I really do not feel more hungry than if I had fasted but a day or two." Mr. Griscom professed his belief that he could eat any quantity of strawberries, and next attacked a dish of that fruit. Pausing, he remarked that with his usual attention to his own symptoms he noticed a slight headache, and would therefore wait a moment before eating more. The feeling passed off and he resumed his meal, adding coffee to the bill of fare. He continued to eat slowly and with apparent nonchalance until the audience, having satisfied their curiosity, began to disperse.

The Balloting at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The joint convention voted to-day for United States Senator for the short term as follows: Senate—Lapham, 15; Potter, 7; Conkling, 9; Fish, 1. Assembly—Lapham, 53; Potter, 45; Conkling, 23; S. L. Woodford, 1; Evarts, 1. Combined vote—Lapham, 68; Potter, 52; Conkling, 32; Fish, 1; Woodford, 1; Evarts, 1. Necessary to a choice, 78. The chair announced that no choice had been made, and directed a vote to be taken to fill the long term vacancy. When Senator Davenport's name was called he said that as several members had voted for Sherman S. Rogers he desired to state that that gentleman was not a candidate by his consent.

The vote resulted as follows: Senate—Kernan, 7; Miller, 16; Wheeler, 4; Adams, 1; Chapman, 1; Fish, 1; Daniels, 1; Evarts, 1. Assembly—Kernan, 45; Miller, 54; Wheeler, 17; Adams, 1; Chapman, 1; Fish, 1; Daniels, 2; Bliss, 1; Starin, 1. Combined vote—Kernan, 52; Miller, 70; Wheeler, 21; Adams, 2; Chapman, 2; Fish, 2; Daniels, 3; Bliss, 1; Starin, 1; Evarts, 1. Necessary to a choice, 78. The chair announced that no choice had been made.

Senator Braman moved an adjournment; carried—83 yeas to 70 nays, and the convention adjourned.

Bold Bank Robbers.

SIDNEY, IOWA, July 12.—The bank of Davis & Sexton, at Riverton, was robbed of $4,000 Two men rode into the town about four p. m. on horses stolen last night, near Sidney, and hitched their horses back of the bank. While Mr. Sexton was getting money from the safe to change a bill for them they leaped over the counter, placed revolvers at his head, took the money, fled by the back door, and deliberately rode away inviting the crowd to follow. A large company is in pursuit. At the last accounts the robbers were near the Missouri line, and the prospect of their capture is not good.

A Big Landslide.

GENEVA, July 12.—The great landslip near Sigriswell, in the canton of Bern, which was reported on the 29th ultimo, is steadily moving toward Lake Thurn at the rate of three metres a day. It is three miles long, one mile broad, and of unknown depth. The houses in its path have been destroyed. Sigriswell and the neighboring villages are fortunately out of danger.

European Dignitaries.

BERLIN, July 12.—Besides an interview between the Emperor William of Germany and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at Salzburg, Baron Von Haymerle will visit Prince Bismarck at Kissengen during the summer. There has been no renewal recently of negotiations between Germany and the Vatican.

The Steamer Britannia.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Underwriter's* telegram, dated Wexford, Ireland, at 10:40 a. m. today, says the Britannia is floating high out of the water, and is now leaving Wexford Bay with two tugs aft and one forward. She has her own steam on.

The Garfield Fund.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The amount received to-day for the Garfield fund was $11,874, which makes the total amount now of the fund $134,629.

Kissengen Water's Power.

BERLIN, July 12.—Prince Bismarck's health has greatly improved since his arrival at Kissengen.

KILLING HEAT.

The Thermometer Upwards of One Hundred in the West.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.—The highest point reached by the thermometer to-day was 95°. Seven cases of prostration were reported, four of them resulting fatally.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The following reports of the weather and casualties yesterday have been received here:

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 12.—Thermometer, 104°; one death from heat.

ALTON, ILL., July 12.—The thermometer here today was 100°; one death from heat.

SULLIVAN, ILL., July 12.—The thermometer registered 107°; one death.

KANKAKEE, ILL., July 12.—Thermometer, 100°.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 12.—The thermometer here registered 100°.

LINCOLN, ILL., July 12.—The thermometer stood at 104°; three deaths.

CHARLESTON, ILL., July 12.—The thermometer here to-day registered 103°; one death.

DECATUR, ILL., July 12.—At this place to-day the thermometer stood 103°; one case of sunstroke, which will probably prove fatal.

MUNCIE, IND., July 12.—The thermometer here to-day registered 104°; five cases of sunstroke, but none were fatal.

NEWARK, OHIO, July 12.—Nine sunstrokes; four fatal.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., July 12.—At this place to-day the thermometer stood 103°; one death.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 12.—The heat continues intense. Thermometer at two p. m., 99°; mean temperature for the day, 91.2°. A number of persons were prostrated, two cases at least proving fatal. Daniel Rays, clerk of the Supreme Court, was overcome this morning by the heat, and died at nine o'clock to-night. A farmer named Arnold, residing six miles south of this city, died in the field. From various parts of the State fatal cases are reported.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The heat has been excessive here all day and continues so to-night. There is little, if any, indication of cooler weather. The maximum temperature by the Signal Service records has been 102.2° and mean temperature 91.4°. Twenty-seven deaths from sunstroke have been reported, most of them occurring on the streets.

WESTERN STORMS.

Some of the Damage Inflicted by the Recent Rains.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 12.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad suffered great damage from the rain which fell yesterday morning between Iowa City and Colfax. Superintendent Kimball stated this morning that one hundred miles of their main Iowa division are more or less affected. Six hundred feet of track was washed out near Oxford. At Ladona the track is blocked for a considerable disance by a landslide. The track is under water for the distance of half a mile two miles west of Kellogg. Five miles east of Fairfax 1,500 feet of embankment are washed away. Clear Creek and South Skunk River rose five feet in five hours during the storm. Trains running on the main line are being sent round by Fairfax, which causes a delay of five hours.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 12.—The Raccoon River continues to rise. South Des Moines is under water. Sixty families are out of their houses. The track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has succumbed, and Des Moines is now out of connection with the East. It was the heaviest rain-storm in the history of this section.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, July 12.—The Sunday night flood caused by a waterspout has greatly subsided in both Linn Creek and the Iowa River, and hundreds of workmen are engaged in removing the debris and restoring moved property. The loss in bridges alone to this county will be $150,000, and in property of other kinds a quarter of a million dollars.

The Coney Island Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, C. I., July 12.—The races to-day were well patronized. First race for maiden three-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile. Betty M. finished an easy winner, beating Blackmore second, Sweet Home third.

Second race, all ages, mile heats. Two heats were run, Ingomar winning the first and Serge the second. The race was declared off after the second heat, on the ground that Malasine, the favorite, was not ridden to win. Barrett, the jockey, was ruled off the course.

Third race, all ages, two miles; the King's County cup. Pool sold—Glenmore, $100; Gouverneur, $60. Glenmore won by a head. No time taken.

Fourth race, for maiden three-year-olds, one mile. Bernadine won by a length, Flit second, and Blackmore third. Time, 1:45¼.

Fifth race, handicap steeple-chase—Ike Barnum won, Speculation second, and Strychnine third. Time, 5:54.

Principal Railroads Cutting Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—It is officially stated that the cutting of west-bound passenger routes have been in progress since Friday last. On that day the movement was inaugurated by the Boston and Albany, and has since been joined in by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies. The reduction thus far is $5 on through tickets to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not yet reduced its schedule of prices, but its officers state that unless an agreement to restore the former tariff is quickly arrived at they will cut rates to meet the other roads.

The Taking of the Bastile.

PARIS, July 12.—The papers say that the fete of the revolution and of the Republic which occurs on Thursday next, the 14th instant (the ninety-first anniversary of the taking of the bastile) will be celebrated with greater eclat than it was last year. The city has already assumed a semi-festive appearance. The official buildings are resplendant with bunting, while everywhere is visible the outlines of what will develop into brilliant illuminations. Huge flagstaffs have been erected on all the open spaces. There will be a splendid Venetian fete in the Bois de Bologne, with bands of music and fireworks on the lakes.

What Guiteau's Cousin Says.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., July 12.—Dr. W. Guiteau, a veterinary surgeon of this city, is a cousin of Charles Guiteau. He has no doubt that the man is now insane, and that he has been so for years. Two years ago he was in this city delivering public lectures on the subject of "Christ," in which he argued that he was as great a man as Christ, and that only tradition and superstition have given the Saviour such a world-wide reputation. He behaved very strangely, and his relations were afraid he would commit suicide during his fits of hallucination.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Midshipman Le Roy M. Garrett has been ordered to the apprentice-ship Constitution.

Assistant Paymaster William W. Galt, from duty on the Ajax and other monitors, and ordered to the Dispatch.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, from the United States steamer Dispatch, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, from the navy-yard at Boston, and ordered to the Ajax and other monitors in James River.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thompson, from the Tallapoosa and ordered to settle his accounts, and then wait orders.

Master Joel A. Barber has been detached from the United States receiving-ship Colorado, and granted a furlough for six months.

First Lieutenant James M. T. Young, U. S. M. C., has been granted an extension of his present leave of absence until July 31, inclusive.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg, from the United States steamer Wyoming, and ordered to duty at the marine rendezvous at Baltimore.

Leave of absence for six months from July 1, 1881, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Captain R. M. Potter, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department.

Passed Assistant Engineer Warren B. Bayly has reported his return home, having been detached from the United States steamer Palos, on the Asiatic Station, April 15, and has been placed on waiting orders.

General orders, No. 61, has been issued from the headquarters of the army, publishing the order of the Postmaster-General, fixing the rates of charges for telegraphic communications, with subjoined list of telegraph companies who have filed their acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 24, 1866.

The United States steamer Phlox, B. G. Perry, commanding, arrived at the navy-yard yesterday afternoon about half-past three o'clock, from Annapolis, Md., bringing a large lot of freight. The Phlox will remain at the yard about ten days and undergo a thorough overhauling—her machinery and hull being very much out of repair from long service as tender at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

THE RAIDERS RAIDED.

THE SIXTH CORPS INTERVIEW EARLY.

Washington All "Wright"—The Rebels All Wrong and Some of Them Left—The District Boys—Governor Tom Corwin's Opinion—End of the Raid.

On the morning of July 12, 1864, Washington was, in fact, a beleagured city. The booming of cannon resounded from along the northern and northeastern borders of the District, and the rebel shells could be distinctly seen bursting in air to the southward of Forts Stevens, Slocum, and Totten, showing that the foe were nearing the Capital. At the front the skirmishers were in close contact, and could be easily observed from the line of earthworks and other commanding points in the rear, and the rattle of musketry recalled to those who had "been there before" memories of other similar scenes in which they had been actors, but farther away from Washington. The Second District Regiment held the line between Forts Stevens and Slocum, making a gallant defense for two days against the rebel attacks. At first thousands of citizens went out to view the conflict, some of them with downcast, anxious hearts because of their fears that the rebels might win the victory, and others elated to the highest pitch of joy because they hoped their friends would succeed in forcing an entrance. These latter, the rebel sympathizers, were human barometers by which the rise and fall of the warlike atmosphere could be easily measured. At each apparent success of the men in gray their faces would light up with a gleam of satisfaction but illy concealed, and at each repulse a shadow of gloom would settle down which was marked by many a loyal eye. Among those of the citizens who

WENT OUT TO WITNESS THE FIGHT

were Messrs. Koontz and White, attaches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Dr. DuHamel. They were standing in one of the forts guarding the approaches from the north with two soldiers. The rebel sharpshooters sighted them, and almost simultaneously both soldiers were shot—one killed outright, the other mortally wounded. The civilians beat a hasty retreat. They had seen enough. Eventually all non-combatants were forced to the rear to prevent interference with the movement of troops. By evening of the 12th the rebels were within two miles of Fort Lincoln, on the Bladensburg road, and their skirmishers less than half that distance from Fort Stevens. The situation looked exceedingly critical for the Union arms. Early was evidently converging his command in three columns of attack upon the Seventh street road, the weakest point in the defenses and where the hardest fighting was being done. Already some seventy men belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, who were out as skirmishers, had been killed and wounded, besides many others of different organizations, and the pressure was growing stronger every hour. Meanwhile, a certain quiet individual, while smoking his cigar in the trenches before Petersburg, had received news of what was going on about Washington. Throttling Lee with his strong right hand,

THE SILENT MAN, GRANT,

took up the Sixth Corps with his left, stretched his arm northward and the Capital was saved. General Wright, with his gallant men, arrived from the front of Petersburg and went to the front of Washington just in the nick of time—none too soon, but not a minute too late. Up the street they marched as only veterans can march, beyond the line of defenses, and as the heads of columns began to deploy into line of battle and throw out skirmishers cheer after cheer went up from those who had for nearly two days and nights formed a feeble but fortunately effectual barrier to the rebel advance. Early's men heard the cheering, and, in the darkness fast closing in upon the 12th of July, felt its cause as the reinforcements opened fire. For perhaps an hour the steady roll of musketry continued. During the same period the enemy were forced back. They had missed the golden opportunity; how or why it is doubtful if themselves could either then or now determine. Help had come, and the Capital was secure against any further successful attempts. That portion of the Sixth Corps engaged in the conflict lost about 350 men in

KILLED AND WOUNDED,

among the number Colonel Fisher and Lieutenant Lambert, of the Forty-ninth New York, and Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Forty-ninth New York, Major Crosby, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and Major Jones, Seventh Maine, wounded. The entire casualties among the defenders during the two days' investment footed up nearly seven hundred men. By the next morning the rebels had withdrawn from before Washington, closely followed by the Sixth Corps. About one hundred badly-wounded confederate officers and men were left at the residence of Francis P. Blair, sr., and nearly that number more in a field-hospital a mile beyond. Their dead, many of them, were left on the field unburied, and everything betokened a hasty retreat. To guard against any small bodies of the enemy that might chance to be floating about, some of the temporary levies were continued at the front for a day or two after the enemy fell back, among them a battalion recruited from among the employees of the Quartermaster's Department. On the night, or rather morning, of the 14th, about two a. m., a canine, evidently a rebel, possibly a deserter, charged through the lines of the gallant Quartermaster's Department. The colored cooks (each man was provided with one, or ought to have been) raised the cry,

"THE REBELS! THE REBELS!"

and immediately a scene of confusion ensued only to be equaled by a night attack upon the company cook-shop by a regiment of famishing soldiers. When the real cause of alarm became known the faces of the disturbed sleepers blazed with such fiery indignation that the looks of disgust thereon depicted were to be easily perceived without the aid of lanterns. Many interesting incidents transpired during the continuance of the rebel raid. When the enemy first made their appearance a number of Georgetown and Washington youths went through the lines and joined the enemy, whose ranks already contained many District people. One of those who thus sought to array themselves against not only the Government, but their own homes, as well, was brought back to his residence the same evening or the next day severely wounded. His dream of conquest was soon over. Several rebel spies and deserters were found within the city limits; the former succeeded in making their escape; the latter seemed only too glad to remain. Further north, and more nearly in the vicinity of Baltimore, where Harry Gilmer's rebel cavalry was occupying the attention of the people, numerous events occurred worthy of mention. A railroad train, northward bound, was captured by the enemy about fifteen miles north of that city, and General W. B. Franklin, of the Union army, taken prisoner. He subsequently escaped from his guards while they were asleep, and, after wandering a day and a night through the woods, succeeded in reaching the loyal lines. On the same train and in the same car with Franklin was

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER,

who, fortunately for himself, was not recognized, and thus saved from captivity, and perhaps a worse fate. The cars were filled with Union people, and the treatment they received at the hands of their captors was anything but agreeable to the former or creditable to the latter. Robbery was made the fashion from the start, and neither men, women, nor children were spared. The cupidity of the rebels seemed boundless. Watches, rings, and trinkets were taken, as well as purses. Trunks and valises were broken open and various articles of clothing appropriated, but, strangely as it may seem, the property of genuine rebel sympathizers was not interfered with, or, if accidentally taken, speedily restored. It was evident that certain persons among the passengers were well posted as to the sentiments of nearly all the others, and that those certain persons were at least upon terms of acquaintanceship with Gilmore or some of his men. Among those who were active in pointing out loyalists was a Mrs. Bessie Perrine, of Baltimore, who was subsequently arrested and tried before a military commission which sat in Washington and of which General Caldwell was president.

EX-GOVERNOR CORWIN, OF OHIO,

"Old Tom," acted as her counsel, and by his eloquence dissolved the commission into tears (for the accused was a young widow and quite good looking), and gained her acquittal. The fair rebel, in payment of his fee, gave the Governor a check for quite a large amount upon her bank in Baltimore. A few days afterward his law partner went on to collect it. When he returned the veteran humorist was seated in his office, engaged in conversation with a friend. "Well, Governor," said his partner, "you know a certain Mrs. Bessie Perrine?" The Governor nodded. "And that she was tried before a military commission and was acquitted?" Another nod. "And that you were her counsel, and in payment received a check which I went to Baltimore to collect?" Another nod. "Well, I went to Baltimore to the bank, presented the check, and got—nothing." "How is that—how is that?" exclaimed Mr. Corwin, half rising. "What does it mean?" "It means," replied the other, "that the drawer had drawn not only her check on but also all her funds out of the bank." "Well! well!" said the Governor, as if talking to himself, as he settled back in his easy chair, a sly, humorous twinkle creeping into his eyes; "well! well! I always thought

THAT WOMAN DESERVED HANGING,

and now I am certain of it." That was all, but the inimitable expression of the great man's face as he gave vent to his feelings was irresistible, and a hearty laugh ensued, in which he himself was forced to join by the merriment of others. When all danger had passed by the various extraordinary levies were disbanded. The commandant of the Marine Corps turned out the Marine Band to escort the Navy-Yard Brigade in from the front. The gallant workmen, with the marines, marched into town in fine style, each one wearing a green branch in the muzzle of his gun, reminding those who saw them sweeping on of Shakspeare's lines:

"When Birnam wood shall come to Dunsinane."

In a brief space of time everything had quieted down. The workmen resumed their tools, the clerks took up their pens, while the others dropped into their respective avocations as though nothing of moment had happened; and yet

FOR THREE DAYS

Washington lay at the mercy, had they but known it, of 30,000 or 40,000 rebels well provided with artillery and material for offensive warfare. The first week, however, was one of severest trial to housekeepers, especially those having boarders. The rebels had destroyed or carried off almost everything in the eatable line within their reach; and what had not been carried off by the enemy had been appropriated by the Union soldiery. Cabbages, and small ones at that, were twenty cents a head; pork chops thirty cents per pound;

CHICKENS AND EGGS SIMPLY NOWHERE.

Gold stood at 256 and the thermometer in the nineties. But the squeeze in prices soon let up, and by the time that the rebels were well across the Potomac communication with the North had been resumed, the cost of the necessaries of life had gone down, and everybody was happy except the disappointed rebel sympathizers and those who had lost property, several millions in value of which was carried off by the foe. Some of this was recouped by the