

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19. — Blaine to Lowell:

In the judgment of the physicians the President has gained since last report. He has taken during the day 22 ounces of liquid food with relish and without a tendency to nausea or indigestion. Other symptoms are not essentially changed. Pulse and temperature possibly a little better. The swelling of the parotid gland has not increased, and the fear of its suppurating is somewhat diminished. At this hour, 11 p.m., the President is sleeping quietly.

Midnight.—At 11.30 Dr. Bliss was questioned concerning a rumor in circulation to night, to the effect that the wound had been probed within a day or two to the depth of eleven inches. The doctor replied there was no truth in the rumor; nothing like a probe had entered the wound since the curved instrument was inserted, when the last surgical operation was performed, nearly two weeks ago. The cleansing tube only, he said, had been inserted at each dressing, and this had never entered beyond a depth of three and a half inches from the mouth of the last incision. The doctor was also asked about the condition of the patient at that hour, and replied, "he is doing nicely; I have just sponged him off, and he has gone to sleep again." His pulse, he said, was 108. At this hour the President is resting quietly and comfortably.

The Indian chiefs met the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner Adams to-day about the transfer of land to the Poncas. Red Cloud, speaking for the Sioux, said they would give Ponca families 640 acres of land, and each Ponca without family sixty acres; that the Sioux regard the land as properly belonging to the Poncas anyhow, that it was their former reservation, and they left it unwillingly. Papers making the transfer were drawn up and signed. Red Cloud asked about Sitting Bull. Secretary Kirkwood reported Sitting Bull in charge of the War Department yet, and the Interior had no authority over him. Red Cloud said the Ogallalabs and Brules who surrendered with Sitting Bull had been formerly members of his (Red Cloud's) reservation, and he would like to have them back. The Secretary said he would assign the Ogallalabs to Red Cloud and the Brules to White Thunder as soon as provisions and supplies for them could be sent to their agency.

Lieut. Roy, commanding the Point Barrow Expedition, writes as follows to Gen. Hazen:

AT SEA, latitude 45, 19; 59 north longitude 138, 44, 45, July 28, 1881.—The expedition has arrived in this latitude all in excellent health. We have had light baffling winds since July 21st. Will report from St. Paul.

NEW YORK, 19.—The condition of trade this past week has been good. Business generally keeps fairly active for this season. The continuance of the railroad war and consequent cheap freights bring buyers in many lines of trade to the city earlier than usual. Merchants generally are satisfied with the prospects of fall trade and some large interests are said to look better at this period than before. Jobbers of dry goods claim quite a good business. Times are lively with them and they are anticipating an active trade. The commission and clothing houses report fair business and seem well satisfied. There are many buyers in town, mostly from the west and south. They are ordering liberally of merchandise for the legitimate wants of their business and not on speculation.

The grain market is much excited, and prices have advanced all along the line. There has been a large speculative business in all descriptions. Corn reached the highest price of the season, and in oats there was a large advance. Cotton, as a rule, was fairly steady, with a sharp advance at the close, with prices at 12@15 points above previous rates. In the lard and coal products the rates have been weak, but at the close they recovered all previous loss, and were firm, with a strong feeling prevailing as to the future. Wool is dull and in moderate demand, but holders are not as yet inclined to make a sacrifice.

In hardware, business is good all through, and the demand in the country increasing. Prices firm. It is evident that the legitimate demand

from all parts of the country is sufficient to keep dealers busy and manufacturers working full time for months to come. Thus the tone of trade is very cheerful and encouraging.

The demand for American pig iron is on the increase. Business in foreign iron has not been large.

In bar and plate iron the activity of last week still continues and the general outlook of trade is quite an encouraging one.

In leather there is a fair business, and prices are held as formerly.

SARATOGA, 19.—The American Bar Association to-day elected Clarkson N. Potter President.

The Executive Committee consists of prominent men in the legal profession from all parts of the country.

LITTLE ROCK, 19.—Morrilton is a small village fifty miles from this city, and is in great excitement over an anticipated collision between colored and white citizens. The trouble originated about a negro abusing some white children. A day or two after the mother of the children met the negro and gave him a terrible beating. A negro preacher took the part of the assaulted negro. The feeling ran so high—the friends of both parties ranging themselves on either side—that several street fights occurred, which were more or less serious, but the determined stand of the officers prevented a fatal termination. A large number of special policemen were sworn in to protect life and property—the colored people have threatened to burn the town. Citizens of Morrilton are here to-day for the purpose of asking the Governor to raise a military company at Morrilton to preserve the peace.

BOSTON, 19.—The wool market is firm and prices sustained, with increased demand for fine and medium washed fleeces. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been 450,000, X and XX at 40 @ 42, XX and above, 43; very little desirable XX to be had under 42. In Michigan X fleeces, sales have been upwards of 20,000 lbs., at 39 @ 40, and firm at these prices; medium and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania have been selling at 45 @ 47, and have been in fair demand. Combing and delaine selections are inquired after, and quite firm. The stock of fine delaine is very much reduced, all available lots having been bought up at 44 @ 46 for Michigan and Ohio. Fine Ohio is selling rapidly at latter rate. Unwashed combing has been selling at 30 @ 31. Territorial wools in demand, and all kinds of unwashed wools in fair request. Prices remain unchanged. Low and coarse is selling at 15 @ 22, carpet at 17½ @ 18. Georgia 33; fine unwashed at 25 @ 30; and medium at 27 @ 32. In California wools, very little is doing, and stocks are held above the views of buyers. Pulled wool is steady, with small stocks and super, and X has been selling at 35 @ 47 as to quality. Foreign wools are quiet, but stocks light and hold firm. Sales of all kinds have been 1,860,000 lbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The fire at Yale was got under control at eight o'clock last night. The ruin is most complete. Very heavy stocks and fine buildings have been swept away. The loss is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The fire crossed the street at an early stage and destroyed buildings on both sides together with goods that had been saved from the buildings on the other side of the street. All the best buildings, except the church and the Hudson Bay Co's store and buildings and the warehouse of the railway are gone. Only one hotel is left standing. The railroad contractor's property was out of the track of the fire and they lose nothing. Practically the town is wiped out, three-fourths having been burned. The flames started in the Caledonia Hotel, in the rooms occupied by the man who, when last seen, was drunk and it is supposed lost his life. The following are the heaviest losers: Oppenheimer Bros., \$60,000; British Columbia Express Company, \$20,000, no insurance; Caledonia Hotel, \$10,000; Palace Hotel, \$15,000; Beer and Mansell, \$22,000, insured for \$9,000; Guy Tuttle, \$25,000, insured for \$3,500; Kimball and Gladwin, \$20,000; Steamboat Warehouse, \$22,000.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Executive Mansion, 20, 8.30 a.m.—The President has passed a quiet night, and this morning his condition does not differ materially from what it was yesterday at the same hour. The swelling of the parotid gland is unchanged and is free from pain. This morning his pulse is 98, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Signed physicians.

Executive Mansion.—Just before the morning dressing occurred Dr. Bliss came into Private Secretary Brown's room, and said, in reply to inquiries regarding the President, that he had passed a very comfortable night; he slept from half an hour to an hour at a time, and the last 12 hours had shown considerable improvement. During the evening hour, about 1 o'clock, an enema was administered, and about 2 o'clock the patient took two ounces of milk gruel, after which he rested quietly until he arose. Dr. Bliss saw the President for the first time during the night. After daylight, the conversation with the surgeon was as follows:

Q.—How is the patient, doctor?
A.—He has had a good night.
Q.—Then I suppose he is better?
A.—Oh! yes, he shows improvement since yesterday. I saw him only a few moments ago; he was lying there as quietly as could be, and I took his pulse; it was 96.
Q.—How was his respiration, Doctor?

A.—It could not have been more than 16, he was breathing so easily and his skin was cool and moist, the pulse was soft and clear.

Q.—The pulse will become more frequent after the morning dressing, I suppose.

A.—Yes, possibly three or four beats.

Q.—How is the parotid gland, does it bother him much?

Dr. Bliss—Did you ever have the mumps?

Reporter—Yes, sir.

Dr. B.—Then you know something about how it troubles him. He cannot open his mouth wide at all times. He told me this morning that his mouth would not open but half an inch.

Q.—Is it still swollen?

A.—The swelling is not so much now, but soreness effects the muscles of the jaw.

Q.—Does it not cause a collection of phlegm in the throat, then?

A.—Oh, yes, but he clears his throat so loudly that he can be heard in the next room. He told me just now he thought if he could vomit, it would clear the phlegm away. I told him it was not necessary. On one occasion, during the early morning, one who happened to be in the hallway outside the door, near the President's bed, distinctly heard the patient ask Col. Swain for his handkerchief. When it was given him, he cleared his throat, wiped his lips, and repeated the operation several times. During further conversation with Dr. Bliss, he talked in regard to a mistake which occurred in a telephone interview with him late last night, remarking about the use of the instrument in connection with the wound, he said he appears to have been understood to say that the flexible rubber tube used in cleansing the wound had not been put into the wound further than 3½ inches. What I wanted to say, continued the doctor, was that no probe had penetrated the wound beyond that depth. How far the flexible rubber tube had been inserted, he could not say, but he would ascertain exactly and probably report the fact in one of to-day's bulletins. Doctor Reyburn came into the room just as Dr. Bliss concluded and said indications at present were better than they had been for a week. Dr. W. H. Hawks came to the Mansion about ten minutes ago and desiring to obtain the exact condition of the President, he conferred with Dr. Boynton, who said the patient is some better this morning and everything is favorable. The feeling of reassurance is rapidly increasing.

12.30 p.m.—The President continues to do well. He is taking liquid food by the mouth in increased quantity and with relish. Nutritive enemata are still successfully given, but at longer intervals. His pulse is 107, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At the morning dressing the wound was doctored well and the discharge was healthy. After the operation of dressing, however, a small quantity of healthy pus came, as was believed, from the part of the track beyond this point, after gentle pressure over the anterior surface of right iliac region, but this part of the track was not reached by the tube until yesterday, when a separation of the small slough permitted it to pass unmolested downward and forward for a distance of 12½ inches from the external surface of the last incision. This facilitates the drawing and cleaning of the deeper parts of the wound, but has not been followed by any increase in the quantity of pus discharged. The large pus cavity, which had formed

in the immediate vicinity of the broken rib is filling up with healthy granulations and the original wound of entrance as far as that was healthy.

Signed by physicians.
2 o'clock p.m.—All reports indicate the President's condition about the same as yesterday—certainly no loss and no very marked gain.

The World's Editorial says: It is quite certain that, if the Sandwich Islands are to be erased from the list of independent nations, the United States neither ought to, nor will permit them to pass under any sovereignty except their own. On that point it is to be hoped that President Garfield and Secretary Blaine have made themselves explicitly understood in Europe, as we learn from Gen. Noyes to-day that they have done in the matter of our relations with the United States of Colombia, and Isthmus of Panama. It is extremely gratifying to be enabled to gather from letters, guarded but sufficiently intelligible, remarks made to the reporter of the World, that Secretary Blaine has taken the true American position in this matter, with the assent, and under the instructions of President Garfield.

The World's London special states that a well-informed correspondent says: The police have recently traced a gigantic conspiracy for tampering with the army, in which are men, high in position, including four colonels of the line, were engaged. The plan was to introduce nihilist literature and to enforce the most rigid discipline on the pretense that it was specially ordered by the Czar. The peasantry are said to be demoralized by nihilism, and as the common soldiers are drafted from peasant ranks, it is difficult to see how the loyalty and morale of the army can be preserved. Revelations of the alleged Leo Hartman, which have been published in New York and cabled to Europe, are ludicrously inaccurate. And although Russian officials do not pretend to say that he is not in America, they do deny the truth of his story.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Dr. Boynton, who came out of the President's room at 3.30 this afternoon, said to an Associated Press reporter, there is no truth in the report that the object of introducing the tube into the wound to such a depth was for the purpose of reaching the pus accumulations. While washing out the wound yesterday, the surgeons found there was no longer any resistance to the pressure of the tube, and they therefore let it go in as far as it would, and to a depth of 11 inches, and afterwards 12 inches. Healthy pus is never absorbed, and cannot be absorbed, consequently, there can be no foundation to the theory that the depth of the wound would indicate that the pus had been absorbed. The introduction of the tube to so great a depth gives no further evidence of the location of the ball. The tube was a flexible rubber catheter, used in washing out the wound, and we could tell in a general way the direction which it took through the body. That direction was forward and downward toward a point in the anterior wall of the abdomen, where the ball has always been supposed to be. Nothing new was ascertained. The surgeons think it possible that the ball has moved downward since it first lodged in the abdominal wall, but this is not certain. The surgeons regard the opening of the wound as favorable. It is better to have the wound open throughout than closed or obstructed in the middle. It can now be gotten at and cleansed thoroughly; in fact, this recent exploration shows no unfavorable symptoms, but on the contrary. The President swallowed about three teaspoonfuls of beef steak juice to-day, and has also taken more milk gruel this afternoon. The swelling of the parotid gland is only of half size and is slowly diminishing.

WASHINGTON, 20.—With a view to affording relief to persons who receive abusive and annoying postal cards through the mails, the following circular to postmasters will soon be issued from the Postoffice department: When any one is annoyed or expects to be annoyed by postal cards sent from any place or from any known persons he may direct the postmaster at the point named to destroy all postal cards addressed to him, or from any person named so addressed, and as far as the discharge of the duties of the office permits sufficient examination, the postmaster should comply with the request. The same request may be made of the receiving postmaster. Directions to the postmaster should be in writing, and should be filed for preservation.

The recent demonstration of the wretch Guiteau seems to have had no other incentive than his inordinate desire for notoriety. When District Attorney Corkhill was here he visited him almost daily. He gave him a stenographer to take down his endless jumble of words, which has led Guiteau to think himself an important personage. His picture was taken, and the wretch seemed to know it would be sought everywhere, and this fed his vanity. He is treated as the other prisoners. He has been somewhat arrogant to his keepers, but it did not change his treatment. Some days since he complained of headache, and imperiously demanded a bandage for it, which, not coming promptly, as he thought it would, he tore up his pillow-case for a bandage, and as the discipline for misdemeanor, his next meal was made of bread and water, of which he complained to Warden Crocker, asserting that the value of the pillow-case should not be taken into account when it was needed to relieve pain.

NEW YORK, 20.—The brewers among their answers, yesterday, given to the interrogations of the temperance society about the modes of manufacturing beer, which they adopt, admit they often use "instead of barley and malt, such substitutes as cornmeal, cornstarch, rice, grape sugar and glucose." They add: "We will discontinue to use these when your society shall show them to be deleterious."

Minister Noyes arrived yesterday, and being interviewed by a Tribune reporter, said: You know DeLesseps has obtained all the money he asked for, although I don't imagine it is nearly enough. It was gotten in England and some in Spain, as well as in France. I think the first thing to be done is that the United States of Colombia should make an agreement which should be satisfactory to the United States of America. Unless this be done, I don't believe the canal will be a success, even if it is a physical possibility. Hayes stated the whole matter rightly when he said that the canal was part of the coast line of the United States, and as such its political control should be in our hands.

He says France is the most prosperous country in Europe to-day. The death of the Prince Imperial dealt a staggering blow to the Bonapartists, and to-day the three monarchial parties in France, even combined, would not present a formidable front in contest against the republican party—hardly to be defeated unless by serious division among their leaders, and nothing can be seen in the present state of affairs in France to justify this apprehension.

The exceptional prosperity of the United States is attracting large immigration from the Old Country; and the military system in Europe greatly helped the exodus of thousands of industrious men who hope to enjoy in the New World a freer and more prosperous life than they had in the Fatherland.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

WELL STATION, New Mexico, 20.—The Apaches made a raid on our settlement this morning in heavy force. They have not attacked the mines so far. We can probably stand them off. (Signed)

GEORGE DALY.
WELL STATION, New Mexico, 20.—George Daly, general manager of our mining companies here, was killed this forenoon by the Apaches, while pursuing them with a company of soldiers and citizens, we have brought his remains into Lake Valley, and will have them buried here. The fight took place fifteen miles west of Lake County.

(Signed) L. H. EDELIE.
CHICAGO, 20.—At 6 o'clock this morning the tug A. B. Ward exploded her boiler, killing three of her crew of five persons—Capt. F. S. Butler, Mike McDonald, fireman and Ole Olsen, engineer. The immense boiler was fired like a bullet into the boat house, under the north end of Clark Street bridge, near which point in the river the explosion took place. Two bodies have not yet been recovered. The tug sank out of sight.

Executive Mansion, 4.10 p.m., 21.—Dr. Bliss at 4 p.m., said to a representative of the Associated Press, that the President had had a much more favorable afternoon than yesterday, and was doing fairly well. He continues to swallow nourishment in the shape of milk porridge and koumiss with difficulty, and has in the opinion of the surgeons, had enough to sustain his strength. He suffers no further annoyance from the secretion of