Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., Sept. 22, 1881.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
GENERAL SILAS M. BAILY,
Of Fayette County.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM T. HORTON,
Of Terry Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,
Of Sheshequin Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JAMES H. WEBB,
Of Smithfield Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
EBEN LILLEY,
Of LeRoy Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL BRADFORD,
Of Columbia Township.
MYRON KINGSLEY,
Of Standing Stone Township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
W. W. MOODY,
Of Rome Township.
J. T. HESTED,
Of New Albany Borough.

THE little city of Erie has raised upwards of four thousand dollars for the fire-scourged people of Michigan.

Dispatches received at Chicago say that snow was falling all Friday morning at Creston, Iowa, and in the southern portions of Minnesota.

THAT the Nation's old defenders are amply provided for, is evidenced by the fact that the estimate for pensions for the next fiscal year will be eighty-eight million dollars.

THE time of the presentation of the indictment before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia against the Star Route people, has been postponed until October 3d. Slow but sure must be the motto of the learned gentlemen who are engaged on behalf of the government in working up the case.

A SIGNIFICANT feature of the industrial tendencies of the times is shown in the fact that PRIESTLY & Sons, the largest manufacturers of fine dress goods in England are about to remove their entire business from Brantford, where they run 1,500 steam looms, to Philadelphia, being convinced that the United States is to be the future industrial centre.

GENERAL BURNSIDE's death makes another change on the Republican side of the National Senate, and though the vacancy will be immediately filled by the appointment of a new Senator by the Governor of Rhode Island, it still increases the opportunity of the Democratic Senators to avail themselves of their temporary majority for their own party purposes in the organization of the Senate.

SENATOR THOMAS V. COOPER, of Delaware County, has been made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. COOPER is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the politics of the State, and no better selection could have been made for the responsible position to which he has been called. Under his management the campaign will be pushed in every county in the State, and a concerted effort made to bring out the full Republican vote, which means victory.

NOBODY has ever attempted such arrogant bossism in this State as CHARLES WOLFE. If the Republican party does not assent to his dictation, he favors its destruction. Of course he suits the Philadelphia *Times* and the Democratic papers generally, and they pat him on the back with enthusiasm, encouraging him with "Good boy, go in;" and WOLFE is just the man to be hissed on by them to his political destruction. The over-weening ambition of the man has run into a disease, and everything done in the party that does not glorify WOLFE he regards as a wrong which he must resent.—*Lebanon Courier.*

THE nomination of General BAILY is very gratifying to us personally, as we were intimately acquainted with him during the war, and can bear testimony to his valor as a soldier, and his worth as a man. He furnished a company to the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, of which we were Paymaster, and from the Captain he was soon promoted Major, and ultimately the stars of a Brigadier General glittered on his shoulder straps, when he was not over twenty-eight years of age. His several promotions were earned by his bravery on bloody fields, the scars of which he bears upon his person. We have a standard bearer worthy of our most active exertions.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

WITH the death of General BURNSIDE, the third of the four commanders of the Army of the Potomac passed away. Generals MEADE and HOOKER have paid the debt of nature, and now only General MCCLELLAN remains of those who led that gallant and often disappointed army against rebellion. General BURNSIDE, although not possessed of superior genius, military or otherwise, was one of the most genial and popular of our military commanders. In his career in the United States Senate, where he represented Rhode Island, he performed his duty conscientiously and well. Though never rising to pre-eminence in that body, Senator BURNSIDE ever commanded the confidence of his associates and his country.

DR. LORING, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, has taken hold of his work with a zeal that augurs well for the agricultural interests of the country. He has dispatched a commission for the exploration of the wine producing and grain growing lands of California and New Mexico; he has appointed a board of scientists to prospect for favorable locations for artesian wells in the great arid district east of the Rocky Mountains; he has sent abroad an agent to examine into European schools of forestry; and he has instituted a thorough investigation into the condition of American cattle landed in Europe. These are some of the practical movements Dr. LORING has begun, and it is entirely probable that, in the light of the results of these undertakings, his substitution for LE DUC, at the head of the Agricultural Department, will amply justify the change.

AT REST.

The end of the tragedy has come. The bullet of the miserable assassin has worked its fateful, terrible mission! President GARFIELD is dead! For the second time in the history of the Republic has the hand of the assassin stricken down its chosen Chief and clothed in morning the Nation. For some weeks past the conviction has been sadly forcing itself upon the minds of the people that their prayers and hopes were about to be defeated. That all that human skill could devise or tenderest affection perform, must be for naught. Not since the occurrence of the first relapse, have those who dared to look the situation in the face, found grounds for positive hope of the President's recovery. And yet, now that the worst has befallen, even those who believed from the first that death must be the inevitable ending, are stunned by the great calamity, and the heart of the Nation almost refuses to believe that he who but a short time ago moved among us in all the health and strength of a vigorous, perfect manhood; who but so recently entered upon that great office—that he had already shown himself so worthy of and well qualified to fill—is no more! That death should come to close a career upon which such great public interests depended, and which was so rich in promise for the general good, is mysterious beyond the reach of human comprehension. To this fifty millions of weeping, mourning people, with their finite short-sightedness of vision, there comes at this time an epitome of all that is baffling in the problem of human existence. Could we in this solemn hour, understand why the one man to whom the Nation looked, loved, and trusted to a greater extent than ever a Nation looked, loved and trusted before; and before whom there seemed to lie a path leading to a long and honorable career of public usefulness; could we, we say, understand why he should be stricken down and taken away, with his work but half done, then would we grasp the inscrutable secret after which, from one generation to another, since creation's morn, men and women have groped in vain.

In this hour of grief it is hard to bring the spirit to say, "Thy will, oh! Father, not ours, be done." And yet we must believe that the wounding of our beloved President, his days of anguish and suffering, so patiently, so heroically borne as a part and parcel of a plan for the bettering of the Nation, devised by One whose Wisdom is Infinite, whose Love and Mercy endureth forever. Let us, therefore, while tenderly and tearfully laying to rest this grand good man, remember that with him now all is well; but that while the President has fallen, the cause and the work go on. A "government of the people, by the people and for the people," is still ours. He who uttered those words fell by the hand of an assassin. He was loved by this Nation as no other man had ever before him been loved. Then the future of the Republic seemed to be shrouded in a dark pall of uncertainty. The passions of the people were aroused, and the cry for vengence filled the land. In that hour the whom the Nation now mourns as it has mourned no other man, stilled the passions and the fury of a mob in the streets of our great metropolis, with the words: "*Fellow citizens! Clouds and darkness are round about Him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow-citizens! God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives.*" Let us, therefore, remember that while tears are flowing, and hearts are breaking with a weight of woe, at the loss of this kind, good friend, that our duties carry us beyond our griefs. The hands of him on whom has fallen the cares and responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, it is now our duty to uphold and strengthen. Let us show to the world that no matter how dark the hour of anguish may be the people of this Nation lose not their faith in the stability of free institutions; that while the greatness of our loss overwhelms us with grief, we yet believe that "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives!"

—Important revelations are reported from Lancaster, N. H., where six deaths recently carried off all the members of Dr. Bugbee's and Mr. B. T. Towne's families. Chemical examination reveals the presence of arsenic and whiskey in several of the bodies, and it is understood that incriminating evidence is in the possession of the authorities.

—In the inter-State military match at 200 and 500 yards at Creedmoor Saturday the competitors were teams from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, the prize being the possession for one year of a statute, presented by the State of New York. The New York team won, with a total of 921, the Pennsylvania team made 910, and the New Jersey team 893.

DEAD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD

Born November 19, 1831.
Died September 19, 1881.

THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET PROVES FATAL.

President Garfield No More

DEATH ANNOUNCED AT 10.55 MONDAY NIGHT.

THE AUTOPSY

The Ball Found Back of the Heart.

DEATH WAS INEVITABLE

Account of the Last Moments.

THE FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

The Official Announcement.

ELBERON, September 20, 1:15 A. M.—The following official bulletin has just issued:

"ELBERON, N. J., September 19, 1881. 11:30 P. M.—The President died at 10:35 P. M. After the bulletin was issued at 5:30 this evening the President continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon, the pulse varying from 102 to 106 with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep. About thirty-five minutes before his death and while asleep his pulse rose to 120, and was somewhat more feeble. At 10:10 o'clock he awoke, complaining of severe pain over the region of the heart, and almost immediately became unconscious, and ceased to breathe at 10:35.

D. W. BLISS,
D. HAYES AGNEW,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

The Cabinet to Mr. Arthur.

LONG BRANCH, September 20, 12:25 A. M.—Attorney General MacVeagh has just sent the following to Vice President Arthur:

It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If this concurs with your judgment will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
W. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.
THOMAS L. JAMES,
Postmaster General.
WAYNE MACVEAGH,
Attorney General.
S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

President Arthur.

Vice-President Arthur was sworn in as President by a United States Judge at his house in New York at two o'clock Tuesday morning.

The *Herald* says: During the ceremony of taking the oath Arthur was evidently deeply affected. Immediately after taking the oath Arthur sank into a chair in the room and buried his face in his hands, thoroughly overcome.

The first message of sympathy received by Mrs. Garfield after the death of the President was from Vice President Arthur.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST MOMENTS—GEN. SWAIM'S STATEMENT.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20. — Gen. Swaim, who was the only one with the President when he began sinking last night, makes the following statement:

It was my night to watch with the President. I had been with him a good deal of the time from three o'clock in the afternoon. A few minutes before ten o'clock I left Colonel Rockwell, with whom I had been talking for a few minutes in the lower hall, and proceeded up stairs to the President's room. On entering, I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside. There were no others in the room. I said to her, "How is everything going?" She replied, "He is sleeping nicely." I then said, "I think you had better go to bed and rest." I asked her what had been prescribed for him to take during the night. She replied that she did not know, and that she had given him milk punch at eight o'clock. I then said, "If you will wait a moment, I will go into the doctor's room and see what is to be given during the night." She then said, "There is beef tea down stairs. Daniel knows where to get it." I then went to the doctor's room and found Dr. Bliss there, and asked him what was to be given during the night? He answered, "I think I had better fix up the list, and will bring it into you pretty soon." I then went into the surgeon's room and had some little conversation with Mrs. Garfield. She felt of the President's hand, and laid her hand on his forehead and said, "He seems to be in good condition," and passed out of the room.

I immediately felt his hands, feet and knees. I thought that his knees seemed a little cool, and got a flannel cloth, heated it at the fire and laid it over his limbs. I also heated another cloth and laid it over his right hand, and then sat down in the chair beside his bed. I was hardly seated when Dr. Boynton came in and felt the President's pulse. I asked him how it seemed to him. He replied, "It's not as strong as it was this afternoon, but it is very good." I said, "He seems to be doing well." "Yes," he answered, and passed out. He was not in the room more than two minutes. Shortly after this the President awoke. As he turned his head on awakening, I arose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left hand side of the bed as he lay. I remarked, "You have had a nice and comfortable sleep." He then said, "Oh! Swaim, this terrible pain," placing his right hand on his breast about over the region of the heart I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said, "Some water." I went to the other side of the room and poured about an ounce and a half of Poland water into a glass and gave him it to drink. He took the glass in his hand, I raising his head as usual, and he drank the water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel, who came in during the time I was getting the water.

Afterwards I took a napkin and wiped his forehead, as he usually prespired on awakening. He then said, "Oh! Swaim, this terrible pain! Press your hand on it." I laid my hand on his chest. He then threw both hands up to the side and about on a line with his head and exclaimed, "Oh! Swaim, can't you stop this?" and again, "Oh! Swaim!" I then saw him looking at me with a staring expression. I asked him if he was suffering much pain. Receiving no answer I repeated the question with a like result. I then concluded that he was either dying or having a severe spasm, and called to Daniel who was at the door, to tell Dr. Bliss and Mrs. Garfield to come immediately, and glanced at the small clock hanging on the chandelier nearly over the foot of his bed and saw that it was ten minutes past ten o'clock.

Dr. Bliss came in within two or three minutes. I told Daniel to bring the lighted candle, which habitually set behind the screen near the door. When the light shone full in his face I saw that he was dying. When Dr. Bliss came in a moment after, I said, "Doctor, have you any stimulants? He seems to be dying." He took hold of his wrists as if feeling of his pulse, and said, "Yes, he is dying." I then said to Daniel, "Run and arouse the house." At that moment Colonel Rockwell came in, when Dr. Bliss said, "Let us rub his limbs," which we did. In a very few minutes Mrs. Garfield came in and said, "What does this mean?" and a moment after exclaimed, "Oh! why am I made to suffer this cruel wrong?"

At 10:35 the President's sacrifice was completed. He breathed his last calmly and peacefully.

THE AUTOPSY.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CASE—THE SURGEON'S DECEIVED—THE BALL PASSES THROUGH THE SPINAL COLUMN—THE SUPPOSED TRACK AN ABSCESS—NO ABSCESS FOUND ON THE LUNGS—DEATH WAS INEVITABLE.

EPBERON, Sept. 20.— The following official bulletin was prepared at eleven o'clock to night by the surgeons who have been in attendance on the late President:

By previous arrangement a post mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon, in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith of Elberon and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb.

THE BALL.

It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column, in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging just below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH

was a secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death.

AN ABSCESS CAVITY,

six inches by four in dimensions, was found in the vicinity of the gall and bladder between the liver and tanverse colon, which were strongly interadherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. The long suppurating channel extended from the external wound between the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to the borrowing of puss from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball.

On examination of the organs of the chest, evidences of severe bronchites were found on both sides with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung and though to a much less extent, of the left.

THE LUNGS CONTAIN NO ABSCESSES, and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about a third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

(Signed.) D. W. Bliss,
J. K. Barnes,
J. J. Woodward,
Robt. Reyburn,
Frank H. Hamilton,
D. Hayes Agnew,
Andrew H. Smith,
D. S. Lamb.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The following arrangements for the funeral service have been ordered by the Cabinet:

The remains of the late President of the United States will be removed to Washington by special train on Wednesday, September 21st, leaving Elberon at 10 A. M. On reaching Washington at 4 P. M., detachments from the United States Army and from the marines of the Navy, will be in attendance to perform escort duty. The remains will be in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by deputations from the Executive Departments and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at three o'clock on Friday afternoon. At five o'clock the remains will be transferred to the funeral car and be removed to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving there on Saturday at 2 P. M.

In Cleveland the remains will lie in state until Monday at two P. M., and be then interred in Lake View Cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells. Detailed arrangements for the final sepulchure are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the Executive of the State of Ohio.

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

GARFIELD'S LIFE.

A SKETCH OF THE MURDERED CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S CAREER.

James Abram Garfield was born in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on November 19, 1831. His father, Abraham Garfield, was a native of New York, but the family originally came to this country from Chester, England, whence Edward Garfield emigrated to settle at Watertown, Mass., in 1736, marrying a German girl on the way. Edward's sons, Abraham and Solomon, fought in the Revolution; and Abraham and one John Hoar, grandfather of Senator Hoar, who presided over the Chicago Convention that nominated President Garfield, signed a document stating that the British fired the first volley at Concord without provocation. The President's father, Abraham Garfield, Junior, was the grandson of Solomon and the son of Thomas Garfield, of Worcester, Otsego county, New York. Abraham married Eliza Ballou, a relative of Hosea Ballou, the great Universalist. This estimable lady is still living, and was present at her son's inauguration last March. The couple cleared some ground in the woods of Cuyahoga, and built themselves a log cabin, where the President was born. His father died two years afterward, and the widow had to struggle hard to support her family of small children. Thomas, the oldest son, was nine years old when James was born, and the sisters were eleven and seven respectively. One of them—Mehitable—used to carry James to school on her back. Thomas earned $12 a month working for a farmer, and paid part of James' schooling. Mrs. Garfield had taught both sons something herself. James was quick at learning, but restless. His brother went to Michigan and earned some money, returned with it, and the two boys built a farm-house for their mother. James was so successful as a house-carpenter that he was advised to learn that trade, and did so, studying in his spare moments at the work-bench. He was next employed to keep accounts and generally assist the proprietor of a black-saltery near Cleveland, but left because somebody spoke of him as a servant. While there he read some sea tales, and wanted to be a sailor. The nearest he got to it was his next job as driver for a canal boat on the old Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. His rough experience in this made him long to go to school again. Having saved a little money he went to the Academy at Chester, and paid his way by money earned from odd carpentering jobs on Saturday and in the evenings. Thus he saved a little extra to go to college on, and then went to the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Portage county, offering to make the fires and sweep the floor in part payment of expenses. His offer was accepted, and before many months he was even assisting the teachers. One of his pupils was his wife, then Lucretia Rudolph. At Hiram he learned to debate, and was also remarkable for his skill in drawing. After three years there he went to Williams College, and paid his expenses by his own earnings, teaching between times in the neighborhood around Williamstown. At North Pawnal he taught a while in the same room in which Hon. Chester A. Arthur taught the common English branches two years before. He graduated at Williams in 1856, and became instructor of Greek and Latin at Hiram. Political excitement ran high in that memorable presidential year, and his local success as a speaker and debater brought his services into requisition in the campaign. In 1859 he was nominated by the Republicans of Summit and Portage for State Senator, was elected and became conspicuous in the Legislature. When President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers in 1861, Senator Garfield moved that 20,000 men and $3,000,000 be voted as Ohio's quota. Governor Dennison made him Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment, and in January, 1862, while temporarily commanding a brigade, he checked the Confederate General Humphrey Marshall's advance in Kentucky, for which he was officially thanked by Gen. Buell. He was made Brigadier General of volunteers and participated in the battle of Shiloh and movements around Corinth. In August, 1862, he was put in command of the Union troops at Cumberland Gap, and after absence on sick leave was a member of the Fitzjohn Porter court-martial. Then he returned to the Army of the Cumberland and belonged to General Rosecrans' staff, having been promoted to be Major General of volunteers. In the fall of 1862 he was nominated for Congress in the Ninetenth Ohio (or Joshua Giddings') district, by Giddings' friends, to defeat an opposing candidate who had stolen a march on Giddings, and was elected while absent in the field. He resigned from the army, thinking the war would be over in a few weeks, and because President Lincoln told him men of military experience were needed in Congress. He had been admitted to the bar, and won his first case about this time. It was before the United States Supreme Court. He was re-elected to Congress in 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1878, and his wide culture and studious methods, with his great ability as a speaker, brought him to the front rank on almost every subject discussed. He took a conspicuous and patriotic part in the reconstruction, resumption and tariff debates, and when ex-Speaker Blaine entered the Senate in 1877, General Garfield was at once recognized as the Republican leader of the House. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in the Hayes-Tilden contest, and was the Republican candidate for Speaker when the Democrats re-elected Mr. Randall in the following autumn. He received the same compliment in 1879, and in the following winter was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. A. G. Thurman. He was the only Republican who ever received the Senatorial nomination by a unanimous vote in Ohio. He attended the National Republican Convention last year as the leader of the Sherman delegates, and nominated the Secretary in an eloquent speech. His own vote was in considerable till thirty-four ballots had been taken, when the anti-Grant forces began to concentrate on him, and on the thirty-sixth he was nominated by a vote of 399 to 306 for General Grant, 42 for Senator Blaine, 5 for ex-Minister Washburne and 3 for Senator Sherman. After one of the most exciting campaigns in history, he was elected on November 2 by an electoral vote of 214 to 155 for General Winfield S. Hancock, and was duly inaugurated on the 4th of March last amid a grand civic and military display. In but four months his administration had scored great successes in refunding the national debt at three-and-a-half per cent. interest, from five and six per cent.; in prosecuting and exposing Star-route defrauders of the government, and other reforms in the Post-office Department; and last, but not least, in clearly defining the limit between the executive and legislative departments of the government in the matter of appointments, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

THE FATAL SHOT.

The incidents of the assassination are too familiar to the public mind to need more than the merest resume. President Garfield was shot on the morning of Saturday, July 2, at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot in Washington, when about to take a train to join Mrs Garfield at Long Branch. Charles Guiteau, a Chicago lawyer and fanatic, fired a pistol at him twice. The first shot entered his body on the rear of the right side, breaking a lower rib which lacerated the liver and passed on into the abdomen. When hit, the President fell to the floor, and the second shot, which would have wounded him again had he stood erect, grazed his coat sleeve and passed into an adjoining room of the depot building. Guiteau was promptly arrested, and is now strongly guarded at the District jail. The President was taken back to the White House and the best medical skill summoned. His death was considered as certainly impending during the remainder of the 2d, the 3d, the 4th and part of the 5th of July. On the latter date his condition began to improve, and continued to do so almost uninterruptedly, inspiring general confidence in his recovery until Saturday, July 23, when the fever began to increase, and the necessity of several difficult surgical operations was developed. After that date the improvement was apparently resumed, but the public was awakened to the real state of the case, and the confidence felt after the first rally of his strong constitution was never attained afterward. On the 15th of August he had a second relapse, attending a swelling of the right parotid gland—the first symptom of the pyæmia or blood poisoning, which was feared from the first as a result of the wound, and which has caused death. He hardly rallied from it when he began to show the effects of the malaria from the Potomac flats in rear of the White House, and his physicians thought it best to remove him to Long Branch. This was done on Tuesday, the 6th instant, the admirable arrangements made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company rendering the trip possible without the slightest discomfort to the patient. For some days after his arrival at the Francklyn cottage, in the Elberon quarter of Long Branch, he rallied, owing to the change of air, but on Friday last the reaction began which ended his life Monday night.

LAST WEEK'S BULLETINS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15—9 A. M.—At the morning dressing at 8.30 to-day the President's temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. He passed the night comfortably, sleeping until 3 A. M., when he was wakeful for a period of two hours, during which time the pulse rose to 120, but without the marked elevation of temperature which has characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept until morning. More nourishment was given during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the President since his arrival at Long Branch it may be said that in spite of the septic accidents which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case he has certainly not retrogaded, but, on the contrary, has made some progress toward convalescence.

7 P. M.—The President has passed a quiet day, sleeping a little. He has coughed occasionally, the expectoration being less purulent. A great variety of nourishment has been taken without discomfort. He was placed upon the invalid chair and remained forty-five minutes in a position a little more elevated than on previous occasions. At 12 o'clock to-day his temperature was 98.9, pulse 102, respiration 21. At the evening dressing, 6.30 P. M., the temperature was 99.2, pulse 104, respiration 21.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16—9 A. M.—At the examination of the President at 8.30 this morning, the temperature was 98.6, pulse 104, respiration 21. The febrile rise during the night was not as it usually has been. There was at times considerable acceleration of the pulse. He, however, slept comparatively well, and took stimulants and nourishment as directed. The cough was somewhat more troublesome during the first part of the night, and the expectoration rather more purulent. The discharge from the wound is less abundant and not quite as healthy in appearance. The pulse, however, has more volume, and his general condition does not seem to have changed in any respect.

6 P. M.—At the examination of the President at 12 M, to-day the temperature was 99.8, pulse 116, respiration 21. At the evening dressing, 5.30 P. M., the temperature was 98.6, pulse 104, respiration 22. A slight febrile rise occurred at 11 A. M. and had entirely subsided at 2 P. M. The condition of the wound remains unchanged. The cough has not been so frequent or persistent, but the sputa still remains purulent. Nourishment and stimulants have been given in increased quantities without discomfort. Altogether, his general condition cannot be said to be improved.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17—9 A. M.—At the morning examination and dressing of the President the temperature was 99.8, pulse 108, respiration 21. The fluctuations of the pulse during the night varied from 116 to 130, the temperature during this time not deviating much from normal. He slept well, taking nourishment at proper intervals. His cough was not troublesome and the expectoration moderate. The discharge from the wound is more healthy and the color of the granulation slightly improved.

6 P. M.—At the examination of the President at 12 M. to-day, the temperature was 102, pulse 120, respiration 24. At 11 30 A. M. he had a severe chill, lasting half an hour, followed by perspiration. Since the noon examination there has been a gradual fall of temperature with diminished frequency of pulse and respiration, so that at the evening examination the temperature was 98, pulse 102, respiration 18. He slept most of the time during the afternoon and has taken his nourishment at proper intervals. The cough has been less frequent than usual.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18—9 A. M.—At the examination of the President at 8.30 the temperature was 98, pulse 102, respiration 18. There was no perceptible febrile rise during the night, the pulse ranging from 102 to 112. The cough was less troublesome than on previous nights and the expectoration unchanged. He is able to take nourishment and stimulants required without gastric disturbance, nor has there been evidence of mental aberration during the night.

6 P. M.—The President, although quite weak, has passed a very quiet day. There has been no mental disturbance. At 9 A. M. a slight febrile rise took place and began to subside at 11 o'clock, at which time the temperature was 100, pulse 116, respiration 20. There has been no increase of cough or change in the character of the expectoration. At the evening examination, 5.30 P. M., the temperature was 98.4, pulse, 102, respiration 20.

The Last Bulletins.

Three bulletins were issued Monday by the physicians, as follows:

9 A. M.—The condition of the President this morning continues unfavorable. Shortly after the issue of the evening bulletin he had a chill lasting fifteen minutes. The febrile rise following continued until 12, midnight, during which time the pulse ranged from 112 to 120. The sweating that followed was quite profuse. The cough, which was troublesome during the chill, gave him but little annoyance the remainder of the night. This morning, at 8 A. M., the temperature was 98.8; pulse, 106 and feeble, and respiration, 72. At 8.30 another chill came on, on account of which the dressing was temporarily postponed. A bulletin will be issued at 12.30 P. M.

11:30 P. M.—The chill from which the President was suffering at the time the morning bulletin was issued lasted about fifteen minutes and was followed by a febrile rise of temperature and sweating. He slept much of the time, but his general condition has not materially changed since. Temperature, 78.2; pulse, 104; respiration, 20.

6 P. M.—Though the gravity of the President's condition continues there has been no aggravation of smptoms since the noon bulletin was issued. He has slept most of the time, coughing but a little, and with ease. The sputa remains unchanged. A sufficient amount of nourishment has been taken and retained. Temperature, 98.4; pulse, 102; respiration, 18.

—The Executive Committee of the Michigan Fire Relief Fund in New York authorized Treasurer Dowd to remit $15,000 to Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, recently. A telegram reached the committee from Detroit shortly after stating that the town of Randall had not been destroyed, as was previously announced.

—A San Francisco physician believes he has discovered a cure for hydrophobia, and allowed himself to be bitten by a rabid dog a few days ago that he might test the remedy on his own person.

MR. E. PURCELL, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal.—*Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.*

Sudden Death of General A. E. Burnside at Bristol, R. I.

General A. E. Burnside died Thursday morning suddenly at eleven o'clock, at his residence in Bristol, R. I., of spasms of the heart. He was taken ill on Tuesday of last week, but neglected to call in a physician until Saturday. Contrary to medical advice, he went to Providence on Monday, and on his return complained of severe pains. Dr. Barnes was not called until about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when he found him suffering from severe pains, similar to neuralgia of the heart, and he expired in a few moments. When the doctor visited his room General Burnside remarked, "Something must be done," which were the only audible words he uttered. He was conscious, however, until a few moments before he expired. No one was present when he expired except Dr. Barnes and his family servants.

HIS CAREER.

Ambrose Everett Burnside was born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824, and graduated at West Point in 1847. He was stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and was subsequently ordered to New Mexico. He invented a breech-loading carbine, and resigned his commission in 1853 to establish a factory for its production in Rhode Island. This did not prove profitable, and he became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, with his office in New York. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was made Brigadier General. In 1862 he was placed in command of an expedition to North Carolina, and captured Roanoke Island, Newbern and Beaufort. On November 7, 1862, he superseded General McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac. He resigned January 25, 1863, and was succeeded by General Joseph E. Hooker. In May he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio. He was relieved from the command of the west, and in January, 1864, again placed in command of the Ninth Corps. He resigned from the army April 15, 1865. In 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and re-elected in the following years. In 1870 he was in Europe, and was admitted within the German and French lines in and around Paris. He tried, ineffectually, to act as a mediator between the beligerents.

General Burnside had already served one term in the United States Senate. In 1875 the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island elected him as the successor, in the United States Senate, of William Sprague, Independent. His term expired March 3, 1881. He was re-elected by the Rhode Island Legislature, and his present term would not have expired, had he lived, until March 3, 1887.

PERSONAL POINTS.

—Is Mr. Wolfe a "crank?" The Bradford *Star* thinks he is.

—The Tioga *Agitator* thinks Mr. Wolfe might have retired from politics without committing suicide.

—Pittsburg *Commercial:* "If Mr. Wolfe had been State Treasurer this year instead of Mr. Butler, the back-pay steal would have been consummated and the Treasury robbed of $125,000. He voted to amend the General Appropriation Bill by inserting an extra clause providing for the pay of this extra $125,000 to the members, but the Governor promptly struck the clause out when he came to signing the bill."

—Mrs. Shaw, the daughter of Professor Agassiz, and wife of the Boston millionaire, has established over thirty free Kindergarten schools in Boston and the neighboring suburbs. She has busied herself so energetically in the work of founding the schools and collecting in them the poor little waifs of the city that her health has given way and she is suffering from a nervous prostration brought on by her exertions.

—Secretary Blaine has addressed a note to Mr. Horace N. Fisher, acknowledging receipt of official announcement that the Selectmen of Franconia, N. H., had conferred upon the peak of the White Mountain range heretofore known as Haystack Mountain the name of Mount Garfield. He promises to apprise the President and family of the exceedingly thoughtful tribute.

—A private telegram from New York to Portland, Maine, states that Dr. William Warren Greene, of Portland, who was a delegate to the International Medical College at London, died and was buried at sea on his return voyage.

—Mr. Harry E. Packer, son of the Judge, and a staunch Democat, has been indorsed by the Republicans of Carbon County for Associate Judge. The Associate Judgeship of Carbon County was the beginning of the political fortunes of his father, Asa Packer, who came within an ace of being the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, and who was very nearly elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1869.

—General Ambrose E. Burnside died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in Bristol, Rhode Island, on Tuesday of last week, aged fifty-eight years. He was one of the celebrated generals of the rebellion, and at the time of his death was one of the United States Senators from Rhode Island.

—A letter has been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from Monsieur Tours of France asking that he be given a section of land in the West and the Government loan him sufficient money to pay the expenseses of himself and family to this country. A reply was forwarded, stating that the United States was not giving away land just now, and, being a borrower itself, was not in the money-lending business.

—Major Ben Perley Poore delivered an address on Wednesday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Poore family at Newburyport, Mass. Between two and three hundred members of the family were present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and the New England States.

—Ex-Governor VanZandt is mentioned as the probable successor to Senator Burnside by appointment of Governor Littlefield.

—At the recent elections in Kentucky, Mrs. Minerva Brashears was elected clerk of Letcher county, and Mrs. Emma Smith, clerk of Laurel county. They were both chosen to succeed their husbands, who had died in office.

—The officers and many members of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Fransisco have united in signing a memorial addressed to Senator Miller asking his influence in securing the Secretaryship of the Senate for the Pacific coast, and urging Marcus D. Borruck for the position.

Indigent Parents

Who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and perhaps death. No family is safe without them in the house.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT SUCCESS!

Last Saturday, the opening day of the Boston Clothing, Boot and Shoe House, was a great success in every respect. Crowds of people were thronging to that establishment from early in the morning till late at night, and every one seemed happy, except those who could not be waited upon. We can honestly say, that never before has such a fine stock of CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES been offered at such extremely low prices. We see that the Boston Clothing House is doing business on a very large scale, and in all ways is doing as it advertises. They will keep up their stock none but first-class goods, and will have one price to all. They are sure they can sell the best goods for a great deal less than many merchants can buy them for. Everybody seems to appreciate their efforts, and are learning that the place to buy Clothing, Hand-made Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c., for a very little money, is at the

GREAT BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE

Just opened in Means' Block, Main street,

TOWANDA, PENNA.

INTERESTING TO STEAM MILL OWNERS.

The undersigned has permanently located in Towanda, for the purpose of doing

ALL KINDS OF BOILER WORK.

Boiler Tubes repaired, Job Work of all kinds done and warranted. Estimates given for new boilers, and Boiler Inspections made. We have had large experience and are thoroughly posted in all branches. We trust those in want of Boilers and Sheet-Iron will study their own interests and patronize us.

SHOP NEAR L. B. RODGER'S MILL. Orders may be left at Hardware Store of M. C. Mercur. THOS. DUNLEA.

Towanda, Sept. 15, 1881-m3.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I offer the American Hotel property for sale at a great bargain. The Hotel may be seen on the corner of Bridge and Water streets, in Towanda Borough. It is one of the best and most central locations in the place. There is a good barn connected with the property. The free bridge and new depot near ways is doing as it advertises. They will keep up it make this Hotel desirable for any one wishing to engage in the business. A good active man with a small capital can pay for the property in a short time from the profits. It was papered and painted new last spring and is now in excellent condition.

JOSEPH G. PATTON.

Towanda, Pa., Sept. 15, 1881-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm of 86 acres, located in Orwell township, between Rome Borough and Orwell Hill, adjoining the farm of G. A. Chubbuck. Good buildings and good grafted fruit orchard.