

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The increase in the temperature and pulse in the latest bulletin, is ascribed by the physicians to higher temperature of the room. At 12 to-day the temperature of the room was 3 to 4 degrees higher than yesterday, or would be if the refrigerating apparatus had not been introduced. The weather here, to-day, is about the same as yesterday. From 9 o'clock this forenoon, until noon, at 1.30 o'clock, not a breath of air was stirring, the influence of the sun being very depressing. The bed the President laid upon when first carried to the White House from the depot was wide, but short and low; so short that the President's feet rested against the foot board, and he complained of this cramped position. Another trouble was that the low bed placed the President to low in the room to get the breeze, it being a foot or two lower than the window sills. The bed now is seven feet long, with plenty of room for his feet; it is high enough; has a patent mattress arranged so that a thorough ventilation passes underneath the patient. The only inconvenience the President suffered from the change proceeds from the narrowness of the bed. In the first one he could stretch his arms out. However, the present bed is only for temporary use, a regular invalid's bed having all improvements and comforts has been telegraphed for.

At 2.30 o'clock, there had been no change since the last report. Neither is any expected until after sundown. At this writing clouds are coming up, and the indications are very good for a heavy rain. This will be about the best thing that can happen, as it will reduce the temperature and make the condition more refreshing.

Mrs. Garfield desires to acknowledge her great appreciation for many messages of sympathy sent to her.

The President's bright humor has not deserted him. He makes humorous speeches occasionally, and quotes Shakespeare. The temperature is not as low in the sick room as desired, but it is comfortable. The artificial apparatus works well. Dr. Bliss told Dr. Boynton this morning that the President's chances were considerably better than ever. The danger of peritonitis is rapidly passing, and it is now improbable, though possible, and only accidents are likely to determine fatally. It is now apprehended that secondary hemorrhage and blood poisoning may occur up to Friday, but owing to the course and present location of the ball it is not seriously anticipated. Blood poisoning is mostly feared, but there is not yet the slightest indication of it. An abscess might form anywhere along the course of the ball or at the extremity of the wound, but they could deal with this. He greatly relied on the President's vigorous constitution, strong vitality, and strong courage. He was the very best patient he ever saw. Although probing was considered unwise, he did it on Saturday, and gently traced the course of the ball three and a half inches. He judged it had entered the back above the right hip, taking a horizontal course forward through the body, slightly fracturing the rib and then deflecting to the right, where it penetrated the liver. Whether it lodged in the interior wall of the abdomen he was unable to say; he hoped it passed through. Surgically, it was a very fortunate wound, as the deflection carried it away from the part where it would likely have been fatal in a few hours, and into the region where it would have left no chance.

Arthur, when asked to see the President, was told that the strictest quietness was enjoined and it was impossible for his wish to be granted. A general conversation was then entered upon about the President's condition. The Vice-President feelingly spoke of the encouraging reports as to the President's condition, and expressed fervent wishes that he would recover. After half an hour spent with the members of the cabinet, he and Jones returned to Jones' residence, where the Vice-President remains very quiet.

Garfield recently took a life insurance policy for \$25,000.

Dr. Boynton will devote himself to Mrs. Garfield, who, it is feared, cannot stand the excitement much longer, although she has borne up nobly.

Executive Mansion, 7.—The following dispatch was sent by sur-

geons in charge to the consulting surgeons this afternoon: 1 p.m.—During the past 24 hours the President has continued to improve slowly. As anticipated, a slight temperature and slight increase in the frequency of the pulse occurred during the afternoon and evening. At 8.30 p. m. the pulse was 104, temperature 100.6, respiration 23, but in accordance with this diurnal movement, both pulse and temperature were again diminished this morning, and showed some improvement over yesterday at the same hour. At 9 a.m. the pulse was 94, temperature 99, respiration 24. We anticipate, of course, a similar movement for some days to come, and so find it to-day at 1 p.m. Last evening at 9.30 p.m. a quarter of a grain of morphia sulphate was administered hypodermically, and the President slept very well during the night. In addition to the chicken broth and albumen, he had, yesterday afternoon, a small quantity of scraped beef tenderloin, which, however, he did not relish very much. This morning he is taking oatmeal gruel and milk at intervals of two hours, with relish. The yellowish color of the skin, so common after wounds in the liver, developed to a slight degree during the day yesterday, but it is not more marked this morning.

We don't attach a great deal of importance to the symptoms, except so far as to confirm the opinion already formed of the nature of the wound. Altogether we feel that the patient has done as well as could reasonably have been expected up to the present time, and our hope for his ultimate recovery are strengthened by the events of the past two days.

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

Executive Mansion, 7, 10.45 a. m.—Attorney General MacVeagh says: The President's condition is very favorable indeed. He does not consider the President is out of danger yet, but says he appears to be passing out of it as steadily and rapidly as can be expected.

Conkling sent the following telegram to Arthur this afternoon: Please say to Mrs. Garfield for me, that to-day's reports are the most welcome and joyful to me for the happiness they give her.

(Signed) ROSCOE CONKLING.

General James replied: The Vice-President placed your telegram in my hands for delivery to Mrs. Garfield. I have complied with his request, and Mrs. Garfield desires me to return her thanks for your kindly sympathy.

Postmaster-General James has telegrams from George Wilson, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who requests Postmaster General James to say to Mrs. Garfield that the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce have subscribed \$250,000, to be presented to her, both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy, and as a means of relieving the mind of the President entirely from anxiety with regard to the future of his family. To this telegram Postmaster-General James sent the following:

Geo. Wilson, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce:

Your dispatch delivered to Mrs. Garfield. On receipt of it, remarked that there was so much that was touching and beautiful in the sympathy of the people of the whole country that she did not dare trust herself to think of it.

New York, 7.—General H. V. Boynton telegraphs privately to his brother here: I really believe the President will recover. I have been at the White House twice this morning. The case, however, is still critical.

Mass meetings continue to be held all over the country, and particularly in the south, where congratulations on the President's hoped for recovery, condemnation of the bloodthirsty wretch Guitteau, and condolence to the President's family are about evenly divided. Prayer meetings are also being held by churches, and their messages of cheer give great comfort to Mrs. Garfield.

The Emperor of Germany has instructed his charge d'affaires, Count Beust, to inquire at the Executive Mansion and cable him the condition of the President, and upon receiving favorable news he cabled congratulations. Beust has been regularly three times per day to ask of the President's condition. Messages pour in by the hundred from foreign magnates and rulers and domestic friends, admirers and well wishers of either party. They are,

wherever possible, answered by direction of Secretary Blaine, whose services and advice have been invaluable for the past few days. The messages express always the deepest regret and sorrow, and generally the tenderest solicitude and personal interest, which cannot but touch the recipient and evidence more clearly than by any other possible means, the deep-seated love the President has awakened in the hearts of the people.

The storehouses of the whole country are open to the President, and fine wines and liquors of extravagant age received daily and labelled for the use of the President, come from all over the country. One temperance man sent wine placed in the cellar 30 years ago, and which never has been touched. Patent medicines, asking for a trial, are sent. Suggestions by telegraph, innumerable, are sent to the doctors, and the mails are now being overwhelmed by quantities of advising letters to physicians. Scrap-books are being prepared with the different accounts, editorial and public expressions, etc.; it will be an immense volume. All telegrams of sympathy will be preserved. Dispatches from abroad will be kept in records at the State Department. All the cabinet and diplomatic corps called to-day, and several representatives. Telegrams were received to-day by Blaine at the rate of one every three minutes. They are mostly congratulations now, and from nearly every potentate in the civilized world.

San Francisco, 6.—The taxpayers' convention, this evening, adopted resolutions scouting the insanity of the President's assailant as a myth, attributing his action to the political disturbance; endorsing the acts of the President, and extending sympathies to him and his family.

London, 7.—A dispatch from New York says that Gladstone was criticised for suggesting, in the Commons, that the shooting of President Garfield was the result of a political conspiracy. Gladstone made no such suggestion publicly nor privately. He said simply that he could not be surprised that a question should be asked in regard to the outrage, the character of which was such as to attract the attention of the whole civilized world, and which so greatly affects the feelings and welfare of a nation, not only friendly to England, but growing more friendly yearly.

New York, 7.—The Chamber of commerce members propose to raise \$250,000, to be invested in United States bonds, and deposited with the United States Trust Company, the income to be paid Mrs. Garfield during her life, and at her death go equally to her children, in appreciation of the noble character of the President. Jay Gould, S. B. Chittenden, C. P. Huntington, D. Willis James, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Cyrus W. Field each subscribed \$5,000. Large numbers subscribed \$1,000. Subscriptions may be sent to the Chamber of Commerce.

The London Times reports that the variation from the proposal to coin silver freely, originally made by the United States to the effect that they would coin freely to their own annual production as the blank bill now practically allows, has been looked on more favorably by Latin countries than previously; and on this understanding as regards America (coupled with the undertakings by Germany, India and the Bank of England) France and the other Latin countries, and probably Holland, will undertake to be bi-metallic. Such a proposal was before the conference at yesterday's session. Italy was willing to enter the league with the Latin union and the United States for a limited coinage of silver for five years, on the condition that Germany suspends the sale of silver for that period, substituting silver for small gold coins and small notes, and making silver an unlimited legal tender at a ratio of 15 to 1 of gold, and on the condition that England makes silver legal tender to a higher amount, and that the quota of mintage of each state be proportioned to her population, with the option of exceeding that minimum on certain conditions. A Dutch delegate, construing the offer of England to maintain free mintage of silver in India, as an admission that even a partial bi-metallic league could make the price of silver steady, strongly appealed to England not to incur the responsibility of a perilous failure by holding aloof from the league, and he expected her to crown her advocacy of free trade by perfecting the instruments of exchange. At the close of the sitting

of the present conference it was suggested that the date for a final sitting be fixed.

CINCINNATI, 7.—A fire, this afternoon, broke out in Margrand Sons' carriage factory, at Smith and Augusta Streets, and in five minutes the five-story building was in flames. The region is full of factories and the fire soon spread to the Union twine factory and Closterman's factory, Meader's furniture and Resor's foundry. The first was totally destroyed. Charles Peat was killed and five others wounded by jumping from windows. The total loss is \$500,000.

NEW YORK, 8.—The World prints interviews with medical experts touching Guitteau's insanity, which it says are properly limited by the physicians interviewed to the published accounts of Guitteau's crime, and a proper reserve is maintained as to any additional evidence which may become public hereafter. The opinions are, in fact, answers to such "hypothetical questions" as experts are called upon to answer in court, the difference being the hypothesis is furnished by the newspaper reports instead of by sworn testimony. It is evident from their answers that there is nothing to indicate insanity in the case, and that which is indicated is simply that Guitteau is a very vain, very depraved and very worthless person.

David M. Chauncey, a brother of Daniel Chauncey, president of the Mechanics' Bank at Brooklyn, died Tuesday, in his brother's residence.

Dr. Hamilton says: While a wound in the liver will increase the President's danger, it would not necessarily kill him. Blood poisoning is not likely to intrude. Suppuration is the most principal difficulty to be apprehended. Dr. Wines, an eminent authority, says weeks, perhaps months, of careful watching must elapse before the question of recovery can be positively settled.

The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions that the attempted assassination of the President should, even though not political, teach such civil service reform as would relieve a president from the personal solicitation of office-seekers; also that such constitutional amendments should be adopted as would make like attempts punishable with an ignominious death.

WASHINGTON, 8.—District Attorney Corkhill says: Nothing will be done in the Guitteau case till the issue of the President's wound is known. Guitteau's papers, written by himself, only contain a full detailed history of the crime from its inception. They will be made public eventually. They are, I believe, a true recital. I am beset by people naturally anxious to know all about the facts. It is proper to say there are no startling revelations in the papers. The assassination was simply a cold-blooded attempt at murder by a man who knew what he was doing and the consequences that would follow. I have no question he is rational and sane. I will say in addition, I think it cruel, considering the fevered state of the public mind on this subject and the horror with which every man regards the assassin, that any man's name should be mentioned in connection with him. He is egotistical and presuming, a dishonest man, attempting to borrow of people, claiming an acquaintance with persons whom he only knew by the fact of his going to them and then speaking to them, speaking of persons as his friends whom he had no acquaintance with at all, attempting to obtain money by representing himself as a man of great political influence, both here and in New York. To mention the names of other citizens in connection with this crime is improper and unjust. While everybody who has known anything about this man at all has been perfectly willing to detail to me his entire relations with Guitteau, still there is scarcely one of them but had requested his name to be kept from the public.

BOSTON, 8.—The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic promulgates the following: Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Boston, July 7, 1881.

General Order, No. 4. Awaiting the fateful issue which hangs like a pall over our land, grateful for a glimpse of sunshine through the dark cloud, the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic tender their comrade in arms, the stricken President, their sympathy and love. What lies behind the veil of the future, we may not seek to know, but remembering the same Almighty wish that guided us to victory is beneath our fallen comrade, let us cast out all

our fears and send to the throne of grace, not a cry of despair, but a prayer of hope and faith in the divine wisdom and love.

(Signed) GEO. S. MERRITT,
Commander-in-Chief.
WM. W. OLEN,
Adj't. General.

CLEVELAND, 8.—To-day's Catholic Universe contains a lengthy and forcible pastoral by Bishop Gilmour on the attempted assassination of the President. It begins, "Of all crimes murder is the most terrible known to society, but when the life of the chief magistrate of a country is assailed there is not only the malice of murder in the act but an attack on authority. Now, authority is of God, kings and magistrates hold it from God. Their power is from God, not from the people, except indirectly; hence any attack upon the magistrate as a magistrate is an attack upon God." The letter closes, "I ask God to grant us peace and unity and an increase of religion and virtue among all, there will be added for one month, the prayer pro pace. All masses and in all churches of the diocese will be recited for the same time and intention five 'Our fathers' and five 'hail Mary's' immediately after all public services."

Executive Mansion, December 8, 6.30 a.m.—President Garfield's condition this morning is reported by Dr. Bliss as favorable. He was somewhat restless during the early part of the night, complaining of soreness in his legs, but this quickly disappeared and he slept well during the latter part of the night. He awakened this morning greatly refreshed. His general condition this morning, it is thought, is better than any time. His pulse at 6.30 a.m. was 86.

11 a.m.—The President continues to improve. A strong wind is blowing and broken clouds obscure the sun at intervals. The day is not as uncomfortable as expected.

Official bulletin 9.15 a. m.—The condition of the President continues favorable. He is more comfortable than on any previous morning. His pulse is 95, temperature 99.2, respiration 23. The wound is beginning to discharge laudable pus.

Signed by the Physicians.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean reports the President's pulse 94, respiration 22, beat normal. The term "laudable" as applied to pus means a healthy sloughing of the wound without inflammation or abscess. His appetite continues to lead his bill of fare several lengths. He is always hungry. The day is intensely hot.

A discharge of healthy pus set in this morning. Morbid pus may not make its appearance for two or three days yet and Dr. Bliss says in this case he thinks there will be no complications from this source. At an official examination the pulse was found to be 96, temperature 99.1 respiration normal.

The progress of the President continues favorable, pulse 108, temperature 101.4, respiration 24.

Signed by the doctors.

The President's pulse, this morning, receded again though he did not pass as good a night as the night before. The storm yesterday evening seemed to have some depressing effect, but towards morning his symptoms showed a rallying from that. Dr. Bliss said, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, everything was most satisfactory and the next bulletin will show a continuation of favorable symptoms.

The increase in the pulse and temperature of the President since morning is attributed by the attending surgeons to the heat at noon and the suppuration which is going on in the wound near the surface of the body.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Experiments in lowering the temperature are still being tried. Prof. Dosey, mining engineer at the navy yard, is preparing an apparatus for compressing cold air on the principle that the temperature of mines is cooled. It may be tried.

Citizens of Freeport telegraph Blaine that the people of Freeport, Illinois, realizing the odium of Guitteau having formerly resided there, hope and pray that God in his goodness may restore the President to health and to the loving country. They also send a tender tribute to Mrs. Garfield, and say the community deeply sympathizes with the family of the late L. W. Guitteau, whose standing is second to none in Freeport.

The following telegram was sent by attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons, this afternoon:

The President's condition has not changed materially since our telegram to you yesterday. During the afternoon and evening he was trou-