# THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers' Weekly.

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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.


*ANNOUNCEMENTS.*

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

ALFRED BLACKWELL,

OF BURLINGTON, PA.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

## *Republican County Convention.*

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committe in session Friday, June 24, 1881, the Convention of the Republican party for 1881 will convene at the COURT HOUSE in TOWANDA BOROUGH on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., to make the following nominations for county officers, to wit:

One person for Sheriff.

One person for Prothonotary, &c.

One person for Register and Recorder, &c.

One person for Treasurer.

Two persons for County Commissioners.

Two persons for County Auditors.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual places of holding Delegate elections for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3D, 1881, to elect by BALLOT two delegates to represent each district in said county convention.

The delegate elections in the BOROUGHS will be organized at SIX O'CLOCK, P. M. *and be kept open continuously, to close at 8 o'clock, p. m.* In the districts of Barclay, North Towanda and Athens District No. 3, from FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M., *continuously until 7 o'clock p. m.*, at which time they shall close. And in all other townships from THREE O'CLOCK, P. M., continuously until FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M., at which time they shall close. The votes shall then be counted and the result certified by the proper officers of said meetings to the Chairman of said Convention and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to give at least three weeks' written or printed notice of the said primary elections, and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the said primary meeting.

Only Republicans can participate in said meetings. E. J. ANGLE,

Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

J. M. ELY, Secretary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Athens—C. L. Crandall, Jefferson Loughhead, G. W. Carman.

Albany—W. L. Kinyon, O. W. Fawcett, Andrew Wickizer.

Armenia—Richmond Sweet, William Kinch, Eugene Dumond.

Asylum—Thomas Kinsley, Fred Cole, B. C. Chilson.

Athens Boro—1st Ward, S. C. Hall, F. K. Harris, E. W. Davis. 2nd Ward, E. Mercur Frost, Geo. A. Kinney, Fred R. Welsh.

Athens Twp—1st Dist., L. O. Snell, Frank E. Weller, Chauncy S. Wheaten. 2nd Dist., Azel Knapp, Benj. Middaugh, James Mustart. 3rd Dist., H. G. Spalding, John F. Ovenshire, R. M. Hovey.

Barclay—C. H. Johnson, C. W. Tidd, John H. Davis.

Burlington Twp—C. R. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Sellock.

Burlington Boro—Clarence Ford, Gus Essenwine, John McKeeby.

Burlington West—W. D. McKean, Horace Rockwell, Delos Rockwell.

Canton Twp—A. J. Conklin, H. Cuttin, W. T. Lawrence.

Canton Boro—E. B. Mix, E. Cleveland, John S. H. Thomas.

Columbia—G. L. Gates, George Cornell, H. E. Young.

Franklin—O. L. Smith, J. E. Spalding, Merritt Gay.

Granville—H. W. Jennings, Hiram Foster, Adam Innes.

Herrick—C. L. Stewart, N. N. Barnes, T. A. Fee.

LeRaysville—G. W. Bailey, E. A. Carl, C. J. VanGelder.

LeRoy—Robt McKee, Wesley Willoox, Leroy Holcomb.

Litchfield—W. E. Armstrong, H. D. Morse, Obed Vanduzer.

Monroe Twp—J. W. Irvine, Wm. A. Kellogg, B. K. Benedict.

Monroe Boro—Dwight Dodge, Dr. Rockwell, D. J. Sweet.

New Albany—S. W. Wilcox, George Wilcox, J. C. Fowler.

Orwell—Oliver Gorham, J. O. Alger, A. G. Fritsler.

Overton—Orange Chase, Lewis Rhinebold, Manning Matthews.

Pike—E. S. Skeel, Jno. Elsworth, Morgan Thomas.

Ridgebury—Geo. Miller, A. E. Stertton, Adelbert Griswold.

Rome Boro—Orson Rickey, C. H. Stone, M. L. Maynard.

Rome Twp—J. E. Gillett, Isaac Adams, Hugh McCabe.

Sheshequin—O. F. Ayers, W. S. Elsbree, T. M. Vought.

Smithfield—Diton Phelps, Henry Hamilton, O. B. Sumner.

South Creek—John F. Gillet, Cyrus Burke, Andrew Brink.

South Waverly—John Mahoney, Jno. B. Thompson, Wm. H. Plum.

Springfield—Wm. Brown, Lee Stacy, Perry Harkness.

Standing Stone—Peter Landmesser, Myron Kingsley, Wm. Stevens.

Sylvania—W. L. Scontin, Landre Gregory, Herman Burritt.

Terry—C. P. Garrison, J. H. Schoonover, Geo. H. Terry.

Towanda Boro—1st Ward, Judson Holcomb, L. Harris, Daniel Savercool. 2nd Ward, Edward Frost, J. Andrew Witt, C. Manville Pratt. 3rd Ward, George S. Estell, W. F. Dittrich, James Hees.

Towanda North—Allen Simons, Bishop Horton, Addison Hicks.

Towanda Twp—H. M. Davidson, R. A. Bentley, Geo. Fox.

Troy Boro—B. B. Mitchell, Geo. O. Holcomb, W. E. Chilson.

Troy Twp—L. T. Weller, Alva Cooper, Charles Manley.

Tuscarora—Patrick Mathoney, A. J. Silvara, James Lewis.

Ulster—C. G. Rockwell, J. G. Howie, Chas. Vincent.

Warren—Cyrus Bowen, D. A. Sleeper, John Morris.

Wells—Morris Shepard, Wm. Relyea, Wm. Johnson.

Windham—T. S. Lawrence, Job Shoemaker, Martin Wheaton.

Wilmot—Dr. Quick, Richard Arey, Daniel Eley.

Wyalusing—C. A. Stowell, N. A. Frazer, C. C. Smith.

Wysox—M. B. Caswell, Geo. Pool, S. J. Ross.

The Members of the Executive Committee of the County Standing Committee appointed by the Chairman, are:

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|---|---|
| E. M. TUTTON. | J. M. ELY. |
| I. M'PHERSON. | JAMES TIERNY. |
| P. P. LYON. | W. S. KIRBEY. |
| B. T. HALE. | JAMES MATHER. |

A. E. LEET.

The Committee to take into consideration and report at the next County Convention whether any change be necessary in the representation at our county conventions, is:

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| JOHN N. CALIFF. | J. H. SHAW. |
| GEORGE BROWN. | H. W. THOMAS. |
| N. W. WALDRON. | MILTON LOOMIS. |

C. L. BEARDSLEE.

## *NEW YORK'S SENATORIAL CONFLICT ENDED.*

The long and bitter contest over the election of United States Senators in the New York Legislature, to fill the places of Ex-Senators Conkling and Platt, was happily terminated on Friday last by the election of Hon. Eibridge G. Lapham, for Mr. Conkling's term, Mr. Platt's term having been filled a week previous by the election of Hon. Warren Miller.

Mr. Lapham's election seems to have been the result of a compromise conference held on Friday morning, at which Conklings friends in the Legislature withdrew their opposition amidst the happiest of feeling and agreed to support Lapham. The final vote in Joint Convention stood as follows:

The Joint Convention met at 4 p. m., and voted for Senator with the following result:

In the Senate, Lapham 22, Potter 5.

In the Assembly, Lapham 70, Potter 37.

Total, Lapham 92, Potter 42.

Necessary to a choice 68.

The chair announced the election of Lapham and declared the Joint Assembly dissolved.

This happy conclusion of a protracted struggle will tend to harmonize the party divisions in New York, and leave the party in a stronger position than before. One thing may be said of Conklings friends in the Legislature that is to their credit. They dare not in the face of an outspoken public sentiment against it, vote with the Democrats to adjourn the Legislature without an election. The Democrats had vainly hoped for such a result, and are deeply disappointed that they have failed. The responsibility was of too grave a character for the Conkling members to assume it.

The result teaches that public men must not set themselves above the power which creates them. When public sentiment asserts its power men who come in conflict with it must give away. This is a lesson Conkling and Platt have dearly learned. In answer to the alleged inability of the newly elected Senators to fill their places with credit to the State, it may safely be predicted that they know too much to put themselves in direct conflict with the popular sentiment of the people they are chosen to represent.

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The Philadelphia *Press* is making a timely and vigorous crusade against the plunderers of the Treasury of the State at Harrisburg who have been dishonestly profiting out of the contracts for furnishing supplies, for the two Houses, doing repairs, etc. Harry Huhn, Chief Clerk of the House, and Delaney, Senate Librarian, are implicated as being unlawfully connected, secretly, in some of these contracts by which the State has been swindled. They have through their official position connived with the contractors in the commission of frauds in the furnishing of supplies. Articles billed, and certified as correct by Delaney, were never delivered, but something else at less cost was put in their stead. This system of plunder has been practiced for years. It is to be hoped the *Press* may be able to so uncover the perpetrators of the frauds that they will fall into the hands of a court of justice.

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Judge Pierson, refuses the mandamus in the matter of the $500.-00 pay claimed by the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the time beyond 100 days, and sustains the position of the Attorney-General. The case will go up to the Supreme Court.

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Mayor King, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of concealed deadly weapons. He warns all offenders that human life is sacred, and the law will be rigidly enforced.

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The Legislature of New York adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last, after passing an act providing for filling the vacancies in the Congressional delegation occasioned by the election of Miller and Lapham to the U. S. Senate. The following were the closing proceedings:

In the Senate, the usual complimentary resolutions were approved, Mr. Sessions occupying the chair.

The Democrats gave the strongest endorsement to the complimentary resolutions to President Robertson, and on resuming the chair he read his farewell address to the Senate, thanking them for their kindness to him, and especially to the Democrats for the deep feeling they have shown over the assault of a Republican President. He then resigned the Presidency and it was accepted.

Senator Woodin nominated Senator McCarthy as President *pro tem*, and he was elected unanimously.

Adjourned *sine die*.

In the House complimentary resolutions were offered, Mr, Shanly occupying the chair. Short and pleasant speeches were made, and Gen. Sharpe replied briefly.

Adjourned *sine die*.

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The following is the section of the Revised Statutes for the District of Columbia which prescribes the punishment for Guiteau's crime in case the President recovers:

Section 1150. Every person convicted of manslaughter or of any assault with intent to kill shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence for a period not less than two nor more than eight years, and for the second offense for a period of not less than six nor more than fifteen years.

The penalty in such a case is simply ridiculous; and, while no change in the law can affect Guiteau's case, the people will demand that a distinction shall be made between a blow aimed at a private citizen and one that has for its object the death of the chosen head of a great people.

# The President's Condition.

### A Relapse With Alarming Symptoms.

Up to Friday evening last all the reports from the attending surgeons at the Executive Mansion, of the condition of the President continued to be favorable.

At 11:30 A. M., Friday evening there were manifest unfavorable indications, and the following bulletin was sent out:

The President's afternoon fever did not abate as early to night as heretofore and there was a slight rise in the pulse and temperature between eight and ten o'clock. These unfavorable symptoms, however, did not long continue and at this hour the fever is subsiding. The patient's skin is moist and he is sleeping quietly. The slight aggravation of the febrile symptoms after the last bulletin is regarded by his surgeons as merely a temporary fluctuation, and no especial importance is attached to it.

At 10 A. M., on Saturday the following bulletin was issued:

The President was more restless last night, but this morning, at four, while preparations were made to dress the wound his temperature was found to be normal. His pulse is 92, temperature 98 4-10, an l respiration 19. At 7:30 he had a slight rigor,, in consequence of which the dressing of his wound was postponed. A reaction followed promptly, and dressing has now just been completed. At present his pulse is 110, temperature 101, respiration 24.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN, J. J. WOODWARD.

Soon after the above bulletin was issued, the President had a rigor or chill which kept up some time and his pulse ran up to a maximum of 130, and temperature 104, the highest in many days. There had been but a slight discharge of pus during the night and the fever was attributed to the partial stoppage of the discharge. A slight perspiration in the afternoon, somewhat diminished the fever. Much alarm was felt at the White House. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were sent for and went to Washington by special train, and Secretary Blaine telegraphed to Vice President Arthur that there had been a very unfavorable change. Saturday night the President rested better, the distressing nausea disappearing and no recurrence of chills, and the physicians are more encouraged. The state of the case since Saturday morning is given in the dispatches below:

SURGICAL STATEMENT OF THE RELAPSE.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 10 P. M.—The explanation given by the surgeons, of the unfavorable symptoms which manifested themselves in the President's case to-day, is as follows:

Sometime during the night, or early this morning, the patient's wound which for several days had been discharging freely, became obstructed at or near the inner end of the drainage tube, while the process of suppuration in the deeper parts of the wound continued. A partial or complete pus cavity was thus formed and the discharge from the mouth of the wound nearly ceased. The natural result was a chill followed by a higher fever, the patient's pulse rising to a maximum of about 130, and temperature 104. As rigor followed by increased fever is a symptom of pyæmia, of formation of an abcess and of other unfavorable complications, it caused at first a great deal of anxiety. A careful examination, however, of the pus discharged by the wound showed its character perfectly normal and healthy; and, as far as appeared from the patient's general condition, all indications of pyæmia were absent.

These facts relieved at once the fear of blood poisoning. An internal examination was then made of the abdominal and hepatic regions with a view of ascertaining whether there were any signs of abcess at the supposed location of the bullet. No unusual tenderness was found in that part of the body, or any other indication of a changed condition. From these facts, taken in connection with the scanty out-flow of pus, the conclusion was drawn that an obstruction existed near the inner end of the drainage tube, which prevented a free discharge. This imprisonment of pus, technically known as "the pus cavity," is entirely adequate to explain the chill and increased fever, since they are its natural and almost inevitable consequences. It was at first thought that the obstruction might be the result of the process of healing, which had wholly or in part closed the wound between the end of the drainage tube and the deep suppurating surface. Early this afternoon, however, the obstruction wholly or partially gave way and the outflow of pus became freer. The nausea from which the patient suffered subsided and he obtained relief. This proved that the obstruction had not been of a permanent character.

At the evening dressing of the wound the discharge of pus was quite as copious as usual. Since that time the patient's fever has been steadily abating, and at the present hour (ten P. M.) his pulse has fallen to 106, and he is sleeping quietly.

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton do not regard his situation so grave as they feared and express renewed confidence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INCISION.

The condition of the President to-day was a source of much anxiety, and in the absence of official information later than the morning bulletin, all sorts of wild and unfounded rumors were in circulation. Since the evening bulletin however a more hopeful feeling prevails and the excitement of the day has to a great extent subsided.

The attending surgeons to-night do not hesitate to say that there has been substantial and they believe permanent improvement in the President's condition this afternoon. Dr. Reyburn expresses his opinion that the crisis of disturbance caused by the formation of a pus cavity has passed, and there is now every reason to expect an abatement if not the entire disappearance of the unfavorable symptoms of the last thirty-six hours.

In explainining the nature of the operation performed by Dr. Agnew this morning and the necessity for it, Dr. Reyburn stated that the direction taken by the ball after it entered the body was forward and slightly downward, until it struck one of the ribs. It was thence deflected still further downward and a little to the right so as to make an acute angle with the line of the back. When a probe was introduced to the wound to the depth of three or three and a half inches, its direction was such that its inner end was only about an inch and a half from the outside of the body at a point lower down. The examination made in the presence of Agnew and Hamilton, this morning showed that a pus cavity had formed in the track of the ball near and beyond the point where it glanced from the rib; and that this cavity could be reached by a direct incision three inches below the mouth of the wound. It was decided at once to perform the operation.

A wide cut was made into the pus cavity, which was reached at a depth of little more than an inch; with the aid of a probe and a pair of forceps, a drainage flexible tube of rubber, perforated with holes, was then introduced into the wound made by the ball, and after being carried through the pus cavity was brought out through the newly made incision. One end of the tube was then projected from the cut made by the surgeon's knife and the other from the mouth of the original wound. As the pus oozed into the tube through the perforation, it could escape from either end and was repeatedly washed out with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, which was thrown through the tube in a stream. The discharge which followed the opening of the pus cavity, was entirely satisfactory to the surgeons and was soon followed by relief to the patient.

The drainage tube has been left as originally placed and will remain there for the present. If the wound discharges freely through the new opening the tube may perhaps be withdrawn from the old one in order to allow the latter to heal.

The incision was in a direct line with the deeper parts of the wound, and it is thought that the pus will escape through it without any of the obstruction which impeded the outflow along the track of the ball and which caused the pus cavity.

In reply to a question whether another pus cavity was likely to form and bring about a recurrence of the alarming symptoms of yesterday, Dr. Reyburn said: "I cannot answer positively, but as the new puss now has free egress, I do not think it probable that another cavity will form." When asked whether there would be or had been any symptoms of pyæmia, Dr. Reyburn said: "None whatever. Rigor of course may be a symptom of pyæmia, but it is also a symptom of various other complications, and does not point to pyæmia in the present case. The pus continues healthy and the characteristic symptoms of pyæmia are all wanting. No indications of blood-poisoning have been observed, and we have no reason to expect any. The President's condition and symptoms to-night are more favorable and encouraging than at any time since the chill yesterday morning.

11:30 P. M.—The attending physicians report the President is resting quietly, and although they have not thought it best to disturb him by taking his pulse and temperature, they believe he is entirely free from fever. There are no indications of a recurrence of rigor.

WASHINGTON, July 24—6:30 A. M. The President rested very well last night up to midnight, sleeping quietly at times. Soon after midnight he had a slight chill, which passed away in a few moments, and since that hour he has slept but little although resting quite comfortably. A casual examination early this morning seemed to indicate considerable fall in the temperature since last night at seven o'clock, when it stood at 101.7. He has taken some beef tea this morning with relish.

10.35 A. M.—The President's physicians, who met at 8 o'clock, are holding a very prolonged session this morning. Whatever conclusion they may have arrived at relative lo the President's condition and the symptoms have not yet been divulged. No further details can be obtained concerning the progress of the patient's case during the night, other than the temperature this morning was about normal.

5:00 P. M.—The following has been cabled to Minister Lowell at London.

"At midnight the President had another chill, and was restless and uncomfortable till near morning. At a consultation of all his physicians at 8 o'clock, a surgical operation was determined upon, and a counter opening made in his back below the wound, to facilitate the drainage of the pus. The result was very favorable, and at 12 o'clock noon, his condition is improved. The President endured the knife without taking ether and without the slightest emotion. We are anxious but hopeful. BLAINE. Sec'y.

6:30 P. M.—The President's wound has just been dressed and the surgeons feel still more encouraged.

7:00 P. M.—The President has been much relieved by the operation of this morning, and the pus has been discharging satisfactorily through the new opening. At noon his pulse was 118, temperature 99.8, respiration 24. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 99.2, respiration 23. [Signed]

J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
J. K. BARNES,
D. W. BLISS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—12:30 A. M. The President is believed to be resting quietly. There is no one accessible, and nothing is occuring within earshot of the sick room door to indicate that his symtoms have in any way changed for the worse.

1:30 A. M.—The President is resting quietly. The physicians are dozing and the members of the household, excepting the watchers in the sick room, are asleep.

2:15 P. M.—Doctor Bliss reports: "Everything is going well. There has been no reappearance of the fever and the President is sleeping quietly."

4:30 P. M.—Dr. Reyburn reports that the condition of the President has not materially changed since noon. The febrile rise, which has always occurred in the latter part of the day, is now becoming noticeable, but the fever is not high and is not accompanied by any particularly unfavorable symtoms.

11:30 P. M.—Dr. Bliss said to-night that the President has had, generally speaking, a very quiet and comfortable day. There has been no recurrence of rigor and up to three P. M., the patient was entirely free from fever. At that hour however the daily febrile rise began and continued until the evening examination, when his pulse reached about its maximum of 110, and temperature height of 101.8. Since then, both have slowly but steadily fallen. This febrile rise is the usual afternoon fever which the patient had all of last week and although it is a little more strongly marked to-day than it was previous to the formation of the pus cavity Saturday it does not in the judgment of the surgeons, point to any disturbance or indicate any unfavorable change. It will probably subside entirely before midnight.

The nourishment given to-day consisted of milk, beef extract and a little toast, and was sufficient in quantity to fully maintain the patient's strength. No anodynes were administered through the day, but the usual hypodermic injection of about one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia was given after the dressing of the wound this evening. There has been a fairly copious discharge of pus from the new incision, and its character is perfectly healthy. About two an a half tablespoonfulls were obtained when the wound was dressed this morning, and an equal quantity to-night, besides that taken up by the absorbent cotton during the day. A slight pressure upon the front wall of the abdomen increases the outflow, and for that reason the amount discharged during the examinations is much greater than that which flows out naturally in the in the intervening intervals.

The track of the ball is now open to observation through the new incision as far as the point where it passes between the ribs; and when pressure is brought to bear upon the abdomen, the puc may be seen welling out from the deeper part of the wound. Communication between the mouth of the old wound to that of the new incision is still maintained by means of the drainage tube, which passes in through one and out the other, and which at every examination is cleared of the pus by a stream of carbolized water from a fountain syringe.

Replying to questions Dr. Bliss said: "There is a possibility of the formation of another pus cavity, although there is no reason at present to expect it, because the discharge is now free and uninterrupted. Should, however another cavity form, its existence will be at once indicated by the general constitutional disturbance which it would cause. There is no danger of the formation of a pus cavity without the accompaniment of warning symptoms, such as a haggard and depressed expression of face, rigor, and greatly increased fever, These symptoms would at once show the nature of the disturbing influence."

Being asked whether the blood could become poisoned by the reabsorption of pus from the hidden and enclosed cavity, Dr. Bliss said: "Healthy pus is not taken up by the blood and cannot contaminate it. It is only when the pus becomes disorganized and diseased that it is re-absorbed so as to cause pyæmia. The President has never at any time had a symptom of pyæmia, and the period during which that complication is likely to occur is now nearly past. Pyæmia generally manifests itself before the end of the fourth week, if at all. We have no especial reason to apprehend it in this case, and there has certainly been no indication of it as yet."

Dr. Bliss' attention was called to the fact that five employes of the Executive Mansion are suffering from malarial fever or malaria in some form due to the condition of the Potomac Flats, and the question was asked whether the President was not to some extent similarly affected, and whether the apparent periodicity of the afternoon fever did not indicate malarial influence. He replied: "No symptoms of malaria have been observed in the President's case, and the regular recurrence of his fever between 3 P. M. and midnight is due to other causes. Surgical fever is always the highest in the afternoon and evening and lowest in the morning. About ten grains of quinine have been given the President daily for two weeks past, but this has been done rather to tone up his nervous system than to counteract any supposed influence of malaria."

Dr. Bliss said that he understood that the experiments with the induction balance had been reasonably successful. No application of it to the President's case would be made at present. If the ball should become a source of disturbance and danger, a contingency which he did not apprehend, it might be worth while even in the President's present condition to try the balance as a means of definitely locating it; but as long as the ball gives no trouble, its exact location is not a matter of vital importance. It can be found at a later day, when the President grows better and stronger. The President is weak, but not so weak as seems to be generally supposed. He moves his arms and legs pretty freely. He can help himself in turning over and by clasping his arms around the neck of an attendant can support part of his weight while being lifted. The grip of his hand is still quite firm and strong.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1:60 A. M.—The President's fever has subsided and he is sleeping quietly. The physicians are dosing and the members of the household, excepting the attendants of the sick room, have all retired for the night.

*LATEST.*

WASHINGTON, July 26.—7:00 P. M. The President has done well during the day. At the dressing of the wound, after the morning bulletin was issued, a displaced spiculum of broken rib about half an inch long was removed. The track of the wound at this point was dilated and a large drainage tube inserted for the purpose of facilitating the discharge of pus. Since that time he has had several quiet naps and taken more nourishment than on any of the last five nays, and without gastric irritation. When the wound was dressed this evening, the discharge of pus was satisfactorily abundant. At noon his pulse was 104, temperature 98.4, and respiration 19. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 104, respiration 22, temperature, 100.7.

[Signed,] AGNEW,
WOODWARD,
BLISS,
BARNES,
Reyburn.

11:30 P. M.—There has been more excitement and anxiety throughout the city with regard to the condition of the President to-day than at any time since last Saturday morning. The removal of several small splinters of bone from the wound at the morning dressing, was exaggerated into a serious painful and weakening operation. The reticence of the attending surgeons with regard to the details of the President's case, was taken as a tacit admission that something was wrong. A personal note which one of the surgeons happened to send to Prof. Bell, was interpreted as an indication that the ball was to be at once located by an induction balance, and then cut out as a last resort; and the general impression prevailed at the departments, in the streets and throughout the city, that the President's condition was in the highest degree critical and alarming. For all these rumors and exaggerated statements, however, there was little if any foundation, and the fact that they gained credence at all only shows how much the faith of the public in the President's ultimate recovery has been shaken by the events of the last four days.

In reality the President has been more comfortable than at any time since the formation of the pus cavity, and nearly regained the ground which he lost Saturday last. Taking out the splinters of bone from the wound at the morning dressing was a very simple matter, and instead of weakening the patient it removed one more source of irritation and gave free egress to the discharge, and, as a natural consequence improved his general condition. The "operation," if operation it can be called, was nothing more than ascertaining by the insertion of the finger into the wound, where the sharp slivers of bone were located and then sliding a pair of bullet forceps along the finger as a guide, getting hold of the splinter and withdrawing the forceps and splinter together. There was nothing in the operation to weaken the patient or cause any unusual pain. The President shortly afterwards fell asleep and had a nap of half an hour, from which he awoke refreshed. He took nourishment consisting of beef extract, milk and lime water, and toast at frequent intervals and he was not made restless by fever. He passed a quiet and comfortable day. A slight febrile rise occurred late in the afternoon, but it soon subsided and at this hour his temperature and respiration are normal, his pulse is 100 and he is sleeping quietly and soundly. His condition is thought by the attending surgeons to be more favorable now than at any time since the chill of last Saturday morning.

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## *The News of the President's Assassination at Home.*

The following extracts are from a letter received by President Hinsdale, of Hiram (Ohio) College, from his wife, written July 4th and 5th. It shows the deep feeling manifested at the President's home on the reception of the news of his attempted assassination:—

"Hiram has passed through some eventful scenes since you left. The reports that came during the afternoon were full of despair. Mrs. Comstock, of Warren, sent a dispatch dated half-past one, which said: 'Internal hemorrhage has set in and the worst results are feared.' The back brought the papers, but there were no dispatches later than half-past 11. Those were favorable. In the evening Allie Turner drove down again. He came at 9 o'clock with this message: 'The President passed away at ten minutes past 7.' I asked whether it was official. He could not tell, but said men were crying and tearing their hair, women were wailing in the streets, and the church bells were tolling in Garretsville. No such dark cloud ever hung over Hiram Hill since it was inhabited by white men. Some of the neighbors came running here. They got the flag, drapped it with bunting and hoisted it half-mast over the tabernacle; others tolled the college bell. They festooned the church with mourning. For myself, I could not shed a tear or hardly say a word. I told them I could take no part or interest in the draping, but I told the children to get the flag. It seemed to me the sun had been blown out. Mrs. Patterson said to me: 'Will Mrs. Garfield preserve her wonderful presence of mind now?' I replied: 'She will in the presence of others, but the shock will probably kill her.' I passed the night with my mind filled with the eventful things of the Bible and history that reveal the Creator's dealings with the human race. I thought, 'Is this nation so corrupt that it deserves this?' and then it came to me that for ten righteous persons He was willing to save Sodom. I could think of no comparison unless it was the at the crucifixion. In the morning Allie drove down again, and when we saw him coming at a rapid pace we thought, 'He is going to tell us Mrs. Garfield is dead.' We heard his voice before he got inside the gate. 'Garfield is *alive* and *better*.' I cried for the first time. Allie ran with the janitor to the college building and rang the bell. All the neighbors, near and far, came on the run; some had pails, because they supposed there was fire."

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## *The Citizen's Outlook.*

FOR THE REPUBLICAN:

The United States of America, which we claim with pardonable pride as our native land, is a nation of thirty-eight states and several territories. It comprises a region which is 1200 miles from north to south, and stretches across the entire continent from ocean to ocean, 3000 miles. Our climate is favorable, our soil is prolific, our mines are inexhaustible, and our commercial advantages are unexcelled by any nation on the globe. We have 3,000,000 square miles of territory, omitting Alaska, equal to sixty countries like England, or equal to six times the combined territory of those powerful nations, Germany, France and the British Islands. We have 5000 miles of sea coast with many choice harbors. We have the longest navigable rivers in the world, the Mississippi and its branches, affording easy channels for the shipping of our internal commerce. Our Republic is but a young maiden in the sisterhood of Nations, yet we can point you to thirty-five cities of over 50,000 inhabitants each, and to ten cities each containing over 200,000. Either Chicago or Brooklyn will hereafter claim a population rising above half a million, while Philadelphia tosses to the last census enumerators the fabulous figures, 846,934, and New York city is wondering what she will do with her swarming family, where she will lodge them while living, or bury them when dead, if her twelve hundred thousand should double in the next thirty years as her 600,000 of thirty years ago has doubled.

Our resources are varied and inexhaustible. Giant tables of figures challenge our consideration when we turn to agriculture. We have already 400,000,000 acres under cultivation, making 2,600,000 farms, of 150 acres each, and immense tracts of forest and prairie remain yet unsubdued. We cannot boast of our eastern soil as the most fertile, yet all kinds of fruits and grains needful for our comfort can be raised here, an abundance for our present population and some to spare. Corn flourishes in our valleys, and cattle graze on our hills. The cotton crop is increasing every year in the south. In the southwestern territories sheep and cattle in uncounted herds are grazing. Upon the prairies of the northwest and on the slopes of California are plantations of wheat and corn which are turning out annually, thousands of millions of bushels. The city of St. Louis handled last year 51,000,000 bushels of grain, and her mills are able to grind 12,000 barrels of flour a day, great quantities of which are shipped to Europe. The Old World has long depended upon us for bread stuffs, and if our experiments in raising silks and teas should prove favorable, it may not be long before eastern countries will be coming to us for their luxuries. Our nation is not likely to fail for a century or two to come, from lack of minerals, and hard money. Rich mines of salt have we in central New York and northern Michigan. Immense veins of coal in Pennsylvania are yielding fuel to our inhabitants. If Iron should ever grow scarce in our Eastern states Missouri is full of it. Copper beds are abundant along the southern shores of lake Superior. And what is not granite in the rocky mountains seems to be silver and gold, yielding as high a revenue as $80,000,000 a year.

Many of our manufactories compare favorably, and some even excel those of the Old World. Eastern nations are sending to us for their fire arms. Our agricultural implements are shipped across every ocean, and the Swiss give up the unequal contest in the manufacture of watches, confessing that they can never expect to make by hand such perfect time pieces as we turn out by machinery. Look at our public improvements; our canals like that which spans New York State, opening communication for the last fifty years between the Hudson river and the great Lakes; our bridges like that which unites New York city and Brooklyn; our net work of railways and telegraphic lines innumerable. We are building railways across the entire continent and a journey that the emigrant train formerly consumed the whole season in making, the excursionest now takes in a pleasure trip of a few days. We have united with Europe in laying several electric cables under the Atlantic, and news from the other side of the globe comes to us faster than the rising sun. We have made postal arrangements with other nations so as to send and receive intelligence from the ends of the earth. Our coast has been thoroughly explored: we have built light houses to lessen the risks of commerce; and quite recently a signal service has been established all over our continent to give us warning of approaching storms.

Enough of this for an introduction. In other papers I shall speak of matters of greater importance than our material prosperity.

J. H. NASON.

Morrisville, N. Y.

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The West Chester *Village Record* remarks that "it now looks very much as if the candidate of the Republicans in this State for State Treasurer would be Hon. W. T. Davies, Senator from Bradford county. He is a sound Republican, and would make a very competent Treasurer."

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Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Cornish, Maine, on Tuesday last at 9 o'clock a. m., aged 78 years.

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SHENANDOAH, PA., Dec. 7th, 1879.

Williams & Bro.—Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry in regard to the Davis Vertical Feed sewing machine. I would say that I have used sewing machines over twenty-five years in my business as merchant tailor, and have sold machines over eighteen years of that time. I have been using the Davis Vertical Feed (family) machine nearly four years with unbounded satisfaction, and would have no other make at any price.

SAMUEL FAUST.

*Almost Young Again.*

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal.* July 28-2w.

ELNWOOD, Carroll Co., Md.

I was troubled with Weak Stomach, and the use of Dr. Clark Johoson's Indian Blood Syrup effectually relieved me. I would not be without it. MOSES HAINES.

*A Good Foundation.*

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach, As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic; for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus leaving a foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.* June 30-1m

*Complications.*

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*


NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ESTRAY.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber July 18, 1881. Four head of young cattle: 2 two years old steers, one white, one black, 2 two years old heifers, one roan, one red. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges thereon.

H. B. PALMER.

LEROY, PA., July 25, '81.-4w.

EXECUTO'S NOTICE.—Estate of John F. Chamberlain, late of the township of Wyalusing, deceased. Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned executors of said estate, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted thereto must make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned. GEORGE F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JOHN W. CHAMBERLAIN, Executors.

july25, '81.-6w.


# Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Humors of the Scalp and Skin Permanently Cured.

RINGWORM.

Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall St., Providence, R. I., cured by Cuticura Remedies of a Ringworm Humor got at the barber's, which spread all over his face, neck and arms, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN HUMOR.

F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros., Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit and which speedily yielded to the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

SCALD HEAD.

H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of Scald Head of nine years' duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

ECZEMA.

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists as well as European authorities.

MILK CRUST.

Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton St., Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

FALLING HAIR.

Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia, or falling of the hair, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford Av., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff, which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

TREATMENT.

The CUTICURA TREATMENT consists in the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures.

For Sunburn, Tan and Greasy Skin use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite toilet, bath and nursery sanative, fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsams.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicial Jelly, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.