

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 30, 6.30 p. m.—The President has passed comfortably through the day. He has taken the usual amount of nourishment by mouth with stimulating enemata at periods. The rise of temperature this afternoon is a degree less than yesterday at the same time, and the pulse is less frequent than at noon to-day. The parotid swelling has been discharging more freely, and is continuing to diminish in size. Pulse 109, temperature 99.5-10, respiration 18.

Signed: Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reburn, Agnew.

The President, if not rapidly advancing, is at least holding his own. The fever is less than it was last night, and the swollen gland steadily improves. The pulse continues rather higher, running this evening from 110 to 114. Perhaps the best indication in the case is the President himself feels better, and his mind being now perfectly clear he readily compares one day's progress with another.

The Secretary of the Treasury says no call for bonds is likely to be issued just yet, as continued bonds are the only ones which can now be called. It is expected the debt statement will show a reduction of \$14,000,000 during August.

Twenty million dollars in gold were transferred to the New York assay office to pay for shipments hitherto of bullion.

ALBANY, 30.—A train from the north, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, was the scene to-day of a most exciting affair. When the train reached Comstock, two men, supposed to be members of the Frawley and Magee gang, entered the car as the passengers did. The chief of police at Albany, and Deputy Sheriff Post, of Saratoga County, were telegraphed, and when the train reached Mechanicsville, Post and the assistant boarded the train. Post walked up to one of the men and plucked the ticket from his hat to see whether it read Albany or not. The man immediately drew a revolver and fired, inflicting an ugly wound in the neck of Post, who quickly returned the fire, hitting his man in the forehead. The second fellow fled, and Post's victim undertook to follow, but fell to the floor of the car from the loss of blood. Post pounced upon and beat him until hauled off by the train hands. No. 2 while running off was shot in the neck by the former. Both were then secured and taken to Ballston jail. The names given by the criminals were Louis Proctor and John Murray. In the firing that followed the first exchange of shots, the deputy sheriff was wounded in the breast, and J. B. Farnham in the shoulder, but not dangerously injured. Proctor's wound is in the back of the neck. One of the prisoners said to a reporter, if his paper circulated in that State, he would like him to publish the fact that Proctor and his friend were arrested in New York State.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Commissioner of the General Land office has transmitted to the Surveyor-General of California, patent for a part of Rancho Cobeza De Santa Rosa, located in Sonoma county, containing 336 acres of valuable land; Feliciano Carrallo De Castro confirmed. This is the last of the five derivation claims confirmed at various times, which comprise the entire grants.

NEW YORK, 30.—The ship *Sandusky* left Pensacola for Liverpool August 12th. On the 20th a strong wind began blowing, which increased to a heavy gale. The ship began to take water on the 28th, and with 10 feet of water in her hold went over on her beam ends at 8.30 p.m. All provisions and water were swept overboard, with three seamen. The rest of the crew took to the rigging. The ship then righted gradually, and in the afternoon of the 28th was sighted by the steamer *Hudson*, for New York, and the survivors were relieved after 78 hours without food or water.

The schooner *Lucie Wheatley*, from Jacksonville to Baltimore, sank during the hurricane. Her crew were saved by the steamer *Chalmette*. They were four days without water.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The police have just arrested another "crank" at the White House gate. He was a poor colored man, manifestly insane, bent upon killing every man who was not a Garfield man, and he had a large tin can into

which he proposed to place their heads.

The steamer *Moos* brought \$144,000 in Russian gold.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—At the Catholic Men's Christian Association Union meeting, prayers for President Garfield's recovery were held to-night. There was much interest. Another will be held on Tuesday.

The American Iron and Steel Association proposes holding a convention which shall be a demonstration in favor of intelligent and equitable revision of the tariff laws.

NEWHAVEN, 30.—A terrific explosion occurred to-day in the loading room of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, blowing off the roof. Nine men were badly injured.

CAMDEN, Me., 30.—The steamer *City of Richmond*, in the fog this morning, ran on Mark Island, in Penobscott Bay. The captain and part of the crew came here in a small boat. They chartered the steamer *Pioneer*, which has just gone to take 60 passengers to Rockland. The *City of Richmond* ran on the Portland and Mount Desert line, and is probably a total loss.

SANTA FE, 30.—Gov. Shelton has returned and issued an address, announcing his intention to at once organize and arm independent companies in exposed territories, so that in the event of an outbreak a strong force can be mobilized to act in conjunction with the military for aggressive as well as defensive operations. Such a policy will certainly prevent such raids as recently occurred.

LOS VEGAS, 30.—Henry Bishop was shot and killed Friday last at Fort Bascom by Thomas Duffy. Bishop was clerking in a store. The dispute was about some goods. The murderer was arrested.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Executive Mansion, 1.30 a.m.—The President has rested quietly since midnight, sleeping most of the time. His pulse is now lower than at 10 p.m., and he is asleep.

Executive Mansion, 5.30 a.m.—No material change has occurred in the President's condition since last report.

The Rev. F. D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of this city, has written a letter concerning the President's character as a Christian man, in which he says, "He never hesitated when it was necessary to testify to his faith. He has lectured publicly in the Christian Church within two years, on the Christian religion, and has for six years been a devout and constant worshipper and communicant. Taking into estimate the temptations attendant upon such a career, the general looseness of Washington life and political life especially; the marked unfaithfulness of Christian men when they attain such prominence in official position, and the extreme poverty and obscurity of his brethren in Washington, together with their poor house of worship, I esteem as unusual the Christian man, faithful where nine out of ten would have failed."

Executive Mansion, Midnight.—At this hour the physicians report no noticeable change in the President's condition since 10 p.m. He is now resting quietly.

Last Saturday morning, the President was at his worst; nearly all hope of his recovery had gone. Dr. Hamilton lingered, and after going over the dressing of the wound, made the discovery that the yolks of egg, which had formed part of the enemata for several days, had not been assimilating thoroughly, if at all, and was poisoning the system. Without waiting to make known his discovery, or to consult with any of his associates, he rushed to a drug store and purchased a supply of powdered charcoal, and immediately administered an enemata containing a large proportion of charcoal. The effect was apparent almost immediately, and was the incident that marked the turning point in the President's condition. There is scarcely any doubt that the presence of this undigested mass was the cause of the glandular affection which came so near terminating the life of the President.

The ball has not shifted much to-day. Many think the change in its position has caused the present strong rally. It is not impossible that the ball may pass off through the rectum.

The nearest approach to solid food that he has taken yet is milk toast and chicken jelly. Solid food will not be given for some time.

There is yet no danger of the gland sloughing off.

Many offers to cure the President by magnetism and otherwise are received and rejected with thanks. Evidently the swelling on his face, though painful, is diminishing.

NEW YORK, 31.—The *Times* Cleveland special gives the following extract from a letter written by Mrs. Garfield to the President's mother only a day or so before his recent great danger:

"Washington, Aug. 28.

Dear mother—Slowly but very steadily James is coming from this trouble with his stomach. So we begin to wonder what can happen next, and whether there is any lower point in the scale for him to touch but if there is I shall not despair and you must not. His strong constitution and superabundant vitality I believe will carry him through. I begin to see how little I know about troubles attending such a wound. It seemed to me that when he got through the first week and then the second so well, it must be plain sailing. I can now understand why the surgeons were never ready to say that the dangers were all past. They would say that 'they thought they were,' etc. It has been a strange disappointing summer, but if we all come through alive and well we will not complain."

SAVANNAH, Ga., 31.—The steamship *Mararuth* and a schooner are reported ashore on Sapelo. The pilot boat *Belle* was picked up sixteen miles southeast of Tube. A raft with the captain and men of the bark *Brunswick*, from Pascagoula, for Boston, foundered on Saturday. Four men were lost from the raft.

Charleston, S. C., 31.—All vessels arriving here bear testimony to the severity of the recent storm. The bark *Minnie Gray* is here from Bremen, with the schooner *Caroline Hall*, from Ferdinandina, bound north abandoned at sea, on a vessel supposed to be sunk by collision.

SAVANNAH.—Every arrival continues to bring new accounts of disasters by the storm. The *Juniata* from New York arrived to-day. She broke down on the 28th at 5.10 p.m. She brought the crew of the schooner *Hanna M. Solis*, bound from Jacksonville to New York with lumber, which she took off on the 28th. The captain of the *Solis* was lost overboard. J. G. Harris, mate of the schooner *M. G. Fisher*, from Philadelphia, for Wilmington, N. C., laden with coal, was picked up at sea on the 24th by the steamship *Santiago De Cuba*, and brought to this port. He was on a piece of the cabin of the schooner, naked and delirious. The schooner foundered on the 24th off Frying Pan Shoals. All hands were lost except Harris. It is estimated that over 100 lives were lost in this vicinity by the gale. Twenty to thirty inquiries have already been held. With the exception of seven, all were negroes washed off plantations.

MONTREAL, 30.—The Directors of the Canadian Pacific met to-day, contracts for the sale of 20,000,000 of the companies 5 per cent. land grant gold bonds were duly executed and the board authorized the President and Secretary to execute a mortgage as authorized at the shareholders meeting on the 19th ult.

BOSTON, 31.—Francis C. Peace, age 23, recently from Rockland, Me., was, to-night, shot dead by his wife aged 18, who immediately fired several shots into her own body and will die.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 30.—At a banquet at the Rotunda, to-night, to John Dillon, Thomas Sexton presided. Dillon, responding to a toast, referred at length to his action in regard to the land bill before his imprisonment, and said he was very strongly of opinion that the passage of the bill would immensely increase the difficulty if it did not render it impossible in the carrying on of the Land League movement, on the old line. He feared the yoke of the landlord ascending, would be so much altered as to make the people once more bow their heads beneath it; whereas if the fight had been continued another six months. Unconstitutionally they would have been in a position to abolish landlordism, although the majority of the league executive body seemed to favor the trying of the land bill. Dillon believed that at this stage the league could not prevent people from trying the bill, but he could not support the league policy of trying the bill, and under the circumstances he would retire from public life for a few months and leave those who believed in this policy to carry it

out unembarrassed. While fully recognizing the wisdom of Parnell's programme, Dillon said he was unprepared to acquiesce in it, and as he was unable to consistently cooperate thereon, he felt it to be his duty to stand aside for the present.

The landlords view with alarm the appointment of John Givan as assistant commissioner under the land act. They declare that Givan is a pronounced partisan of tenant's rights.

LONDON, 30.—Bradlaugh's manifesto to the English people, announces that he will go to the House of Commons again next session and ask them to protect him against unlawful violence.

More forest fires are reported from different parts of Algeria. It is stated many natives are burnt in the woods of Caoul.

TUNIS, 30.—Roustan, the French minister, has taken leave of the heir apparent. Prior to his departure for Paris the latter expressed himself in the most friendly terms towards France, and said the Tunisian military authorities were at the disposal of the French commander.

HAVANA, 30.—The steamer *Newport*, from New York, August 25th, for Havana, before reported as put into Nasau, with machinery out of order, arrived all safe. She reports terrible weather the last two days.

VIENNA, 30.—Count Jourdeville, one of the oldest French legitimist nobility, has been arrested for stealing a carriage and horses at Spa and selling them and leaving the country.

GENEVA, 30.—A new Russian paper entitled *The Free Word* advocates a constitutional government and is equally opposed to revolution and reaction. Fifteen socialists have been expelled from Berlin it is supposed for connection with propaganda in favor of Herr Bebel's election.

LONDON, 30.—A large meeting of the tenant farmers and others at St. Field, County Down, yesterday expressed great satisfaction with the land bill. Two imprisoned suspects were released on signing a document pledging themselves to abstain from assault and violence. After speaking at Strabane yesterday, Parnell proceeded to Derry, where, shortly before the commencement of the proceedings, Captain Beresford, aide de camp to the Duke of Abercorn, when the Duke was viceroy of Ireland, ascended the platform and began to denounce the agitators. Captain Beresford was soon attacked by his listeners, and had to be rescued by the police.

HALIFAX, N. S., 30.—The dory, *Little Western*, 16 feet over all, from London June 14th, arrived. Reports heavy weather.

PARIS, 30.—A fire at the Larillett Docks to-day caused damage estimated at 24,000 francs.

The expenses of the French campaign have already reached 64,000,000 francs.

Rio Janeiro news via Lisbon says that the city of Lima has petitioned congress to treat for an armistice with a view to the withdrawal of the Chilean army.

Correspondence.

MANASSA, Colorado,
August 19th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We are having an abundance of rain, so much so, that it has stopped haymaking for the present. But where we are frustrated in one direction we are blessed in another, for the recent rains have made the grass look fresh and green, and there is abundant pasture for stock where there was none last year, or so little that it did not pay for stock to run on it. On yesterday the rains tried the flat roofs of many houses here. To use the language of some here, "it didn't leak, but it just rained in." By the way, this admonishes us, that we must have better roofs on our houses. Our wheat is not so good as it was last year. One reason is, stock ran on it nearly every day and night, more or less, till nearly the last of July, as the fencing was not completed till about that time, there not being enough men left in Manassa to complete the fence by the time agreed upon—the first of June; neither wheat nor oats seem to have done as well here as they did last year, even where stock was kept off. Why this is the case I cannot tell. In the settlement at Ephraim, however, wheat and oats are fine. Our gardens are good, and we have vegetables in abundance, and the markets are be-

ing glutted, and it is sometimes almost impossible to sell turnips, beans, etc. Butter, eggs, cabbages, and potatoes find plenty of anxious purchasers at fair prices. There seems to be a disease among the calves here, and about 20 have died; it is said to be bloody murrain, and some say there is no remedy for it.

Our Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition, and pretty well attended by the children, who seem to take a lively interest in it. This is an institution which should be highly prized by our people. Their children enjoy privileges which they themselves did not have; and experience teaches us that impressions made on a child's mind are much more lasting than at a later period in life. Parents should see to it that their children attend Sabbath school; and they should go with them when duties more important do not call them elsewhere. Parents may rest assured that if their children are not at Sabbath school many of them are where they ought not to be—in some mischief; some of them using profane language, some of them—I blush to say it—hear their parents use the ugly words, hell, damn, etc., which gives them license to use the same. I have often been shocked to hear such language fall from the lips of those who have a name with Latter day Saints. A terrible sifting will take place soon.

H. P. DOTSON.

The Flood in Castle Valley.

CLEAR CREEK, Aug. 28, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Mr. J. W. Goodridge, of Centreville, arrived here this morning, from Cottonwood Springs, Castle Valley, the place of the disaster by the flood, on Sunday, August 14th, 1881. Mr. Goodridge reports that he was at Beard's camp, about three quarters of a mile from Hopkins & Co., or Birch & Nilsson's store, at the time the first flood or cloud burst on the bench, which brought down water four feet deep, and extending from four to five miles wide, having considerable brush and flood wood.

Two hours afterwards, he was in Hopkins & Co's store, together with 11 men, one woman and three children, when an alarm was given that a second flood was coming. A rush was made for the doors, and the scene was fearfully alarming, and seemed to throw every one into consternation. The water appeared to be coming 10 feet high at least. Each one rushed up to higher ground to save their lives, not having time to save or carry anything with them. Mr. Goodridge states that the father of the children seemed to entirely forget himself, he ran and left his family behind. Mr. Goodridge seized two of the children in the store, and carried them to the door, and handed them to some other person who carried them to safe ground, while he returned to see after the other. It seemed scarcely a moment before wagons were seen approaching in the flood, and in one instance two women were in a wagon, near rising ground, when the wagon commenced to move with the flood, they fortunately got out and ran up the hill, when the wagon immediately was carried off in the flood, with all its contents, consisting of clothing, bedding, harness, and all their goods, leaving the women destitute of everything but what was on their persons.

Mr. Goodridge further states that five wagons belonging to different persons who were working on the grade, containing their bedclothes, provisions, harness and general supplies, for their use, also scrapers and other tools, and their cooking utensils. All seemed to start off as in a general stampede. Hopkins & Co's store with all their merchandise consisting of several thousand dollars worth of goods together with their books and papers and about \$1,000 in cash, which they had stored in a camp kettle, went off it seemed, in one mass instantly. Contents of store and other articles belonging to other parties, consisting of flour, grain, overhauls, blankets, pieces of wagons, wagon rims without spokes, were found scattered for 20 miles, totally destroyed. One sack of barley was found in a tree 12 feet high. Clothes and garments were found hanging to trees and brush as though hung out to dry.

The grade in different places was washed away entirely, and large culverts, several hundred feet long, were carried away, not a rock left to mark the place. Rocks were carried