

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Dr. Bliss reports this afternoon that the President has had the best day he has known since the injury. His appetite is good and he takes nourishment well. His voice is noticeably stronger than at any time heretofore and he has been all day entirely free from fever. The ranges of the pulse are below 100 and temperature and respiration continue normal. In all respects he has made favorable progress towards recovery.

Executive Mansion, 2, 7 p.m.—The President has continued to progress favorably during the day, and appears better in his general condition than yesterday, a more natural tone of voice being especially perceptible. The appearance of the external wound at the evening dressing was exceedingly good; that made by the ball is rapidly granulating, while the discharge from the deeper portion of the wound, which is abundant and healthy comes through the counter opening made by the operation. The rise of temperature this afternoon is moderate and attended by no inconvenience to the patient whatever. At the present hour his pulse is 104, temperature 100, respiration 20.

Signed by physicians.

There has been no use for the cooling apparatus in the President's room lately, but it was used to-day the weather being hot. A short sea voyage for the President is again discussed, and it will be tried in three weeks if the President continues to gain strength. Little is read to him except light matters and paper headings. The lower portion of his body is stiff, but the pain in the legs are gone.

Another White House employee is sick with malaria, the eighth.

Major Quaning, an expert, says that probably the defective sewers in the White House, made of brick, and not the Potomac flats, are responsible for the malaria, as other houses are not so affected.

Dr. Bliss says the President is doing splendid. All indications are he has passed his last danger point.

NEW YORK, 2.—Eugene Morrill, the celebrated amateur peletonist, was a passenger on the steamship *Italy* from Liverpool last evening. He gives the following version of his treatment by the roughs: A special prize was given for beating the best one mile English record. There were about a dozen in the race altogether. All the time I was on the track, the crowd, which was very noisy and threatening, kept shouting to the English walkers to go ahead and beat the damned Yankee, meaning me, of course. Wyatt had 25 yards the start of me, and he started on a half trot from the beginning, and kept it up against all remonstrances until he was disqualified by the judges. Seeing that I was going to be an easy winner, the mob became excited and vehement in their denunciations. They called me foul names and threatened to assault me. At last the angry crowd broke in on the track and made an attack upon me. But for a gentleman and a policeman, who interfered, and saving me from being hurt, I would have been roughly handled. I was hustled to my dressing room by my protectors and there kept concealed until the excited mob was dispersed. Wherever else I appeared, I must say I was treated very handsomely.

The arrival of the two steamers, *Glenartney* and *Lord of the Isles*, loaded with tea from Yokohama, within 24 hours of each other, after sailing 14,000 miles, illustrates the nicety with which navigators may make their calculations even in sailing half around the globe. The *Lord of the Isles* left Yokohama on May 24th, at 3 p. m., entered the Suez Canal July 7, reached Gibraltar on the 16th, and Sandy Hook on Friday last.

The captain of the *Glenartney* said: I don't know about our being beaten by the *Lord of the Isles*, she gained a little on me from Gibraltar to New York, true enough, but I left Yokohama two days behind her and got to New York within 24 hours of her. The actual time of my voyage was 53 days, 12 hours and 15 minutes.

It is stated by the officers of the *Lord of the Isles* that there were considerable bets made in anticipation of the result of the voyage, with odds in favor of the *Lord of the Isles*, as she is known to be the faster ship.

Daniel Shea, coming home to-day and finding three young ruffians

burglarizing his house, grappled one, James A. Wells, who, being unable to break away, plunged a huge dagger six times into Shea, finally driving it up to the hilt. He was even then unable to get away except by tearing off his sleeve, which remained firmly grasped in the brave Shea's hand. The assassin fled but was captured, his sleeveless arm easily identifying him. Shea was taken to the hospital. He has few chances of recovery.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court to-day, granted a stay of proceedings in the suit of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, until such time as the President should appoint a Railroad Commissioner in place of French, resigned. The stay extends 30 days after such appointment, and the time for taking testimony is extended three months after the stay, in order to give the newly appointed commissioner an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the question at issue.

The railroad war continues. All rates are already badly demoralized and no prospect of an immediate change. There is a suggestion made to strike the Grand Trunk's passenger traffic between Chicago and Montreal, which is its chief source of profit, by means of tickets sold via Albany and thence via the Boston and Albany road. No change in the war from New York west.

Governor Brown, of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, informs a *World* reporter that graders and track layers on the western extension find no difficulty in procuring ample supplies and good water. Over the 360 miles now constructed westward from Fort Worth, the supply of water is ample except in one or two places. The prospects for local business on this extension are far better than they were on the Union and Central Pacific lines when first constructed. The western extension is penetrating a country unsurpassed in that section for luxurious and nutritious grasses. Settlements are rapidly following the construction of the line, and it is not unreasonable to expect the belief that the country immediately tributary to the line will be peopled much more rapidly than any part of the United States has been in the past. The charge that the line penetrates an uninhabitable region is either made in utter ignorance of the facts or in utter disregard of the truth.

Boston, 2.—The market is quiet for wool, manufacturers buying up in lots as wanted. Holders are very indifferent about selling, as there is a confident feeling that an active movement will commence in a few weeks, and that prices will be sustained. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been made at 41¢ for X, 42¢ for XX, 43¢ for XXX and above. Michigan fleeces have been selling at 39¢ for X, 44¢ for medium. No. 1 Ohio medium sells at 45¢ for 47, combing and delaine selections are firm at 43¢ for fine delaine, 46¢ for No. 1 combing. Unwashed fleeces remain unchanged and have been selling principally at 25¢ for fine, 27¢ for medium, as to quality.

California wool has been quiet, and prices unchanged. Pulled wool is in moderate demand at 42¢ for fine, common to choice super.

Foreign wool has been quiet; sales small but held firm, both clothing and carpets being in small stock.

PHILADELPHIA, 2.—Benjamin B. Wiley, the original contractor in the Star route contracts in Utah and Arizona, was arrested here to-day.

CHICAGO, 2.—The British Vice-Consul says he knows nothing of the alleged arrest of Crowe at Peoria on a warrant from the British Vice-Consul at New York.

Peoria, 2.—Patrick Crowe, of this city was reported in the local evening papers as having been arrested on the order of Attorney General MacVeagh, charged with violating the laws by manufacturing and shipping torpedoes. The reported arrest was a hoax, a couple of practical jokers deceiving the reporters. Crowe has not been arrested, but is doing duty as a city lamp lighter.

Seiler and Stettler, two more victims of the explosion, died to-day, making twelve deaths so far. Of the remaining six, three will probably die.

LITTLE ROCK, 2.—Affairs in Perry County are reported as being in a terrible condition, and the story goes that Judge Harris and three citizens were assassinated in the streets to-day. Communication is difficult. Troops have left for the seat of war, the boat reaching this place this afternoon. The city is wild with rumors, and more troops have been ordered to Perryville.

John E. Jost, a St. Louis German, on reading an account in the paper of a suicide here, at once drew a revolver and shot himself in the same manner as the deceased.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—Ambrose Lomprox, of Natchitoches, Louisiana, arrived in this city to-day from Mexico. He was with a party of surveyors that were attacked by the Apache Indians south of El Paso, and 13 killed. Lomprox says he joined the party the day before the attack. The night before the massacre he lost a horse and hired boy, and thought he saw an Indian sign. The next day the party started on and he lingered half a mile behind. When the party got among the sand hills, the fighting began. Lomprox says the party were well armed, and brave men, but had no leader. They didn't know how to fight Indians. He tried to rejoin the party, but was taken prisoner by the Indians, and would have been killed, but his lost Mexican boy appeared, and told the Indians he was wealthy and could be ransomed. He was secured and could not see the fight. The surveyors fought desperately against the Indians, who numbered 45, of whom six were killed and nine wounded. All the white men were killed, six of them being dispatched when lying on the field wounded. Lomprox says the Indians were under rigid discipline. After the battle, the Indians took Lomprox into the Sierra Madra mountains, where they buried their dead. For a week or more the Indians depredated under Eures in Sonora, committing a number of murders. They then went down the coast of the Gulf of California in Crassinia to an island. Lomprox made his escape and got safely to Guaymas after a severe four days' tramp. Lomprox says the Indians are under the command of Victorio, as he knew that chief by sight. Lomprox is on his way to Washington to lay the subject of the massacre before the Government.

In the mint investigation yesterday, Thos. McAuley, assistant melder and refiner, through an error in the printed report, was made to say he knew of favoritism by Superintendent Dodge in conducting the mint. What he did say was he knew of no favoritism.

WASHINGTON, 2, 11 p.m.—The President has rested quietly since the evening examination and a slight fever which was apparent at that time has subsided. He has been extremely comfortable to-day and has made a decided gain in strength. All the features of his case worthy of special notice have been included in the official bulletins. His pulse at this hour is below 100, his temperature and respiration normal.

Mrs. Garfield has received to-day a letter of sympathy and condolence from the Christian Churches of Southampton, Chester, Southport, and Liverpool, England, together with a draft for £100.

Executive Mansion, 3, 30 a.m.—The President slept tranquilly the greater part of the night. This morning his temperature is normal and his general condition satisfactory. Another day of favorable progress is anticipated. At present his pulse is 96, temperature 98.4, respiration 28.

Signed by Physicians.

Executive Mansion, 12, 30 p.m.—The President continues to progress steadily towards convalescence. He has taken to-day an increased portion of solid food. The wound is doing well and his general condition is better than yesterday. His pulse is 100, temperature 98.4, respiration 19.

Signed by Physicians.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington says: District Attorney Corkhill visited the jail for the first time in 10 days. His visit was in consequence of a notification from Guiteau that he had an important communication to make to him. Upon the entrance of the district attorney into his cell, Guiteau arose and produced a folded paper. This was found by Corkhill to be a petition drawn up in the hand of the assassin and petitioning for his release on bail in the sum of \$15,000. Guiteau bases his claim for release on bail upon the fact that the President is now regarded as out of danger and that his physicians concur in stating that there is no probability whatever of another relapse. The construction of the petition shows considerable familiarity with forms and methods of law and the document throughout is drawn up with a conciseness and exactness that indicate anything but insanity. Guiteau was very anxious that the district attorney should take prompt action upon his prayer for release

and intimated that in the event of favorable consideration of the petition he would have no difficulty in securing bondsmen in the sum indicated. The queer feature in this matter is how Guiteau has managed to get information as to the favorable condition of the President and opinions expressed by his physicians. The appearance of the assassin has changed little since his commitment to jail; his complexion has paled somewhat.

The letter from our Atlanta correspondent confirms the statements that the financial and industrial success of the exposition to be held in that city from October 5th to the end of December is no longer a matter of doubt or anxiety. The interest that has been manifest in the undertaking in the north as well as the south, and even abroad, has surprised the most sanguine expressions of its promoters. Two English ships loaded with machinery will soon be on their way to this country, so that visitors to the exposition may see machines of Old England working in friendly competition with those of New England, in the manufacture of cotton to the finest product. We are promised among other things an instructive exhibit of gold of Georgia, and useful minerals of other States, tropical fruits and flowers of Florida and the Gulf States. The canes of Louisiana, marble of Tennessee and valuable woods of Georgia and other southern forests.

The private secretary of Collector Robertson is reported as saying, "If government should build another Custom House as large as this, and employ double the number of men now engaged here there would not be positions for one-tenth of the applicants that have already put in their claims."

The *Herald* says: The rapidity with which children are dying this summer, in New York and Brooklyn, is a subject of considerable concern. Malaria on all sides is very prevalent and thousands of adults are suffering who never felt its effect before. Every one is asking: What is the cause?

DEADWOOD, D.T., 3.—A fire early this morning, in the lower part of the city known as Fountain City, destroyed 25 buildings. Loss about \$100,000; small insurance. Many families escaped with only their night clothes. The fire broke out in Williams' grocery house. Origin unknown.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll, liberal, in an hour's speech, attacked the land bill, in which, however, he said the government appears to be driven as the Lords are, by circumstances. He compared the government to a jelly fish, and advised the government to tell the Irish they will henceforth support the decisions of the court, and that poverty is no excuse for wrong. The Duke of Marlborough, conservative, also spoke in condemnation of the bill.

A meeting in Trafalgar Square, to protest against Bradlaugh's expulsion from the House of Commons, was very largely attended. Bradlaugh said he would go to the House on Wednesday (to-morrow). After the close of Bradlaugh's speech, the enormous crowd who had listened proceeded direct to Palace Yard, under the impression that he had gone thither, but they found all the approaches to the palace closed, and the crowd then dispersed.

PARIS, 2.—Rouher retired from politics to-day. In announcing it he says: "I do not ask you to appoint me to represent you again. My reasons are these: After the death of the Prince Imperial I conceived the idea of shortly terminating my political career. After long years employed in the labor of politics I have the right of not proceeding further. I sincerely thank my friends for their sympathy and condolence."

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—Sheik Mahmoud, arrested by the French consul, and upon whose person were found documents showing the existence of a vast Moslem conspiracy against the French in Africa has been taken aboard a French man-of-war, and will be sent to France charged with conspiracy against the public peace in Algeria.

DUBLIN, 2.—At a meeting of the land league to-night Parnell said it would be the duty of the league to select cases in different parts of Ireland to see what the land commissioners were going to do, and how much they were going to lower the rents. That would be the crucial

test whereby the working of the bill would stand or fall.

The *N. Y. Herald's* London special says: Parnell's conduct last night is generally considered as an unwise personal demonstration and an attempt to regain the confidence of the imprisoned Irish leaders who are disgusted that their release was not gained simultaneously with the passing of the bill. Dillon is said to be especially angry with Parnell. Parnell was present at a meeting of the league here this afternoon and spoke advising the Irish tenant farmers not to trust to the land bill; he said that the crucial test would be whether it lowered rent. He proposed the holding of a national convention in Dublin on September 15th to discuss how best to secure the object for which the league was established, namely the obtaining of the land of Ireland for the Irish people.

A London special says, nobody will be permitted to accompany Bradlaugh into the lobby of the House of Commons. If he attempts to force an entrance to the House, Gladstone will move that he be detained in custody until he apologizes for his attempt to override the decision of the House and undertakes not to repeat the offence.

The *Daily News* says, Bradlaugh's formal communication leaves no doubt in regard to his intentions and rooms in the Clock Tower have been prepared for him.

An immense crowd to-day cheered Bradlaugh when he entered the palace yard on his way to Westminster Hall, some time before the assembling of the House of Commons. On Bradlaugh's attempting to enter the House, he was quietly removed from the lobby and escorted by the police into the yard, where he stood conversing with his friend. In the Commons, Labouchere said the question of privilege in that resolution of the House in regard to Bradlaugh, only excluded him from the House, whereas he had been removed from the lobby, and he moved that the officials were therein exceeding their authority. The Speaker replied that he considered it a duty to order Bradlaugh's removal and added, "The door of the House is closed." The cheers of the crowd outside were audible inside the House. Gladstone supported the Speaker and said that Labouchere's motion was untenable. After his first repulse Bradlaugh remained sometime standing in the palace yard with his arms firmly folded and three policemen in front of him barring his way to the House. Gladstone declared that Bradlaugh must now be treated as having no more right to enter the House than a stranger. Northcote endorsed Gladstone's view. While Sir Wilfred Lawson was speaking against the illegal conduct of the House Bradlaugh, who had evaded the police, endeavored to force an entrance, but was seized by a policeman and dragged from the doors, when he was taken in charge of by six policemen, still resisting strenuously, his coat being torn in the struggle. The Speaker ruled that the motions of Sir Wilfred Lawson for rescinding the former resolution against the admission of Bradlaugh were irrelevant and the question before the house was the conduct of the Speaker in prohibiting Bradlaugh access to the lobby.

After Broadhurst and Cowan had spoken in favor of Bradlaugh's right. The Hon. John Bright described how Bradlaugh was brought down to the palace yard in a fainting condition. He thought such scenes unprecedented. He appealed to the opposition to reconsider their former decision so as to extricate themselves from the present difficulties. He was called to order for irrelevancy. Lord Jno. Manners said Bright's attitude was calculated to encourage Bradlaugh who had necessitated his forcible removal by attempting to force an entrance. An amendment to Labouchere's motion, declaring the House approves the conduct of the speaker and officials under his orders, was accepted by Gladstone and Northcote and was passed. A number of liberal members quitted the House before the vote was taken amid groans and cheers. Bradlaugh, after expulsion, went to Bow Street for a summons against the police.

PARIS, 3.—The report of the French Academy of Science publishes the engineer's statement of a preliminary investigation into the geological structure of the Isthmus of Panama at the part to be traversed by the canal. The result is satisfactory and De Lesseps calculates the work to be done considerably under the originally estimated expense.