

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

**EXECUTIVE MANSION, 16, 7 p.m.**—The President's symptoms are still grave, yet he seems to have lost no ground during the day, and his condition on the whole is better than yesterday. He vomited once this afternoon. The enemata are retained at present. His pulse is 120; temperature 98.9, 10; respiration 19.

Signed by attending surgeons. Immediately after the evening bulletin was issued Dr. Bliss remarked it was a conservative statement of the case, and it is, generally speaking, in the indication of improvement.

Following are points from special: Talk with Bliss—Is the President aware of his danger? Yes, to some extent; he asks us frequently how he is getting along. I generally try to evade him when the symptoms are unfavorable. Well, doctor, you are aware there is a great state of alarm all over the country to-night. Can you say anything which will tend to allay it? No; our bulletin this afternoon stated our fears. Hitherto we have sought only to convey prevailing conditions in the bulletins; but to-night I said, let us state our opinions and fears. Then, if fatal results are avoided, people will rejoice with us. You may say there is little or no fever. The President does not breathe like a man who is exhausted. His skin is moist and soft; but there is a crisis. He is in the presence of a crisis, and seems just now to be moving out of it favorably.

In examining the wound, the doctors could look through the incision recently made by Dr. Agnew, and healthy granulation was plainly visible. It is admitted that unless there was a decided improvement today, the President would be past all hopes of recovery.

9.30 p.m.—No later news. The city is astonishingly quiet, and inclined to hopelessly accept as a fact that the President cannot live. There is hardly a person to be found who ventures a favorable opinion. There is a total absence of the excitement that followed the news of the shooting, and even the bulletin boards attract very few people. Sorrow, however, is deep, though not demonstrative.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, in an interview, said the idea that the President was suffering simply from dyspepsia is all bosh. He is suffering from pyæmia ever since the recent chill. The vomiting and irritation of the stomach is caused solely by the presence of the bullet in his body, and there is now no hope for the President, and I give him but three or four days to live. He has not been given the proper character of food, and has been reduced 75 pounds in weight. This treatment has gone so far that I see no chance of recovery.

**Executive Mansion, August 16, 12 m.**—Everything is quiet about the Mansion. No indications of an unfavorable change in the President's condition. Dr. Hamilton was driven directly to Attorney General McVeagh's, and will not visit the President until morning.

**Executive Mansion, 17, 1 a.m.**—Dr. Bliss reports that no vomiting has occurred up to this hour, and adds, "prospects are good."

**Executive Mansion, 16, 10 p.m.**—To-day has undoubtedly been the most unsatisfactory day of the President's illness. Early morning showed signs of less hope for the President's recovery, and the cabinet officers, department officials and others of more or less importance, called at the White House to obtain particulars. With no exceptions the official bulletins have been referred to as answers to interrogations as to the patient's condition, there being little beyond what they contained to say. The whole number who called during the day has been small. The evening has been considered the most critical period. Those who have been here show intense anxiety and consternation and have by their actions manifested that in their opinion the case has reached an extremely critical period. This opinion has not been confined to a few persons, but is almost universal throughout the city. The attending surgeons avoided conversation as much as possible, especially with members of the press, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced in supplying the demands of the public for the exact condition of affairs at intervals throughout the day. An intimation was dropped during the afternoon when the cabi-

net was called together that it was thought some official act was about to be promulgated, but this proved erroneous. The object of the meeting which took place between four and five p.m. is simply to hear in a body a statement of the attending surgeons on the situation, with a view to ascertain the exact state of affairs. Dr. Bliss was called upon to convey the desired information. He talked for some time, and while he stated explicitly the gravity of the situation, he was hopeful, and maintained that the President had at least an even chance of recovery. The explanation was sufficiently clear to re-establish to a considerable extent the confidence of the cabinet officers, and they expressed themselves as feeling more hopeful after the conference. After the cabinet officers had left, and it became known what had taken place a decidedly better feeling prevailed throughout the Mansion, and although the President's recovery was far from satisfactory, they were accepted with much gratification, and soon changed the decided sadness which had prevailed in the house all the afternoon, to a general feeling of hopefulness. The more sanguine were forced to yield to the unfavorable indications during the early afternoon, but previous to the issuance of the 7 o'clock bulletin, the expressions of Dr. Bliss have become well known, and their effect was noticeable. Shortly before the bulletin was issued, Private Secretary Brown's room commenced to fill with callers, among whom were Associate Justice Harlan, Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, Representative Dezenodorf, of Virginia, and First Assistant Auditor Reynolds.

**NEW YORK, 16.**—The order has gone forth from Daniel Manning, the new leader of the Tilden democracy of New York, that the democratic State convention is to nominate a State ticket this fall is to be held either at Albany or Saratoga. The work for the convention is already laid out. The State nominations are made up. The general principle to be observed in Tilden's new campaign is one of compromise. The anti-Tilden men are to be conciliated, and if need be bribed by good places on the democratic ticket. The wisdom of beginning early with this programme is evident. This year only a portion of the State officers will be chosen. Tilden, with absolute control of the State committee with every probability of his being able to control the State convention, will lay this year the foundation of a scheme which will next year result in his nomination for governor, and will be finally crowned in 1884 by his nomination for president.

The *Tribune* says of the proposed union of the democracy: It is proposed that Tammany and Irving Halls shall unitedly take the first step. The various democratic organizations, big and little, shall send delegations to confer with the State committee as to the proper recognition of each in the coming convention. Every faction, and everything like a personal organization from that of Oswald Ottendorfer, Andrew H. Greenup, to Tammany Hall, said delegates to represent and advocate its claims to a voice in the convention, and share in the local patronage. The State committee is to decide upon these claims, and allot to each representation in such proportion as may seem best adapted to produce harmony and unite the democratic vote. This scheme has been seriously considered by prominent men in Tammany Hall.

The Vice-President passed this morning very quietly at his residence. He said he had received no further tidings from Washington, and did not intend starting for the Capitol until sent for.

Ex-Senator Conkling was seen this afternoon by a reporter. "I cannot tell you," said Mr. Conkling, "what anxious hours I have passed since my Washington dispatches yesterday. A relapse any time is dangerous, but at present most of all. The more I think of this fearful tragedy, the firmer I am convinced that the country is passing through a dangerous crisis, and Mr. Garfield's death would be one of the most unfortunate things that could happen to it. I do not intend to leave the city should the President grow worse, unless it be to offer my services to the bereaved family."

The anxiety over the condition of the President is hourly increasing. The streets in the immediate vicinity of the various newspaper offices are thronged with thoughtful-looking men in search of the latest news from the President. On Printing House Square, Park Row and Wall

Street the excitement is most noticeable. The telegraph offices are besieged by anxious seekers after some consoling news from Washington, but the ominous silent shaking of the head and sad look of the majority denoted a feeling of uneasiness painful to witness.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 16.**—Lewistown, Idaho, dispatch: A volcano eruption took place on the side of a mountain south of the south fork of Clearwater, about 20 miles east of Mount Idaho, on Tuesday the 9th inst., sending forth a column of fire and rock, which fell at a distance of several miles from the place of eruption. The shock was distinctly felt at Mount Idaho, on the extreme west of Camas prairie, and at the mouth of Salmon river, a distance of about seventy-five miles. Later news from Camas prairie reports that a column of smoke is issuing from the opening, which is distinctly visible from the prairie. None as yet approached the place. Evidences of volcanic action at some former period exist in many places in the immediate vicinity. So far as appears, the opening is less than a thousand feet above the bed of the south fork of Clearwater, and within three miles of the Milner trail, between Mount Idaho and Florence.

**ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., 16.**—A ranch five miles east of Elrita was burned and one Mexican wounded and a boy killed by the Apaches. The report of the destruction of a village and the massacre of the inhabitants near Rio Puerco is untrue. We have reliable information that in all twenty Mexicans and one soldier have been killed and one white woman captured by the Indians since the 10th. No damage is reported as done by the Indians within fifteen miles of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Quite a number of ranchmen are banded together for safety.

**LARAMIE, 16.**—A Boomerang special from Rawlins to-day, says: Hon. J. B. Adams, just in from White River, emphatically denies that the Utes were unwilling to go to their new reservation, and says that they have already gone there peacefully. The last party left White River for the new reservation on the 11th inst., and no trouble is apprehended.

**WASHINGTON, 17.**—The New York *Times* Washington special, dated midnight, says: Since 7 o'clock the President has steadily improved. There has been no recurrence of nausea and his pulse at 10 o'clock had gone down to 114, temperature and respiration were about normal, and so continued to near midnight, when he was arranged for the night by the surgeon in charge. He rests well. His frequent sleeps being tranquil, natural and refreshing. Good effects are visible from the enemata, the subsidence of his pulse being regarded as an evidence that his system is absorbing nourishment thus administered. Before retiring for the night Dr. Bliss said there was no trouble except what was the result of derangement of the stomach and he is now confident this will be controlled. This feeling on his part is based on a careful examination of all the causes and symptoms, and he said that Dr. Agnew fully concurred in the belief that the improvement made by the President to-day removes the cause for alarm felt yesterday. Whether the stomach has been repaired to the extent that will enable the President to take nourishment in the natural way, can only be ascertained by actual experiment. The test will likely be made to-morrow with beef pepsin, should it remain rebellious, enemata will be continued until the stomach is restored to its normal condition, and of the ability of the surgeons to hold up the President until the stomach resumes its functions, Bliss has not the slightest doubt. The wound is now granulating rapidly and satisfactorily and is not affected by gastric disturbances. In concluding his talk at midnight Bliss said with earnestness, the President is a sick man but I am confident he will get well.

**Executive Mansion, 17, 7:45 a.m.**—Dr. Bliss reports the President's pulse at 110 and that he feels encouraged at the general condition of tone of the patient this morning.

**Executive Mansion, 17, 8:30 a.m.**—The President has passed a tranquil night and is sleeping most of the time. He continues to retain nutritive enemata and has not vomited since last bulletin. His general condition appears more hopeful than at this time yesterday. At present his pulse is 110, temperature 98.3, respiration 18.

Signed by the physicians.

**Executive Mansion, 10:30 a.m.**—The President's condition has not materially changed since the last bulletin. He has been tranquil and slept; has not vomited and the nutritive enemata is still maintained. Pulse 112, temperature 98.7, respiration 18.

Signed by attending surgeons.

10.55 a.m.—Dr. Reyburn just said: I think the President is a little better to-day. We feel encouraged. I think there is yet ground for strong hopes of his recovery.

11 a.m.—No vomiting has occurred. The President has taken no food. None will be given until to-night, perhaps not then.

**Executive Mansion, 2 p.m.**—Dr. Bliss has just returned from the patient's room, and before leaving the Mansion he said the patient had taken nourishment twice since mid-day. The second time occurred at 12.45, and this consisted of cooled infusion of beef mixed with a few drops of muriatic acid. The patient was given about a teaspoonful at a time; what has been administered thus far has been retained, and the improvement anticipated by it has been realized. The President shortly after the first dose was given, expressed himself as feeling better, and his pulse indicated great improvement, having become stronger and the number of beats materially decreased. Nourishment will be administered again about 3 p.m. The doctor is in excellent spirits and feels confident that the patient is now rallying rapidly. The enemata are being continued as usual in addition to other nourishment, and will not be dispensed with for the present.

The feeling of anxiety and expectancy in the city last night was intense. On the streets in the neighborhood of the Executive Mansion and at every private residence there were groups of people who remained up all night and eagerly inquired after the latest intelligence. Everywhere was the same feeling of profound interest, and the darkened windows of the White House were watched all night by patient crowds.

This morning Bliss was asked if there was anything in the President's condition to indicate pyæmia, or if blood-poisoning was the cause of the President's unfavorable symptoms. He answered, emphatically, no, there was no connection whatever between the wound and the present trouble. The unfavorable symptoms were due entirely to the condition of the patient's stomach, and himself and the other attending surgeons were confident that the treatment adopted would soon remedy this. In speaking of the President's appearance he said, when he was shot he weighed 210 pounds; but his confinement had reduced him seventy pounds. He was of course some paler, but as he wears a full beard this was not so perceptible as it would otherwise be.

Private Secretary Brown reports that all at the White House are encouraged during this morning; nothing has occurred during the night of an unfavorable nature. Enemata given twice and retained. The President said a few minutes after, that he felt pretty well. Messages to this effect was sent to the cabinet officers. Since Sunday last his appearance has greatly changed; his face became haggard and blanched to whiteness and his person has fallen away perceptibly, and his debility is now so great that he can scarcely move. It is necessary now to turn him over in bed when it becomes painful for him to continue in one position. The report that bed sores have appeared is not true. The theory that the present gastric trouble comes from pyæmia is rejected by all the attending surgeons, as it would show itself in color.

This morning at 4.30, while C. McGill, one of the guards at the jail, was passing through the corridor, something in the appearance of Guiteau's cell attracted his attention. Entering the cell he found the assassin in possession of a knife. How he obtained this is a mystery. When he demanded the knife, Guiteau refused to surrender it. McGill drew a pistol, and then an exciting tussle ensued, Guiteau making every effort to get the pistol from the guard. He succeeded after a struggle, but McGill, after most strenuous exertions regained possession. In the struggle that followed, the weapon was discharged and the report brought other guards to McGill's assistance, and Guiteau was finally disarmed. He had succeeded, however, in cutting McGill's clothing pretty badly, and came very near inflicting a dangerous wound. Guiteau pretended to be crazy and complained that his pistol had been

taken from him. All the facts indicate that Guiteau was probably meditating an escape, and he had formed some desperate plan. His assumption of insanity deceived no one, as he has acted as if perfectly sane all along.

**NEW YORK, 17.**—Vice-President Arthur said to a *Tribune* reporter that he was prepared to go to Washington whenever a summons reached him, although he had not given up hopes of the President's recovery.

Among those who called upon the Vice-President in the course of the day were Grant, Conkling, Logan and many others. His room being almost full of visitors at one time. Conkling remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His private secretary carried some messages to and from the Vice-President.

The *World's* Washington special says: Mrs. Garfield has sustained herself wonderfully well. Her confidence that the President would get well, which she has had from the start, is still maintained by her, and her attendance in the sick room continues as constant as ever. She does not show any signs of fatigue, and sees the wives of the cabinet members when they call, and endeavors to fill them with the same hope she possesses.

Mrs. Garfield this evening remained with the President until he fell asleep. On her way to her own room, on meeting several ladies in the corridor, she said she felt sure the crisis had passed.

## FOREIGN.

**PARIS, 15.**—In the speech which Gambetta delivered at Menilmontant, he made an elaborate exposition of the scheme of reforms which he proposed to advocate and thought he had a reasonable chance of establishing in the next Chamber. Foremost on the list stood the reform of the magistracy and of the army. He would suggest that the number of judges and law courts be reduced, and that something like the English circuit system be introduced. As regarded the army, he favored the principle of compulsory service for all men, priests and teachers. He wished for the abolition of the three years' service system and laid stress on the vital necessity of having a well organized corps of sub-officers. He said that he would refuse liberty of association to religious congregations. At the conclusion of his speech, Gambetta briefly stated that his foreign policy should be one of peace and firmness. France was not isolated but she needed no alliance. There was prolonged cheering when the orator sat down.

**LONDON, 15.**—Great preparation is making for a Land League Convention at Newcastle. Justice McCarthy will preside. Dillon is expected. Delegates from each branch league in Great Britain will be present.

During a bull fight at Marseilles yesterday, several tiers of seats collapsed. Twelve were killed and 100 injured.

**LONDON, 16.**—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Salisbury made a statement that, although the opposition retained its objections to the land bill, and particularly regarding the provisions affecting lease holders, and although they would have felt bound to support Lord Lansdowne if he had persisted in maintaining his amendment on that point, they would not take such action as would send the bill back to the House of Commons, which had relieved the dangerous extremes of the bill. He expressed a hope that the bill would be great benefit to tenants, and not much harm to the landlords. Lord Lansdowne declares the press amendments of the Lords then agreed to the of the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury gave confirmation to the statement of Gladstone that there had been no arrangement between the two sides, and said the House of Commons was responsible for the effects of the measure. The final proceedings of the House of Lords consisted principally of mutual congratulations on the satisfactory ending of the difficulty.

A meeting of the Peers this morning decided to accept the disagreements of the Commons with the Lords amendment to the land bill subject to slight alteration in the seventh clause. The peers will, however, formally record their point against the bill as unjust to landlords.

The *Telegraph*, in editorial view of the English crops, says: The prospect of good crops are slightly overcast. The process of reaping has been arrested over a large extent of country, and the reaping was inter-