

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24. — EXECUTIVE MANSION, 4.45 p. m. — Up to this hour the President has taken 23 ounces of liquid nourishment. The attending surgeons express their opinion that he is doing very well, and has not been materially affected by the opening of the parotid gland. He is now sleeping quietly.

Executive Mansion, 6:30 p. m. — Shortly after the noon bulletin was issued, an incision was made into the swelling on the right side of the President's face, for the purpose of relieving the tension of the swelling of the parotid gland, and of giving vent to the pus, a small quantity of which was evacuated. He has taken a larger quantity of liquid food by mouth to-day than yesterday, and has been entirely free from nausea. His temperature this afternoon is, however, higher than yesterday at the same hour, and his pulse somewhat more frequent. Pulse 103, temperature 100.7, respiration 19.

CHICAGO, 24. — Special from Washington: Dr. Reynolds, army surgeon now on the retired list, talking of the President's case said, the physicians in attendance had about given him up. I don't believe they have yet communicated this opinion to Mrs. Garfield, but they will likely do so to-night or to-morrow if he does not improve, and I regard it impossible for him to recover. He is so weak he can not rally. The splendid physique the President started in with is now gone, and he is but a skeleton. I have it upon good authority that he has not been able to recognize any one, even his wife, for several days. There is nothing left on which he can build, and it is well enough now people should know the truth, painful as it is.

"Will nourishment now given him strengthen him any?"

"Hardly; it will serve to keep him alive, probably for a while longer, but that is about all. He has no recuperative power. It has been a miracle that he has lived as long as he has. His physicians have not had any confidence in his recovery for over a week, but they have thought it best to appear cheerful in the hope of sustaining the patient, thinking there may come a change for the better."

"Do you approve the treatment he has had?"

"Yes; I have known of everything that has been done from one of the physicians. All that medical skill could do or suggest has been done. No man could have had better treatment, but the shock from the wound was too great for him to recover from. He has never rallied from the first relapse. This has always been Dr. Hamilton's view when speaking to medical men."

"Secretary Blaine's description, then, was not overdrawn?"

"Not in the least. He stated the exact truth. It was from him indirectly I learned the President could not recognize those around him. He felt it his duty to state the fact, and he did so, though to write the telegram affected him to tears."

"What will be the cause of death in your opinion?"

"The bullet, and that alone. Other things were but incidental. The most grievous of these is the parotid swelling. It is that which affects his mind, and makes his case hopeless. There is no escaping the anticipated result. It may be delayed a day longer, or it may run a week; but the President's life is slowly ebbing away, and no one mourns it more than I do. One of the attending surgeons, when approached by a person who had a right to know, said in effect that the case was almost hopeless, yet Major Swain took a bright, cheerful, faithful and hopeful view, and always said: 'I think the President will pull through, and I have never lost my hope.' The atmosphere which such men bring with them to the sick chamber is beneficial. It is beneficial, cheerful and hopeful."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 24, 10 a. m. — Dr. Bliss sent the following telegram to-day:

WASHINGTON, August 24.

To Dr. Hayes Agnew, Philadelphia:

The subject of the removal of the President from the White House is being seriously considered. We desire your immediate presence. Answer.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS.

Dr. Agnew will be here at 10.30 to night.

Washington special say there are

some signs of trouble with other glands in the President's body, and should the one now inflamed be successfully dealt with, others are likely to demand attention. There has been pain, or rather, tenderness discovered during the past 48 hours, in the space under the knee joints, and also in the groin. The patient has shown a strong desire to have his knees drawn up as he lies upon his back, and this may be to relieve some peritoneal soreness. The prospect of continued suffering, if life is continued is almost appalling.

Eminent American surgeons in Paris say they have seen no notice of the possibility of President Garfield having been malarialized, nor have they heard of any examination having been made to localize the position of the ball, and the result of its presence in the pelvis. They have unbounded confidence in the surgeons attending the President, but respectfully urge the importance of the suggestion here made.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision in which he maintains that if a contract with the government is sold by the contracting party, the contract itself is annulled and that any person or party selling such contract runs the risk of obtaining no pay. The opinion is based on the ground that the original contractor in such event does not perform the service, and the purchaser of the contract violates existing law.

In the Christianity divorce suit to-day, the druggist and specialist, Ambrose Follett, was cross-examined but nothing pertinent to the case was elicited.

The Attorney General has given a decision in favor of General Hazen as against General Sherman, conceding to the officers of the signal corps army standing under the law.

Upward of two million 5 per cent. registered bonds were received at the Treasury Department for redemption to-day.

NEW YORK, 24. — The *Public's* weekly statement for the week ending the 13th at San Francisco and 20th at other cities, shows the following per centage of gains: New York 71.7, Boston 38.4, Philadelphia 26.5, Chicago 32.5, St. Louis 36.7, Cincinnati 33.9, Baltimore 2.0, San Francisco 3.5, Milwaukee 105.9, Louisville 44.6, New Orleans 72.6, Petersburg 37.0, Providence 5.0, Kansas City 54.5, Cleveland 33.3, Indianapolis 22.4, Hartford 16.0, New Haven 22.0, Worcester 20.0, Lowell 51.8, Syracuse, 10.7

The *Public* says: A small share of the large exchanges of last week was due to speculative operations, but after all possible allowance for speculative operations here and elsewhere, the transactions still show that the volume of business is large beyond all precedent for the season. In the aggregate, outside of New York, the increase is almost 32 per cent.

Referring to the recent prohibition by Switzerland of the Internationalists council on her territory it is stated that the branch of the council here, will in a day or two issue a manifesto denouncing the action of the Swiss Federal Council, and extending an invitation to Socialists to hold their convention in New York, a city which tyranny is unable to coerce or overawe.

PARIS, Ky., 24. — Yesterday M. H. Current killed the notorious desperado James S. Offut, his brother-in-law. Offut had threatened Current's life with a shot-gun before his very door, and had thrown Mrs. Current into spasms and caused her death. This was Current's retribution.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., 24. — There has been no rain for two months in this vicinity, but even yet rain would help late corn. Water is getting very scarce. Many farmers drive their stock four miles. The advance in corn scares the distillers, who hesitate whether to operate this fall. If the present price of corn is maintained, the product of the distillers will not be half that of last year.

WASHINGTON, 25. — Executive Mansion, 9.15 a. m. — The subject of the removal of the President from Washington at the present time was earnestly considered by us last night, and again this morning. After mature deliberation the conclusion was arrived at, by the majority, that it would not now be prudent, although all agree that it will be very desirable at the earliest time at which his condition may warrant it. We are moreover unanimously of the opinion that at no time since his injury has the President exhibited any symptoms of malaria.

Signed, surgeons.

10.20 a. m. — Dr. Bliss reports that

condition of the President this forenoon, about the same as yesterday forenoon, except that his pulse is a little higher. He was somewhat restless at times during the night, and did not sleep quite as well as on Tuesday night. There has been no perceptible change in the appearance of the inflamed parotid gland, and two or three days may elapse before the swelling subsides. Taking everything into consideration the patient has not gained any ground since yesterday morning. Dr. Agnew will leave for Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m.

The noon bulletin shows no confidence in the President's recovery, neither are the unofficial reports from the sick room, later, favorable. They are to the effect that glandular complication is giving the doctors serious concern. This is corroborated by the bulletin just issued, which states that the swelling has not diminished perceptibly, and that there have been but few drops of pus discharged. The feverish symptoms are again on the increase as shown by the bulletin and doctors, it is reported, have resorted to enematas unsuccessfully, the bowels refusing to retain the injections. A feeling of gloom is again making itself apparent at the White House; not the least alarming feature in the case is that the doctors keep themselves shut up and refuse to be interviewed. Another bad evening is looked for.

The following was sent this afternoon: The New York *Post's* Washington correspondent interviewed Bliss, at this morning's dressing, he looked careworn and less composed and buoyant, but spoke cheerfully and had evidently not abandoned hopes. The swollen gland was the cause of fear. He incised it and got a little pus, but the trouble is to get out all the matter and keep it under control. It is probably all around in the gland and he cannot tell where it may burrow. If we cut any where else in the inflamed part we might strike more pus. We cannot know exactly about it for several days, certainly not for two or three, and in the meantime we must control the gathering matter. We do not apprehend any new or immediate bad results from it, but we must be prepared, of course, for bad developments. However, it was learned this morning that the President's bowels are not acting and have, to a certain extent given way. The effect of long continued injections always weakens the lower bowels and yesterday they rejected their injected dose, involuntarily, and even the use of opium did not avail so the injections were given up until they regain strength. If the stomach should yield now there would be great danger.

CHICAGO, 25. — The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: It is rumored lately that some Wall Street brokers had means of knowing the condition of the President, and what was occurring at the White House. Now it is positively known that some one in New York knew of the intention to summon Agnew before the President's family did. It was kept a profound secret here, but was known in Wall Street by noon, that some one who has special means of knowing the President's condition is employed in furnishing this information to stock jobbers. It is shown by the fact that a gentleman three days ago appeared here and told several persons that he had come to make arrangements for a direct wire from the White House to the brokers office in Wall Street, but found that he had been forestalled. He offered to prove by files on the Western Union Telegraph Office that dispatches went directly from the White House to Corbin's place in New York, a banker brokers office. This gentleman said he would give \$10,000 to know, five minutes in advance, that the President was dead. If more convincing proof is needed, it only remains to give the cipher by which it is relieved communication is carried on between the person who has special facilities for knowing the patient's actual condition and certain other parties in Wall Street.

It is not asserted that the key given below embraces quite all of the code, but there is enough given to show some of this trafficking upon the life or death of the nation's patient. The cipher is as follows: Being literally transcribed as far as known at this hour is, "one, Harry" will mean, He is improving; "two, Mary" improving nicely; "three, H. G." failing; "four, Frank," failing rapidly, "five, New York," holding his own; "six, M. B.,"

probably die; "seven, S. D.," sure to die; "eight, D. K. B.," undoubted recovery; "nine, John," surely recover; "ten, Batts," gaining; "eleven, Sam," growing stronger; "twelve, Jersey City," do not credit reports; "thirteen, Brooklyn," no danger; "fourteen, Washington," out of danger; "fifteen" — It is not clear what is meant by No. 15. There is reason to believe that 12 has been sent more frequently than any of the others.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, midnight. — Soon after the evening bulletin was issued, the attending surgeons began to notice a change for the worse in some of the President's symptoms. He became more restless than through the day, pulse more frequent until it reached about 120 beats, and he began to be subject to hallucinations with regard to his circumstances and surroundings. Most of the time he seemed rational, but at intervals, especially just after waking, he talked incoherently, and did not seem conscious of his situation. An examination was made of the inflamed parotid gland, and its appearance gave reason to apprehend serious consequences. Little more could be done for it, however, than continue poulticing, and the general method of treatment adopted yesterday. During the evening, the patient slept a little, but was very restless and awoke at short intervals. About 10 o'clock, his pulse began to subside, and he seemed to be gradually passing into a quieter condition. At this hour, his pulse has fallen to 112, and he is asleep. There has, however, been no marked change in his general condition, and it continues to be a subject of the greatest anxiety.

Dr. Boynton, this evening, told Mrs. Garfield that the President was, in his opinion, a little worse than yesterday, and hope was not as bright. Mrs. Garfield said she expected such information, and added she was yet hopeful.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 26, 1.30 a. m. — The physicians are lying down, and Miss Edson alone remains at the President's bedside. He has slept some since midnight, but is restless. About an hour ago Mrs. Garfield entered the President's room and kept Miss Edson company for a few moments and then retired to her room.

At this hour all is quiet about the Executive Mansion. Members of the cabinet who remained some time after the house had been closed left at 11 o'clock. Two policemen keep watch at the entrance to the grounds, and report everything quiet. It is now thought the President will last till Saturday or Sunday. Recovery seems now out of the question.

At a very late hour to-night the President's condition is very alarming. Unless there is a change in 24 hours for the better, it is admitted at the White House he will not survive. The President is very weak indeed; has been out of his mind most of the night, and his faculties wandered very wildly. The trouble now arises from the swollen gland, and consequent serious complications. That gland, in addition to not having diminished in swelling, now shows unmistakably that pus has accumulated in at least half a dozen cells in addition to the one opened yesterday, and that by opening them as much matter could be discharged from each as came forth yesterday after the incision. It is also evident that the accumulation of pus is pressing downwards in other cells, and it is feared it will also go upwards and reach the brain. These signs indicate in the most marked degree that blood poisoning has full hold on the patient. All is gloom around the White House. Members of the cabinet are very apprehensive. There is nobody here who thinks there is more than a bare chance of recovery.

Commander Wadleigh has reported to the Navy Department the arrival, on July 24th, of the U. S. steamer *Alliance* at Hammersfest, Norway. He had obtained supplies and pilot, and would sail July 28th for Spitzbergen. The ice was reported as very heavy to the northward, and several vessels returned, reporting they were unable to get through to Spitzbergen.

Officers of the Central Pacific have been considering the advisability of a mandamus compelling President Arthur to appoint an auditor of railroad accounts, on the ground that the bureau is now without a head, and they will be compelled in consequence to rest under the odium of the charge of attempting to defraud the government, while they are ready and anxious to

proceed to trial as soon as the commissioner is appointed. Some time ago there was a stay of proceedings granted on the motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Clarke in the circuit court of New York, until 30 days after the appointment of an auditor of railroad accounts by the President, and extending the time of taking testimony three months after the expiration of the stay, thus making a delay on motion of counsel for the government of four months after the commissioner shall be named. The defendants, it is said, intend to base their application for mandamus upon instructions of Attorney General McVeagh to Mr. Clarke, in which he said the case must rest as it is until the President is able to appoint a commissioner, thus specifically admitting the constitutional inability of the President. The railroad men will claim that it was upon this representation that delay was agreed to by the railroad. It appears the law creating the office of auditor of railroad accounts is so constructed that the section provides in case of vacancy in the bureau, such as this, the appointment of the chief of which is not vested in the head of the department to which the bureau belongs, the deputy of such office or chief clerk shall perform the duties of the office until his successor is appointed. The act creating the office of Auditor of railroad accounts does not provide for any deputy or chief clerk; so this case is not one in which, under the law, any one else can perform the duties. The gentleman in office now is simply a book-keeper whom Secretary Kirkwood has placed there to keep the books, but he has no official status, and no one can do the duties of Auditor till the President shall appoint some one to the vacancy. In the meantime, the same act referred to above makes its demand upon the Auditor who does not now exist to examine the books and accounts of the railroads west, north and south of the Missouri River, to which are being granted subsidies in bonds or lands, to certify to the correctness and to separate the laws relative to land grant roads. The law says the Auditor shall do this or some one that he may appoint. No one else has authority. Upon the language of this act it is reported that the Central Pacific will lay claim to enforced hardship in the matter now pending between them and the government and the Atlantic & Pacific and New Orleans Pacific Companies.

The Yorktown Centennial Commission, and citizens of Washington and Baltimore, decided to entertain guests, in Baltimore, October 10th, 11th and 12th, and in Washington, October 13th, 14th and 15th. There are expected to be 20 guests from the French Government, and France will send over one or two of her war vessels with troops. They will arrive about the 5th of October.

NEW YORK, 25. — A *Tribune* reporter interviewed Gen. Fremont, who said: Border troubles have existed for several years and grow naturally out of the situation which invites to plunder on one side and reprisals on the other. To maintain peace and good order on the border would require a small but good force to be actively employed. In view of the increasing lawlessness on the frontier, and of the representation made to our Government by Mexico, I asked the legislature at its last sitting for 100 men to enforce the law. The bill introduced for this purpose passed only one house and left me unprovided with any means to maintain order on our boundary. The whole of Arizona and the surrounding territory, in southwestern Colorado is mountainous and very favorable to Indian warfare, as the experience of the last three years with small bands show. If fighting should at any time assume larger proportions, it would require a disproportionately larger force and time and life to end it. As these Indians occupy the territory of both republics, and both are usually interested in the subject, I have suggested to the Secretary of the Interior the expediency of an arrangement with the Mexican government by which the peninsula of Lower California might be used as a reservation into which to gather all the Apache tribes. Alternating posts on either side by the respective governments would effectually bar the Indians from all egress, and within the limits they could be easily controlled and taught to work and be self-supporting. There were formerly missionaries on the Pacific Coast, and in the early history of that part of the continent, it is recorded that the Catholic missionaries