

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Executive Mansion.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons to-night:

To Dr. Frank H. Hamilton and Dr. D. H. Agnew:

Shortly after our dispatch of yesterday the President received a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain sulphate of morphine. He slept well during the night and this morning at 8.30 had a pulse of 88, temperature 98.6, respiration 18. This day, however, was not quite so comfortable as yesterday. A slight gastric disturbance was noted toward noon, in consequence of which the quantity of nourishment administered was temporarily diminished. This was followed by rather more afternoon fever than yesterday, but the difference was not great and it is thought to be merely a temporary fluctuation. At 1 p. m. the pulse was 98, temperature 98.5, respiration 18. At 7 p. m. pulse 102, temperature 100.6, respiration 21.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

New York, 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Dr. Bliss being interviewed said: There was a rather funny thing happened to-day. We were dressing the President's wounds with antiseptic dressing, which is done twice a day, and had him turned over on his side. I was bathing him with alcohol, and pretty soon the President said, "Doctor, scratch my back." I began rubbing his backbone with my hand, and said, "Now, when you feel I have rubbed you enough, just say so." I continued for some time, but the President said nothing. Pretty soon I called for a hair-brush and used that instead of my hand. I then rubbed for a long time, and his back was getting rather red. I then said, in a laughing way, "Now, don't hesitate to speak out if you want me to stop." He didn't make any reply, but after a while he said, with a sort of a sigh, "Well, Doctor, there is an end to all things; you can stop." We all burst out laughing at this. He liked it so much that he hated to have me stop. He gains every day. To-day he rolled himself over in his bed and crossed his legs. He begins to talk about sitting up and going out. Others predicted that by this time next week he would be able to get out of bed. The amount of solid food that the President is eating and his returning strength seems to justify these predictions.

To-day Bliss pressed on the President's stomach, along where the ball is believed to have passed, and started the flow of pus. The doctor says at least a wine-glassful of pus started, which is an indication that the wound is open along the track of the ball, and that it will begin healing from the inside.

A Washington special says: The intense impatience of the President with his confinement at the White House, finds expression in almost every conversation with his friends and attendants, and the anxiety of Dr. Boynton to secure for Mrs. Garfield a change of scene and air has led to dissensions of ways and means to make the movement without danger. Dr. Bliss says the motion of a railway train might be hurtful even a month from now. While dangers of the track, noise, crowds, etc., render that mode of travel out of the question for many weeks. Col. Rockwell proposes to take the President to old Port Comfort in the steamer *Dispatch*. Should this prove of benefit, after a few days, then take advantage of calm weather and run around to Long Branch. The President is strongly in favor of a seaside resort, and longs for the sea voyage.

WASHINGTON, 18.—J. J. Russell, chairman of the commission, arrived in Washington this morning, and later in the day presented his reports to Secretary Kirkwood, in which he stated that the commission had selected lands and proposed to locate the Uncompahgre Utes in the vicinity of the junction of Green and White Rivers in Utah, and they proposed to erect temporary agency buildings there and have the agency removed to that point as soon as possible. By this arrangement the

the Uncompahgre to have a military force of at least 150 men stationed at the point indicated for the agency building, as a small force for winter at the Utah agency. Secretary Kirkwood at once transmitted a copy of this report to the Secretary of War accompanied by a letter in which he requested Secretary Lincoln to issue such instructions to military commandants as may be necessary to carry into effect the views and wishes of the commission respecting the location of troops at the new agency and at the Utah reservation.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court appeared before the court at 1 o'clock this afternoon. District Attorney Corkhill, in a short address, said that when he asked that the grand jury be held until after the fourth of July, nobody expected or dreamed of so grand a crime being committed as an attempt upon the life of the President. This crime was one which everybody admitted at the time would demand prompt and certain punishment in case of fatal results to the President. He had therefore deemed it his duty to hold the grand jury to await the result of the President's injuries. While all the country is deeply gratified that the President is in a fair way to recovery, it cannot just be told what action must be taken, or should be taken towards the punishment of the would-be assassin. The District Attorney then read a note addressed to him by the surgeons attending the President, in reply to an official request by him as to the President's case and his prospects. This note was signed by Dr. Bliss and the other three surgeons. It was that while the President has, up to the present time, done exceedingly well, and we anticipate his recovery, we cannot assert with confidence that his injuries may not result fatally. Col. Corkhill said that in view of this condition of the President, he would move that the grand jury be discharged until the 12th of September, and the Court so ordered. So nothing will be done with Guiteau, not even toward indicting him, before fall. The Star route cases also go over till October.

Among the indictments found by the Criminal Court grand jury to-day was one against Geo. M. Ingalls, formerly United States Indian Agent at the Piute Agency for presenting false vouchers, one for \$221 and one for \$184 in 1878. It is alleged that Ingalls is a defaulter to the amount of about \$1,000 to the government. Ingalls is said to be somewhere out west.

NEW YORK, 18.—The stalwarts this morning in conference resolved to stand firm for Conkling. Lapham said he had learned Conkling said he (Lapham) must not be elected.

Senator Miller introduced a bill providing for a special session whenever a vacancy in the office of Representative in Congress occurs after the 4th of March, more than 60 days before a general election. The bill was made a special order for tomorrow morning.

A vote was then taken with the following result: Lapham, 54; Potter, 34; Conkling, 27; Evarts, 1; necessary to a choice, 59.

Speaker Sharpe did not vote, and it was announced he was paired. Senator Halbert inquired who he was paired with. The Chair said he could not give the information. Spinola said he knew of no democrat he was paired with. The convention proceeded again with the same result. Halbert moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion, as Spinola desired to speak. He was proceeding to say another vote should be taken, when Alvord raised the point of order that the only question was to vote. Strahan renewed the motion to adjourn. Carried.

NEW YORK, 18.—A *Herald's* London special to night says: The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House to representatives of the British colonies. It was a brilliant affair, all of the colonies and most of the dependencies being represented. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sat on the right of the Lord Mayor, who had the King of the Sandwich Islands on his left.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of King Kalakaua. He responded briefly, and spoke of his land, which he said was thriving and peaceful. They had, he said, no Land Leaguers there. The announcement was received with applause.

The Prince of Wales, replying to his health, spoke of the pleasure it had given him in his young days to visit Canada, and how much he would like to repeat the visit. The

impressions he had received during his trip to North America are as nice and pleasant and fresh as ever. He was sorry his many engagements prevented him from visiting all the colonies.

The *World's* London special says: I have reason to know that Lord Salisbury has given up the idea of trying to defeat the measure. It was cumbersome, unwieldy and confused, when it was first brought down, and the multitude of cross amendments which the government has adopted will render some of the most important clauses practically inoperative. Men of large experience in the matter say the bill will so complicate existing relations between landlords and tenants that it will have to be recast at the next session of Parliament, and the Lords are so anxious to throw the entire responsibility of its failure upon Gladstone that beyond adding a few unimportant amendments, more to begot than elucidate the meaning of the fair rent clause, they will pass the bill as it comes to them.

In shooting for the International trophy the grand total of scores is as follows: Scotland, 1,774; England, 1,744; Wales, 1,680; Ireland, 1,642. There were twenty competitors in each team. This is the first year that Wales has competed for the trophy.

TOLEDO, O., 18.—The programme for the ceremonies for unveiling the McPherson statue at Clyde, Ohio, has been completed and consists of a grand civic and military parade and appropriate exercises in McPherson Cemetery. Gen. Sherman will conduct the ceremonies of unveiling and an address will be made by Gen. M. M. France, of Cincinnati, and Gen. W. E. Strong of Chicago. Among others who have signified their intention of being present are Gen. Logan, Gen. Belknap, Gen. Keifer, Gen. Leggett, Gen. Gilson and Gen. Hickenlooper. The G. A. R. Department of Ohio will be represented by twenty Posts.

DENVER, 18.—The *Los Vegas, N. M. Gazette* has positive information that "Billy the Kid," a notorious murderer and outlaw, who for several years has been the terror of New Mexican cattlemen, was, on the 14th inst. killed by Pat Garrett, Sheriff of Lincoln County. Garrett had been on his trail some time. On the 14th he overhauled him in a cabin at Fort Sumner, and shot him dead. The Kid is a native of New York City. His real name is McCarthy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Lieutenant Ray, of the United States signal corps, sailed to-day with nine companions on the schooner *Golden Fleece* for Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, where he will establish a station for meteorological observations. Provisions for three years are comprised in the outfit of the expedition.

CINCINNATI, 18.—Mrs. Eliza Garfield, mother of the President, yesterday had a severe attack of cholera morbus, from which she partially recovered, but is now prostrated by fever. On account of her extreme age, she being 81, her condition is regarded as very critical, and fears are entertained of her recovery.

COLUMBUS, O., 19.—The governor of Texas sends the following:

To Gov. Foster:

My failure to answer you favorably was not on account of any want of sympathy for the President, but because I do not deem it consistent with my position as governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services where church and State are and ought to be kept separate in their functions. I doubt not the people of Texas have as strongly wished and will as devoutly pray for the recovery of the President as any people in the United States.

(Signed) O. M. ROBERTS,

Governor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 19.—A report is received here that two outlaws visited the camp of Mills Lac Indians near Atkin, this a. m., about 2 o'clock, and murdered the chief and four Indians. The murderers were arrested.

The *Pioneer Press* has special advice that Sitting Bull's camp is within eight miles of Buford and is coming in charge of the scout, Legare. Captain Clifford has gone out to receive his surrender. The special says the Indians are almost starved and the rest of them are disheartened and all discouraged. Five chiefs and two hundred bucks, women and children are in the band.

Fifteen hundred laboring men in the logging camps of Wisconsin are out on strike for 10 hours' instead of 11 or 12 of service per day.

A Winona special says: Paul Helda, a Swiss emigrant, who lately bought a farm in Eagle Creek Valley, became insane through the failure of his crops and home sickness. On Sunday morning he was found dead in the front room of his house, his wife and two children dead in the next room, three children dead up stairs, and the two oldest boys in the hay loft mortally wounded, all shot in the head. One boy may live. A revolver was found in the house.

Correspondence.

WESTVILLE, Montcalm Co., Michigan, July 6th, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

After writing you under date of April 12th, I, in company with S. G. Bunnell, went to Mecosta County, where we held a number of meetings. While there, Elders S. B. Warner and D. Zundel, being on their way to a new field, stayed at this place, leaving their valises, and came to Sylvester to see us. While there, Bro. E. L. Root's house was burned with all its contents, the family barely escaping with their lives. The result was the loss of my trunk and most of my things, as also those of the Elders named. Bro. Root's loss placed him in straightened circumstances. The Elders arriving from home about this time turned in with some already here and helped him raise another house. A good many neighbors threw in their mites, for Bro. Root is highly esteemed among most of his neighbors. Still the burning is believed to have been done by a religious bigot by the name of Lowe.

On the 19th of May I took with me Elder J. O. Stephens and went on a trip prospecting for new fields. We went to Ottawa County, held two meetings, next to Alleghany County, where we labored about three weeks, baptizing five persons. I had labored there before. We next went to Kalamazoo, but could find no opening. We visited the insane asylum; they have 680 patients, 332 males, and 348 females. This is not more than half of the insane of the State. We then went east, stopping at Jackson, where we visited the State's prison which contains 750 convicts, 50 of whom are for life. We visited the cells, dining room, kitchen and all the manufacturing departments. They make wagons, brooms, shoes, pitchforks, wheat cradles, snaths, copper wares, women's shoes and a great many other things. They make 35 wagons a day, 125 dozen brooms, 650 pairs of women's shoes, 400 barrels, etc. These are only about half of the convicts as they have some at Detroit and Ionia.

We next went to Dexter, where I have a number of relatives, but, however, we could get no chance to preach. While at one of my cousin's house the Baptist pastor entered. We soon got into conversation, when I asked him a few questions, referring him to the scriptures. He soon got mad, jumped up and said: "I haven't time to talk with you nor do I wish to, for I hate you and your heathenish religion, and I forbid you talking it to these ladies, and I think you had better leave this house at once for you are not wanted here." He stood in the doorway whilst addressing me thus, I reminded him what it took to constitute a gentleman, much more a servant of God. After he was gone the ladies informed me he was acting without authority from them. We went next to Milford and Hiland, Oakland County, and visited the Saints, encouraging them, etc., but could get no chance to preach. We then came to Lansing—could make no opening. From there we came to this place, where we found Elders D. Stephens and J. Jensen, waiting for us. Elders J. O. and D. Stephens were sent to labor at Petoskey, the north end of this State. I intend starting before long, for Minnesota, to hold conference with the Elders and Saints in that State and Wisconsin.

The Elders in Minnesota report the baptism of 12 persons in the last two months. Elders Harris and Murdock, laboring at Luddington, in this State, report the baptism of five persons, making a total of 22 souls within the last two months, and in some fields the prospects are more favorable than has been apparent for a long time. Some eight persons have gone to Utah this season from this mission, and 25 or 30 expect to go in a short time from this State. The Elders of this mis-

sion, (18 in all from Utah) feel well in their labors, and express themselves as determined to spread the truth at all hazards. They often say it is marvelous to see how the wisdom of the wise perishes, none of the learned priests can stand against our arguments from the scriptures, although we are but school boys raised in Zion.

The hand of the destroyer is at work. Diphtheria is making havoc in many parts, especially in those parts where the gospel has been the most preached. At Sylvester whole families have been cut off.

There will not be more than half a crop of wheat, grass or fruit in this State this season, owing to the hard winter and dry summer.

There is a considerable stir in the political world, one can't hear much of anything else talked of where crowds gather, or on the cars. When we hold a meeting before it opens it is politics, and after the close, a few remarks on the sermon, and then it runs into politics.

It seems the gathering is nearly over in these parts, and the tares are bound in bundles and their hands are being strengthened by secret oaths of different forms and associations.

A careless indifference in regard to religion seems to be the predominant feeling of the majority, which is harder to penetrate than anything else. However, nearly all are looking for something to take place; they know not what.

Yours in the cause of truth,
WM. PALMER.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

LOWESTOFT, Suffolk, England, June 13, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

It was with mutual satisfaction that we found on the 13th of April that we were appointed to labor in the Norwich Conference, and after spending a week in London, visiting relatives and friends, we proceeded to our field of labor. We arrived at Lowestoft on the 21st of April, meeting with President Grant, who appointed us to our respective districts, which join each other, therefore, we have been traveling together most of the time, and during the two months that has passed away, have held forty-six meetings, twenty-five of which have been in the open air.

We have discarded most of the old places where the Elders have been preaching for years past, finding that the people were gospel-hardened, taking no notice whether we were Latter-day Saints or preachers of any other denomination. And we find in some of our new places that the gospel has not been preached there for twenty years, and there is a new generation sprung up who know nothing about the Latter-day Saints, only what they have been told by prejudiced minds, therefore their minds are traditioned in many places to believe that we discard many of the sacred writings, and some have been led to believe that we deny the efficacy of the blood of our Redeemer. However, we have by the help of God, removed those feelings out of the minds of the people who have gathered together to hear us dilate on the principle of divine truth, principles that have been revealed to fallen humanity for the purpose of saving them and exalting them in the kingdom of our God.

At the present time there are different places where we hold open air meetings, and it has been our rule to visit each place once in two weeks. We have had very good attendance, and the people have paid marked attention, and not a few have followed us through our courses with Bible in hand, pen and paper, making notes of our scriptural proofs. And some are astonished to find that the Bible preach from agrees with theirs every particular. We have also with some opposition, in one place some prejudiced persons open upon the feelings of the children, and about 50 of them kept up an incessant howl during the time we were preaching, and one of the ger boys, a lad about 15 years of age, was continually firing off blank tridges. After meeting, they named us for about half a mile several of their street songs.

At another place we were accosted by a Baptist preacher, who did to know if it was our intention introducing doctrines which we concluded to destroy the peace neighborhood. We told him our duty to preach the principles of salvation to all mankind, and