The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....August 24, 1881.

REPUBLCAN JUDICIARY TICKET

FOR JUDGE:
HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
WILLIAM COLLINS, of Somerset.
SAMUEL SNYDER, of Somerset Twp.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
S. U. TRENT, of Somerset.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN J. SPANGLER, of Somerset Twp.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
A. A. STUTZMAN, of Stonycreek Twp.

FOR TREASURER:
JOHN H. WEIMER, of Somerset.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
ADAM S. SHAFFER, of Jenner Twp.
JOSEPH HORNER, of Somerset Twp.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
DANIEL KIMMEL, of Somerset Twp.

FOR AUDITORS:
JOHN P. RHOADS, of Somerset Twp.
ISRAEL EMERICK, of Southampton Twp.

THE latest bulletins from Washington show but little, if any, probability of the President's recovery. The vast strength of the patient is nearly exhausted, and it can no longer be disguised that his life hangs on a single brittle thread. The only hope of his physicians was the possibility of giving him nourishment in the natural way, but the return of vomiting on Sunday afternoon shows that there is but slight prospect that he can retain sufficient sustenance to counteract the constant loss of strength by drainage from his wound. He has still an open wound twelve and a half inches deep, from which his strength is hourly ebbing; his stomach will not retain food sufficient to nourish a babe; he has lost some seventy pounds, and is reported to be much emaciated; and, in addition to this, it is now admitted by his physicians that he is suffering from one species of blood poisoning. Can he much longer bear this waste and suffering? is the question. Since the day of his wounding hope has never seemed fainter—yet, hope is apparently the only thing left us.

The following bulletin, issued at 8:30 Tuesday morning, is the latest we have before going to press. It indicates an unchanged condition:

8:30 a. m.—The President slept the greater part of the night, but awoke at frequent intervals. He has taken since last evening a larger quantity of liquid food by the mouth than in the corresponding hour of any day during the past week. The use of nutritive enemata is continued at longer intervals. The parotid swelling is unchanged. Pulse 100, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

MRS. MILLARD FILLMORE, wife of ex-President Fillmore, died at her home in Buffalo, N. Y., last week, at the ripe old age of 71 years.

ON Tuesday of last week the *Daily Post* and the *Daily Courier*, of Liverpool, England, announced the death of President Garfield and published obituary notices.

IT is alleged by the "knowing ones" that the assault of Guiteau on his jailor, was a cute dodge, on which to base the plea of insanity when he is brought up for trial.

HON. JOHN COCHRAN, State Senator from the Second district, Philadelphia, died at Spring Lake on Sunday, the 13th inst. He was a Democratic leader in the Senate.

ACCORDING to the New York *Times*, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is laying his plans to capture the New York Governorship next year, as a preliminary step towards the Presidency in 1884.

IT is not the President's wound that is now giving his physicians trouble, but the low state of his system produced by starvation. His stomach refuses to longer do duty, and his alarming disability is his great weakness.

THE coming election in New York State is an important one, a new Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer, a Court of Appeals Judge, several Supreme Court Judges, including one for the Eighth Judicial District, and a full Legislature will be chosen.

THE last of the buildings of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876—the Main Building—was sold at public auction, in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., for $97,000. The building originally cost $1,600,000. In its construction 75,000,000 feet of lumber and 8,500,000 pounds of iron were consumed. The structure was 1,830 feet long and 464 wide. Many of our readers will remember its vast proportions, and the wonderful display made therein.

DURING the month of July there arrived at the various ports of this country 62,589 passengers, of whom 56,607 were immigrants. The total number of immigrants during July 1880 was 49,885.

WASHINGTON dispatches say that the President's emaciation is so appalling that friends who have not seen him since he was shot would not recognize him. It is estimated that he has lost not less than seventy-five pounds in weight.

THE latest bulletins from Washington represent the President's condition as being substantially unchanged. It is the same old story over again. The physicians say that they are satisfied with the situation, and that the outlook is encouraging, but people will take notice of Mr. Garfield's continued weakness, of his increasing liability to attacks of fever, of the unabated frequency of his pulse, of the weakness of his digestive organs and of his want of recuperative power, and they will form their own conclusions.

WORKMEN and workwomen in France live and thrive on wages which would scarcely keep soul and body together in this country. A French journal the other day published a table showing that the average wages in fifty-one distinct trades were only 60½ cents a day, $3 63 a week. These were the wages of men. For women, the average in eleven trades is 31½ cents a day, or $1 87½ cents a week. Decorative sculptors—a class of highly skilled and intelligent workmen—receive only 92½ cents a day. Such workmen here would probably earn from $4 to $5 per day.

Now that the life of the President is in such imminent peril it is rather curious to see how certain journals have changed their expressed views of the Vice President. They have now discovered that he has borne himself with dignity and discretion during the illness of the President, and that the country entertains for him nothing but the kindliest feelings, and further that should he be called to the Presidency he will receive the loyal support of all classes of citizens. After the unmanly denunciation of Mr. Arthur by these same journals, immediately after the wounding of Mr. Garfield, their gush over him now can be taken for what it is worth.

POPULAR sentiment toward General Arthur has sustained a wonderful change within the last six weeks. Immediately after Mr. Garfield was shot, it was a common thing to hear people, who knew no better, or who spoke without thought, deplore the situation, chiefly because it would be such a bad thing for the country if Vice President Arthur were called to the Executive chair. That was wild talk, due partly to misrepresentation, partly to prejudice and partly to the excitement of the moment. No such apprehensions are now entertained. People know more about General Arthur than they did two months ago, and they have learned to recognize an element of consolation in the fact that he would be Mr. Garfield's successor.—*North American.*

ANOTHER anxious day has gone by, and still the patient sufferer at the White House has been able to hold his own. He has even, according to the bulletins, gained some ground. The exhausted stomach shows signs of recuperation, and a little nourishment has been normally taken with entirely beneficial results. Though it must be a source of great discomfort, the doctors are agreed that the inflammation of the parotid gland is a natural and not a dangerous complication, the consequence of the debilitated condition to which the President has been reduced. The wound itself is said to be rapidly healing up, and has ceased to be the cause of apprehension, so that everything now depends upon the ability of nature and the doctors to re-establish the natural process of nutrition. As to this the chances seem to be evenly balanced.—*North American.*

THE President's condition, notwithstanding the slight improvement which his physicians are disposed to record, is far from re-assuring. The inflammation of the parotid gland may not be an indication of blood poisoning—or at least only an indication of the passing off of the poison—but the appearance of this symptom is not calculated to restore confidence in Mr. Garfield's chances for recovery. There was a time when the surgeons claimed that every day strengthened the prospects of his convalescence; that can be said no longer. The drain on his system continues, and the means of repairing the loss grow less and less. The utmost that the medical attendants are now able to do is to sustain life; they cannot hope to replace his wasted energies. Yet discouraging as the case seems to be, it is not hopeless. The tenacity with which the President clings to life, his immense will power, and his "unstampedable" courage, may yet enable nature to work that cure which the surgeons have, so far, been powerless to effect. So long as he himself does not despair, the country may well cling to the hope of his recovery.

CULLINGS.

AMONG the numerous messages of sympathy from all parts of the country called forth by the critical condition of the President was one from New York, the sender a stout, healthy man, offering to furnish some of his blood if transmission would save the President's life.

THE Postoffice Department has conferred authority on postmasters, not possessed before, to correct misdirected letters where possible, and forward them, instead, as has been the custom, of sending them to the dead letter office. This is certainly a commendable step.

VERY few applicants come forward to take part in the contests for the free scholarships in the State Agricultural College. Is it to be inferred that there is an aversion to a farmer's life in the rising generation? It is doubtful whether or not this is true, but still the fact remains that the applicants for the free scholarships in the institution referred to are very small.—*Telegraph.*

PENNSYLVANIA never suffered as severely from drouth as she now does along her entire line, the counties bordering on New Jersey and New York. The water famine is so general that in some localities vigilance committees are organized to prevent any waste for unnecessary purposes, which are named. In Monroe, parts of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wayne, Northampton, and parts of Pike counties the drouth has literally parched the country, destroying all late crops and fall fruit, and rendering the roads almost impassable by dust. If a fire should occur in any town in that locality, where the great majority of the buildings are frame, the effect would be terrible, as no human effort could stay the flames before they had devoured every object consumable.

CONGRESS will be asked, at the coming session, to provide at once for the erection of a mansion for the President of the United States, to be located somewhere beyond the malarial line of Washington City, and where a main sewer need not be run through its basement. Such a mansion ought to have been built thirty years ago, as the White House for the last twenty years has been unfit for habitation. The experience of the last six weeks now proves how unhealthy the house has become, and how unreasonable it is to compel the Chief Magistrate to take his family there as a place of permanent residence. Congress will be asked as soon as it meets to proceed at once to secure the erection of a suitable house for the President, located where its occupants will be in no danger of malaria.

HAPPILY the probability that General Arthur will be called to the Presidential chair by the death of President Garfield is growing less day by day, and yet there is just enough chance of it to give some weight to the opinions of prominent men as to what kind of a President Mr. Arthur would make. William H. Vanderbilt has no hesitation in saying that, having known Mr. Arthur for years, he regards him as in every way qualified to make a safe, sensible and honest Executive, who would do no act that would impair the safety, the credit or the prosperity of the country. He adds: "I have large business and financial interests, and I have no fear that any of them would suffer through Mr. Arthur's conduct in the Presidential office." Jay Gould says: "I regard Mr. Arthur as a man peculiarly well qualified for that high position, and I believe that his administration should he be called to the office, would be one of which the country would have reason to be proud." This sentiment is undoubtedly the prevailing one in business circles. Any sensational talk concerning Mr. Arthur's possible occupancy of the White House is as ridiculous as it is unwarranted.—*Phila. Record.*

Criticising the Vice President.

It is difficult to be a satisfactory President, and then again it is difficult to be a satisfactory Vice President. We are not sure but it is more difficult to be an acceptable Vice President, especially under the peculiarly distressing circumstances that surround Mr. Arthur, than it is to be the Chief Magistrate himself.

If Mr. Arthur had posted off to Washington at every unfavorable symptom of the President, as if eager to step into the shoes of General Garfield, he would have been mercilessly, and perhaps justly, criticised. If he had gone to Washington, declaring that the President was suffering from "inability," within the meaning of the Constitution, which rendered him unable to perform the duties of his position, and insisted upon taking upon his shoulders the Presidential office, he would have been roundly censured, as he would have deserved to be. That he has done none of these things, but conducted himself with commendable modesty and feeling in the midst of all this trouble, has generally been placed to his credit. But how extremely difficult it is to satisfy everybody in apparent from an editorial in a new York York paper of Sunday. This takes General Arthur to task for not being at the bedside of the President discharging the duties that devolve upon him. "Instead of being there," says the newspaper, "ready to assist him in the duties of his office, anxious to relieve him of every care and responsibility, he has gone a-fishing, with a list in his pocket of the officeholders he intends to decapitate as soon as the telegraph informs him that the President has breathed his last. If a public document has to be signed, the President is lifted up from his dying couch, a doctor reads over the paper to him, and his scrawling signature is with difficulty affixed, the effort bringing on another attack of fever."

The talk about a list of officeholders in the pocket of the Vice President is a shameful and malicious fling at General Arthur, which his quiet and modest bearing has not deserved. The newspaper making it had no means of knowing it to be true, but every reason to believe that it was untrue. Mr. Arthur is a Republican; no one has ever questioned his devotion to Republican doctrines, and that he will carry out the Republican principles of his predecessor, if he be called to the head of affairs, no one can fairly doubt. The suspicion that one worthy of this high office, as we believe General Arthur is worthy, is engaged in speculating upon what he will do with a few petty offices in case a great misfortune should befall his chief, is worthy only of a very small head and heart. We venture to say, if General Arthur had done precisely what the paper which thus assails him denounces him for not doing, that paper would have been among the first to declare that he was trying to rob the President of his prerogative, and assume powers which did not belong to him. Certainly no one could have behaved with more delicacy than has the Vice President so far. Why not treat him with the common courtesy which should prevail among gentlemen, and which is characteristic of fair play?—*Inter-Ocean.*

Supposing the Worst.

The precarious condition in which the President is lying has naturally revived some political discussion in regard to the political consequences which might be expected to attend his death. But in its tone the debate now going on is essentially different from that which so suddenly and tumultuously sprang up on the memorable day of the attempted assassination. Not many people retain their presence of mind through all the excitement caused by news so dreadful and so utterly unforseen. By far the greater majority gave themselves up to apprehensions which were none the less disquieting because they were so vague and unsubstantial. They feared they knew not what, and they scarce knew why. Panic was in the air, and sober sense which is usually a salient characteristic of the American citizen was whirled away in a storm of wild alarm.

We had supposed that an American President, placed in office by the public will, and wielding his powers for the public benefit—a man neither enjoying or claiming any personal privileges, who for a little while had been raised up from among the people for the general good, and who in a little while would descend from the height to which he had been raised and be one of the people again—we had thought that such a ruler was safe from the dangers which beset the hereditary and despotic sovereign, and it was a staggering shock when Guiteau's pistol opened our eyes to the truth that in a republic as in an empire the man who in his person represents authority is not safe from the malevolence which authority inspires. It seemed as though the crime at Washington pointed to the failure of republican principals and institutions, and the gloom of this suggestion did much to darken the future. The bitterness provoked by the contest in New York State was another element of apprehension, and the unwarranted attacks which had been made on the Vice President were a powerful factor in agitating the public mind. Happily that agitation has now subsided. People have entirely recovered from the panic by which at first their judgment was obscured. Guiteau's crime is now understood to have no political significance whatever; to have had no more connection with the success or stability of our institutions than any vulgar murder prompted by cupidity or revenge. The phantom of a political revolution to follow the President's death by which many were affrighted has also disappeared.

For every reason Mr. Garfield's recovery is most earnestly and prayerfully to be desired. Any great political change has a disturbing and therefore a prejudicial effect upon the business of the country, and on account of that, if nothing else, the necessity for the Vice President's succession would be most unfortunate. And there are other reasons to the same tenor. Mr. Garfield has gained in an extraordinary and quite exceptional measure the confidence of his fellow-citizens. If he recovers, he will have greater influence than any American President before him was ever able to command. His capacity for successful action in public affairs will, humanly speaking, be well nigh unbounded, and that he will use it to the public good no one can doubt. Merely from a political point of view, his life is therefore of inestimable value to the country, and that he will be spared must be the heartfelt prayer of every good citizen. But whatever happens, there are no rocks ahead which need occasion alarm. Should General Arthur be called to take supreme control, the jar of the transition will be quickly over, and in a few days everything will be running along as smoothly as though nothing had happened.—*Phila. North American.*

Another Crank.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Early this afternoon a young woman appeared at the entrance to the executive grounds attired in a bathing suit and applied for admission, saying she must see the President immediately or he would be dead in an hour. She had in her possession a minature saw and a vial containing a liquid. A curious crowd gathered around the female, and one of the guards informed her that she would have to go with him. "What for?" she inquired. "Why," said the guard "don't you see what a sensation you are causing?" "That is not my fault," she quickly responded; "you are a policeman—disperse the crowd." After again demanding to see the President, and stating that she was just from Manhattan Beach and that her husband was a fireman in Brooklyn, the policeman took her in charge.

MORE ABOUT HER.

The crazy woman who was arrested at the White House gates this morning, upon being taken to the insane asylum was found to be dressed in theatrical tights underneath the rich clothing that she wore. The theory of the police officials is that she was taken crazy when on the stage, and felt that she was necessary to save the President's life. This she proposed to do by a gold amulet, which she wore, and by a shoe she carried. She said that if the shoe fitted the President he would live. She says she lives in Jersey City. She had a suit of men's clothes in a bag and had her hair cut close to resemble a man's.

The London Lancet.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Lancet* of this week says: "President Garfield's increased debility and persistent frequent pulse are elements in the case of very great import. Should it prove that gastric irritation has completely subsided, and that the patient is able to take and digest suitable food, there will yet be room for recovery. On the other hand if the improvement recorded on Wednesday is not maintained, there will be but small chance of combating successfully the extreme exhaustation.

THE PRESIDENT!

HIS CONDITION NOT ENCOURAGING.

He is Unable to Retain Food on His Stomach, Having Vomited Twice During Sunday Afternoon.

ALL DEPENDS UPON A FAVORABLE TURN TO-DAY—IF GASTRIC DISTURBANCE CONTINUES THE PRESIDENT CANNOT LIVE.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Saturday in every stage of the President's illness seems to have been a day of anxiety and sometimes a critical day. To-day, however, seems to be an exception to the rule. The morning bulletin was a most gratifying one and seemed to greatly restore confidence. The President's pulse had gone down two beats since yesterday. The morning bulletin was as follows:

8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a quiet night, and this morning his condition does not differ materially from what it was yesterday at the same hour. The swelling of the parotid gland is unchanged and is free from pain. This morning his pulse is 98, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

FURTHER ABOUT THE PROBING.

In an interview with a representative of the press this afternoon, Dr. Bliss gave in substance the following account of the recent exploration of the President's wound by means of a flexible rubber catheter, reference to which was made for the first time in the noon bulletin to-day:

Since the operation of the 8th of August no drainage tube has been used in the wound. At the morning and evening dressing, however, a small flexible rubber tube about a quarter of an inch in diameter was introduced and a weak solution of carbolic acid and water forced through it to cleanse the wound and bring out accumulated pus. Up to yesterday morning the surgeons had been unable to pass the tube beyond a voint distant three and a half or four inches from the mouth of the last incision. At that point I always met with an obstruction which could not be overcome without the exertion of force, and force the surgeons did not think it prudent to employ. The apparent prominence of this obstruction finally led the surgeons to believe the depth of the wound had healed, or at least the track of the ball had healed at the point where the rubber catheter was stopped. A few days since, however, it was noticed that the quantity of pus discharged by the wound at one of the regular dressings was greater than the quantity of water which the wound would hold after the pus had been removed. This clearly indicated one of two things, viz: either that the pus whibh was in excess of the apparent capacity of the wound came from a concealed and unsuspected cavity, or that the surgeons were mistaken in supposing that the depth of the wound had healed. It also indicated that the obstruction which prevented the passage of the catheter did not interfere with the flow of pus outward from the deep and unhealed interior. The low temperature of the patient negatived the theory of a pus cavity, and the surgeons therefore came to the conclusion that the deeper parts of the wound must still be open, and that the excess of pus which could not be otherwise accounted for must have come from there, notwithstanding the apparent obstruction encountered by the catheter. On Thursday Dr. Bliss made a long and careful examination of the wound, but was still unable to get the tube deeper than about 3½ inches. On Friday morning, however, during the dressing of the wound, a slim piece of cellular tissue, a piece about as large as the end of one's little finger, sloughed off or detached, and was washed out with the pus. This fragment of tissue had apparently been half detached for some time and had acted as a sort of rude valve at the point where the track of the ball seemed to be obstructed, closing it against the catheter and against water from the outside, but opening to the pressure from the inside and allowing the sublow of pus from the deeper parts of the wound. Upon the removal of this fragment of tissue, Dr. Bliss again introduced a flexible rubber tube, and finding that it no longer encountered resistance, passed it in as already stated to the distance of 12½ inches. Almost the entire track of the ball was then thoroughly washed out. The pus which came from this deeper part of the wound, although not great in quantity, was unusually white, and was perfectly healthy in character. It was in fact better pus than that secreted by the more superficial parts of the wound. If any septic taint has passed into the patient's blood it originated not in the pus, which has been entirely protected from acid.

Nothing new with regard to the direction of the ball had been learned, Dr. Bliss said, from the passage of the catheter to this unusual depth. The tube was so soft and flexible that one could only judge approximately the direction which it had taken. It passed downward and forward toward the point in the anterior wall of the abdomen where the ball had always been supposed to lie, and that was the most that could be affirmed. In Dr. Bliss' opinion the distance from the end of the tube to the ball was not three inches.

ALL DEPENDS UPON THE STOMACH.

In conclusion, Dr. Bliss said the whole question of the future of the President's case depends now upon the stomach. If that organ can receive and assimilate food enough to make good the present drain upon the system and enable the patient to regain his strength, he will stand a fair chance of recovery. If on the contrary the stomach again becomes intolerant of nourishment and entirely refuse for any great length of time to receive food, the consequences may be fatal. At present all the indications are that the stomach is recovering its tone, and upon this fact, he said, "We base our hopeful anticipations."

THE RENEWED VOMITING.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—To-night's bulletins stating that the President had vomited twice this afternoon was a suprise to the public, and has a somewhat depressing effect. The surgeons have said of late that the President's recovery depended upon his stomach; that if it would retain nourishment to impart strength, his final recovery might be hoped for. In view of this statement of the case another spell of vomiting is regarded generally as a most unfavorable symptom. Dr. Bliss says, however, that the vomiting did not proceed from nausea, and therefore does not indicate continued irritability of the stomach. He says that owing to the swelling of the parotid gland a mucous collection gathered in the President's throat, which it has been difficult for him to expel; that this has caused the President considerable annoyance for two days past, and when he sleeps this gathering of phlegm in his throat causes a rattling: that to-day his efforts to expel the phlegm caused a violent spell of coughing which ended in vomiting and that the second vomiting followed a fit of coughing, immediately. Bliss says that the vomiting came about two hours after the nourishment had been taken into the stomach; that there was no nausea whatever, and all the evidence, he says, goes to show that the stomach performs its functions and is completely free from irritability. He said that although satisfied the vomiting was caused by the mucous collection and the coughing, it has been decided to give the stomach a short rest, and that no more nourishment will be put into it for a few hours; that enemata will be depended upon entirely to sustain the President until it is entirely safe to resume the giving of food by the mouth; that as the stomach has had this strain, it is better not to risk irritating it any with food. He says this statement, of course, of the vomiting was not included in the bulletin, because it would have required too much explanation to make it understood, and would have extended the bulletin into a lenghty document, that the doctors considered the advisability of making this bulletin, but concluded to simply state that the vomiting had occurred. He says the first vomiting discharged the contents, but the second expelled about four ounces of bile, and thus cleaned the stomach out. The swelling of the gland is hardened, and is preparing to supperate. The surgeons think it will not be in condition to cut in less than four or five days. The last spell of vomiting was at 5:15 o'clock p. m., and up to 9:30 there had not been any more, so a message then received from one of the doctors said. Despite the explanation given of the cause of the vomiting, their is a general disposition here to take a gloomy view of the case.

The marked reticence of the surgeons and the attendants on the President to-night tends to increase this feeling. They have remained shut up in rooms near the President, except that two or three of the attendants passed through the private Secretary's office, but they would not say anything about the case. Efforts to get even a word from Dr. Agnew failed. He declined to be seen or send any message as to his opinion, simply referring the inquirers to the bulletin. Whenever the President appears to be doing well it is not difficult to see the surgeons and attendants. To-night all the members of the Cabinet met at the White House, and they have remained close in the Cabinet room. The countenances of the inmates of the White House indicate a feeling of uneasiness, to say the least. There is a fear prevalent that the President is too weak to be nourished much longer by enema, although Dr. Bliss says this method has so far proved eminently successful, and that the President really gains some strength from it.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Dr. Boynton said about 9 o'clock to-night it was about as well to admit that this vomiting spell of the President might portend serious results; that while it was doubtless true that severe coughing had brought on the vomiting, it might indicate continued weakness of the stomach, will admit of his taking nourishment into it from now on, the case would look desperate. Dr. Boynton thought to-morrow would probably decide the case one way or the other. Soon after Dr. Bliss admitted, substantially, that the condition of the case to-morrow would be likely to show whether the President can recover or not. He expressed himself as feeling hopeful, but said the President must be able to receive nourishment in the natural way if he is to recover. He believed to-morrow would probably show a favorable turn, and if so there would be ground for hope. If on the contrary, the stomach should revolt against food, the case will look badly.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH.

The following was sent to-night.

LOWELL, Minister. London.—The President's sleep last night was broken and unrestful; his symptoms throughout the day have been less favorable and his generel condition not encouraging. He is unable to retain food on his stomach, having vomited twice in the afternoon, the last time at five o'clock. This evening he has been able to drink water and retain it. The swelling of the parotid gland has not increased. The pulse and temperature are about the same as yesterday. His sleep up to this hour [11 p. m.] has been somewhat disturbed. We are deeply anxious. BLAINE, Sec.

Minnesota Republicans.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 17.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and called the State convention at St. Paul on the 28th of September. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the presents hour of national anxiety and solicitude, we express the earnest hope that the skill of the physicians may prevail, and prove successful in recovering the President of the United States to health and the discharge of the duties of his great office.

Resolved, That we denounce with feelings of the deepest condemnation the act by which so noble and useful a man has been stricken down, and earnestly demand that a suitable punishment, so far as it is possible, be meted out to his despicable assassin.

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy for the aged mother, the devoted wife, and other members of the President's family in the great affliction, and pray that they may be sustained by a kind Providence in their prolonged trial.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the Secreary of State and Secretary Windom, as an expression which we believe is indorsed by every citizen of Minnesota.

A Falling Floor.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—This morning about 11 o'clock, while a force of men were demolishing an old brewery on Duquesne avenue, the floor of the third story gave way, burying four men in the debris, and killing John Feeney instantly. Others were seriously but not fatally injured.

GUITEAU ATTACKS A GUARD.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE LATTERS LIFE.

The Prisoner Makes a Futile Effort to Escape—Fierce Struggle for a Revolver—A Knife Found in the Possession of the Would be Assassin—The Prison Officer's Account.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Considerable excitement was caused here this morning by a report that Guiteau, the assassin, had made a desperate effort to escape from the jail, attempting to kill one of the guards.

ENDEAVORING TO SUPPRESS THE AFFAIR.

The deputy warden of the jail denied the story of Guiteau's assault upon a guard. General Crocker, the warden, was absent last night. This denial is not altogether credited here. It is claimed that the occurrence really took place, but the deputy warden, realizing that it was careless management to let Guiteau get hold of a knife in the absence of the warden, is trying to protect himself by denying that the thing happened.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

The *Critic*, which first published the story, says: News of the President's critical condition gave rise to a number of rumors at the jail yesterday, which were increased by the fact that early last evening the guard was doubled and the military drill was held in the rotunda, the noise of which awoke Guiteau to a state of feverish excitement. He paced his cell and inquired anxiously for news from the President. A rumor reached the jail early in the evening that the President was dying, and it was supposed that Guiteau heard it. He was observed to climb up to a window in his cell and in other ways showed great excitement. Mr. W. C. McGill, who has charge of the jail on alternate nights, visited the prisoners cell several times, and coming to the conclusion that Guiteau had heard from some of the prisoners alarming rumors, he watched him with unusual care. Several times Mr. McGill observed Guiteau clinging to the iron bars of his window, and an idea that the prisoner might be attempting to hang himself prompted the guard to visit the cell at 4:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. McGill, upon opening the cell found that Guiteau was concealing something in his hands, and determining that it was a knife, he said: "What are you doing with that knife?" Guiteau then looked up excitedly and cried: "So help me God I have no knife!" Mr. McGill insisted that he had, and stepped toward the prisoner, when Guiteau sprang up and rushed at him furiously and made a savage cut at his throat. McGill drew back and the knife passed through his coat collar, cutting off an upper button and making a clean cut on the left shoulder. The guard drew his revolver without cocking it, but finding himself unable to disarm his assailant he finally cocked the revolver, when Guiteau dropped his knife and grasped the more formidable weapon, crying for help and calling that he was being shot. The pistol was accidentally discharged, and several guards rushed to the cell, when Guiteau was disarmed. The assassin stated to the guards that he was acting in self defence, and that McGill had attempted to shoot him.

WHAT THE WARDEN SAYS.

Warden Crocker, of the jail, says that there is no truth in the story of Guiteau's having a knife or having assaulted a guard. Crocker says all there is in the story is that Guiteau was climbing up the bars of his cell evidently to hear the talk about the President. The guard ordered him down and he refused to obey. The guard entered the cell, and Guiteau still refused to get down from the position he had climbed to. The guard seized Guiteau and there was a scuffle in which the guard's gun was accidentally discharged. This version does not gain general credence.

HOW THE KNIFE WAS OBTAINED.

The question how Guiteau obtained the knife is generally explained by the fact that "Babe" Bedford once occupied the cell and that several similar instruments had been concealed by that criminal. The knife is what is generally known by prisoners as a "Cheeser," and is a criminal substitute for jack-knife, carving knife, razor or dagger. It is made out of the piece of steel found in the sole of a boot which can be sharpened on a stone or window sill until it becomes exceedingly keen. The blade is generally about two or three inches long and half an inch broad and an inch or more left unsharpened, and wrapped in rags or paper for a handle. These instruments are used by prisoners for various purposes. They are confiscated by jailors whenever they are found. It is also considered possible that one of the other prisoners had in some way left the knife where Guiteau could get it. The assassin considers his escape very fortunate, and when a guard said in his presence that he had thought the pistol shot "had settled the dog," he replied: My dear sir, that is too important a subject for joking. A life is valuable.

WHAT MCGILL SAYS.

The startling episode created intense excitement at the jail. Mr. McGill, the guard, told a reporter this morning that he supposed Guiteau thought the President was dead, and took this means of proving his insanity most conclusively. The guard who was attacked is a heavy built man, of kind, pleasant manners, and against whom, personally, Guiteau could have no bitter feeling The success of the plan to kill the guard would not have given Guiteau any chance to escape, and so that motive could not have prompted the deed. The guards at the jail are reticent and refuse positively to say anything on the subject of Guiteau's attack.

RETICENT OFFICIALS.

As soon as the facts were known a reporter made his way to the jail and saw Assistant Warden Russ and army officers who are doing duty there. They all refused to talk and said they had been instructed not to communicate anything to the public about the assassin. The theory advanced by some is that the knife was given to him by a prisoner. A thorough investigation will be ordered by General Crocker at once and all the facts brought out.

GUARD DOUBLED.

The guard of soldiers at the jail has been doubled and now consists of twenty men and three commissioned officers. A most vigilant watch is kept over the prisoner.

How He Has Suffered.

EMACIATED FEATURES, HOLLOW EYES AND TIGHTLY DRAWN SKIN.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—A gentleman who has seen the President within a day or two says he was so shocked at his altered appearance that he could scarcely conceal his sense of painful surprise. His emaciated features, his hollow eyes, the skin drawn tight across his face, told a tale of suffering and weakness that the information dribbled out in daily bulletins had not conveyed to an anxious nation. The great change in the President's appearance may not have been so obvious to his attendants as to one who had not seen him for forty days, but even they realized the truth when their attention was directed too it. It is reported from the President's sick chamber that he, as well as Mrs. Garfield, insist upon being kept well informed of every phase of his illness, and follows with deep interest every movement looking to his comfort. The daily dressings of the wound have not generally caused him great pain, but whenever the time approached for this service he has always manifested some dread that pain would be inflicted. He is said to have sometimes expressed relief that the manipulation was ended, but never to have complained in a single instance. Mrs. Garfield has said very little that did not indicate firm reliance upon the skill of the physicians who have held the balance of life and death in their hands, but she has seemed sometimes to be puzzled at changes in President's condition which she had not been led to expect from representations made to her by the physicians. It is understood that she has faith in Dr. Bliss, but more in Dr. Agnew, and it was at her request that Dr. Agnew was telegraphed to return to the city when Dr. Hamilton was about to leave. She desires to have either Dr. Agnew or Dr. Hamilton here all the time. It is not that her confidence in the skill of the President's physicians has been lost, but friend say she begins to fear lest an undue sense of responsibility involved in the case of their distinguished patient may have deterred them from dealing with him as they would do with an ordinary patient. The idea was expressed by a warm friend of General Garfield, who remarked that if he had been a hospital patient under the care of the same surgeons he would now be on his feet.

Statement by a Personal Friend of the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Marshal Henry sends the following to inquiring Ohio friends:

To friends in Ohio—The *Commercial* correspondent kindly offers the opportunity to communicate to you during these hours of anxiety. I saw Mrs. Garfield to-day, and received from her a detailed account of the President's condition. She is still hopeful and cheerful, as she has been during the strain of these long weary weeks. She said that at no time since the President was wounded, had he asked anyone to read to him from a book. Letters from friends have been read to him, and on a few occasions the headlines, and perhaps a short article from a newspaper. This fact will illustrate to those who know him best, how feeble he has been, even during the most favorable days. I have conversed with some of the physicians and attendants, and am satisfied from all I can learn that the wound is doing well. The great trouble is the weakness of the stomach. I am assured that there is no indication of blood poison. Dr. Boynton is more familiar with the caprices of the President's stomach than any of the attending physicians, and I am informed that he is now consulted more particularly on that subject than formerly. Nothing is done, however, without a thorough consultation of all the physicians. At this hour the condition of the President is quite encouraging.

He is very weak, however, and in my judgment will be feeble for some time. Let me remind you of what President Hinsdale said six weeks ago to-night: "You may hope, but you must not be too hopeful." It is not the wound that we fear, but the debility and weakness of six week's struggle for life. The strong man whom you have often heard talk so grandly from the rostrum is now pale and wasted, but still has the will to conquer in the terrible struggle as he has conquered a hundred conflicts before.

C. E. HENRY.

Secretary Blaine's Return.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Secretary Blaine arrived on the limited express at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was met at the depot by Secretary of War Lincoln, who drove with him at once to the White House, where he was joined presently by Assistant Secretary Hitt. There he met Drs. Boynton and Barnes, who were at the time in the Executive Mansion, and after a short conversation with them, which relieved his mind very much, he said, he went to the Arlington Hotel and took up his quarters there temporarily. He said that he had left Augusta, Me., at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, and traveled with the utmost celerity, barely making the connection with the southbound train at New York in the morning. Now he will stay, however, until the danger is over or the end comes. He at once indited a dispatch to Minister Lowell, and in the evening returned again to the White House, where he met and had a long conversation with Mrs. Garfield.

To be Prosecuted.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 19.—Mr. H. S. Wells, of the *Sun and Banner*, will be the prosecutor in a suit to be brought against the Commissioners of Lycoming county for official speculation and general corruption. Mr. Wells has placed the matter in the hands of Hon. H. C. Pearson, his attorney, and it is expected that the accused officials will be arrested and indicted as soon as the prosecuting party has collected all the evidence for the charge that it is possible to bring against them.

General Grant's Old Regiment.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., August 17.—The next reunion of General Grant's old regiment, the 21st Illinois, occurs in this city on September 19, 20 and 21, and as General Grant has promised to be present if he is in the country at that time, preparations have been made for a grand demonstration. A meeting of a citizens committee was held last night to perfect the arrangements and raise means to meet the expenses. Generals Sherman and Logan are also expected.

MURDERED BY MEXICANS

A CAMPING PARTY OF AMERICANS ATTACKED.

FIVE OF THEM ARE KILLED—STEALING BY BOTH PARTIES CAUSES THE TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19. Tombstone dispatch says the *Epitaph* has the following per[illegible] of border troubles: "A party [illegible] ing of Wm. Long, Dick Gr[illegible] Crane, Charles Snow, Thom[illegible] ton, Wm. Berers and He[illegible] shaw, camped last Saturday [illegible] in Guadaloup Canon, about [illegible] miles east of Tombstone, very [illegible] to the Mexican line. Early [illegible] day morning the party were [illegible] ed by Mexicans, and Long, [illegible] Crane, Snow and Clinton were [illegible] ed. Berers escaped with a [illegible] in the abdomen, while Br[illegible] free amidst a shower of bullets [illegible] is estimated that the Mexicans [illegible] numbered from twenty to [illegible] men. The condition of the [illegible] indicated that the attack was [illegible] as the murdered men were [illegible] up. One had evidently been [illegible] while yet lying down. Crane [illegible] fugitive from justice; he [illegible] outlaw, and the six bullets [illegible] struck him were well ex[illegible] Long was a man of about 2[illegible] of age, and had been in that [illegible] of the country with cattle [illegible] three months. He came to A[illegible] from Kansas about five months [illegible] He was a man of capital. The [illegible] mediate cause of the killing [illegible] follows: A party of Rest[illegible] they are called, went into [illegible] last month and stole some [illegible] They were followed by Mex[illegible] who got so close upon them [illegible] they were obliged to abandon [illegible] stock. This was done in the [illegible] ty of the late murder. The [illegible] cans took the stock, and [illegible] back home at that time, picking [illegible] such cattle and horses as [illegible] chanced to meet. This stock [illegible] missed and a party of sixteen [illegible] icans started in pursuit, [illegible] the Mexicans, had a fight with [illegible] and retook the stock. This [illegible] red during the latter part of [illegible] It is probable that the recov[illegible] ers were some of the same [illegible] who were defeated last [illegible] Great excitement prevails in T[illegible] stone and vicinity. A large [illegible] has been raised to avenge the [illegible] der. The Clinton boys whose [illegible] father was murdered, also have [illegible] ed a body of men, altogether [illegible] bering over two hundred, to de[illegible] ate a gang as could be found [illegible] they will carry war into Mex[illegible] Great apprehension is felt for [illegible] Americans in Sonora, as it is [illegible] than likely be a war of retaliation [illegible] We are hourly expecting a [illegible] ion. The Mex