

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The experiments this morning were repeated several times, and were made by Professors Bell and Sainter, independently, so as to guard as far as possible against errors arising from the faulty perception of a single individual or from one person's mistaken judgment on the comparative intensity of sounds. In every instance, however, the small disks attached to the machine were placed in such a position on the President's body at the location of the black and blue spot, which appeared on the lower right side of the abdomen soon after the President was shot. The listener at the microphone says he perceived evidence of disturbance. It made no difference whether the experimenter could see the disk or not. Whenever they were placed in that particular position he became instantly aware of the fact, and announced it. Experiments were varied and continued until all were convinced the bullet had been found or at least located. The ball must be within two and a half inches of the surface. The surgeons do not intend to remove the ball at present.

7 p.m.—The President remained with his head and shoulders elevated until time for dressing his wound this evening. It continues to progress in a satisfactory manner and discharges healthy pus freely from the deeper, as well as the superficial portions. He has taken nourishment well and in sufficient quantities and in all respects continues to do well. Rise of temperature this afternoon was slight; at present his pulse is 104; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 20.

Signed by attendant physicians.

11 p.m.—The President still continues to improve. He is sleeping quietly now.

The debt statement shows a decrease in the debt during July of \$10,078,023. Cash in the Treasury, \$236,073,190; gold certificates, deposit outstanding, \$10,740,000; refunding certificates, \$653,850; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,631,016; fractional currency, \$708,986,40; cash available August 1st, \$154,827,274; debt, less cash in the Treasury, August 1st, \$1,830,520,788.

Attorney-General MacVeagh again, at the request of the Postmaster-General, gives his opinion that the law limiting the allowance for expedition in carrying the mails cannot be contravened, and the Postmaster cannot exceed the limit fixed the Act of Congress, 1880; and the expedited service must provide an increase of force and material employed to correspond with the increase of pay as compared with the original contract. This opinion is an official condemnation of Brady's method on the Star routes. The department will hereafter abandon these methods and stick to the 50 per cent. limitation on increase.

A Times Washington correspondent again shows up the Star route frauds this morning and furnishes proof that ex-Postmaster-General Key knew of several swindling transactions, but took no action.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Times says: It is generally believed that the schedule of west bound freights has not been observed since the recent meeting of Eastern freight agents to this city, when it was agreed to maintain the rates. It is known, notwithstanding the statements of freight agents to the contrary, that a good deal of freight is being taken at from 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. from New York to Chicago, the tariff rate being 25 cents. Shippers know this to be so, and freight agents in this city have orders to do business with them at the best rates they can get, and avoid talking to reporters about it. Consequently agents of offices of all the trunk lines west would not admit to reporters that west bound rates are being cut. Commissioner Frick seems powerless in the matter; he is desirous of stopping quarrel, but finds it no easy task.

The Tribune says: Collector Robertson, taking possession of the custom house, said: "I certainly shall make no changes in the forces until I have been satisfied by actual experience that such changes would be for the benefit of the public. I propose to conduct my office on business principles, and do everything in my power to increase the efficiency of the Government. I do not wish to make great promises of what I propose to accomplish, but I intend this office shall be administered

in the mutual interests of the Government and the merchants, whose business brings them in connection with it. Changes, of course, will be made, but not until I am satisfied they will be of advantage to the service.

The World's Washington special says: The Law Reporter has an editorial article on assault with intent to kill, in which the inadequacy, defects and incompleteness of the criminal code of the District of Columbia are pointed out, but which reached the conclusion that instead of the maximum penalty for Guiteau's offense being eight, or in case of two indictments, 16 years, it is according to law 20 years' imprisonment.

CHICAGO, 1.—The Inter-Ocean's Peoria, Ills., special says: P. W. Crowe now proclaims his authorship of the Infernal machines discovered at Liverpool, and says more are making in Peoria, and will be made until England grants justice to Ireland.

Of eighteen injured by the beer still explosion nine are dead and three more will probably die tonight.

Inter-Ocean Washington special: An attache of the Chinese legation said to-day, as he understood it, only Chin Lan Pin was to be recalled. They expected the new minister in November. Chin Lan Pin returns at his own suggestion and desire. He is now over 70 years old and is very anxious to return to his native country before he dies. A younger man will be sent to take his place.

The owner of the Francis Alexander, having challenged the owner of Piedmont for a race in Philadelphia for \$2,500 a side in October, S. J. Morgan, Piedmont's owner, replies that he will agree to the terms except that that the race be trotted at one of the Grand Circuit meetings, and as soon as it can be arranged.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—William A. Stuart, defaulting County Clerk of San Francisco, is said to have gone east Friday last. The amount of his shortage is not known. The public funds are untouched. His mode of procedure was to get a power of attorney from his deputies, of which he had over a hundred, and with salaries ranging from \$100 to \$150 a month, and draw their salaries or hypothecate the warrants. If the deputies got importunate for salary, Stuart would give duplicate warrants, which in most cases were sold to brokers. One broker loses \$4,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2.—Executive Mansion, 8.30 a.m.—The President passed a very pleasant night and slept sweetly the greater part of the time. This morning he awoke refreshed and appears comfortable and cheerful. Pulse 94, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Signed by physicians.

11 a.m.—The President is resting comfortably with his head and shoulder raised in the same manner as yesterday. At the morning dressing of his wound it was found to be doing admirably. His pulse is now 99, temperature 94, respiration, 19. Signed by physicians.

PEORIA, Ill., 2.—A reporter who interviewed Crowe, the Gasoline Lamp Contractor here, who is connected with the infernal machine matter in Peoria, says he has always been the head of the Fenian agitation here and Crowe is one of the most desperate agitators. He is a man of small stature, dark, intellectual countenance, and talked composedly as any one on ordinary topics. Crowe, produced a letter from George Holgate, dated Philadelphia, August 31st, 1880, setting forth that Mr. Holgate owned the McClintock torpedo boat which did such terrible execution during the rebellion and that he had been conducting experiments with it under water which caused McClintock to lose his life and that he had refused a proposition from Spain for the boat. He claims that the boat would blow up any vessel in the British fleet, and could blockade any fort regardless of all the men-of-war in the world. It would cost about \$20,000 to build it and he would place it at Crowe's disposal. He claimed that the boat would do more good for Ireland and fetch the British government to terms quicker than half a million men. Crowe said that shortly after the executive committee of United Irishmen met in New York, Judge Brennan, of Iowa, Capt. G. Sherman, of New York, Jos. Kenfir, of Providence, Thos. H. Dwyer, of Chicago, O'Donovan Rossa and himself were present. They discussed Holgate's proposition and the means of devastating England's shores, but on Crowe's representations they

decided that it would be more expensive, and they could do better work by depositing torpedoes in the British ships, which could be done for \$25 apiece, and which would bring England to terms by making it dangerous for people to go on board British vessels. They decided to adopt that course. Some time later the United Irishmen and Fenians joined hands in order to execute these plans. They were 6,000 strong in the United States and Canada. There were branches in Toronto, Quebec, and nearly every important city in the United States. These infernal machines are being made in every city where there is a branch of the order and will continue to be made. They are working for the good of the old sod, and they were no more liable than are makers of revolvers and cannon. Dynamite was no more vicious than powder, and with these weapons they could drive from the seas their enemy, destroy her trade and make profitable business impossible. Some people would have to die. This would be worse than Boycotting, but war was always cruel and that war was easiest which went straightest to the mark, killed the most in the shortest time and compelled nations to make peace. The machines captured in England were made in Peoria. His answers gave the reporter confidence of the truth of this statement.

They were of zinc interior in which the clockwork and explosives were packed. The clockwork operated with a spring, and after six days running, it liberated a hammer something like a gun trigger, which struck a percussion cap and ignited the charge. The charge consists of an ounce and a half of fulminate of silver, a pound and a half of Dynamite, and would destroy the largest block of buildings in the world. The whole thing weighed 45 pounds. Any warfare was good enough for England, who didn't conduct honorable warfare here, and, consequently couldn't expect others to do so. If she did not do justice to Ireland, every English steamship would be sent to the bottom, until people no longer dared to embark on them. Every government building would be torn down, and a system of terrorism begun; he claims that there are many of these dread machines completed, some in France in charge of trustworthy patriots, who would use them quite freely. They had greatly warned the British, had destroyed the Manchester postoffice, Victoria Docks (loss \$5,000,000), and exploded machines at Salford and Glasgow, at London and Liverpool, and inflicted a destruction aggregating £50,000,000.

Crowe has an easy, dignified manner and was in no way excited at his horrible recital. He says the manufacture of machines still goes forward here.

DENVER, 2.—Late last night the Colorado ironworks, with nearly all the machinery was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$125,000; insurance \$41,500.

The Republican's Silver Cliff dispatch says: Major Fay was shot yesterday and dangerously wounded by his brother-in-law, Davidson, while fighting. Cause supposed to be family troubles.

PEORIA, Ills., 2.—Of the 18 persons injured by the explosion of Woolner's distillery, 10 have died and five will doubtless die. They all inhaled hot steam, and their sufferings were terrible.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—There was a large attendance in the House of Lords to-day, for the second reading of the land bill. All the leaders were present except Granville, who is in the hospital. Carlingford, liberal, moved the second reading of the bill in a long speech. The Marquis of Landsdown, liberal, said he regarded the bill as an attempt to quell agrarian aggression by indiscriminate concession of proprietary rights.

Lord Inchiquin, conservative, strongly condemned the bill. The Marquis of Waterford, conservative, said the bill was one of confiscation without compensation; the whole history of the bill showed it was really due to land league agitation. He hoped the House would very considerably amend the bill in committee.

Lord Lytton said the bill was a revolutionary concession to threats of rebellion, and a step onward in the course that must end in either the dissolution of the connection between England and Ireland or civil war.

The Lord President of the Council having defined, the Duke of

Argyle moved an adjournment. Carried.

The International Medical Congress opens in London on Tuesday. Then follow the Literary Congress at Vienna, the Geographical Conference at Venice, Social Science Congress at Dublin, Church Congress at Newcastle. The Western International Congress has just closed at Liverpool.

Parnell was "named" for offensive language and disregarding authorities in the chair, and Gladstone moved his suspension for the remainder of the sitting. Parnell rose and interrupted Gladstone. He said he would not go through the farce of awaiting a vote, as the Speaker interfered with the freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House.

The motion for his suspension was carried by a vote of 112 to 14. Parnell was "named" for persisting in spite of the Speaker's ruling in raising the question of the Irish political prisoners, and declaring the authorities of the Commons was always on the side of power.

Parnell, leaving, said: "I call the public to witness that you, Mr. President, have refused us freedom of discussion."

Gladstone said he had never before heard such words used in the House.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supplies, Ellisashon argued that the Russian annexation of Alkal Turkoman in violation of her promises has been encouraged by the occupation of Candahar, and was a menace to the security of British India.

The Marquis of Hartington said: "Operations which resulted in the annexation of Alkal Turkoman were in full progress before and during our occupation of Candahar, and the concluding act took place while we were still there. Ayob Khan's success has always been recognized by the Government as perfectly possible, and he had stated that the Ameer's supremacy could only be decided after there had been a trial of strength." Lord Hartington said he had not the smallest hesitation in saying he didn't consider the annexation of Alkal Turkoman was a matter indifferent to Her Majesty's Government, and he was ready to admit that the near approach of Russia towards the borders of Afghanistan was not a matter of indifference to England. The independence and integrity of Afghanistan was of vital importance.

The Times' Calcutta special says: It is certain such of the Ameer's troops as have not joined Ayob Khan are dispersed, and the Ameer's cause is lost in Southern Afghanistan. The chances are that this week will see Ayob Khan in full march on Cabul. The Ameer may succeed in holding his own in Afghan Turkestan. The end of the civil war may see Afghanistan split into two kingdoms, Ayob Khan being master of Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, and Abdurrahman Khan reigning in Balkh and Badakhshaul. Should this occur the British Government will have to face the serious problem that Abdurrahman, separated from us by his victorious rival, can hardly fail to sink to the same position as the Khans of Bokhara and Khiva, and become a tributary of Russia, which will thus probably advance the Russian frontier to the Hindukush, while the remainder of Afghanistan will belong to our avowed enemies. That England cannot afford to allow events to arrange themselves in this manner is, I believe, the unanimous opinion of people in this country, and it is a matter of general remark that the folly of withdrawal from Candahar and the hastily patched up settlement made at Cabul last year have already become manifest.

Advices from Chaman state that Hassan Khan, with a small detachment took possession of Candahar, in Ayob Khan's name, July 27, with out opposition. The Ameer's Governor started for Cabul the same day. A friendly message from Ayob Khan is hourly expected in Quetta.

The morning Post says: We learn from Constantinople that in a conversation between the Grand Vizier and one of the ambassadors, the former stated that the Porte was preparing a note on affairs, which would be to a certain extent an answer to the dispatch of Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, to Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Turkey, which instructed the latter to advise the Porte to exercise great prudence in not giving cause of plausible complaint to France. The note will point to the danger to which Turkish provinces are exposed

ed, and to the necessity of taking immediate steps for guaranteeing order. The Porte, while declaring that it will not shrink from fulfilling its duty, protests beforehand against any wrong interpretation which France may give to measures which may be deemed necessary.

The N. Y. Herald's Moscow special says: To-morrow the Emperor and Empress are to attend the inauguration of the church at Nijni, Novgodee, thence they will proceed to Karzan. On his return to Moscow it is extremely probable that the Emperor will make a public declaration; and though the person who gives me the information has heard the contrary from the Emperor, it is believed that the coronation will take place immediately after, as in the event of Alexander dying, before the ceremony, the succession might and would, it is feared, be disputed by the younger brothers of the present and late Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—It is reported that the commission appointed for devising extraordinary measures against the Nihilists, introduced since 1878, has finished its labors, and recommends the rescission of the measures.

CITY OF MEXICO, 1.—A Mazatlan, Mexico, special gives an account of an explosion in a government magazine, caused by a guard smoking. The building was situated in the centre of the business portion of the town. The explosion completely razed the magazine and destroyed many houses in the immediate vicinity, besides doing considerable damage to others, and killing a large number of people. Immediately after the explosion soldiers and citizens went to work to recover the bodies of those known to be buried in the ruins. Seventy bodies were recovered, among them Francisco Penna, District Judge. The number killed and wounded is not yet known, as several bodies are said to be still buried in the ruins.

The regular press dispatch says the whole square was blown up, and many families were buried in the ruins. The explosion occurred on Thursday last at 6 o'clock in the morning.

At the narrow gauge railroad station to-day four persons were killed and one wounded.

PARIS, 30.—Three battalions of foot, one battalion of rifles and two batteries of artillery left Toulon for Algeria.

The Pretoria convention, between England and the Boers, was signed on Saturday last.

MADRID, 30.—The reply of Minister Comacho to Barthelmy St. Hilaire's last note declares that the outrages on the Spanish colonists in Algeria and losses of French subjects during the civil troubles in Spain and Cuba do not admit of analogy. In the latter case there was time for flight, but the colonists at Saida, Algeria, were surprised. The French Government, it says, by dismissing several superior officers, admitted that the precautions were insufficient. Signor Camacho suggests that France might levy contributions on the Arabs to indemnify the Spaniards.

LONDON, 2.—Deep interest was manifested last night in the second reading of the land bill in the House of Lords. At an early hour the usually deserted benches were filled with Peers, while the Peers' gallery was thronged with the wives and daughters of the hereditary legislators. Since the disturbance when the bill was thrown out, there has been no such meeting of Lords. Indeed the numerous attendance suggested the belief that the aristocratic party had screwed up courage to defy Gladstone and the Commons. The galleries reserved for members of Parliament were crowded with commoners anxious to hear Salisbury's declaration of war or peace. Carlingford opened for government in a measured argumentative speech, which put the government case with admirable clearness and precision. His statement was received by the liberal peers with a few languid murmurs of approbation, which in their serene chamber had current for cheers and by conservatives with equally ghastly murmurs of dissent. Salisbury replied with more vigor, but with less keenness and precision of thought, he denounced the bill in strong terms, declaring that it had been won not from the sense of justice of the government but from their fears. The speech culminated in the somewhat lame and impotent conclusion that he would advise the Lords not to reject the measure but to amend it in committee. This is regarded as a complete throwing up of the sponge