

AN ANXIOUS DAY.

Yesterday a Day of Anxiety at the White House.

The President's Improvement Very Slight During Yesterday.

No Recurrence Yesterday of the Vomiting or Nausea.

The President Takes and Retains Nourishment by the Mouth as Well as by Enemata.

The Feeling of Anxiety at the White House Growing More Apparent.

Dr. Townsend, Health Officer of the District, Thinks He Will Die Next Sunday or Monday.

An Interview With Him in Which He Gives His Opinion of the Case.

The Latest Bulletin Reports the President as Resting Easily.

THE PRESIDENT.

National Associated Press.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—There is a gleam of hope again this morning which is quite encouraging. The stomach has reassured itself and other indications are no less satisfactory than yesterday. The night was a very quiet one at the White House, although the president was somewhat restless. He awoke frequently, but not so often as the night before. The phlegm in his throat was a little less. Yesterday morning the president told Dr. Bliss that he thought if he could vomit he could get rid of some of the phlegm. Dr. Bliss said he hoped he would not have to resort to that extremity, hence the vomiting, when it did come, caused real anxiety. The doctors were worried last night, and it was only after several hours had passed without a recurrence of the vomiting that they began to take full heart. All the physicians retired at the usual hour. Dr. Bliss and Dr. Reynolds stayed the night at the white house after midnight. They were not needed by the president until 4 o'clock, when Gen. Swain relieved Mrs. Dr. Edson at the bedside. The president then thought he could take some koumiss, and it was given and retained. After more sleep he took more. No trouble followed and hence there was renewed encouragement.

DR. AGNEW ARRIVED.

Dr. Agnew arrived at 8 o'clock. Of one who met him he asked, "What is the news?" "Better," he heard, was the reply. "That is good," remarked the eminent surgeon, and he passed up stairs.

THE MORNING DRESSING.

showed a normal temperature and respiration, and a pulse three beats less than yesterday at the same time. The wound was found to be doing well, and the inflamed gland about the same. Dr. Reynolds said at 9 o'clock: "The swelling is no more, and his general condition is a little better. He is no worse than last night, and perhaps a little better."

On the streets there seems to be a settled idea that the president's death is only a matter of time. At the White House a ray of hope is clinging to the greatest care will be taken with the stomach to-day and the enemata will be continued. It is understood that there are no indications of increased trouble in the region of the parotid gland.

THE NOON BULLETIN.

is generally accepted as an indication that the president held his own during the day. Dr. Bliss says that there is a slight improvement since yesterday. He says it will be impossible to tell just what will come of the parotid swelling for four or five days, but that it seems to be giving less trouble to-day. It is not likely to cause serious annoyance. The wound, he says, is doing nicely. The greatest fear he now has of fatal consequences is from exhaustion.

Dr. Bliss says, however, that he believes that the stomach is going to continue better and that the patient will recover. Dr. Boynton says also that the stomach again acts as if it would be equal to all demands; if this was not the case, the president would grow worse. He does not yet give up. He says the parotid swelling has turned out to be less acute than was feared. It is likely to cause some annoyance for some days, but not necessarily dangerous.

HELD HIS OWN.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The best that can be definitely said about the president is that he has held his own thus far to-day. There has been too little improvement in the parotid inflammation to afford much encouragement. The wound is doing well.

THE BEST FEATURES OF THE DAY.

have been the improved condition of the stomach and the amount of nourishment taken. This has substantially endorsed the explanation given yesterday that the vomiting had been caused by the phlegm in the throat. In this respect there has been less trouble to-day. The physicians have been cautious in their statements, admitting that the improvement has been very slight, but apparently taking new courage in the fact that the patient has held his own, which may give some of the complications time to mend. No one affects to make

light of the situation. Its gravity is too manifest and while there is still a feeling of general hopefulness in the White House it is of a very silent character and not at all buoyant.

Even Dr. Bliss, whose confidence thus far has been unshaken, has grown conservative about the features of the case. He talks freely but avoids entering into details. During the afternoon he was asked what was his opinion of the progress made since yesterday and replied: "There is a little improvement."

"What is the important feature of this case?"

"The stomach, of course, is a very important matter just now and has been."

"How does the swelling of the gland progress?"

"The swelling of the surroundings of the gland has about disappeared. The gland is hard yet and is sore, but it causes him no pain."

"Do you think it will suppurate?"

"I cannot say as to that."

"Do you want it to?"

"We don't. We want it to do what is best for the patient. If it settles we shall not expect trouble from it elsewhere. I see no indication as yet of suppuration, but I think it may do so. We can tell more about that in four or five days."

"If it should suppurate what would be the consequences?"

"It would cause some annoyance, but perhaps not serious."

"Do you fear any effect on the brain?"

"Oh, no, not at all. Such might have been one of the possibilities if it had suppurated immediately, but now if it suppurates the pus can quickly be released."

"Is there any occasion to believe that the pus from such suppuration would be more violent than that in the wound?"

"No, not at all."

"Do you don't anticipate danger from the inflammation?"

"No; the greatest fear I have of anything resulting fatally would be exhaustion. If the stomach is going to be unable to counteract the drain on the system I shall be discouraged, but it looks now as if the stomach was going to do well. I believe it will be equal to all demands and that the president will eventually recover."

"The drain on the system means just what?"

"The natural drain and discharge of the pus from the wound."

"You say the wound is doing well."

"Very well indeed."

"How has the fever been to-day?"

"Perfectly satisfactory."

"Is there much taken from the inner channel?"

"Not much, but it is thoroughly drained."

"When you think the surface is well granulated?"

"I think the track of the wound out to where the slough was is almost perfectly granulated."

"And that the parotid swelling has no connection with this wound?"

"None except so far as the wound has produced the low state of the patient by which the inflammation was superinduced."

"A septic condition means septemia, does it not?"

"Of course. No one denies that there is a tinge of septemia in the case."

"What then is septemia?"

"An almost universal accompaniment of a gunshot wound and an indication of that degree of blood poisoning that is unavoidable though not always dangerous."

"And where is the line drawn between septemia and pyemia?"

"They are distinct maladies. Pyemia is the result of absorption of broken down pus. Good pus cannot be absorbed. When it is broken down it can be and then pyemia ensues. In the president's case there has been no such thing as broken down pus and no evidence of pyemia. The symptoms of pyemia are unmistakable. Among these are tainted skin, a peculiar perspiration and a peculiarly sweet breath. The temperature, too, keeps up very high. I say again that the president has no pyemia. I say, too, that his septemia is moving off. The indications are apparent."

"Then you think, doctor, that the stomach is the main thing?"

"I do, and believe it will be able to meet the full demands of the case."

DR. BOYNTON says to-night that he feels encouraged by the events of the day, particularly because the stomach is doing so well. He says he by no means gives the president any hope, but that the rallying line will come and he will recover. He also says the swelling of the face has entirely subsided and that the gland itself remains about stationary. He says it is plainly recognizable by a physician that the parotid inflammation is not to be such a severe case as was feared. A sudden suppuration might have caused much alarm, since it has thus far been kept under control. It possibly may continue to be kept so. If it should suppurate now it would, of course, cause annoyance to the patient, but would be comparatively harmless. He says that such cases of parotid inflammation usually continue from a week to ten days. Thus it will likely be several days before its exact issue can be determined. He says that the president has had less trouble with phlegm to-day than yesterday. He is sure this trouble alone has caused the vomiting.

A TELEGRAM FROM ONE OF GARFIELD'S SONS.

CLEVELAND, August 22.—A private telegram from Garfield's son Harry to Postmaster Sherman, of Cleveland, to-day noon, says that the president rested more quietly last night and is better to-day. It closes with the words: "We feel more hopeful at present. Rudolph, of Mentor, Garfield's brother-in-law, with whom the president's two younger sons are stopping, says the rumor that the boys were to be taken to Washington owing to the president's dangerous condition, is untrue. The boys are staying con-

tentedly on the farm at Mentor, Marshall, Ohio, who started for Cincinnati, O., is understood to have turned back to Washington upon the receipt of the news that the president was worse. Garfield's mother is stopping at Hiram with Mrs. Clapp, her niece, and while deeply concerned regarding her son, seems like the rest of the family to have implicit faith that all will come out right.

THE CABINET OFFICERS were at the White House this evening as usual. They were assured that the situation was more encouraging. The president had slept two hours up to 10:30 p. m., and was asleep again before 11. Another enemata was administered after the evening bulletin was issued. The amount of nourishment administered during the day by enemata has been about 20 ounces. The amount of liquid nourishment taken through the mouth was twenty-two ounces. The rise had materially subsided before 11 p. m., and the phlegm in the throat was not so troublesome.

DR. BLISS and Woodward remained at the White House all night. Dr. Boynton and Col. Rockwell divided watch by the bedside. The mansion was closed at the usual hour and the family retired early.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

Rome, August 15.—To Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state: As the holy father has learned with pain and sorrow the sad news of the death of the president of the republic, he is now happy to felicitate his excellency upon the news that his precious life is now out of danger, and will ever pray that God may grant him speedy and complete recovery of his health and long sojourn to the people of the United States. The undersigned has the honor to join in these sentiments of sincere congratulations and wishes for complete recovery.

L. CARDINAL JACOBI.

The following is the answer: To His Eminence L. Cardinal Jacobini, Rome: Please convey to his holiness the sincere thanks with which this government received the kind expression of his prayerful interest in behalf of the stricken president. Since your message was sent the president's condition has been changed and we are now filled with anxiety, but not without hope. The president has been very deeply touched by the pious interest for his recovery shown by all the churches and by none more widely or more devoutly than by those of the Roman Catholics.

JAS. G. BLAINE, Sec'y. TO LOWELL.

The following was sent to-night: To Lowell, London: The president has been able to swallow and retain about twenty ounces of liquid food to-day, showing a better state of his stomach, but his general condition is serious if not critical. He is weak, exhausted and emaciated, not weighing over 125 or 130 pounds. His weight when wounded was from 200 to 210 pounds. His failure to regain strength is one feature which gives special uneasiness and apprehension. (Signed) BLAINE, Sec'y.

MONDAY'S BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—8 a. m.—The president has asked and taken a small quantity of koumiss this morning, and it has caused him no trouble with his stomach. He has had no signs of nausea since yesterday afternoon.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8:30 a. m.—The president has not vomited since yesterday afternoon and this morning has twice asked for and received a small quantity of fluid nourishment by the mouth. He slept more quietly during the night, and this morning his general condition is more encouraging than when the last bulletin was issued: Pulse 104, temperature 98.4-10, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS, J. W. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, R. REYNOLDS, D. H. AGNEW.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 22, 12:30 p. m.—The president has continued this morning to retain liquid nourishment taken by the mouth as well as by enemata. There has been no recurrence of the vomiting and no nausea. The parotid swelling is not materially smaller, but continues painless. It has caused for a day or two an annoying accumulation of viscid mucus in the back of the mouth, but this symptom has not much abated. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 98.4-10, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS, J. W. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, R. REYNOLDS, HAYES AGNEW.

August 22—2 p. m.—Up to this time the president has retained twelve ounces of liquid food and enemata administered to-day. The phlegm is less troublesome and there has been no indication of nausea.

August 22—3:10 p. m.—Dr. Bliss has just said that the president's stomach now seems to be able to perform all the work it may be called upon to do, and that he now believes the president will recover. Dr. Boynton also just said he has some hopes of the president's recovery.

WASHINGTON, August 22—6:30 p. m.—The president has continued to take liquid nourishment in small quantities at stated intervals during the entire day, and has had no return of nausea or vomiting. Nutritive enemata are also retained. The wound is looking well and work of repair is going on in all portions exposed to view. At present the pulse is 110, temperature 100.1, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. H. AGNEW, D. W. BLISS, J. W. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, R. REYNOLDS.

August 22, 8:30 p. m.—The president has taken some more nourishment since the evening bulletin was issued, and has experienced

no difficulty with the stomach in consequence. He has been asleep once this evening, and the febrile rise is subsiding.

August 22, 9:30 p. m.—The cabinet are at the White House, as usual, full of hope, but feeling very anxious. The members are, however, more confident than last night. The stomach of the patient continues to do well.

August 22, 10:45 p. m.—The president's pulse has fallen to about 104, and his general condition remains unchanged since the evening bulletin.

Midnight—Since 11 p. m. the president has rested quietly and apparently comfortably and is now asleep.

August 23—2 a. m.—No material change has been noticed in the president's condition since 11 o'clock. Since midnight he has been sleeping quietly.

DR. SMITH TOWNSEND SAYS THE PRESIDENT WILL DIE ON NEXT SUNDAY OR MONDAY.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The president will die on Sunday or Monday. There is no likelihood of his immediate death," was the astonishing statement made by Dr. Smith Townsend, the health officer of the District of Columbia, and he added: "I can give a reason for my belief."

Dr. Townsend was the first physician who reached the president on the morning of the shooting, who lifted him from the pile of cushions which was preventing the circulation of blood, laid him prostrate on the floor, opened the wound and allowed the blood to flow, gave him brandy and ammonia, which stimulated to consciousness, and heard his first spoken words, "I think I have done," before the arrival of any other physician. He had been in the act of stepping into his carriage at his office door when the message from the president reached him as the nearest prominent physician and was present at earlier consultation.

"Why do you think he will die?"

"Because he will have another relapse on Sunday or Monday and will not have strength enough to survive it. Scarcely a physician in Washington believes to-day that he will live two days, and even some of the men at his bedside don't believe that he has strength enough left to survive another relapse. They certainly didn't believe it twenty-four hours ago."

"But why should he have another relapse?"

"The periodicity of these relapses has never been wanting and has thoroughly established itself. It has come again and will come at least once more. If he survives the next one he will live, provided the system is not thoroughly exhausted as not to be able to assimilate and recuperate. That is exactly the condition in which I believe him to be."

"But why this periodicity, pyemia and malaria?"

"He has been suffering from both throughout. As the chief officer of the District I know that malaria, as shown by statistics, (and they are carefully drawn and watched,) is no more prevalent than at the soldiers' home or at Baltimore or any locality of average health. But it exists and is less more or less under its influence. Such a case of malaria relapsing into this to some extent and there is malaria in his system and has been from the outset, although I think it is as likely to have been accumulated elsewhere as in Washington. The doctors may deny the existence of pyemia as they will but it exists. I have believed from the first that the public was entitled to the whole truth and they have not always had it from the White House. They now admit that septemia has existed for weeks and days pyemia. Blood poisoning has existed for weeks and the president has lived longer than any of the physicians even believed he would. God knows I would give or do anything that he might live but I don't believe it possible. He is too far gone to make recuperation possible. His lower limbs are paralyzed. He has not moved them in a week. Nervous troubles affect his stomach as well as blood poisoning, and after a relapse he can not be made to retain food even by artificial means. That means death. I can see nothing else. I had previously made similar cases somewhat of a study since I was wounded in much the same way, and lay seven weeks on my face. When I began to convalesce I walked to the hospital and not to the White House. It is a relief to see that the president's case is not so bad as it has been reported. I found that men died a rule in from twenty to sixty days if they lived beyond six days they recovered. This probably influenced me in the opinion that I have already expressed from the first, and I see no reason to change now, that the president would probably die, but that he was alive at the end of sixty days he would probably recover." When I first said this none of the physicians believed he would live sixty hours.

"What do you think of the treatment?"

"I have been accused of bitterness toward Dr. Bliss because of his treatment of me, and while I think his treatment of myself and Surgeon-General Wales more than discourages I must admit that his treatment has been excellent, and while there may have been minor errors in the arrangement of the case, it is not now open to criticism. Professional courtesy is a very minor matter in the face of the country's grief and can be settled afterwards. Dr. Bliss is probably the peer of any physician in Washington, although I might rank one or two men higher in some respects." Of Dr. Hammond's criticisms as to the early probing, you must remember that at the outset we had two overwhelming difficulties to encounter. We believed that the president would die in a few hours from the shock, and there was every reason to believe that the ball had entered the portonous cavity. In one event the effort would have been useless and in the other it would only have been dangerous but might probably, by adding to the shock, have proved fatal.

I will say candidly that at 11 o'clock on the night of the shooting the president had lived longer than any of us had thought he would and there was not a physician present who believed at the time he would live two hours. Our belief was so strong that he saw it and was brave in the face of what he believed. It would have been cruel to have tortured him. I saw Surgeon-General Wales probe the wound with his finger and he touched the liver. I thought his finger followed a line leading toward the vertebrae and believed the injury near the veins and likely to lead to total paralysis. In either event death seemed certain; I cannot, therefore, think the criticism of the treatment, so far as I know it intimately, are justified.

THE IDEAS EXPRESSED by Drs. Bliss and Boynton are not contradicted by others. Agnew has been as anxious as the rest. He says the stomach is a great thing. He will be relieved by Dr. Hamilton to-morrow afternoon.

DR. HAMILTON INTERVIEWED BY THE AGENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—When Dr. Hamilton left Washington it was with the understanding that he would re-leave Dr. Agnew on Tuesday night unless fresh developments should make his presence necessary sooner. Dr. Hamilton was, however, met at his residence this morning by the agent of the National Associated Press and said: "I do not expect to return to the capital until to-morrow afternoon, when I have arranged to go by the 3:30 p. m. limited express."

"You have had no dispatch recalling you?"

"None, and I hardly expect any."

"You would be recalled in an emergency if there were one?"

"Undoubtedly I should, but I hope none will arise. The symptoms, according to morning dispatches, are unfavorable, but while they are serious they are not of such a character as to indicate any immediate danger, I should think."

"Would you mind saying what your opinion is of the cause of yesterday's vomiting?"

"I cannot express opinions."

"I did not know but the symptoms were so definite a sort that they would warrant a definite opinion?"

"Oh, you can see for yourself that the vomiting is caused by the flow of mucus into the throat."

"Poisoning?"

"Not at all; only from the flow of mucus from the salivary gland into the throat."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFERENCE WITH SIOUX CHIEFS. WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Sioux chiefs had a conference with Secretary Kirkwood to-day. Red Cloud said that the money paid by the railroads for the privilege of running through their grounds should be divided among the whole tribe. On the subject of irrigation Red Cloud said the Indians would make poor ditchers, but would work under the instructions of the white men. Speaking of Spotted Tail, he said he was his chief counsellor. He asked that the Ojibwa Sioux be sent to Rosebud agency. Kirkwood said the matter would be taken under consideration.

HOWGATE ADMITTED TO BAIL. Capt. Howgate was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of \$40,000, W. W. McCullough, W. B. Moses, and Nottley & Anderson becoming sureties. Howgate is still very ill.

INDIAN FIGHT. WASHINGTON, August 22.—The war department to-day received a copy of the following received at Chicago, August 20, 1881: To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.: The latest from New Mexico is that Lieut. Taylor of the Ninth cavalry struck the Indians on the 16th and had quite a fight, captured some horses and captured property. The scouts say that there were two white men with the hostiles. Taylor is pushing the Indians towards Black range. Col. Hatch says he would be up with troops on the 17th. Our loss was a few horses killed. (Signed) W. D. WHIFFLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

WINDOM'S CIRCULAR. Secretary Windom has issued a circular giving notice that the department will redeem upon presentation, with rebate of interest, the outstanding registered five per cent bonds embraced in the 104th call, maturing October 1 next.

INDICATORS. WASHINGTON, August 23—1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Warmer, fair weather; light, variable winds, mostly east; stationary or lower pressures. For the upper Mississippi valley: Fair weather, warm south winds, falling barometer, generally followed by rising barometer and colder northwesterly winds. For the lower Mississippi valley: Fair weather, variable winds, shifting to colder northwesterly winds and higher pressure.

GREENBACK CONVENTION. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. ELMIRA, N. Y., August 22.—The prospects are that the greenback state convention to be held here to-morrow will be a large one. A number of delegates are already on the ground. It is expected that Wendell Phillips will be present and address the convention to-morrow evening. No names for the several positions have yet been proposed.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG. FORT SMITH, Ark., August 22.—Sagayunas, convicted of the murder of an Oklahoma white man in the Sac and Fox country two years ago, was sentenced to-day to be hanged on the 14th of October. Sagayunas is a full blooded Sac and Fox.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Judge Decides Not to Admit the Malley Boys to Bail.

The Irish Land Bill Receives Royal Assent and now Becomes a Law.

The Republicans Victorious in the Recent French Elections.

A Sac and Fox Indian Sentenced to be Hung at Ft. Smith, Ark.

A Miscellaneous Collection of Haps and Mishaps From All Over the Country.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. AIRING HIMSELF ON EXTRADITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The statement telegraphed that Hartmann is about to lecture throughout the United States on the account of his attempt to blow up the imperial train in November, 1870, furnishes M. Datskoff with an occasion once more to air himself on the subject of extradition, and at the same time to vent his spleen against England for refusing to enter the recently proposed international extradition conference.

WILL REQUEST HARTMANN'S EXTRADITION.

It is now reported that the Russian government has about decided to ask for the extradition of a man calling himself Leo Hartmann and at present in New York.

DESPERATE AFFRAY. LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Cairo says a desperate affray recently occurred at Soudan in consequence of the preaching of a false prophet and one hundred and fifty Egyptian soldiers were killed.

James Redpath's name has been removed from the membership of the Cabden club of this city.

In the house of commons last evening Lord Hartington brought forward the Indian budget, the estimated surplus for the current year.

THE COMET. ALEXANDRIA, August 22.—The comet is visible from this city just below Ursa Major.

REBELS IN TROUS. GALETTA, August 22.—The ring-leaders of the rebels in the recent disturbances at Suva have been brought to this city in fetters.

THE LAND BILL A LAW. LONDON, August 22.—The Irish land bill has received royal assent and has become a law. The formal title is "The Land Law (Ireland), act of 1881." The bill as passed and engrossed would fill nine columns of The London News. It consists of seven parts and a vast number of sections and sub-section. It applies to Ireland only.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE. COLOGNE, August 22.—At Saturday's sitting of the international law conference Henry Richard, member of the British parliament, read a paper on the recent progress of arbitration. Hon. David Dudley Field said he hoped the time would come when the clause providing for international arbitration would be introduced in all treaties.

Mr. Lane, of the Japanese embassy, said he feared that such wars as the late civil war in America and that between France and Germany could not have been settled by arbitration.

DISSENSIONS AMONG BOER FACTIONS. LONDON, August 22.—It is reported that dissensions have already broken out among factions in Boer politics. The most important of difficulties which have arisen occurred at Pottshoffstroom. Such of the Boers as had been installed in office succeeded in taking possession of the land agency office and refused to allow that official to take charge. It is said that he was not satisfactory to the leaders in power and that they desired to place another man in office. Amongst the Boer leaders who were not consulted in the treaty arrangements much dissatisfaction is expressed over certain articles of the constitution. The section over which most ill-feeling is shown is that fixing the amount of the Transvaal debt. The justice of this section is disputed.

FRENCH ELECTIONS. PARIS, August 22.—The republicans calculate yesterday's elections have increased their party in the chamber of deputies fifty members. All of the ministers have been elected.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN KANSAS CITY. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. KANSAS CITY, August 22.—Cal Hatcher, a hack driver, was probably mortally wounded at the hands of a teamster named Joshua Howe, about 1 o'clock to-day, at Williams' wagon yard, No. 1319 Grand avenue. Hatcher and Howe are accustomed to put up their horses in Williams' yard while they take dinner in an adjoining boarding house. To-day Howe put his wagon under that particular portion of the shed which Hatcher's hack is accustomed to occupy. When Hatcher came in he began to expostulate with Howe and finally commenced to abuse the latter, calling him names, etc. Howe replied in the same kind of language, and all parties were greatly excited. Presently Hatcher called Howe a vile name, and Howe, taking a navy revolver of 36 calibre from a wagon standing in the yard, fired. Hatcher leaped up against the wagon wheel and remarked, "That's all right." He then proceeded to abuse Howe still more, when Mr. Williams stepped up to Howe and took the revolver from him, when the latter jumped

into his wagon and rode away in the direction of West Park. Several men were in the yard at the time of the shooting, but they say they did not suppose Hatcher was shot, as he did not fall and went on talking after the firing. Hatcher walked into the house himself. The ball struck him on the left side of the abdomen, passing out from that side through the skin almost directly opposite where it entered. Howe is still at large.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. BUFFALO, August 22.—The Erie switchmen's strike still continues and has caused nearly an entire blockade east of Buffalo, only a few freight cars being moved. The engineers and firemen are on their engines, waiting for switchmen. If the company insists on the engineers doing switchmen's duty they will strike. The strikers do not interfere with a few more left on duty and keep entirely from the yards. About five hundred cars of freight from the Lakes Shore road cannot be received by the Erie in consequence of the strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 22.—Special dispatches from The Herald say that there is no general strike on the western division of the Erie railroad. At Hornellsville the switchmen refused to work but their places are being rapidly filled with new men. All passenger trains have been running regularly and freight is being forwarded as fast as it arrives by running trains throughout without making any stop. This embarrasses way freight slightly, but prevents a blockade. At Salamanca no trouble is expected and most of the striking switchmen are at work. The reports which have been sent out have been greatly exaggerated.

NEWS FROM MEXICO. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CITY OF MEXICO, August 22.—A monster mass meeting was held here to-day by the merchants of this city and surrounding towns. A resolution was adopted protesting against the tax of one-half per cent a month on all sales. The bill, of which this tax became a law, was recently passed by congress and was for the purpose of raising more money to pay railroad subsidies. Similar meetings will be held in the different cities and towns throughout the country, and measures will be taken to have the law repealed at the next session of congress, which convenes in September.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ARE NOW AT WORK reconstructing the Morelos railroad and strengthening the different passes on that line.