enter freely, and discovered that the obstruction consisted of a piece of the fractured rib. One of the surgeons inserted his finger, and by the use of forceps and fingers several fragments of bone were removed. The President experienced immediate relief, and has been feeling better ever since."

"Did the wound discharge more freely this morning than it did last night?"

"Yes, there was a very comfortable discharge of pus this morning. The fragments of bone that were removed this morning prevented a free outflow from the wound, and they probably caused the recurrence of the fever from which the President suffered during last night. That cause of irritation is now removed."

"Was the late fever last night preceded by

ANY SYMPTOMS OF A CHILL?"

"No; it appeared to be simply the surgical fever. There was no rigor or symptoms of one."

"Is the President taking more nourishment to-day?"

"Yes, and he appears to have a better appetite than he did yesterday. Of course he takes no solid food, but he appears to enjoy what he receives, and his stomach readily assimilates it. He is going to get well. He will have strength enough to endure it. He went through the operation to-day bravely and successfully, and I think the worst is over."

This was the statement made by Gen. Swaim, the President's intimate friend, as he left the White House this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the President was resting comfortably after the ordeal of the morning, the pulse and temperature having been reduced. The hopes of Gen. Swaim were shared by all who heard him, and his opportunities for information were as good as those possessed by any one except the doctors. It is the opinion of the members of the President's household, to whom the physicians converse freely, that the irritating causes have now been removed, and that there is reasonable ground to think that the President may now enter upon a course of steady improvement. He has taken more nourishment, and he endured the painful operation of this morning without a murmur, and with only the customary indication of rise in pulse and temperature which were inevitable from the long and rigorous examination and the painful operation afterwards. The surgeons say that the operation was not a severe one in a surgical sense. Some of them even deny that it was an operation, but probably the suffering President would not agree with them. Yet the surgeons themselves admit that it was probably more painful than the operation connected with the incision of Sunday. The President was under an almost continued examination for two hours. The incision of Sunday was enlarged, the surgeon's finger was introduced to ascertain the course of the obstruction, and, when found, the pieces of bone were taken out by means of forceps. There was a further

DIGITAL EXAMINATION

of tissues, and of the course of the wound, and finally, what remains of the shattered rib was pulled back into place. The surgeons may not choose to call a proceeding of this sort an "operation," but to the layman mind and to the sufferer, it would be considered very much of an operation indeed. After the removal of the obstruction the pus, which had partly ceased to flow, flowed more freely, and resumed what is called a healthy character. Symptoms of chill yesterday, and the high fever and symptoms of chill last night, were the warnings which the surgeons recognized as indicating that there was another obstruction to the discharge of pus, and Dr. Agnew said that the obstruction, whatever it might be, must be immediately removed. It is said that the farther and more complete operation of to-day showed clearly that the ball certainly did not perforate the liver, but, being stopped in its course by the rib, which it fractured, took a downward course inside the rib below it to the place of its present destination, and that on its way it no more than grazed the liver. However, that it did graze it, at least, there seems to be no doubt. There also is no doubt that the ball did enter the abdominal cavity, and it is not learned that the opinions of the physicians as to the location of it in the anterior wall of the abdomen have yet been changed.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS,

prefacing his statement with the remark that he did not desire to be quoted any longer, as there was some feeling upon the subject, said: "You can say upon authority that we consider the President's condition much more favorable than it has been for some time. We may almost say that he is once more on the road to recovery. His symptoms to-night are all very favorable. The removal of the pieces of bone to-day had a good result."

"How came you to ascertain that the pieces of bone were there, Doctor?"

"We became convinced yesterday that there was another irritating cause in the wound, and that the incision should be dilated. We decided to do that this morning. Accordingly, after the wound was dressed, everything being in readiness, we proceeded. The opening made on Sunday was enlarged and dilated with the fingers."

"Were not instruments used?"

"I should not say that no instruments were used. One small lancet was used to detach some of the facia, but the main work was done with the finger. We removed the bone and straightened the rib, substantially as you have been informed. There was immediately a good flow of pus, and the President felt instantly relieved. We did not consider it an operation, and for that reason did not mention it in our bulletins. You can say that we feel very hopeful to-night of the President's case."

MORE COMPLETE BULLETINS.

In consequence of the dissemination of the pulse statements above-described, as well as the fact that so-called interviews are almost daily published in certain newspapers, the attending surgeons have determined to say nothing about the President's case except what is said by them in the daily bulletins. In order that the public may be fully and reliably informed touching the progress of the President the surgeons are considering a proposition to issue a bulletin every day at noon, in which all changes will be accurately described, and in which such opinions as are proper to be expressed will be given. It is probable that the first bulletin of this class will be issued to-morrow.

IN SPITE OF ALL THE FALSE REPORTS,

the President has passed a favorable day, and there has been a very hopeful feeling among all who have any immediate connection with the case. The outrage upon the country through these exaggerated reports is daily becoming greater. A large number of them do not find their way into print, but are sent in the form of private dispatches to the prominent commercial centres, and used for speculative purposes. Still, in this form, the false information which they convey gains a very considerable circulation, as is shown by the countless private dispatches of inquiry which reach here from all the principal cities. Not a day has passed since the President was shot that a well-known set of speculators in New York have not been provided with a continued series of dispatches declaring the President's condition to be much worse than the bulletins represented. Outside of this class of speculators established in New York there are operators here who constantly make themselves busy in circulating reports that the President is growing worse; that the physicians are deceiving the public; that the bulletins are useless; and these at times are varied by the assertion that the President is really sinking, and is not expected by the surgeons to live.

THE OBJECT OF THIS CLASS OF SPECULATORS

is to secure publication for their stories, and it must be confessed that their success in some quarters has been such as ought to afford them great satisfaction. They are probably the parties who deserve the most severe denunciation of any of those who, from selfish motives, are misrepresenting the case to the public. Those who are engaged in the deliberate and persistent attempt to discredit the medical and surgical treatment of the President come next. If, indeed, they ought not to take precedence in bad eminence of the speculating class. The following facts in regard to the general satisfaction with the treatment of the President, and in regard to the accuracy and honesty of the bulletins, are made upon the authority of a friend of the President who has been constantly at hand, and connected with the care of him from the moment he was removed from the depot. Those among the President's friends who have watched the treatment with the most critical eyes have been Drs. Boynton and Edson, both homeopaths, Gen. Swaim, and Col. Rockwell. The first two would naturally be influenced by the ideas which belong to their own school of medicine, and would be alive to anything which could fairly be critised in the course adopted. Both have also been employed in the family for a series of years. Both Gen. Swaim and Col. Rockwell are medical graduates, and both have seen much of gun-shot wounds in the War.

THESE FOUR

have watched the treatment, also, from the position of most intimate friends, and, of course, most deeply interested in every feature of the case. In their relations of friends they have had full and free conversations with Mrs. Garfield in regard to every step taken by the surgeons in charge. These being the facts of the situation, it is easily seen that they give great force to the further declaration of this gentleman that, from first to last, all those, named above have given hearty support to the physicians in what they have done, and there have been no disagreements among them as to the treatment, and no expressions of dissatisfaction. Of course, there have been some features of the medication which neither Dr. Boynton or Dr. Edson would have prescribed, but these points have been recognized by them as belonging to another school of medicine. Aside from the moderate use of quinine and morphine there have been few points of the treatment to which both schools do not prescribe. Next to the perfect satisfaction with which those friends, each with much experience and professional knowledge, have regarded the treatment of the surgeons in charge is

THE ENTIRE ACCORD

with which the four surgeons in attendance have labored together in the case, and upon this branch of the subject the fact is important that both the eminent consulting surgeons have fully approved the course of treatment pursued from the first.

THESE STATEMENTS,

from one intimately connected with the President and in attendance upon him, and one wholly independent of any of the surgeons who had to do with the case, effectually dispose of the reports so industriously circulated, that the physicians did not agree among themselves, and that the near friends of the President were dissatisfied with the treatment. The rumors in regard to differences and this alleged dissatisfaction have been a matter of frequent conversation among those in attendance upon the President. There is only one step in the case from the moment of the shooting which is looked upon as

A SERIOUS MISTAKE,

and that is carrying the President after he was shot up the narrow and winding stairs to the second floor of the depot. This was done while Cols. Corbin and Rockwell were arranging the cushions of the President's carriage, so as to take him at once to the White House. When their hurried preparations were completed and they reëntered the depot to carry him out, he had been taken up-stairs. As soon as they reached him he asked to be taken at once to the White House. The wrenching consequent to taking him up-stairs and bringing him down again doubtless contributed to his exhaustion.

THE SURGEONS.

DR. HAMILTON INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Dr. Frank Hamilton arrived from Washington this morning. A reporter found him at his house, where the following conversation took place, which Dr. Hamilton requested should be reported verbatim:

"How was it," asked the reporter, "that the deposit of pus, which has caused all this recent trouble in the President's case, was not discovered sooner?"

"It was discovered," answered the Doctor, "by the gentlemen in attendance, and that was the reason that they sent for Dr. Agnew and me. They would have opened the abscess themselves had they not thought the duty a very responsible one, and that it would require but a few hours for us to reach there."

"How does this complication affect the President's chance of recovery?"

"Not very materially. Of course it produces an impression upon the system, but other similar obstructions and complications may ensue, and still not cause serious alarm."

"It has been suggested, Doctor, that a series of these abscesses or lateral pus-pouches might be apprehended all along the track of the wound. Is that to be feared?"

"They are not likely to occur, because this one has occurred, and the chances are more than equal that similar pouches will not be formed at all. This one had special cause,—the irregular projection of the fractured rib."

"Has anything further been discovered as to the course of the ball, and its present position?" continued the reporter.

"Yes; I think there has. The presumption seems to be, from certain indications, that the ball lies in the right iliac fossa."

"Did it enter the peritoneum?"

"It is doubtful whether it did."

"Did it enter the liver?"

"I do not think it did, although the evidence at first, as presented to the gentlemen in attendance, was very conclusive that it had entered the liver, and they are very accurate, experienced, and observing men. The suppuration will now be watched with great care, and every expedient, mechanical and otherwise, will be adopted to convey disinfecting fluid to the bottom of the sac and the wound, and thus render innocuous the pus which may form."

"What do you think, Doctor, about the chances of the President's recovery?"

"I still think they are more than equal, more especially since I have had the opportunity of seeing him."

"Is the President changed much since you saw him last? Does he appear to be weak?"

"He is not much changed in appearance, not so much as many patients would be under similar circumstances. Instead of being weak when he saw me in the room yesterday morning (I was standing at the head of the bed, the better to observe what was going on), the President put his hand back over his bed to take mine and said, cheerfully, 'How are you, Doctor, this morning?' The stories of weakness are, therefore, groundless."

"Could the President bear a second operation?"

"I think he could bear six operations or more of the character of the one just performed. That was only like removing a boil."

"What evidence has there been of pyemia?"

"None at all."

THE RIGHT ILIAC FOSSA,

mentioned by Dr. Hamilton, is the cavity between the front of the hip bone and the ribs, and contains the small intestines.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—"Do you believe the President will recover?" asked the reporter of a surgeon.

"I do," replied the doctor. "I don't think he is going to get up in few days, mind you, but unless some complication entirely unlooked for and unapprehended arises, I am satisfied he will get well. He is really mending now. He has not had any fever during the day. When his pulse registered 101, it was just after he had been handled, and in his case the effort was about the same as a strong man. His pulse was then increased by our moving and handling him in dressing the wound. The President's case has progressed unusually well, without any drawback occurring that was out of the question. The very character of his wound taught us that we would have some trouble with it, and, as soon as the trouble arose, it made itself apparent in the natural constitutional symptoms.

WE HAVE REMOVED THAT TROUBLE,

and the wound is now doing so well that I do not believe any further difficulty will occur. If it should, it will not alarm us. We have the case so well in hand, we know the patient and the character of the wound so thoroughly, that we are ready to meet and subdue promptly any new complication which may appear. As I have said, I do not apprehend any. The President is much better to-night. He looks better and feels better. He told me to-night that he felt very much better. We all feel hopeful and cheerful about him. Mrs. Garfield notices the improvement in him, and feels very cheerful.

IT WAS EVIDENTLY THE PURPOSE

of the surgeons to-day not to make known the fact that they had done anything with the President's wound beyond the ordinary dressing, and they were vexed at a member of the household for telling of it. The surgeons maintain that it is not necessary for them to make known all their theories or practice in regard to the wound; that to announce that it is doing well is sufficient. At all events the surgeons are entirely satisfied with the result of to-day's operation. The President is resting quietly to-night, having taken only the usual quantity of morphine hypodermically. Everybody at the White House to-night feels more cheerful, apparently, than at any previous time. The feeling is that the President has

PASSED THROUGH THE DANGER,

and is now once more on the road to convalescence. The President's temperature began to recede early to-night. At 10 o'clock to-night Dr. Woodward assured Secretaries Kirkwood and Lincoln that the President's condition was more favorable than at any time since last Thursday. The members of the Cabinet left the White House with these assurances, feeling that everything was well.

SUFFERING.

FEVERISH.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 26.—The President did not have a good rest last night. He was feverish, and the fever continued this morning. The surgeons held a long consultation, lasting from about half-past 8 o'clock until about 10, and Dr. Agnew, who returned last night, said that the fever was the result of irritation in the wound, and that these irritating causes must be removed.

ANOTHER OPERATION.

After discussing the situation, another operation was determined upon. Dr. Agnew sent for instruments, and an enlarged incision was made through the integument of the back where the opening was made Sunday, so that he could insert his finger. He then felt splinters of the fractured rib inside of the wound, and impinging upon the track of the wound. He then began to remove these splinters of bone, and took out altogether fifteen or twenty fragments, one of them about an inch long. He then, with his finger, raised the fractured rib, and restored it to its proper and natural position. Following this operation the flow of pus was much better. When the surgeons dressed the wound this morning they discovered that the discharge had partially stopped; that, in fact, it

WAS ENTIRELY TOO SLIGHT

for the condition of the wound, and this was one thing that determined the surgeons to perform another operation, or, rather, to enlarge the incision of Sunday, and to remove all the splinters of bone that could be found. After this morning's operation the discharge was very satisfactory, and the President experienced prompt relief. Dr. Agnew then said that he considered the President's condition as favorable, and he hoped for continued benefit from the operation, and later on, at about noon, Dr. Agnew said the President was doing well. He ate a raw egg and took some milk and rum for nourishment this morning. He slept about half an hour after the operation, and expressed himself to Col. Rockwell as feeling better.

A STRAIGHT TUBE.

The surgeons took out the semi-circular drainage-tube this morning, and inserted a straight one into the new incision. They intend to allow the mouth of the wound to heal up and to drain the wound through the incision made Sunday.

MRS. GARFIELD.

At 1 o'clock Mrs. Garfield told Treasurer Gilfillan that the President was decidedly better since this morning's operation, and she felt very cheerful about him.

Mrs. Garfield's debility continues and occasions uneasiness, which would doubtless be greater were it not overshadowed by the more pressing anxiety in regard to the President. Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Edson look carefully after her welfare. They know, however, that her husband's recovery and change of air and scene must precede any radical improvement in Mrs. Garfield's condition.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY

manifested throughout the Executive Department to-day regarding the President's condition, and the morning bulletin was not at all gratifying. A prominent Treasury official expressed the opinion that it would be far more satisfactory to the general public if the attending surgeons would be more explicit and explain the patient's condition more in detail in the official bulletins. The arrangement made providing for the constant attendance of one of the consulting surgeons is received with great satisfaction, although there is unmistakable evidence of the prevalence of a more uneasy feeling throughout the city than has been manifested since the first few days after the shooting. It is exhibited in a more quiet manner, and only observed through conversation. For about an hour during the early afternoon a rumor was circulated on the streets that Dr. Agnew had decided upon and was performing

A VERY CRITICAL OPERATION.

In a short time the story was greatly exaggerated, some saying the bullet had been found and taken out, leaving the patient extremely weak, and it was thought he was not to rally. It is believed the story was deliberately started for the purpose of affecting the stock market, inasmuch as it was telegraphed from the city by persons who had every facility for obtaining the facts in the case. The excitement occasioned by the rumor subsided as suddenly as it started, being promptly denied by those near the President. For instance, Col. Rockwell, who is in the President's chamber almost constantly, said there was no truth in the report, and another operation had not been spoken of. A gentleman who visited the mansion this afternoon, and who is an intimate friend of the family, said Mrs. Garfield told him her husband's condition was quite encouraging; that he was certainly better than yesterday, and he was resting comfortably. About the time

THIS EXCITING RUMOR WAS CIRCULATING HERE

Advices from New York were received by a number of Government officials and others that the excitement in that city was intense, and requesting the latest news. Treasurer Gilfillan received a telegram from Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse stating that there was great excitement on the streets, and all sorts of rumors were afloat, some of which indicated that the President would live but a short time. The Treasurer had just returned to his office from the White House when he received the telegram, and at once replied, stating that the President's condition to-day was more favorable, and, generally speaking, he was better. The information obtained from the surgeons, who, by the way, have become noticeably reticent, does not appear to warrant any immediate anxiety regarding the patient, inasmuch as they all, including Dr. Agnew, agree that his condition is as favorable as could be expected.

THERE HAS BEEN MORE EXCITEMENT AND ANXIETY

throughout the city in regard to the condition of the President to-day than at any time since Saturday. The removal of a few small splinters of bone from the wound at the morning dressing was exaggerated into a serious, painful, and weakening operation. The reticence of the attending surgeons regarding the details of the patient's case was taken as a tacit admission that something was wrong. A personal note which one of the surgeons happened to send Prof. Bell was interpreted as an indication that the ball was to be at once located by the Professor's inductive balance, and then cut out as a last resort, and a general impression prevailed at the Departments, in the streets, and throughout the city, that the President's condition was in the highest degree critical and alarming. For all these wild rumors and exaggerated statements, however, there was little or no foundation, and the fact that they gained credence at all only shows how much the faith of the public in the President's ultimate recovery has been

SHAKEN BY THE EVENTS

of the last four days. In reality the President has been more comfortable to-day than at any time since the formation of the pus-cavity, and has nearly regained the ground he lost Saturday last. The taking out of the splinters of bone from the wound at the morning dressing was a very simple matter, and, instead of weakening the patient, it removed one more source of irritation, gave a freer egress to the discharge, and, as a natural consequence, improved his general condition. The operation, if operation it can be called, was nothing more than ascertaining by the insertion of the finger into the wound where the slivers of the bone were located, and then sliding a pair of bullet-forceps along the finger as a guide, getting hold of the splinter, and withdrawing the finger, forceps, and splinter together. There was nothing in the operation to weaken the patient or cause unusual pain. The President shortly afterward

FELL ASLEEP AND HAD A NAP

of half an hour, from which he awoke refreshed

HE TOOK NOURISHMENT,

consisting of beef extract, milk, and lime-water and toast at frequent intervals, and as he was not made restless by fever he passed a quiet and comfortable day. There was a slight febrile rise late in the afternoon, and at the evening examination his temperature was 100.7. It soon subsided, however, and at this hour, 11:30 p. m., his temperature and respiration are normal; his pulse is below 100, and he is sleeping quietly and soundly. His condition is thought by the attending surgeons to be more favorable now than at any time since the chill of Saturday morning last.

FEELING.

AT NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The condition of the President again became the general topic of public discussion throughout the city to-day, and crowds gathered around the newspaper bulletins to hear the latest news from Washington. The contradictory reports received in the afternoon and bulletined by some newspapers were of an alarming tenor, and tended to reawaken the apprehension and painful suspense prevalent during the earlier days of the President's sufferings. In the morning an official dispatch was bulletined reporting that fragments of bone had been taken out of the wound, and, later, under the caption of "Washington, 1:30 p. m.," a dispatch was bulletined to the effect that the President's physicians were very reticent about the condition of the patient, but enough had been learned to warrant the statement that they were of the opinion that the patient could not live while the bullet was still in his body, and that they had resolved

TO CUT UNTIL THEY FOUND IT.

The language of the dispatch was calculated to rouse the worst fears, and it had this immediate effect in the minds of many of those who read it. The more thoughtful in the crowds, however, were reluctant to give credence to so startling a report, seeing that it had not the stamp of official authority. But it nevertheless aroused a feeling of great uneasiness. This news was not received or credited in the *Times* office. It was posted, however, on the *World* bulletin, together with other contradictory information, evidently the work of some syndicate of liars, such as the latter journal has recently alluded to in denunciatory terms. It was a cruel hoax, and seemingly designed to convey the impression that the President had reached so grave a crisis that it had become necessary to take the last desperate chance of a dangerous operation, which might result in his death. This piece of news was but part of a series of such reports.

BOGUS NEWS EXTRAS

and false telegrams purporting to come from prominent persons in Washington were circulated during the day in Wall street by some heartless person for stock-jobbing purposes, and which represented the President as being in a hopeless condition. The untrustworthy news gave rise to

ALL SORTS OF WILD RUMORS

at one time, and among others one to the effect that Vice-President Arthur had been summoned to Washington. This report the Vice-President this evening pronounced to be utterly untrue. He had not only

RECEIVED NO SUCH SUMMONS,

but there had, further, been nothing in the dispatches he had received which appeared to him so grave as to call for his presence in that city in the immediate future. He was still of the opinion, as he had been all along since the first dangerous crisis had been passed, that the President would ultimately recover. He had no reason as yet to alter that hopeful view of the situation. There was a considerable crowd of people at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening anxious to learn the latest news. Confidence was restored when, at 9 o'clock, a message was received stating that the patient was doing well. After reading this welcome news, the crowd began to disperse, with general expressions of satisfaction.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, northerly winds, stationary barometer, and stationary or lower temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, preceded in the eastern portion by local rains, northwest winds, and stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable in the former and shifting to east or south in the latter district, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Lower Missouri Valley and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has risen slightly on the South Atlantic coast, and fallen three to eight degrees in the Lower Lake region and Ohio Valley. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The following temperatures are reported from stations on the Northern frontier: Eastport, 60; Burlington, 60; Quebec, 62; Montreal, 61; Alpena, 58; Duluth, 68. Local rains are reported from New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the Lower Lake region. Westerly winds prevail in the Lower Lake region, New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and northerly winds in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Northwest. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and Lake region to-day and to-morrow, preceded in the eastern portion of the latter district by local rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.993	62.0	78	N.W..	7	.00	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.022	65.8	91	N.E...	8	....	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.028	67.8	70	N.E...	6	.00	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.021	62.6	74	E.....	6	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.01	61.2	83	S.W..	1	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.
Mean barometer, 30.011.
Mean thermometer, 61.3.
Mean humidity, 77.0.
Highest temperature, 70.1.
Lowest temperature, 61.0.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany	83	70	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	Lt rain
Alpena	69	58	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	61	62	W...	Fresh..	.01	Cl'dy.
Cairo	85	77	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	73	69	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	67	61	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	80	71	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cleveland	71	63	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Davenport	75	63	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Denver	80	69	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Des Moines	73	61	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Detroit	70	63	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dodge City	61	60	N.E.	Fresh..	.03	Lt rain
Dubuque	75	......	......	......	......	......
Duluth	77	60	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Erie	69	61	N.W.	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Escanaba	60	64	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	78	61	S.W.	Light..	0	Smoke
Fort Gibson	81	71	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	66	61	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	77	67	......	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	75	63	......	Calm..	0	Clear.
La Crosse	73	63	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	65	60	N....	Light..	.01	Clear.
Louisville	81	73	N....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Marquette	65	......	......	......	......	......
Memphis	90	80	N....	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	60	65	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Nashville	81	70	N....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	63	62	E....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	72	60	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Oswego	70	61	W...	Fresh..	.14	Lt rain
Pittsburg	78	61	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	66	61	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Rochester	70	62	W...	Gentle.	.01	Fair.
Sandusky	70	67	N.W.	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Shreveport	84	85	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Springfield	74	78	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	78	71	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	75	63	......	Calm..	0	Clear.
Toledo	73	67	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	85	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Yankton	70	65	E....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	81	61	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Deadwood	71	61	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Denison	91	......	......	......	......	......
Ft. Buford	85	73	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Ft. Custer	92	......	......	......	......	......
Galveston	80	81	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	76	65	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Port Eads	81	84	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
San Antonio	91	87	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	77	80	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Huron	73	65	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—There were terrific thunder-storms along the Hudson last night. In some places the hail and lightning were appalling. Trees and telegraph poles were torn down. There are another series of storms this evening.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 82; 6 p. m., 80; 9 p. m., 76; 12 m., 72; average temperature, 75¾; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 76¼.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At 6 o'clock last evening some citizens, indignant at the treatment an old and decrepit horse was receiving at the hands of two men near the corner of Madison and Leavitt streets, turned in a signal for the police patrol. They found one poor broken-winded steed drawing a wagon, attached to the rear end of which was the disabled animal, which had fallen down from sheer inability to support its own weight. The two men, Joseph Case and John Carpenter by name, were engaged in dragging the beast over the road by a rope attached to its neck. They were arrested and booked at the West Madison Street Sub-Station for cruelty to animals, and the nag was shot by Sergt. Darrow.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Startling Piece of News Regarding Frank James, the Outlaw.

He Was in Kansas City Before and After the Winston Robbery.

A Posse Leaves This Morning at Daylight on a Mysterious Mission.

Attempted Murder of an Old and Prominent Citizen of Muskegon, Michigan.

Shooting Affray at Atlanta, Ga., Between a Hotel Clerk and a Drummer.

A Member of the Notorious Bass Gang of Outlaws Arrested in Texas.

FRANK JAMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—A startling piece of news regarding Frank James and the late Winston robbery on the Rock Island Railway became public late this afternoon, to the effect that at the time of the robbery the wife and child of the noted bandit were stopping at the St. James Hotel here, and that he was at the same place immediately preceding and following the affair. On the 10th of the month a family arrived in the city and registered as H. D. Wilson, wife, and child, from Louisville, Ky. On the 12th the man left the hotel and was absent until the 17th. On the 19th the family left for Denver, but, before departing, the head of it, H. D. Wilson, was seen in conversation with Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, at the Union Depot in this city. Mrs. Samuels came over to this city on the morning of the 19th from her home in Clay County, and was in town all day, returning at night. There is not the slightest doubt that H. D. Wilson was in fact Frank James, as his wife was recognized by several parties who formerly knew her as Miss Annie Ralston at Independence, Mo., where James married her in 1874. The robbery was committed on the night of the 15th, and the rumor that two of the perpetrators were on the train that night when it left Kansas City is about confirmed. The person calling herself Mrs. H. D. Wilson has been positively identified as Mrs. Frank James, née Annie Ralston, but no excuse has been given by those who recognized her for not acquainting the officials with the fact until within the past twenty-four hours. Sheriff Timberlake, of Clay County, Sheriff Murphy, of Jackson, and the Police Commissioners of this city held a secret meeting to-night, and at daylight a posse of men leave on a mysterious mission in connection with the above.

HOTEL-CLERK VS. DRUMMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—This afternoon Atlanta was thrown into a fever of excitement by a shooting affray which occurred in a saloon at the Kimball House between Edward Callaway, chief office clerk, and A. L. Hunt, traveling salesman for Church & Co., soda-manufacturers, of Richmond. Hunt, it seems, applied at the office at 4 o'clock for dinner, stating that the dining-room was closed. Callaway told him that dinner was over, and that he could not get any, as the doors were closed. Hunt, upon being told this, said: "I know you, and have known you for the past eight years. You are only a second-class clerk of a second-class hotel, and can't get a job at a first-class hotel." Callaway replied, "You are a d—d liar." Hunt then walked off, stating that he would complain to Scoville, one of the proprietors. This Hunt did, but could get no satisfaction, Scoville telling him that Callaway represented him in such matters. An hour later Hunt and Callaway met by mere accident in a saloon, when Callaway, upon walking in, found Hunt drinking a glass of beer. The quarrel was reopened by Callaway getting after Hunt for reporting the matter to Scoville. Words were passed between them until Hunt opened up the difficulty more seriously than it had been by breaking a tumbler over Callaway's head, cutting a fearful gash. Hunt, as soon as he hit Callaway, jumped behind a pillar in the saloon and drew a pistol. Callaway, upon recovering from the blow, also drew one, and each fired. The reports were so simultaneous that those present thought that only one shot had been fired. Upon an investigation being held, however, it was found that Callaway's shot had hit the pillar behind which Hunt was sheltered, and that Hunt's ball had entered Callaway's face under the lower lip, and passed out through the side of the face, taking away the lower jaw. Hunt was at once arrested and bonds refused.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 26.—The city was excited to-day over the attempted murder of Porter Hackley, an old resident of this city, and a member of the lumber firm of C. H. Hackley & Co., which took place at his residence early this morning. The assassin is a young man named George McCoy, a nephew of a well-known disreputable woman named Hattie Davis, with whom Hackley is living. McCoy went to Hackley's house during the night and asked for admittance, and Hackley got out of his bed and admitted him. McCoy then passed through the dining-room into the parlor, where he saw on the centre-table Hackley's revolver. In the meantime, Hackley told him to wait until he could light a lamp, and went into the dining-room for that purpose. Scarcely had the light been struck when McCoy exclaimed, "G—d—you, I've got you now!" and proceeded to fire at Hackley. The first shot passed through the shoulder and into the wall. The young villain fired again, the second shot entering at the heart, and passing down into the muscles at the back. The ball struck a rib and glanced, which prevented it entering a vital point. McCoy is still at large, having jumped out of a window and escaped. There is now a probability that Hackley will recover.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 26.—Sheriff Pool, of this county, arrested a man this afternoon at the De Soto House who had registered as Edward F. Krandall, from Leavenworth, Kas., on suspicion of being one Edward T. Crandall, alias T. E. Crawford, who is wanted at that city for burglary and bank-breaking, and who is also wanted in Missouri for forgery. Crandall arrived in this city from the East on the half-past 6 o'clock train last evening, and put up at the De Soto House. He answers exactly to the description sent to Sheriff Poole by E. R. Waite, Sheriff of Leavenworth County, Kansas, in a letter dated July 18, in which it was stated that Crandall would undoubtedly come this way. The man under arrest claims to be a traveling agent for a carpet house, and that he stopped over in Galena for the purpose of recuperating, having suffered of late from ill-health. He will be held until the arrival of the Leavenworth Sheriff, who has been notified by telegram of the arrest.

ARREST OF A MAIL-ROBBER.

DENTON, Tex., July 26.—Deputy United States Marshal Girrin has brought in under arrest James Tyler, charged with complicity in mail robberies committed by the notorious Sam Bass gang in 1878. He was arrested at Atoka, Indian Territory. This leaves but three of the Bass gang at large,—Davis, who was in the Union Pacific Railroad robbery at Big Springs, Neb., and is now in New Orleans; Harry Underwood, the most desperate of the band, who is running a cattle ranch in the Panhandle of Texas; and Frank Jackson, who is now in Arkansas. The whereabouts of these men are well known to the detectives of this State, but, in the absence of a reward for their capture and the well known desperate character of the men, no efforts are likely to be made to arrest them.

HOMICIDES IN MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, July 26.—A special from Edwards, Miss., reports the killing of Henry Cole by Deputy-Sheriff Cornelius, of Issaquena County. Cornelius went to Edwards to arrest Cole and some other negroes for violation of contract with a planter up the Mississippi River.

A special from Columbus, Miss., says Alfred Bordent and wife were walking by the house of Jeff Wooten, near Crawford, when the woman struck her husband with a stick. Jeff Wooten followed with a heavy blow. The assailed man fell, and was thrown in a cistern. The murderers are in jail.

HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 26.—Dick Reinmaris, a horse-thief, who stole a valuable animal from C. Wilks, in this county, last week, and who has since evaded pursuit, was found this evening in the city, having rambled in while badly intoxicated. Proof of his guilt is conclusive, as many valuable animals have disappeared from this vicinity of late. His capture is expected to lead to other discoveries.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26.—Thomas M. Mayfield, who killed his father-in-law, Marshall Aday, near Strayhorn, Miss., July 2, was captured here to-day, and left this morning for that State in charge of a Mississippi officer. Mayfield murdered Aday with a barlow knife, which he plunged in his neck after the latter had thrown him down and was holding him on the ground. Aday is represented as having been a reputable and wealthy citizen of Lake County.

THE GREAT PITTSTON FIGHT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 26.—Detectives from Wilkesbarre this evening arrested Alexander Jackson, Aaron Hill, and Albert Long, attachés of Shelby, Pullman & Hamilton's Circus, as accessories to a murder committed at Pittston during the fight ten days ago.

ROBBERY OF AN OLD COUPLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—Burglars entered the house of Mr. Mater, near Traders' Point twenty miles from this city, and secured $650. Mr. Mater and wife, aged people, were bound and gagged. There is no clew to the robbers.

A FEMALE FORGER.

FINDLAY, O., July 26.—Miss Florence Ducat, of Wood County, has been arrested for negotiating a $500 forged note with the Farmers' Bank. She acknowledges the crime.

DEATH OF AN OUTLAW.

DENTON, Tex., July 26.—Tom Williams, who shot and killed two men at Grapeland two weeks ago, was found dead in the woods yesterday near this town.

LYNCHED.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 26.—J. L. Jennings, who recently murdered a man on the Animas River to secure the latter's wife, was lynched at Tierra Amarilla, N. M., Sunday.

SERIOUSLY SHOT.

Police-Officer Crowley by Joseph Kelley, a Penitentiary Bird.

The shooting of Officer Daniel Crowley Monday night was one of the most villainous attacks ever made upon a policeman in this city, and that the officer was not killed on the spot is all owing to a fortunate blow which he made with his cane almost at the instant the shot was fired, and by which the weapon was pointed downwards so that the bullet entered the thigh instead of the body, as the assassin intended it should. As it was, the wound is far more serious than was at first thought, and should inflammation set in the officer may lose his life. The bullet entered the face of the thigh about three-fifths of the way up from the knee to the groin, and, barely missing the bone, lodged in the deep-seated muscles and sinews of the inner side of the back of the leg. It carried with it into the wound a piece of the pantaloons, and a large piece of the flannel drawers he was wearing at the time, and the danger will be from an abscess and the attending inflammation which these rags or the bullet may cause. The worst feature of the case is that the ball, instead of going downward, as might be expected, appears to have glanced upon some rigid muscle or sinew, and to have taken an upward and backward course. The doctors in attendance say that cutting into it, or into any abscess which may form in the wound, will be attended with considerable danger.

Joseph Kelley, the young thug who is believed to have fired the shot, was arrested at his home, No. 155 Van Buren street, which is directly south of and less than a block away from the point on Jackson street to which Crowley chased him after the shot was fired. The prisoner was partially intoxicated, and had not been to bed, although the hour was past midnight. When he was leaving the house he put on his brother's hat instead of the straw one he wore at the time of the shooting, but it fitted him so badly that the officers noticed it. He claims to have been at least ten blocks away from the scene of the shooting, but when Officers Beck and Davis brought him before Crowley yesterday, the latter identified him at once, and attempted to strike him with a cane. Kelley bitterly denies it, but is deeply annoyed at the identification, and says he is good for another term in the Penitentiary. He is a very desperate and bad-tempered young man, and two years ago this month

KILLED A YOUNG MAN

named George Hong by striking him on the head with a base-ball bat. For this he got off with one year at Joliet, and he is only just returned from there about six weeks.

Officer Crowley is at his home, No. 91 Miller street, prepared for a long siege. He says that early in the evening, while in citizen's dress, he arrested Neil Hennessey and Johannah Lyons for the larceny of some goods from Mrs. Mary McCormick, of No. 20 Union street. Later he arrested Minnie Daley, who was wanted upon a charge of larceny preferred by P. O'Mara, of No. 97 West Harrison street, and who was also wanted in conjunction with Johannah Lyons. He was on the way to the station, when, at the corner of Quincy and Desplaines streets, one of two men stepped up to the girl, slapped her familiarly on the shoulder, and addressed her in some obscene terms. Mrs. Daley, no matter what the daughter may be, is a reputable woman, and she resented the insult by striking the fellow. Foul language continued, and Crowley, exposing his star, told the interferer to desist, and let them pass. He snarled out a reply, and suddenly produced from his hip-pocket a 32-calibre revolver, which he cocked and leveled full at the officer's breast. The latter struck at him with a cane and knocked the weapon down. The assassin ran, and Crowley, notwithstanding his wound, pursued him south and west into Jackson street for nearly a block, and until he disappeared. Returning, Crowley started again for the station, but fell from exhaustion at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets. He is certain that his assailant intended to kill him, and would have succeeded, too, but for the blow from the cane.

FATAL STUPIDITY.

A Dose of Carbolic Acid Administered for Castor-Oil.

The sudden death at the County Hospital of William D. Faulkner, Lieutenant of Company I, Second Regiment, was briefly announced in yesterday's paper. It appeared yesterday at the Coroner's inquest that the young man was the victim of a terrible blunder made by one of the nurses, who gave him a dose of carbolic acid, mistaking it for castor-oil. Faulkner had been employed at the Hospital since last January, caring for the male bathing-house and looking after patients newly received into the Hospital. A few days ago he was taken down with tonsilitis, and was assigned to one of the wards of which Anton Kalek, a German 45 years of age, is nurse. Early Monday evening the physician in charge prescribed a dose of three teaspoonfuls of castor-oil, one of fortified oil, and a single drop of croton oil. Along about 9 o'clock Kalek mixed the dose from drugs in vials on a table beside the patient's cot, and Faulkner swallowed the dose at a single gulp. A moment later he was seized with burning pains in the throat and stomach. The truth flashed upon him on the instant, and he shouted to a Mrs. Rice that Kalek had given him a dose of carbolic acid. Antidotes and emetics were speedily administered, and Dr. McArthur did all in his power to save him. But the poison had already got into the blood, and in less than an hour the beating of the heart was completely choked up and death ensued. Carbolic acid poisoning is very painful, and the young man suffered terribly up to the very moment of his death. The deceased was a very promising young man of about 21 years. His father is out West, and his mother is dead. The sole remaining relative in this city is a brother, who is studying medicine in the office of Dr. C. G. Davis.

Kalek, the nurse, was filled with remorse at his fatal blunder. Though inexperienced in handling drugs or medicines, during the seven months he has been at the hospital he has been very steady and conscientious in his duties. The bottles were properly labeled, and carbolic acid has no resemblance to castor-oil. There was, therefore, no excuse for his mistake. The jury, after fully considering the case yesterday, concluded that there was nothing to be gained by holding him to the Grand Jury for criminal carelessness. He felt deeply the result of his act, and the jury, considering that his punishment was already severe enough, recommended that he be not taken into custody.

COUNSELING TOGETHER.

Railroad Officials Conferring with the Governor of Missouri in Relation to Train Robberies—A Reward of $50,000 to Be Offered for the Arrest of the James Boys and Their Gang.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—J. C. Gault, General Manager, and W. H. Blodgett, Solicitor of the Wabash Railroad; C. H. Chapman, Superintendent, and J. J. Mitchel, of the Chicago & Alton; J. B. Carson, of the Hannibal & St. Joe; C. W. Rogers, General Manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco; Mr. Kimball, General Superintendent, and M. A. Lowe, attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island Road; and D. S. Parker, of the United States Express Company, had a conference with Gov. Crittenden at the Southern Hotel this morning regarding the late train robbery at Winston, on the Rock Island Road, but the meeting was held with closed doors, and none of those present will give any information as to what was done. The afternoon conference was held with closed doors, but Gov. Crittenden stated to-night that there was a free and full discussion of the subject. It was the unanimous opinion that prompt and vigorous measures should be taken to bring the outlaws to justice, and that within forty-eight hours, perhaps twenty-four hours, he will, as Governor of Missouri, issue a proclamation, to be scattered broadcast over the State, offering a reward of $50,000 for the arrest of the men who robbed the Rock Island train at Winston,—$30,000 of this sum to be given for the capture of the two James boys, supposed to have been the leaders of the robbery, and $6,000 each for the other five men of the party.

WASHINGTON.

Efforts of the Revenue Department to Capture the Murderer of Brayton.

Ratification by the Chinese Government of the Two Treaties with America.

An Indian Conference to Be Held at Washington Aug. 15—Naval.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The report of the exports of breadstuffs for June, completed to-day by the Bureau of Statistics, contains also a statement of these exports for the entire fiscal year of 1881. These figures are in some respects highly interesting and suggestive. The report embraces the exports of corn, wheat, wheat flour, barley, corn-meal, oats, and rye, from sixteen of the principal ports. These exports were, in round numbers, $25,000,000, as compared to $232,000,000 during the preceding year. All the principal ports, except New Orleans and Boston show a falling off. New York dropped from $182,000,000 to $121,000,000; Philadelphia from $28,500,000 to $22,800,000; Baltimore from $56,000,000 to $40,000,000; while Boston increased from $14,200,000 to $17,400,000, and New Orleans increased from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000. But the exports of breadstuffs from New Orleans for June of this year are even more noteworthy than the entire exports of the fiscal year; for while those exports for New York for that month compared with the exports for the corresponding month of last year, dropped from $10,000,000 to $9,000,000, and exports from Philadelphia dropped from $3,000,000 to $1,800,000, the exports of breadstuffs from New Orleans increased from $722,000 to $1,551,000,—they were more than doubled. Boston increased less than $100,000, and Baltimore lost over $800,000.

Turning to the corresponding statement for June of last year, and going further into the analysis, your correspondent finds that the number of bushels of corn shipped from New York in June of this year was, in round numbers, 3,000,000 bushels, compared to 6,300,000 in June of last year. Boston declined from 1,200,000 to 675,000; Philadelphia from 3,200,000 bushels to 585,000; Baltimore from 1,600,000 bushels to 1,300,000; while New Orleans, on the other hand, increased from 708,000 bushels to 1,010,000 bushels.

Turning to wheat one finds substantially the same record. The wheat exports from New Orleans during June of this year were much more than double what they were in June of last year, the exact figures being 712,561 bushels as against 283,610 bushels. New York fell from 8,400,000 bushels to 3,000,000 bushels, and whatever may be said about grain heating in summer months, there does appear to be a good deal of grain swelling on the Mississippi, according to the statistic tables, and that condition appears to be more comfortable than the cold contracting operation going on at the principal Atlantic ports.

It may be interesting to add that the grain shipments via the Mississippi River during the hot months of May and June of this year very nearly equal the total shipments during the fiscal year of 1879.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Navy Board, appointed some time since by Secretary Hunt to inquire into the needs of the navy in respect to new vessels and the kind best suited to the defense of this country and the maintenance of its dignity in other waters, has arrived at important conclusions. The Board has decided to recommend the construction of three classes of fighting cruisers, to have a speed of thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen knots an hour, respectively. The largest class is to have a capacity of 5,700 tons. They also recommend the construction of a number of gunboats for the river service, and to have a capacity of 700 tons, a speed of ten knots, and to carry one gun each. These are designed to serve on the Chinese and other coasts having narrow and shallow inlets, for which there are no suitable boats now existing in the navy. The gunboats will be of wood, but the larger vessels of iron. The naval constructors on the Board are to hold a long sitting at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-Yard to decide on the lines of the various classes of vessels. When this has been done the engineer officers of the Board will determine as to the character of the engines best adapted to the different classes. It is understood that the officers are willing to give up their prejudice for heavy rigging, so there will be no difficulty in attaining the requisite speed. There is every prospect of harmony in the conclusions of the Board. The last thing to be done after the constructionists and engineers get through, is for the line officers to decide upon the outfit. The Secretary will then have the finished report submitted to him and will embody it in his report to the President, who it is known had the intention to make an urgent recommendation to Congress to either take some radical action or withdraw all support from the navy.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The State Department has received no official information relative to the report of the dynamite infernal machines said to be shipped from this country to England, but without official information steps have been taken to ascertain the truth of those reports. An official of the State Department said to-day that, if it shall be found that the reports are true, such action will be taken in the matter as is consistent with our friendly relations with Great Britain.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Deputy-Collector Noah, at Columbia, S. C., telegraphs Commissioner Raum that a revenue force under Deputy Byron raided McDow's house the morning of the 21st, and found it deserted. McDow and family had fled to parts unknown. The revenue party returned to Spartansburg. The Deputy reports that his office has no information to show that any effort has been made on the part of the Marshals or Deputies to arrest McDow. Commissioner Raum, in reply to this information, sent the following telegram to Deputy-Collector Noah:

"Offer $300 reward for the arrest and delivery to United States Marshal Blythe of McDow for the murder of Deputy-Collector Brayton."

The Supreme Court room, and the chair of Justice Clifford were draped to-day, as was also the Department of Justice. The flag upon the building was placed at half-mast.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a view of effecting a friendly arrangement looking to the gradual consolidation of the various Indian agencies, and bringing nearer together the various tribes of Indians now scattered over a wide area, has sent out letters to the Poncas, Omahas, Winnebagoes, and the Lower Agency Sioux, instructing them to send three delegates from each tribe to Washington by Aug. 15. Replies were received from each tribe declaring a willingness to do so. The special object of the conference at this time is to arrange for some better location for the Poncas in Nebraska, who refuse to go to Indian Territory.

A telegram was received at the State Department to-day from the United States Minister to China, announcing the ratification of the two treaties between the United States and China exchanged at Pekin July 19.

The order making a special assignment of mail-service on the Mississippi River, south of the Missouri State line, and upon all rivers west of the Missouri and south of the Missouri State line, is rescinded, and the charge of mail-service upon these rivers reverts to the Superintendents of the respective divisions to which they belong.

CHARITY.

Continuation of the Session in Boston of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Conference of National Charities to-day was devoted entirely to the organization of charitable work in cities, or, as it is known in Boston, the associated charities. The object brought together a large number of persons specially interested in it, and in the audience were many ladies and gentlemen well known as workers in the city, and it was to them that the Conference looked for much information during the time allowed for the discussions. There was a widely-expressed desire to hear something regarding the practical workings of the various charities, and Mrs. James T. Fields and Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., in behalf of the Conference of Associated Charities, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney for the New England Women's and Children's Hospital, Mr. George Abbott James for the Provident Wood Fund, and Mr. William H. Baldwin for the Young Men's Christian Union, gave brief reports of the workings of the institutions they represented.

Mr. Paine arraigned the Police Commissioners of Boston for not coöperating in the better development of the work of charity, and in most emphatic language charged them with not enforcing the liquor and criminal laws.

Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of New York, also denounced political influence in her city.

ROBBED BY FOOTPADS.

Thomas Flannery, 17 years of age, is locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station charged with robbing Louis Golko and Herman Kouseck of about $1 cash each. The complainants reside at No. 21 Cramer street, and while on their way home between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning last were met at the corner of Jefferson and O'Brien streets by a gang of hoodlums, who attacked and beat them shamefully, and at the same time went through their pockets for cash and valuables.