

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 29, 6.30 p. m.—The daily rise of the President's temperature began later this afternoon than yesterday, and rose eight-tenths of a degree higher. The frequency of his pulse is now the same as at this hour yesterday. He has taken willingly the liquid food prescribed during the day, and besides, during the morning, a small piece of milk toast. At the evening dressing a free discharge of pus took place from the parotid swelling, which is diminishing in size. The wound manifests no material change. Pulse 110, temperature 100.5, respiration 19.

Signed: D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn, F. H. Hamilton.

Dr. Boynton came from the sick room a short time since, and said the President was improving, and all were now hopeful of his ultimate recovery. He was quickly followed by Dr. Bliss, who said everything was very promising. The President's pulse, said Dr. Bliss, is now 104, and is as soft and natural as could be desired. He is sleeping quietly. His skin is moist, and his face looks bright and pleasant.

Yes, sir, he went down as near to death's door on Saturday as ever I expect to see a man go without dying; but since then he has picked up marvelously. I consider his case has reached a point where he enters upon the plane of convalescence, and if no more complication arises you will be surprised by the swiftness with which repair will go on in his system.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Captain Henry, marshal of this district, a friend of the President and his family, says Mrs. Garfield heard the bad news on Friday, and smothering her emotion, arose and said: "Gentlemen, you shall not give him up; he is not going to die. He is going to live, I feel, I know it. Go back to your post and leave it not until every remedy is exhausted; until death itself has set the seal on him; for I will not believe he is dying. Go back and do what you can; you cannot do more, but don't give up. I am his wife, and I say we will not give up until the end itself is upon us."

Mrs. Garfield has never surrendered more than a moment or two at a time to her grief, and then she has retired to her room, and after a brief absence, returned to her post of duty at the President's bedside.

Dr. Frank Hamilton, who has just returned from Washington, was found this evening in his library by an associated press reporter. The doctor said he had been so misrepresented in interviews concerning the President, that he should hereafter exact of every reporter a copy of what he said before the latter left. He had found sayings quoted that he had never uttered, and if the reporter made use of any expressions beyond the copy left he should not accord him a second interview. The reporter then asked, "Are you reported correctly in an evening paper to-day, that you had no doubt whatever but that the President would recover?"

Dr. Hamilton—No, sir; I would not say that of any patient, and much less of the President, in whose case it is peculiarly difficult to make a safe prognosis. The reporter misunderstood me. I said I believed he would get well; but that belief is not absolute assurance. It is simply my faith.

Washington, 29.—At half-past 10 to-night the general condition of the President is favorable. Late in the afternoon his pulse rose to 112 and temperature to 108, which was a little higher than the surgeons expected. The pulse has now fallen to 108, fever subsiding, and the parotid swelling is steadily improving or, at least, diminishing in size. Apprehensions of serious blood poisoning grow less every hour.

Executive Mansion, 8.15 p. m.—The evening bulletin is generally accepted here as a confirmation of the hopes of the day. The President's fever, which was a little higher to-night than last night, has begun to subside, and all symptoms continue satisfactory. Dr. Agnew, as he was leaving the Mansion, was asked what he thought of the bulletin. "I think," said he, "it is a very fair and accurate statement of the President's condition." "And what view do you take of his condition?" "There is nothing unfavorable about it at all."

Dr. Bliss said to night he is better. Almost every symptom shows improvement to a greater or less degree. The pulse is the same as last night—110; fever slightly higher. It did not come on as early as yesterday, but there was a trifle more of it. I don't regard that fact, however, as having any great importance. It is easy enough to account for it.

There was a good deal of combined pus in the parotid swelling. The patient is very sensitive to the influence of retained pus. As soon as the pus accumulates anywhere, the temperature shows it. We got it pretty much all out at the evening dressing, but it had already had its effect; the fever will soon subside. The glandular swelling looks better than at any period heretofore—better than I expected this morning. It is perceptibly diminished in size; the cells are running together. We shall probably make another incision to-morrow, and release another considerable quantity of pus which will be ready at that time to come out. I think the gland will look a good deal better to-morrow, but, of course, it will be several days before we shall cease to feel anxious. The wound is doing well. It usually shows the most improvement in the morning, but is looking better, even to-night. I don't think now the President's life is in any direct danger from the wound.

We think the ball is working its way down deeper into the cavity of the pelvis, probably in the direction of the rectum. We base our opinion partly on the evidence of touch any partly on the patient's own sensations.

Do you regard the downward movement of the ball as an unfavorable circumstance?

Not at all; rather the contrary. Very likely the ball will have to come out some time, and we can get at it in the part of the body toward which it is going, as well as in the original location.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the doctors with regard to the President's present weight. Secretary Blaine and Dr. Boynton estimate it at 125 pounds. Dr. Agnew, on the other hand is reported to have said they did not believe the President had lost as much flesh as this would indicate.

I don't know how much the President weighs, but he has not yet reached the dangerous limit of emaciation. A man can lose two-fifths of his weight without endangering life. The President has not yet lost as much as that. The President had not an unfavorable symptom to-night, unless the slightly increased fever was taken as such, and he looked for more improvement to-morrow.

All the members of the cabinet were at the Executive Mansion to-night, but at 11.30 all had gone home. The President rested quietly throughout the evening, sleeping quietly. The fever subsided. Dr. Bliss reports the pulse about 108, temperature nearly normal.

CHICAGO, 29.—The *Journal* thus alludes to its Chattanooga special: Startling accounts come north of the discovery of gold in paying quantities in Georgia. The beds of the Chatahoochee and Chattahoochee Rivers, we are told, are so rich in gold that the very sands on the shore yield the precious metal. Gold lies in the greatest quantities in the mud beds of streams whence it is forced to the decks of mining boats by air pressure easily and rapidly. It is said, and no doubt correctly, a large quantity of mud can be mined in a day. A dredging boat is in process of construction which is confidently expected to take \$1,000 worth of dust from the beds of the river in a day. When this boat gets to work the public will hear more about the Georgia find whether it is a veritable mud gold mine.

NASHVILLE, 29.—Gov. Hawkins has addressed the following circular to each of the Governors of the separate States and Territories:

To Governor—

Dear Sir.—I would most respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of the Governors of the several States and Territories in the event of the now anticipated death of our beloved President, by public proclamation, to request the people of their respective States and Territories to suspend all secular business and reverently to assemble at their respective places of public worship at such hour as may be set apart for the funeral ceremonies, for the purpose of holding memorial services, and devoutly invoking the blessings of Almighty God upon our stricken country.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
(Signed) ALVIN HAWKINS,
Governor.

NEWPORT, 29.—This afternoon, Lieuts. B. L. Edes, of Washington, and Lyman G. Spaulding, of Portsmouth, N. H., were placing mines for harbor defense in connection with the annual experiments which take place before the examining board. Torpedoes were exploded and Edes and Spaulding were blown to atoms. Their remains were sent at least 30 feet into the air. The report of the explosion was heard in town.

CLEVELAND, 29.—Prest. Garfield's aged mother is stopping with her niece in Hiram, four miles from Garrettsville. She receives messages from Washington and spends much of her time at the front door of the house anxiously watching for the messenger who brings her dispatches. She is bowed down with grief, sleeps but little, and that in short naps; is much agitated by fear for the worst, yet tenaciously clings to hope.

WASHINGTON, 11 p. m., 29.—Up to 11 p. m., the President's marked improvement continues unabated. Confidence is fairly justified. The only uneasiness has been on account of a high temperature to-night, which the physicians say is due to pain in the gland. The gland is unusually troublesome to night. It is an angry looking swelling like a carbuncle and might be one. Granulation of the original wound began again this evening—a very favorable symptom. No excitement to-day—hope is strong as despair was on Friday and Saturday.

Washington, midnight.—Everything about the White House is quiet. There has been no change since 10 o'clock. The Jennings' apparatus kept working until about that hour, the President having complained of excessive heat. The temperature is reported to have decreased sensibly. Pulsations down to 108. Bliss and Woodward watch to-night.

Executive Mansion, 1.30 a. m.—Everything quiet in the sick room with no indications of any unusual change in the President's condition. Physicians dozing and members of the President's family retired.

Executive Mansion, 8.30 a. m.—The President slept the greater part of the night, awakening at intervals, and retaining the liquid nourishment administered. The general condition this morning is about the same as at the same hour yesterday. Pulse 102, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

Signed: Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Agnew.

New York, 29.—Dr. Bliss having been asked if any person during the war, who suffered from pyæmia, had ever recovered, promptly said: "The case of the President is not one of pyæmia at all, but septicæmia, and many such have recovered. In fact I am myself an instance. He has had septicæmia, and I do not consider his symptoms were ever those of pyæmia. In the case of genuine pyæmia there are multiples of abscesses, peculiar sweetness of breath, temperature very high, color pallid, with anxious countenance, and the patient restless, with great constitutional disturbances, all of which are different from the symptoms in this case. There must be a definite line somewhere, if we are going to use the terms septicæmia and pyæmia. I will say, however, that if the President's case is one of pyæmia, then we will show you a case of pyæmia in which the patient got well."

NEW YORK, 30.—The oldest house in the city, Washington Hotel, 1 Broadway, has been sold to make room for a ten story business structure. The building was the British headquarters during the Revolution, and from there Major Andre set out on his plot as a spy, which cost him his life.

O'Donovan Rossa, in the *United Irishmen* of this day, will publish the following: The first of September is now at hand. We are told that from that date the Irish people in England and Ireland will take such measures to attack all ships sailing under the English flag as will render it perilous to travel on such ships. We believe whatever we are told on that subject, and as far as our words can reach we deem it well to tell all traveling people, it is our opinion that it is not advisable to patronize ships sailing under the English flag.

SEACHAIN.
American and Irish papers, please copy.

The following official action was taken a day or two ago: The selectmen of the town of Franconia, Grafton County, State of New

Hampshire, by virtue of the customary powers of boards of selectmen in regard to the naming of streets and public places, do hereby give the name of Mount Garfield to a mountain situated in said town, which has heretofore been known as Haystack Mountain, the next adjoining Mount Lafayette, in the White Mountain Range, in token of the public respect and sympathy for the Honorable James A. Garfield, President of the United States.

The *World's* Macon, Ga., special says: A terrific tornado burst from the northeast on Savannah on Saturday at dark. In a few minutes the city was in darkness and parks, streets and squares were rendered impassable by falling trees and houses. Every wire leading out of the city was prostrated; fully 100 dwelling houses, stores and warehouses lost their roofs, and many had their walls blown in. One house containing six persons was blown into the river and five persons were drowned. The total loss of lives is probably 35; many more were wounded. Ships in the river broke from their moorings; several were sunk and a number damaged. The steamer *City of Macon* sailed for New York a few hours before the storm broke, and much anxiety is felt for her safety. She had on board W. M. Wadley, president of the Georgia and Central Railroad. On Tybee Island, Savannah and Coney Island, nearly every house was blown away. One house took fire after it fell, consuming Mrs. Georgia Wolfe, her child and her little brother. Other dreadful scenes are reported at various river resorts. In Savannah depots, wharves, elevators and large buildings suffered great damage. The Savannah *Morning News* building was unroofed, and the printers set up the paper in six inches of water. Beautiful trees, for which the city is noted, are greatly damaged, and *Bona Venture* is in a sad plight. Business is paralyzed, and over \$100,000 loss has been incurred. It seems that on account of the storm, the ferryman could not convey passengers across the river. The passengers gathered in the Ferry House awaiting the abatement of the storm, when the house was carried away by the high tide. Seven bodies were recovered to day. The number actually drowned is uncertain, but rumored to vary from 20 to 40. One washer and one dredge, of the Coosaw Mining Company, in Coosaw River, were sunk. No lives were lost. Considerable damage was done to the wharves and lighters of the company. No mention of the loss of life at Port Royal Ferry is made in the Beaufort letters dated yesterday. The wires are still down.

Augusta, Ga., 30.—A terrific hurricane visited Savannah on Saturday night. The velocity of the wind was about 80 miles an hour. Early in the evening the signal service office was unroofed and the instruments destroyed. A portion of the roof of the *Morning News* office was blown off and the building flooded. The city exchange was badly damaged. A number of firms on the bay lost heavily by damage to goods. About 50 private dwellings were more or less injured. Sheds on the new wharf of the Baltimore Steamship line were blown entirely down. Several flour and rice mills were unroofed and the contents flooded. A large portion of the city was under water for several hours. The Central R. R. wharves were badly damaged. The public parks were shorn of their finest trees and otherwise injured. The destruction of shade trees was very great. The Georgia infirmary was wrecked and the patients barely escaped. A number were bruised by falling brick and plaster. The German brig *Maria Louisa*, Capt. Mink, had her stern badly mashed, the rudder, bowsprit and jibboom broke; her sides were also injured. The pilot boat *Maid of the Mist* came in collision with a schooner and sank. The steamer *City of Bridgets* had a hole punched in her side. A house was swept down the river, and three of the occupants, Mrs. Stokes and her two children, were drowned; Mr. Stokes barely escaped. Engineer Richard Fitzgerald of the *H. B. Plant*, was drowned. The loss of life among the colored people occupying little huts on rice plantations and along the river, was very great. On Tybee Island the house of Henry Solomon was blown down and the ruins caught fire; three persons perished. The family of David Bowers, colored, comprising seven persons, were all drowned. A colored woman and four children were washed away.

At Beaufort the Water House wharf was washed away; two sloops were washed under the bluff, and the streets filled with water. At Port Royal the bridge connecting the wharf with the cotton compress, was washed away and part of the railroad track was destroyed. Ten negro hands of the Coosaw Mining Co., returning home on Saturday night, got into the ferry house at Port Royal ferry, ten miles from the town, for protection, the house was washed away and the men drowned; the only loss of life reported. Several pilot boats and the U. S. tug was washed ashore.

CHICAGO, 29.

The Chicago *Tribune* reporter interviewed Wm. B. Howard, of the firm which is building the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, the new and formidable opposition to Vanderbilt's system. He says the stories that Vanderbilt or Gould are backing the enterprise are false. The reception of the road along its line is already hearty and spontaneous. The cost per mile will be only \$25,000, as against \$10,000 bonded indebtedness per mile of the Lake Shore. They propose to inaugurate a smart freight competition from Chicago to the seaboard. This statement is interesting as being first authoritative information about this much talked of road. There was great excitement on 'change today over the cry of "hot wheat," raised by the shorts. It was, however, found to contain more than most of the rumors started on 'change to affect prices. The committee of appeals of the board and a special committee at once set about examining the city elevator where the grain was said to be. It was grain owned by a Cincinnati clique. They examined 28 bins finding one of them, containing 8,000 bushels, out of condition. The wheat was at once taken to the mills. The investigation will proceed to-morrow and continue until the entire amount of wheat in store here, 3,800,000 bushels, is examined. The elevator owners acknowledge that they are a little anxious about the large amount on hand, especially as some of it is old grain, having been in store over a year, and because the season has been particularly unfavorable.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—The speech on the throne on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, declares the relation with foreign powers are amicable and cordial. Satisfactory assurance have been received from France regarding Tunis. Self-government has been secured to the Transvaal, which it is hoped will tranquilize South Africa. The withdrawal of British troops from Afghanistan is not expected to lead to any trouble on the northwestern frontier of India. Although negotiations have been temporarily suspended, the best efforts will be made to conclude a commercial treaty with France. In reference to Irish affairs, the Queen says: It is his earnest hope the new land act may be productive of benefits commensurate with the care given to the measure. It has been the study of her Majesty to use the exceptional powers confided to her in Ireland with vigilance and firmness, but with discrimination. A desire is expressed that the condition of the country will so improve that the use of these extraordinary powers may be dispensed with or abated.

The Land League Convention, which delegates from each branch of the League in Great Britain were invited, and for which great preparations have been made, opened Newcastle to-day. About 200 delegates were present.

Offers for Bradlaugh's torn coat are said to be numerous. One person offers £20, another £10, and third suggests that the garment be raffled for. To these offers the owner has replied loftily: We are aware of the very kindly feeling that prompts these offers, but the coat is not for sale. Payments for its being made by my foes, and until that payment has been exacted the coat has very special value as a reminder.

BERLIN, 29.—Nicholas F. Charge d'Affaires at Bern, sent his letters of recall on Wednesday to the President. The President took the opportunity to express his expression of profound sympathy for Garfield, and to hope a calamity would be spared the nation. "In this hope," he concluded, "I receive your letters of recall." Cramer presented his credentials Thursday.

The authorities of Hamburg refused to allow Henrich, a Jew,