

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 29. — Executive Mansion, 7 p.m. — The President has been comfortable and cheerful during the day, and has had a quiet nap since the noon bulletin was issued. This afternoon the febrile rise came on later, and was not so marked as yesterday. The wound has been discharging freely and looks well. At present his pulse is 98, temperature 110, respiration 20.

Signed by attending physicians. Executive Mansion, 29th, 11.30 p.m. — The President has had a very favorable day, and there is a marked improvement in his condition to-night, as compared with that of three days ago. He has taken in the last 15 hours the full usual allowance of nourishment, and there has been a slight increase in his physical strength. The febrile rise, which came on as usual this afternoon, was less strongly marked than yesterday, his maximum temperature being about half a degree lower. There was a free discharge of pus, at the evening dressing of the wound, and it was of a perfectly healthy character. Shortly after the evening examination, the fever began to subside, the patient fell asleep, and has slept most of the time since. He is now free from fever, with pulse below 100 and temperature and respiration normal. The surgeons report his condition in every way satisfactory.

The excess of exports of merchandise over imports during the year ending June 30, 1881, was \$259,726,254, against \$167,683,812 during the previous fiscal year.

The excess of imports of gold during the past fiscal year was \$91,168,650, against \$75,891,391 for the previous year.

During the last fiscal year the value of exports of merchandise amounted to \$902,319,474—being larger than ever before in the history of the country.

Value of imports of merchandise, \$642,593,219, which was larger than during any previous year, with the exception of the year immediately preceding. Total value of the foreign commerce of the United States—imports and exports—for the fiscal year, \$1,544,912,696, exceeding any previous year.

The exports of specie exceeded imports during each fiscal year from 1862 to 1879.

CHICAGO, 29.—A special from New York says: Keene's new telegraph company was formally organized to-day. The new company is well provided with moneyed backing, as is evidenced by the names of some of the incorporators: Robert Mackey, bonanza fame; Geo. D. Roberts, mine manipulator; H. Victor Newcomb; Jas. O'Brien, also of bonanza memory, and others. The stock is chiefly in the hands of California, New York and Boston capitalists, although a considerable portion is said to be taken in Europe. Its purpose is to construct a system of lines in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and do a general telegraph business. The prospectus promises that lines equivalent in working capacity to the present Western Union system, shall be in operation by January, 1883. The first point gained by the combination was patents on a new system of authentic and fac simile telegraph, the patentee being W. A. Leggo. The patents have been assigned to the Electro-graphic Manufacturing Company, incorporated last October, and the price paid by the latter for the exclusive rights to use the Leggo automatic and fac simile machine is said to be \$1,000,000. By the automatic system messages can be sent at an average rate of 2,000 to 3,000 words a minute, while by the old method 25 words is the capacity of the instruments. With proper wire and instruments in perfect order, the managers of the new company say they have every reason to believe that the rate of 5,000 words per minute is practicable. The American Rapid Telegraph Company is similar to this in many respects, but practically the speed is limited to less than 1,000 words per minute. At the rate of 2,500 per minute the new company can transmit more words in a quarter of an hour than the other method in twenty-four hours. They can do more business with one wire between two points than the Western Union can do with all theirs. The instrument consists of an iron wheel about two feet and a half in diameter, with a carefully turned flat surface one foot broad. Above this is

an instrument like a Morse sounder, moving from left to right upon a screw, while the large wheel turns around slowly at right angles to the movement of the sounder. Above the screw is a can of specially prepared aniline ink. The operator works the sounder as he would a Morse instrument in sending messages. As the large wheel revolves, a negative of the message he desires appears in elongated Morse characters in aniline ink, in parallel lines around the periphery of the large wheel, the surface of 500 words. A message of this length can be put on the wheel in half the time it would take the operator to send it off, as in the latter case the operator cannot send the message more rapidly than the receiver can receive it and write it out. If the receiver loses a word the time of both sender and receiver is lost in repeating it. The message can be put upon this wheel at the rate of 80 to 100 words per minute, and while the message is being written the wire can be used in sending other messages. When the message has been completed, a wheel in the Morse like instrument is thrown back to the starting point, and the ink point is replaced by a metallic button on the long arm, which presses constantly on the wheel. The wheel and button are put into the circuit; the large wheel is revolved at a high rate of speed, while the button travels from left to right across the surface, keeping constantly on the line of the negative Morse character. When the button is on the "in" characters, the circuit is broken; when on the wheel itself, between the characters, it is reversed. By this system, in sending a message of say two thousand words to San Francisco, which, by the present method, would take several hours; before the last of the message had been reeled off the wheel, the first of it would be received, and this without increasing the cost of transmission. The managers say it will reduce the cost of telegraphing to a fraction more than the usual postal rates. Long dispatches cost but little more than short ones. An equal rate, as with letters, should be made for all points east of the Mississippi, and two or three times as much as charged for points beyond.

The wire to be used is much greater than that of any other wire in use, the resistance being 20 inches less than that of an ordinary telegraph wire, as to bring Chicago telegraphically as near New York as Syracuse, compared with the best wire now in use, bringing San Francisco this side of Chicago. The patents covering this wire and machinery and the appliances used in its manufacture, as well as the factory, have recently been purchased by the Postal Telegraph Company. The estimated cost of the company's lines, carrying 33,000 miles of wire, with all equipments, offices, repairs and incidentals is \$15,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A Lewiston dispatch says: Articles of incorporation of the Idaho, Clearwater & Montana Transportation Co., were filed to-day. The company embraces 17 prominent citizens of North Idaho, and it is claimed that they have been induced to form this company at the instance of several eastern capitalists, with a view of building a railroad and telegraph line eastward from Lewiston via Clearwater Pass, of the Bitter Root Mountains, and Big Horn Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to intersect with the Utah and Northern, a distance of not less than 300 miles. They also propose to build from Lewiston via Snake and Grande Ronde rivers, to La Grange, Oregon, a distance of 100 miles. They further propose to build a railroad and telegraph from Lewiston, north, to intersect the Northern Pacific near Westwood; also to construct, equip and operate steamboats on the Snake, Clearwater, and Columbia rivers, in connection with their railroads.

WASHINGTON, 30. — Executive Mansion, 8.30 a. m. — The President enjoyed a refreshing sleep during the greater part of the night. The slight febrile rise of yesterday afternoon had subsided by midnight and this morning his temperature was again normal. A gradual improvement of his general condition in all particulars is observable and is recognized by himself. His pulse is now 92, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

12.30 p.m. — The President showed no fatigue from the dressing of his wound this morning. It looks very well and the discharge of pus is satisfactory in quantity and quality. His general condition has gradually improved. A moderate quantity of

solid food has been added to his nourishment and was eaten with evident relish. A frame has been introduced beneath the mattress of his bed by which his head and shoulders have been elevated somewhat, and he expresses himself as well pleased with the change of position. At present his pulse is 98, temperature 98.5, respiration 20.

Dr. Hamilton sent the following telegram to his wife this afternoon: Mrs. Frank H. Hamilton, Seabright, N. Y.:

The President has had a pleasant night. He is sitting partly up in bed while Mrs. Garfield is giving him a little beefsteak. We are all in the best of spirits, feeling that his recovery is absolutely assured.

(Signed,)

FRANK H. HAMILTON.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—The passenger fare from here to New York was reduced, to-day, by all the lines from \$24.25 to \$18, to meet the sale by scalpers of tickets at that price, which are alleged to have been sent out by the Erie, Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central lines, and this price will be maintained until all cheap tickets in the hands of scalpers are exhausted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 30.—A fire to-night destroyed Gathright & Look's wholesale saddle and harness factory, a five story stone front building on Main Street; loss \$65,000, insurance \$45,000. Allen, Smith & Co., commission merchants, adjoining, were damaged \$25,000; James F. Irvin's loss on building occupied by Gathright & Co., \$10,000, nearly covered by insurance. The fire originated in a cellar by a workman dropping a lighted match in a heap of paper.

TAMAQUA, Pa., 30.—The lower lift of slope No. 9, at Lansford, is burning. All miners at work reached the surface. The probabilities are that the mines will have to be flooded, which will throw between 500 to 600 men and boys out of work.

WASHINGTON, 30, 7 p.m. — The President has passed the day comfortably without a drawback or unpleasant symptom, and has taken an ample amount of nourishment. The afternoon rise in temperature is moderate, and did not commence until about 5 o'clock. The discharge of pus is abundant, and at the evening dressing was washed freely from the deeper parts of the wound. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 100.2, respiration 20.

Signed by the attending physicians.

Executive Mansion, 11.30 p.m. — The history of the President's case to-day presents no new features. He has rested quietly throughout the day, taking a small quantity of solid food again for the first time since his relapse, and sleeping at intervals naturally and peacefully. The usual febrile symptoms showed themselves late in the afternoon, but began to subside soon after the evening examination. The discharge of pus at the dressing of the wound to-night was copious and of a healthy character. It is impossible to say definitely whether the discharge flows from the end of the wound where the ball lies or from the suppurating surface along the ball's track to the wound's mouth, but probably the latter is the case. All evidence goes to show, and all doctors are now agreed that the ball lies in the front wall of the abdomen, about five inches below and to the right of the navel, and just over the groin. It is believed that the black and blue spot, which was visible on the right side of the abdomen for several days after the President received his injury has marked the bullet's location, and this is confirmed by such results as have been obtained with the induction balance. The ball has given no trouble as yet, and may be encysted and cease altogether to be a source of anxiety. In any event, however, the surgeons express perfect confidence that the President's recovery will be complete, and will not be followed by any disability or permanent weakness. The surgeons report a further slight gain of strength during the day, and a very perceptible improvement in his general condition. Dr. Agnew arrived this afternoon, and said the President appeared to him much better than when he last saw him. At this hour the President's pulse is below 100, his temperature and respiration normal, and he is asleep.

Crump, who has been with the President continuously since he was shot, was ordered home to-day by the doctors. He is shaking with chills and is chuck full of miasma, so successfully bred by the Potomac flats. Mr. Crump had not been

home until ordered there this morning, for three weeks. Mr. Pendall, one of the doorkeepers, has also succeeded in getting himself full of malaria.

WASHINGTON, 29. — Postmaster General James has issued the following order, No. 62: From and after this date it will be understood by all postmasters that quarterly accounts must be forwarded to the auditor of the treasury for this department immediately after the close of every quarter, as required by section 1,154 postal regulations. Delays in the observance of the requirements of this section that have heretofore in many instances occurred will no longer be tolerated. Failure in any case to carry out this order, unless promptly and satisfactorily explained, will be regarded as sufficient cause for removal from office. The commission of inquiry into the arrangements and efficiency of the several bureaus of the post office department report the bureaus thoroughly efficient, but will suggest some changes of the duties of a number of clerks and the transfer of others to promote greater efficiency.

A large delegation of Indians from tribes of the northwest will arrive here on the 15th of August, to consult with the Indian Department about the division of their lands in severalty and other questions of interest to the tribes. The delegation will consist of Standing Bear and two other Ponca chiefs from Dakota; Little Chief and two other Cheyennes and Arapahoes; several chiefs from the Standing Rock agency; three chiefs from Pine Ridge; Spotted Tail and Young Man Afraid of his Horses; Red Cloud and two other Crows of the Rosebud agency; three Omahas and three Winnebagos.

Supt. Davis, of the New Orleans mint, reports that the Treasury department will, during the movement of the cotton and sugar crop, put out from New Orleans 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 standard silver dollars. The annual demand for silver dollars, it is thought, is about to recommence, to be followed inevitably by the backward flow of the coin into the Treasury vaults. The Treasury department has not purchased the full amount of silver bullion required by law for coinage into silver dollars for several weeks. The cause of this is the high prices which have been placed upon bullion by dealers, rendering its purchase impracticable.

CHICAGO, 30.—A Boston special says: The *Journal* publishes the reason which actuated the Chinese government in recalling its young men who are students at Hartford. It seems the Emperor, a year ago, dispatched a Mandarin of high rank to Hartford to look into the workings of the educational commission. This individual had never been outside the limits of his native land, and possessed only a book knowledge of foreign customs. On reaching Hartford, he was horrified at finding the wards of his nation had become Americanized to an alarming extent, some being so far acculturated as to have parted with their pig-tails. The shock was too great for the nerves of the conservative functionary. Yung Wing, the able head of the commission, failed in his efforts to clear away the prejudices of his visitor, who declared the effect of their sojourn was to alienate the boys from their country and its customs; to undermine the most sacred traditional principles of the government, and socially to implant and foster seditious ideas which would become the germ of social, if not civil and religious troubles, among their own people. The whole influence and tendency of the mission was pernicious and dangerous in the extreme. He, therefore, recommended the immediate abandonment of the enterprise, and the recall of all the students, and this course has been adopted by the home government. It is understood that the Chinese government was very largely influenced by the fact that colleges and scientific schools in America do not furnish practical industrial instruction, and was also misled by its special envoy declaring the machinery and manufacturing products in the great mills of this country inferior. The students will, therefore, be sent to France and Germany. Chinese officials, resident in this country, are trying to convince their government that the statements about the inferiority of our machinery and products are unfounded.

Financial events are neither exciting nor unusual. The demand for money is urgent, and has been so for several months. There seems to be no limit to the requirements of the borrowers, and the most conser-

vative bankers, as a rule, can find no fault with the fine class of securities deposited with them. The supply of funds for the first time in months is a trifle short, and the banks are able to obtain 6 per cent. on call and 7 on time for every loan they place. The clearings for the summer month have been remarkably heavy and progressive for the past week. They are \$38,000,000, nearly \$10,000,000 more than for the same period last year. The monthly settlements and the heading out of several corners on 'Change will make next week's clearings very heavy.

Freights by rail to the seaboard remain pretty steady, but by lake they are so demoralized that lake men who have up to now been doing a thriving business declare they will take their ships out of the grain trade and go into the more remunerative handling of lumber and corn.

The crop news is eagerly scanned, the skies are watched, and prices carefully kept track of by speculators as well as by farmers. The unsettled speculative condition of the markets make caution a noble virtue, with corners in wheat, corn, oats, pork and lard. The man who raises food is able to get good prices for his truck, and, according to the story of the receipts, he is taking advantage of the opportunity. New spring wheat samples were received on 'change to-day over the Northwestern road, Galena division. It was an unwelcome sight to the bulls. Prices of wheat have been a trifle easier during the week, and tapered off pretty steadily to the close. Corn, on the contrary, has kept well up, and advanced to outside prices to-day; cash reached 50 cents, the highest price for years. Oats, firm but pretty steady, and cash being about 15 cents above; August reached 45 cents. Rye and barley, weak and lower.

Ham White, convicted Texan highwayman and mail robber, pardoned out at West Virginia Penitentiary by President Hayes, upon representations by Congressman Jones, of Texas, has been again arrested in Colorado for the same crime, under the name of Benton, with numerous aliases, in New Mexico, Colorado, Texas and Arkansas. He will also have to stand trial in other States. He is one of the most desperate of border highwaymen.

PEORIA, Ill., 30.—At 6 o'clock this morning, a terrible explosion occurred at Woolner's distillery, in Lower Peoria, in which Max Woolner, son of Abraham Woolner, was instantly killed, and 60 others scalded and bruised. The following are the names of the wounded: Ignatius Woolner, one of the proprietors, badly burned and will probably die before morning; John Kirkland, Henry Williams; William Rice and two sons, Henry Gootz, Charles Hoffman, Augustus Steeler, Tom Lawless, — Sinclair, of New York, — Freeman, Henry Cushing, Wm. Fehl and two sons, August Riefer, all badly burned, and some no doubt will die before morning. This distillery was burned on June 9th, and the proprietors were engaged in trying a tub of beer that was saved from the fire, and through defects in the machinery the pipes in the still tub exploded with fearful results. The associated press reported most of the wounded at their residences to-night, and in their opinion at least 10 of them are fatally injured.

DENVER, Col., 30.—The *Tribune* says: The Las Vegas *Optic* has the following on good authority: The Indians who attacked two packers near Alamo Canyon on the 19th, have been followed ever since by Lt. Guilfoyle's command, which a day or two since surprised them in camp. After an hour's engagement the Indians fled, leaving their whole camp outfit, two horses and 12 mules in the possession of the soldiers. Two Indians are supposed to be killed and several wounded, but they were carried off. The Indians fled towards the Rio Grande, supposed to be bound for Old Mexico. They were direct from the Mescalero Agency, and number 11 bucks and one squaw.

Reliable news from Eagle reports the burning of a ranch and the murder of a Mexican and two unknown miners by Indians near there. It is thought there are three bands of Indians prowling about the country as their signal fires were seen from Eagle last night.

A San Marcial, N. M., special says: Two Mexicans and two miners were murdered between San Jose and Fort McClellan, by Indians, who are supposed to be headed for the Black