The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....September 21, 1881.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
GEN. SILAS M. BAILY, of Fayette.

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 President is dead. His life ended on Monday night at 10:35 o'clock. This sad news, though not altogether unexpected, will carry a fresh pang of sorrow to the National heart. The first shock of his assassination being over, the people have since been struggling between hope and fear, waiting patiently for change, for improvement, for the inevitable; waiting prayerfully, tearfully, at times despairingly, for signs of recovery; waiting as so many thousands have waited for the end, in cases of domestic affliction, hoping against hope until the last.

Alas! that the word of hope, so pathetically, so touchingly waited for by the public did not come, that this strong, brave, pure man has so ended his brilliant and promising career.

No public man was ever nearer the hearts of the people than was James A. Garfield. A ripe statesman, an approved soldier, a tried and faithful public servant, a true and warm-hearted gentleman, the chosen Executive of fifty millions of people, he stood on the threshold of an administration that opened with every prospect of being peaceable, brilliant and careful of the interests of the entire people. Thus entering upon a new and promising field, trusted and beloved, he was shot down, not by an enemy, not by one he had wronged, not because of intrigue or conspiracy, but because a crack-brained fool fancied he had crossed his path. And because of this mad act, the Nation stands to-day appalled and grief-stricken at the bier of the man it had so lately chosen to preside over its destinies. The American people was never but on one other occasion—the murder of Lincoln—so profoundly stirred and grieved as they are at this moment; but with an abiding confidence in Him who orders wisely in all things, they will trustingly bow to the decree. As the dead President said to the half-frantic crowd in New York when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Clouds and darkness are round about Him! His pavilion is the dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne. Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow-citizens, God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives!"

THE difference between twedledum and twedledee was never more aptly illustrated than by Charley Wolfe's attempt to boss the Republican party of the State because the bosses wouldn't let him play boss.

AT the special election held in Maine last week, for a Congressman, to fill the vacancy made by the election of Frye to the Senate, ex-Governor Dingley, Republican, was chosen by over 4,000 majority.

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER, State Senator from Delaware county, has been appointed Mr. Cessna's successor as Chairman of the State Central Committee. He is a good organizer, a hard worker, and will cut out some lively work for the boys.

WOLFE says he will have his campaign organized before the first of October. He will evidently have to "go it alone," as the kickers of last winter have all declared that he is a fool, and that they will support Baily.

IT'S all over now, but the smallest thing in modern politics was the attempt by the "Independents" to use the sick President as a factor, at the late State Convention.

You can go from Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington to Chicago for five dollars, or back from that point for the same amount. The war among the railroads has brought down passenger fares lower than they ever were before.

THAT an assassin is always a coward is clearly shown in the case of Guiteau. He who shot the unarmed and unguarded President, was thrown into convulsions of terror when he was shot at by one of the soldiers on duty at the prison where he is confined.

WOLFE'S support comes entirely from the Democratic press. The Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and a few minor journals of the so-called "Independent" stripe are casting tender glances in his direction, but haven't the nerve to follow him in his bolt, which they did so much to encourage.

THERE are over eleven million bushels of grain stored in Chicago; the elevators in all the seaboard cities are full and storage rates have been largely advanced, while millions of bushels are side-tracked on railroad cars waiting a chance for delivery, and yet they tell us that the crops are short, and prices are advancing.

Now that our ticket—State, Judicial and County—is completed, it behooves the Republicans of the county, to organize, and take measures for its support by the usual decisive majority. A better ticket, or one more acceptable to the masses, could not have been selected. From top to bottom it is composed of good and true men, thoroughly qualified for the different offices to which they aspire. Attempts at disorganization have been, and will be made, but let Mr. Baer run as a "non-partisan" and Mr. Wolfe as an "Independent," true Republicans have no lot or part with them. It is our pride and boast that Somerset county is classed as among the reliable and unswerving Republican counties of the State, and we have earned and deserved that distinction by unbroken fidelity to regular nominations. Fall in! Fall in!

GEN. BAILY, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is before the people on his own merits as a man, and before his party on his deservings as a Republican and a patriot. He is ready to be challenged on either of these anywhere, in any fair manner and by any gentleman. As a man he stands before his fellow-citizens with as fair a reputation for ability and integrity as any candidate for the same office ever went before the people for their suffrages. He never betrayed a trust of any kind. What he is, he is, as open as the day and as firm as the rocks. In his political, business, social and personal relations, his character is without a blemish. No man denies him the qualities demanded to fill the office for which he has been nominated. His service to his country is his least deserving, even though that service was rendered at the peril of his life. While this service commended him to his party, the merit which now attracts public confidence for him is his solid character as a man; his sterling qualities in business; his unimpeachable integrity, and his entirely correct business habits. It is on this character General Baily goes before the people, or rather on this that he is taken there by his party. And before his party he stands fair and square, as one of the most unwavering of its adherents. In good and bad report—under all the embarrassments to which recreants subjected Republicanism in victory and defeat, General Baily never faltered, but stood as firm for his party as he was true to his country in the day of its contest with traitors. Occupying this position before the people and his party, what estimate will true Republicans put on the feeble opposition which now flings itself in the path of such a man? It's a question which we have a right to put, and which the people, at the proper time, will not hesitate to answer.

WE learn that an attempt is being made to create the impression among the tax-payers, that because Mr. Baer resides in this county, it is to their pecuniary interest that he should be elected Judge. This is the merest bosh. The salaries and mileage of Judges are paid out of the State Treasury, and so far as that is concerned, it matters not to our people if their judge should come from Philadelphia.

But there is a matter of dollars and cents connected with this question which economical persons may well take into consideration. While it is true that the pay of the judiciary comes out of the State Treasury, the costs of the courts—the pay of jurors, crier, tipstaves, &c.,—must be met by the County Treasury. It follows, therefore, that the fewer the costs, the less are the costs to the county. Now Mr. Baer has been a practicing attorney in this county for twenty-five or more years, and is concerned in many cases yet to be adjudicated. If elected to the bench not one of these cases can be tried before him, nor can he preside in a case where his opinion has been sought or expressed, consequently there will have to be special courts held, presided over by a Judge from another district, for the trial of all such causes, and the costs of these courts must be paid by the county. So if economy is to be considered an element in the Judicial campaign, it will be much cheaper for the people of this county to elect Mr. Cessna.

There has been much complaint of the costs imposed on the county, and on parties litigant, by Judge Hall's habit of rarely reaching here before Monday evening of Court week, and his frequent adjournment of the courts on Saturday morning, before the business of the week was completed, and this is being urged in favor of a "home Judge." But those who know Mr. Cessna's prompt business habits, his quickness of perception, decision of action, and tireless energy, know that the only fear lawyers entertain is, that he will rush business too fast to suit some of their dawdling habits. Mr. Cessna's promptness, and his fidelity to every businesss engagement are proverbial, and our people can rest assured, when he goes on the bench, that the courts will be in session every business hour of the weeks allotted for them, provided there is a sufficiency of business to keep the machinery moving.

SPEAKING of the late Republican State Convention, the nomination of General Baily, the defeat of Senator Davies, and bolt of Charley Wolfe, the Honesdale *Citizen* hits the nail squarely on the head, as follows:

"The selection of Gen. Baily is described by his opponents as a "machine" nomination. That is to say, the friends of the successful candidate were sufficiently numerous to control the machinery of organization; hence they assumed the management of the convention, and selected the nominee. This, in short, is a description of every nomination. Their opponents endeavored to gain control of the same machinery; and, if successful, they would have managed the convention and selected the nominee. This describes every failure of the kind. To speak of Gen. Baily as the "machine" candidate, means nothing except that his supporters were in a majority. Had his opponents been able to muster some forty more votes, they would have controlled the "machine," and Mr. Davies, instead of Gen. Baily, would have come out of the convention as the "machine candidate." In that event the opponents of Gen. Baily would have seen nothing objectionable in a "machine nomination." They would even have been satisfied had the leaders of the majority, without yielding control of the machine, consented to substitute Davies for Baily as the "machine candidate." As they refused to do this, the minority complain of "proscription."

It is conceded that in point of character and fitness there was nothing to choose as between Baily and Davies. It is quite evident that no real principle was involved in the contest between them. The struggle was for the control of the "machine," the defeat of one set of party managers, and the ascendency of another set. The success of either of course meant the proscription of the other. Gen. Baily was one of the 306 who last year followed Senator Cameron, and stood by Grant from first to last in the Chicago Convention. Mr. Davies was a delegate to the National Convention of 1876, and followed Senator Cameron in voting in the air, though Republican sentiment in his district was largely in favor of Blaine. The ability of Mr. Davies is not to be questioned. But when he is described as an opponent of the "machine," the Fifteenth Congressional district "smiles all over," with a smile so broad and beaming as to be visible on the darkest night. Mr. Davies has been well known in the past as an active and efficient worker in the machine harness. It has not been his desire to assume the attitude of an "anti-machine" candidate; in fact he would have much preferred the support of the machine. But the candidacy of Mr. Grow for the U. S. Senate, last winter, placed him for the first time in antagonism to the machine managers, and the failure of the Grow movement left him in the position of a defeated bolter. As such, he has been crippled by the machine which he so long helped to run, while his supporters are condemned to a diet of crow.

In this result, Mr. Davies has no grievance which any portion of the party can feel called on to resent in his behalf; and in the nomination of General Baily there is nothing to which any just exception can be taken. Mr. Wolfe, in the character of an "Independent" candidate, represents no principle whatever; he represents only the disappointment and dissatisfaction of a fragment of the minority that failed to gain control of the "machine." Had either Mr. Davies or Mr. Wolfe been the choice of the convention, we should cheerfully have supported either. Gen. Baily, as the nominee of the convention, is entitled to an equally cordial support. He is in all respects worthy of the position, and is as fully entitled to the united support of the party as if there had not beka two elements contending with each other for the control of the party organization.

The Colored Bishops.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Daily News* says: "A committee of the templar mission, in concert with the anti-slavery society, has arranged to give a public breakfast on Thursday in honor of the colored bishops and other representatives of the African Methodist churches of America now attending the ecumenical conference. The object of the promoters of the breakfast is to make a demonstration in favor of the principle of the social equality of the white and colored races."

IT is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, biliousness, sick headache, fever and ague, and malaria are cured by "Seller's Liver Pills."

DEAD!

THE NATION MOURNS ITS PRESIDENT.

The Long Struggle With Death Ended Last Night.

JAMES A. GARFIELD PASSED AWAY AT HALF-PAST TEN.

The End Unexpected, Death's Shadow Being Apparent Only a Short Time.

ELBERON, N. J. September 16.—The President died at 10:35. From what can be ascertained his death was from sheer exhaustion. Mr. Warren Young, assistant to Private Secretary Brown, brought the news from the cottage at ten minutes before eleven. The first indication that anything serious had occurred was the appearance of a messenger at Elberon Hotel, who obtained a carriage and drove rapidly off. It was supposed he had gone to summon the members of the Cabinet who left here at about half-past nine to-night. Attorney General McVeagh has notified the Vice President.

11:15.—The Cabinet has just arrived and gone in a body to Francklyn cottage. All are here except Blaine and Lincoln. Attorney General McVeagh has telegraphed them of the President's death. Great excitement prevails here and particulars cannot be obtained. The guard around the cottage has been doubled, and no one is allowed to approach it. The Government has taken possession of the only telegraph wire which is connected at Elberon. It will be almost impossible to get further details to-night, as we are shut off from all communication with the cottage and its inmates.

THE LAST SAD SCENE.

A New York *Telegram* special says: At the President's bedside, holding his poor, emaciated hand in her own, and watching with anguish unutterable the fast vanishing sands of life, sat the faithful, devoted wife during the closing hours of the President's career. Around him were other weeping friends and physicians, lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of the dark angel of death. Toward the last the mind of the sufferer wandered. He was once more back in Mentor, amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent. He sat in the dear old homestead again, with loved ones around him, the aged mother so proud of her big boy, faithful wife, beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors and rendered the dying man for a moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once vigorous frame that was constantly going on.

The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever. Nearly every one around the President clung to hope to the last, and refused to credit the approach of death until the shadow deepened and the destroyer's presence could be no longer unfelt. Flags hang at half mast from every house on Ocean avenue, and the gaiety of this favorite watering place is followed by the deepest gloom.

HOW THE PRESIDENT DIED.

11:20 p. m.—Attorney General MacVeagh has just come to Elberon Hotel from Francklyn cottage and made the following statement:

"I sent my dispatch to Mr. Lowell at 10 p. m. Shortly before that Dr. Bliss had seen the President and found his pulse at 106 beats per minute and all the conditions were then promising for a quiet night. The Doctor asked the President if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The President announced, "Not at all," and shortly afterward fell asleep, and Dr. Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the President. Colonel Swaim and Rockwell remained with the President. About ten minutes after 10 the President awakened and remarked to Colonel Swaim he was suffering great pain, and placed his hand over his heart. Dr. Bliss was summoned, and when he entered the room he found the President substantially without pulse, and the action of the heart was indistinguishable. He said at once the President was dying, and directed that Mrs. Garfield be called. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neuralgia, but that, of course, is uncertain. I notified General Arthur, and sent a dispatch to Messrs. Blaine and Lincoln, who are *en route* from Boston to New York. The Cabinet now, at 11:30 p. m. are in consultation.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

1:15 A. M.—The following official bulletin has been issued:

"ELBERON, N. J., September 19—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. Absut thirty-five minutes before his death and while asleep, his pulse rose to 120 and was somewhat more feeble. At ten minutes afer ten o'clock he awoke complaining of a severe pain over the region of the heart and almost immediately became unconscious, and ceased to breathe at 10:35.

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

THE VICE PRESIDENT ADVISED.

12:25—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 it concurs with your judgment, we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

[Signed.] 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.

GEN'L A. E. BURNSIDE.

DEATH OF THE RHODE ISLAND U. S. SENATOR.

He Dies Suddenly at His Home in Bristol, After an Illness of Only Three Days—Spasm of the Heart the Immediate Cause—A Brief Sketch of his Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 13.—General A. E. Burnside died suddenly at 11 o'clock this morning, at his residence in Bristol. He had been slightly unwell for two or three days, but was in the city last evening. The immediate cause of his death was spasm of the heart. A telephone message from the General's house summoned Senator Anthony and Dr. Miller, but before the telephone connection was broken a message came that the General was dead. Governor Littlefield, Senator Anthony, Representatives Chance and Aldrich, and other personal friends immediately started for Bristol.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S CAREER

Ambrose Everhart Burnside was born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and was stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and subsequently sent to New Mexico, where he commanded a squadron of cavalry and acted as quartermaster in the boundary commission. Having invented a breech-loading rifle, he resigned his commission in the army in 1853 and established a factory for its production in Rhode Island. This proving unsuccessful he became treasurer of the Illinois Central railroad at its office in New York. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, which marched to Washington four days after the issuing of the call by the President. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, after which he was made Brigadier General. In January, 1862, he was placed in command of an expedition to North Carolina and captured Roanoke Island, New Berne and Beufort. He was recalled at the close of the campaign on the Peninsula, and ordered to Fredericksburg, where he remained until after the defeat of Pope at the Second Bull Run battle. During the rebel invasion of Maryland Burnside was placed under the command of McClellan, gained the battle of South Mountain September 14, 1862, commanded the left wing at Antietam, and afterwards one of the three corps into which the army was divided.

On November 7, 1862, he superseded McClellan in the command of the army of the Potomac. He moved from the Rapidan to Fredericksburg on the Rappahanock, intending to cross the river at that point and move upon Richmond. But before he was prepared to cross, General Lee had taken possession of the heights on the opposite bank. Burnside crossed on December 12, and on the next day endeavored to force the rebel lines. His repeated attacks, however, were repulsed, and in the engagement the Union loss was 1,152 killed, 9,101 wounded, 2,234 missing—13,487 in all. The rebel loss was 595 killed, 4,061 wounded, 653 missing—5,309 in all. Several officers of high rank severely criticised his measures, and he asked that they should be removed, tendering his resignation of the command in case they were not. His resignation was accepted and he was succeeded by General Joseph E. Hooker, January 26, 1863. In May he was assigned to the command of the department of the Ohio, taking with him two divisions of the Ninth Corps, and soon afterward he arrested Clement L. Vallandingham for expressing disloyal sentiments.

Early in June the Ninth Corps was detached from Burnside's command and sent to aid Grant at Vicksburg. During this absence occurred Morgan's raid, after which Burnside undertook to free East Tennessee from the rebels. In this he was successful and received the thanks of Congress. Late in September the Ninth Corps was restored to the command of Burnside. General Lee had, in the meantime, sent Longstreet to Tennessee with a strong force from Virginia. Burnside fell back to Knoxville, where he was besieged till the beginning of December, when the siege was abandoned on the approach of Sherman with a detachment from Grant's army.

Burnside was then relieved from the command in the West, and in January, 1864, again placed in command of the Ninth Corps, to which a division of colored troops was attached. The original design was to send this corps to North Carolina, but Grant now in chief command, required it in Virginia. Grant having crossed the Rapidan on May 4, the Ninth Corps followed the next day, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and the North Anna, May 6-25. The corps was now attached to the army of the Potomac and placed under the immediate command of General Meade, Burnside waiving his seniority of rank.

In the subsequent operations down to the siege of Petersburg, the Ninth Corps bore a prominent part. During the early part of the siege Burnside's lines were close to those of the enemy, and opposite them was a strong redoubt, forming an important part of the rebel defence. Burnside undertook to blow up this work by running a mine beneath it. This was completed in a month and was exploded on June 30. The redoubt was blown up but the general assault which was to follow the explosion was not made and the effort proved a total failure. Burnside offered his resignation, which the President refused to accept, but gave him leave of absence. He was not again called into active service, and resigned from the army April 15, '65. In 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island and re-elected in the following year. 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 belligerents.

General Burnside has 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.

General Burnside was a man of striking personal appearance, of suave and pleasant manners, of good abilities, of staunch patriotism and of not a little modesty. His act in waiving the rights of the seniority when General Meade came into command of the army of the Potomac was very characteristic to him. In the Senate he was useful and popular. He will be mourned by the country generally.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 15.—Early this morning four companies of the Bristol veterans proceeded to Edgehill farm, the summer residence of General Burnside, and escorted his remains to St. Michael's Church, the streets being thronged by reverent mourners. The services in the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Locke, after which the body was reviewed by nearly the whole population of the town. At eleven o'clock the remains were placed on a special train, and, with a guard of veterans and the Bristol committee, conveyed to Providence and placed in the rotunda of the City Hall. Colonel Samuel Norris, in behalf of the Bristol committee, surrendered the body in a few pathetic words, to which Colonel Wm. Goddard responded on behalf of the State committee in a brief and touching speech. Guards were then posted, the remains placed in state in the draped hall, and the people, thousands of whom had collected, were admitted to pass rapidly by and gaze upon the face of the coffined hero.

Many distinguished gentlemen from abroad have arrived to attend the funeral.

The General's horse, Major, that bore him through the war, was killed this afternoon. The animal had become helpless, and the General had arranged for its death whenever it could be killed without his knowledge.

Sketch of the Nominee.

General Silas M. Baily, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, was born in Brownsville, Fayette county January 4, 1836. He went to the common schools of the county and entered, without taking a course, the Madison College, Uniontown. He learned the trade of watch-making with his uncle and has been engaged in the jewelry business ever since except when in the field as a soldier. When the rebellion began he was in business at Waynesburg, Greene County. On the first call for troops he raised a company of three-months men, but Pennsylvania's quota having been filled they could not be mustered in. When the call for one-year men was made and the Reserve Corps was organized he succeeded in mustering his company in as Company I. 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, and he was commissioned as Captain. His military career began with this event, July 10, 1861. Going to the front, he was made Major in less than a year. He was engaged in the Mechanicsville, Va., fight and others, and on the resignation of Col. George S. Hayes was promoted to a Colonelcy. He was in charge of his regiment on the retreat to Malvern Hill, and at Charles City Cross Roads was wounded in the head. This wound temporarily affected the brain, and for four months he was incapable of any continuous mental effort. On recovery he rejoined his command and was immediately promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers for gallantry in the field and served in that capacity until the close of the war.

Upon the termination of his military career he settled again in Uniontown and commenced business as a silversmith and jeweler, which he has followed without interruption up to the present time. His trade is that of silversmith, and he labors industriously every day at his bench. In 1878 he was nominated, without solicitation for Congress in the Twenty-first District against Morgan R. Wise. In Fayette County he ran about 250 ahead of the State ticket. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention and voted for Gen. Grant.

A Piteous Cry for Aid.

NEW YORK, Septembe 14.—The following telegram was received this morning by Mr. Charles P. Crosby, President of the Michigan Fire Relief Committee in this city:

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 14.

To Michigan Fire Relief Committe, New York City:

Have just emerged from burnt district. Have traveled over seventy-five miles of roads in it. The suffering and devastation are indescribable. In many places as far as the eye can see along the land once occupied by comfortable homes and a prosperous people, scarcely anything is visible but what seems a boundless sea of ashes, from which arises a stifling odor of burning flesh and bones. Blinded and fire-crazed people abound. Transportation is difficult, and supplies come through slowly, especially at a distance from the shore and railway. A man is asked the whereabouts of his wife and children, and he stares wildly. He leaps at a loaf of bread and leaps away like a wild beast. Almost hourly the names of additional victims are added to the burned and to the death list. The homeless are thousands. The blinded scorched crippled and deranged are very, very many. My own relations are heavy loosers, but still have abundance and to spare for others. They are all alive, but my mother and brother will, I fear, lose their eyesight. Woful want prevails and will be hard to supply. For God's sake, let not the blessed hand of charity be too soon stayed in New York.

(Signed) J. S. MACDONOLD,
Sec'y. of N. Y. Com.

Incendiarism at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, PENN'A, Sept. 14.—A building in Mifflin street, this city, owned by Jacob Goble, and occupied by James Prangley as a tobacco warehouse, was set on fire this afternoon. The loss on the building is slight, but 243 cases of tobacco were smoked, causing a loss of about $7,000 which is fully insured. At the same time an incendiary set fire to the barn connected with the County Prison, but the fire was put out with trifling loss.

A Double Assassination.

LITTLE ROCK, September 14.—The *Democrat* has the particulars of a terrible tragedy enacted yesterday near Bocneville Ark. Two young men—Robert and William Hamby, brothers—while riding homeward from town, were fired on by an assassin. Robert was killed on the spot. William was fatally wounded, having received two buckshot through the intestines and two in the arm.

THE PRESIDENT!

ANOTHER FATEFUL SUNDAY.

The Ups and Downs of the President's Case—Another Crisis.

LONG BRANCH, September 18.—The President's condition at the morning dressing was comparatively favorable, but the more cautious did not entertain the sanguine opinion that the patient was safely beyond the effect of yesterday's rigor. The morning past very comfortably, and Judge Advacate General Swain went so far as to express the opinion the President was having the most favorable Sunday which he had passed for several weeks. Information obtained from one of the attending surgeons was to the effect that the patient was having a reasonably comfortable day, and the indications warranted the opinion that no complication need be immediately apprehended. At midday Dr. Boynton said he "felt rather more encouraged by the rise in temperature, which had reached 100, as it was conclusive evidence that he had considerable vitality left, and would appear to indicate a reaction from the depression caused by yesterday's disturbances. The cough was unimproved, and I think as the patient gains strength it will become as annoying as heretofore."

FIGHTING THE INEVITABLE.

There were great fears early this morning that a rigor would occur, and in order to obviate its development the attending physicians ordered applications of hot cloths, which proved a succesful treatment. There were indications of the cooling of the extremities, but hot applications brought on increase of temperature and the coolness gradually wore away without producing a chill. Had a rigor occurred this morning it would, it is thought, have been a very serious one, as the patient is extremely enteebled. Dr. Hamilton went home to night and will return on Tuesday. Colonel Corbin also left for Washington. With the exception of the renewed efforts which have been employed to keep the temperature from falling below the normal range, the day passed without even a sign of extraordinary character. Notwithstanding the comparatively favorable condition of the patient noted in the evening bulletin, in less than an hour after its issuance another rigor occurred, lasting about ten minutes. In comparison with the one yesterday it was light, though, as Dr. Bliss remarked to-night, it was severe enough.

DR. BOYNTON'S PROGNOSIS.

Dr. Boynton said: "Compared with yesterday there is a slight improvement. The low pulse and temperature, sound sleep and freedom of cough and expectoration are indications of a very low state of vitality, and cannot be considered favorable symptoms. If he grows stronger there will be a rise in pulse and temperature, and the cough and expectoration will return. At 11 o'clock, there was a rise in temperature and the pulse reached 102. The cough returned and he expectorated considerable quantities of pus. He also had a pretty free perspiration. To-night at 6 o'clock he had a chill, his pulse reaching 140. It is now 122."

"What do you think causes these chills."

"It is possible they are merely a reflex of the President's low state of vitality, but in all probability they are the result of the suppurative process going on in some part of the body. Probably there is an extension of the lung trouble."

"What is the nature of the abscess on the lung."

"It is what we call a secondary abscess. It occurs in the course of blood poisoning, or rather as a complication. It is one of the most frequent complications of chronic pyæmia. It begins as a lobular congestion. Each lobule of the lung is about the size of a pin head. Numbers of the loblules become congested and after a time suppurate and form as many small abscesses. By and by this congestion extends to the surrounding lobules, which in turn suppurate, forming other small abscesses. If the patient lives long enough, these minute abscesses open into each other, forming pus sacs about the size of marbles or hen's eggs. That portion of the lung containing the abscess becomes consolidated or hepatized. The portion of the President's right lung reaching up to the sixth rib is now consolidated. For several weeks the President has at times made satisfactory improvement, but in each instance improvement has been followed by relapse which has left him on a lower plane of vitality than before. This feature of his case is peculiar to most cases of chronic pyæmia. The President has a wonderful constitution, but it is doubtful if it is sufficient to carry him on to recovery."

BLISS SAYS THERE IS STILL A CHANCE.

At ten to night Secretaries Windom, Hunt, Kirkwood, Attorney General MacVeagh and Assistant Secretary of State Hitt called at Private Secretary Brown's cottage to ascertain the facts regarding the President's condition. Dr. Bliss said the chill this evening was of about ten minutes duration and was what might be called quite a chill. The President is suffering considerably from its effects. No vomiting occurred and the patient experienced a reaction immediately after the rigor subsided by the appearance of fever. When asked the cause for the recurrence of rigors, the Doctor said: "It may be due to local causes, but if so they are not manifested. I think the recurrence is due to the enfeebled condition of the patient. The depraved condition of the fluid, together with the local sores, are sufficient to produce chills. It is evident he has not repaired any during the past twenty-four hours but has merely held his own."

Continuing Dr. Bliss said: "The President has taken nourishment as usual during the day. He was cheerful and bright during the afternoon. With the exception of milk punch about twenty minutes previous to the chill, no food had been given him. Two and a half ounces of defibrinated beef blood had been administered by enemata during the morning, and about three ounces more will be administered during the night. It is not probable another chill will occur during the night. The dullness of the lung has not extended. The coughing has been very slight to-day, and was mentioned by Mrs. Garfield as having been less than yesterday. The coughing was renewed with the chill. No repair of the wound has occurred for three or four days, and no healthy granulations are visible. Three weeks ago the cavity of the wound would hold two and one-half ounces of water, while at present it holds one ounce, showing it has become considerably smaller. The stomach has not shown signs of disturbance during the day. The usual quantity of stimulants has been given." The opinion of Dr. Bliss was there was a cavity of pus in the lungs.

Fire at the Kansas City Fair.

KANSAS CITY, September 15.—At a quarter to two o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the main building at the fair grounds, and in a short time the building was in ashes. But in the meantime the flames leaped across the avenues to newspaper row, quickly swallowing up the buildings of the *Times*, *Journal* and *Mail*, the Secretary's office and a number of refreshment stands in that vicinity. They next attacked the grand stand, in which not less than 1,200 people were seated watching the races. The people fled in terror before the advancing fire. Many fell and were trampled upon and a large number were maimed and mutilated. The confusion was indescribable. Panic had seized the multitude and it was impossible to quiet their fears. There were no facilities for extinguishing the fire at hand, and it did not stop until there was no more material for it to feed upon. The Fire Department went to the grounds but could not reach there in time to be of any service. It had to lay 1,500 feet of hose to get water. The money, etc., of the association was saved from the secretary's office. Power Hall, Fine Art Hall and the stalls, with all the horse, were saved.

The fire started from a pile of rubbish, lying on the ground outside of the west entrance of main hall. A party of young fellows were standing in the doorway smoking, and the fire is supposed to have been started by one of them throwing a cigarette stump into the pile of shavings. It is believed there was no loss of life, and no one is reported missing up to the present time. The losses will foot up fully $50,000, including the buildings and their contents. The losses are distributed among the various exhibitors, and there was very little insurance. The Exposition company losses about $10,000 on buildings destroyed. The board of Directors held a meeting after the fire and announced to the public that they will clear up the debri sand proceed with the programme to-day.

Romantic Case in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, DEL, September 15.—Social circles here are excited over the following story: T. L. Patterson, brother of United States District Attorney John C. Patterson, of Deleware married, 15 years since, a daughter of Mr. E. L Rice, a prominent citizen of this place. They went to Baltimore to live. He drank hard, and at last left his wife and child, saying he would not return or write till he had mastered his weakness. Nine years ago the body of a suicide at an Erie (Pa.,) hotel was positively indentified by wife and family as that of Patterson. The body was brought here and buried in the family vault. The widow refused several offers of marriage. Lately Patterson wrote to friends inquiring for his wife and child. He wrote to his wife also. Patterson went from Baltimore to Texas, raised cattle, went to New Mexico, overcame his habit of drinking, made a fortune and wrote for his wife and child, but the letter was lost. He thought himself forgotten. Indians captured and robbed him of everything. He escaped and wrote again to his wife. He will come next month to take her with him to the West.

Sensational Elopement.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—Society at Jefferson, Barracks, the military post thirteen miles below this city is in a flutter over the disappearance of Miss Lucy Cowden, daughter of Philadelphia merchant and niece of Post Surgeon Goddard. A cornet player in the post band is also missing. Garrison gossip says the two met by appointment on the bank of the river and were conveyed to the east side in a skiff. What adds to the sensation is the story that the elopement was aided by the other members of the band. There was a stormy scene in the Goddard family. The surgeon accussed his wife of having knowedge of the girl's love affair. Mrs. Goddard has left the barracks and is now with friends in the city, no reconciliation having been effected.

Bloody Work of the Shot Gun.

GALVESTON, September 13.—The *News'* Weatherford special says: "A fatal difficulty occurred this evening between Dr. Cantwell and a rentor of the doctor's named Cox. Cantwell, and his son began gathering corn raised by Cox, who, upon their refusal to desist, procured a shotgun when he was met by the younger Cantwell, also armed with a shotgun. A few words ensued between them, when both raised their guns and fired. Cantwell was instantly killed. Cox was shot in the head. Dr. Cantwell then advanced upon Cox, who fired twice, killing him instantly. Cox is severely wounded."

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., February 6, 1880.—*Gents.*—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and am now around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

W. H. WELLER.

"Lyndsey's Blood Searcher"—the great medicine for fever and ague, malaria, and all blood poison. Don't fail to use it.

The Bravery of a Scalded Engineer Saves a Train.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 7.—As the locomotive drawing the eight o'clock train from Long Branch on the New Jersey Central Railroad neared the curve at Sandy Hook and only a few hundred feet from the pier where the Jesse Hoyt was lying for its passengers, one locomotive burst one of the tubes of the boiler, scattering scalding steam over the engineer and fireman. Although the train had not slowed up and was running quite rapidly the fireman jumped off, leaving the engineer to master the engine at his peril and that of the passengers. He proved himself a hero, and stood by until the train was stopped. Had the locomotive been abandoned by both men the train would have thundered down the dock, crashed into the Jesse Hoyt, and a fearful accident would have been the result.

Ravages of the Diphtheria.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Daily News* states that the Russian journals publish terrible details of the diphtheria, now epidemic in Russia. It is reported that in certain communes and parishes all children under 15 years old have died. The origin of the attack dates from 1878, when the disease first appeared in Bessarabia. Since then it has spread far and wide over the empire, where it lately began to make rapid progress toward the east and northwest. In Pultowa, a province considerably less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, there have been 4,746 cases, of which 18,765 were fatal.

Carry the News.

Mr. John Etzensperger, manufacturing Jeweler of North Attleboro, Mass., lately communicated to us the following: I suffered so much with pains in my arm, that at times I was completely helpless. I used that incomparable remedy St. Jacobs Oil and was completely cured as by magic.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

PORTRAIT OF WOMAN IN THE HOPE OF ITS BLOOM.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex the Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHA