THE REPUBLICAN.

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

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

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

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

ALFRED BLACKWELL,

OF BURLINGTON, PA.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BEDFORD, Pa., July 20, 1881.

A convention of the Republican party is hereby called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on *Thursday, the 8th day of September, 1881,* at 12 o'clock m., of said day. Delegates, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, to be chosen in the several districts of the Commonwealth. The convention, when assembled, shall nominate a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and transact such other legitimate business as may be brought before it. By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest: LUCIUS ROGERS, SAM'L F. BARR, C. MAGEE, JOHN M'CULLOCH, Secretaries.

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.

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

Albany—W. L. Kipyon, O. W. Fawcett, Andrew Wicklizer.

Armenia—Richmond Sweet, William Kinch, Eugene Dumond.

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

Athens Boro—1st Ward, S. C. Hall, F. E. 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., Axel Knapp, Benj. Middaugh, James Mustard. 3rd Dist., H. G. Spalding, John F. Ovenshire, R. M. Hovey.

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

Burlington Twp—C. B. 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. Cattin, W. T. Lawrence.

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

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

Franklin—O. L. Smily, 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 Wilcox, 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. Friable.

Overton—Orange Chase, Lewis Rhinebold, Manning Matthews.

Pike—E. S. Steel, 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—Ditton 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. Scoutin, Landre Gregory, Heman 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 Hill, 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. Bostley, Geo. Fox.

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

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

Tuscarora—Patrick Mahoney, 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—G. S. Lawrence, Lott Shoemaker, Martin Wheaton.

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

Wyalusing—C. A. Stowell, N. A. Fraser, 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:

R. M. TUTON.	J. M. ELY.
I. M'PHERSON.	JAMES TERRY.
F. P. LYON.	W. S. KINNEY.
B. T. HALE.	JAMES MATHER.

A. K. 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:

JOHN M. CALLIF.	J. H. SHAW.
GEORGE BROWN.	A. W. THOMAS.
N. W. WALDRON.	MILTON LOOMIS

C. L. SQUIRES.

STATE TREASURER.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says:

"It has been widely supposed that Senator Davies would not encounter any serious opposition. But within the past few days there are evidences of a movement to bring forward another candidate. The "Regular" managers are grooming Gen. Bailey, of Fayette, for the race. They say they have no personal objection to Senator Davies, but put it upon the ground that some of the Regulars will not support him. They urge in favor of Gen. Bailey that he is a new man, that he has not been involved in any party contests, and that he has a good record as a soldier. He commanded one of the Pennsylvania regiments and at the close of the war was made a brigadier general. The only civic position he has held was that of delegate to the Chicago convention where he was one of the 306 that voted for Grant. He is now a merchant and stands high as to character and integrity. Whether this movement will lead to a contest in the convention remains to be seen; some of the Regulars are committed to Senator Davies, and will support him, whatever course may be taken by their leaders. If he goes into the convention as a candidate, he will have a large body of friends, and those who are now planning a different campaign may find it impossible to beat him."

The fact that the "Regular" managers have started out Gen. Bailey is significant of their intention to push one of their kidney to the front. Senator Davies, while not offensively aggressive, faithfully represented his constituents in the Senatorial struggle of last winter, and stood manfully in the brunt of the battle against personal dictation in the election of a United States Senator in place of William A. Wallace. In this action he was unanimously commended and sustained by his Republican constituents at home. He could not have done otherwise and maintained his political standing here. If for this he is to be cast aside and an issue upon this basis is to be made by a combination of the personal supremacy managers on Gen. Bailey, whose only political service noted is his action in the Chicago Convention where his vote made one of the 306 for Gen. Grant for a third term, we advise that it be met resolutely and squarely. The friends of Mr. Davies make no issue with this class of Republicans, but urge his nomination on the ground of his entire fitness for the office and his soundness as a Republican. It is a mistake for party managers to thrust such an issue into the Convention. But if in their folly, they force it, it will only result in intensifying the prevalent opposition to the disposition of that wing of the party to maintain a boss rulership over it, and must result in harm. Mr. Davies is not naturally a factionist, but conservative as between opposing elements in the party, and has been in the past, censured by his constituents for too strong a leaning toward those who now propose to defeat his nomination on the ground of his independent action last winter. If wise counsels prevail no such issue will be made in the Convention against Mr. Davies, but if made, it will draw to his support many, who seeing the injustice and impolicy of such an opposition, that have heretofore been classed with the Cameron-Quay wing of the party. It is time to command a halt upon this kind of political warfare, and if harmony and success is desired the issue will not be forced upon the Convention.

WE publish this week Kileon Packard's reply to Mr. LaPorte's article of last week on the nomination of County Treasurer, &c. Mr. Packard attacks the integrity of Mr. Laporte and indulges in such vulgar innuendos as "unprincipled political vagabond," "liar," &c.

For the hundredth time he arraigns Mr. Laporte upon the charge of taking exorbitant mileage as a member of the Legislature in 1855.—Without explanation, from the standpoint of to-day when railroad facilities reach almost all localities, it may appear that taking mileage via New York in 1855 was unjustifiable and not defensible. The facts are that at that time the Northern Central was not open to travel, neither was the Philadelphia and Erie. Harrisburg could only be reached by continuous rail by taking the New York and Erie Road to New York, thence by Philadelphia to Harrisburg. By stage to Cattawissa and rail from there via Auburn over the Dauphin and Susquehanna coal road, Harrisburg could be reached by this tedious and uncomfortable route. All along the northern tier counties after the completion of the New York and Erie Road, the members from Mckean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, &c., reached Harrisburg by this route, and were paid mileage on this basis up to 1856, when the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie made a connected line to Catawissa. Thereafter mileage was computed by that route up to the time the Northern Central was opened from Sunbury to Harrisburg, making continuous railway travel from Elmira, Troy, and Canton, to the Capital. Since that time mileage has been computed by this route and is regular and fixed. When it is considered that the pay of members in 1855 and 1856 was but $500, there is some justification for members, as Mr. Laporte, taking the most feasible route and computing mileage thereby. His salary and mileage amounted to about $650.

When Mr. Laporte was in the Legislature and voted for Judge Kelley for U. S. Senator instead of Simon Cameron, the caucus nominee, the Republicans had not a majority on joint ballot, and therefore his vote could not have changed the result. Had General Cameron's election depended upon his vote, he without doubt would have cast it for him. Mr. Packard will hardly be able to cover his own political sins by a flat general denial of Mr. Laporte's charges, or by an attempt to impeach his acknowledged integrity by calling him hard names. He fails to answer Mr. Laporte's allegations. One thing may truthfully be said of Mr. Laporte. He has never been charged with making commerce of nominations, or selling out the Republican ticket at the polls.

Words of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following communication has been received from the Patriarch of the Armenians in Turkey;

MR. PRESIDENT: Providence, which watches over the days of virtuous men in the service of free countries, has saved the illustrious President of the United States from the cowardly attempt against his life. As a servant of the Armenian Church, who prays daily for all the Chiefs of Christendom, I hasten to express to you my most sincere felicitations. The Armenian Church, so little known in America, is an ancient Church which, in Asia and in the midst of non-Christian peoples, has observed with a heroic perseverance the Gospel of Christ and that spirit of religious tolerance which the Armenians consider as the basis of truly understood Christianity. This Church feels consolation in its misfortunes on seeing the fortunate liberty enjoyed by other Christian nations, and it rejoices in their prosperity. As a representative of the Armenians of Turkey, I am happy to avail myself of this occasion, Mr. President, to be the channel of conveyance to you of the sentiments of high admiration which my nation feels for the Government and the people of the United States—a Government which realizes all the dreams of the friends of liberty, and a people whose philanthropy obeys the highest precepts of religion and morality. Invoking the benedictions of Heaven upon you and upon the people whose destines you so nobly rule, and praying the All-powerful to hold your precious life in his keeping. I have the honor to be, Mr. President, your humble servant in the Lord Jesus Christ.

ASCHRISHOP NERSES.

Armenian Patriarchate, Constantinople, Coum Capon, July 23, 1881.

SYMPATHY FROM THE POPE.

Secretary Blaine received the following dated Rome, Aug. 15:

As the Holy Father learned with painful surprise and profound sorrow of the horrid attempt of which the President was the victim, so now he is happy to felicitate His Excellency upon the news that his precious life is now out of danger, and will ever pray that God may grant him a speedy and complete recovery of his health, and long spare him to the benefit of the United States. The undersigned has the honor to join in these sentiments of sincere congratulation and wishes for a complete recovery.

[Signed] CARDINAL JACOBINI.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S REPLY.

Secretary Blaine sent the following answer:

"Please convey to His Holiness the sincere thanks with which this government received the kind expression of his prayerful interest in behalf of the stricken President. Since your message was sent the President's condition has been changed, and we are now filled with anxiety, but not without hope. The President has been very deeply touched by the pious interest for his recovery shown by all churches, and none more widely or more devoutly than by those of the Roman Catholic communion."

A Moral Idiot.

"No, I would not call him a lunatic." The speaker was Dr. Bucke, a medical superintendent of the London Asylum for the Insane, and the remark was made in reply to an *Advertiser* representative, who had casually asked his opinion of Guiteau, the would-be-assassin of President Garfield. "I do not think he is insane. He is in full possession of all his mental faculties," the Doctor continued. "Then, to what do you attribute his conduct?', asked the reporter. "Well, said the Doctor," the impression I have formed from what I have read of his proceedings is that he is a moral idiot. When a man is born deficient in mental faculties we call him a fool. If he is totally destitute of these faculties we call him an idiot. When a man is deficient in moral qualities he is a criminal in nature if not in deed; if he is totally destitute of moral qualities he is a moral idiot."

"Have you met many such?" "Yes. There are some in the asylum now. But insanity is not a necessary accompaniment of moral idiocy. In fact, the idiocy may co-exist with a high degree of intellectuality. The American who shot a night watchman in Hamilton a few years ago was a moral idiot; so also was a man who killed another in Sarnia because of a disagreement in the measurement of some wood."

Dr. Bucke went on to describe to the reporter the nature of moral idiocy. The idiot is absolutely incapable of any feeling of affection: He cannot love or reverence anything. He is totally destitute of conscience and cannot be made to feel ashamed. He may fear some things—death, for instance. But he does not fear that greatly, and is unable to see that there is any disgrace attaching to death on the scaffold or in any other ignominious way. Such fear as he will feel will be of death itself; he cares nothing as to the means.

"As to Guiteau, do you think he should be punished for his crime?" "Well," replied the Doctor, as he reflectively stroked his flowing beard, "I don't think he should be punished for his crime, if you put it that way." "What should be done with him?" "Killed," was the laconic response. "Killed?" echoed the reporter. "Yes, for he is incapable of understanding that he has committed a crime. But he should be killed as a protection to society—killed as you would kill a wild beast or a rattlesnake. You would not kill a mad dog in punishment for being mad and biting you—you would kill him in order to insure the general safety."

"Then you class Guiteau with the wild beasts?" Exactly. He has no respect for life. He had no quarrel with Mr. Garfield—he had no cause for resentment. He is a man I should judge, of intellectual capacity and somewhat clever. His intellect would show him that he had no cause for resentment against Garfield, for he must have known that any services he rendered in a political sense were not such as entitle him to the consulate he asked for. But he felt annoyed—thought he had received some slight from society, and he shot Garfield just as another man would have uttered an oath. He felt no more compunction about murder than an ordinary man would about an oath."

The Doctor paused and then continued: "You may think it strange. I never saw Guiteau and have not read any description of him, but I should say that he is a man of about five feet six or seven, and not weighing at the outside more than 150 pounds. All moral idiots are little men.—*London (Ont.) Advertiser.*

THE PRESIDENT.

The President's Condition Extremely Critical—Swelling of the Parotid Gland—Extreme Debility—Nausea and Vomiting—Hopelessness Still Hopeful—His Mother and Children sent for.

The past week, the seventh since his wounding, has been the most critical in the condition of the President since the hour he was shot. New complications rendering the recovery of the patient more doubtful and nearly hopeless have arisen. Besides the entire loss of tone of his stomach a painful and dangerous swelling of the parotid gland of the neck under his right ear is developed and threatens ultimate suppuration and discharge. The ghastly wound is still open to the depth of thirteen inches. While the physicians still express hope, there seems to be but slight propects of his recovery, and the public mind may as well be prepared for the receipt of the sad tidings of his death within a few days. Yet there remains a bare bossibility of his recovery and upon this must hang our hopes until there is a determination of the case. We append bulletins giving the important features of the case down to early on Wednesday morning:

6:30 P. M. (Official)

WASHINGTON, Aug., 18.—The President has done well during the day and has taken additional nourishment by his mouth this afternoon with evident relish and without subsequent nasues. There is some rise in temperature, but his general condition is rather better than at this time yesterday. Pulse 108, temperature 100, respiration 18.

(Signed.) BLISS, BARNES, WOODWARD, REYBURN, HAMILTON,

9:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 19.—Dr. Hamilton left at 2:30 P. M. for New York. Dr. Agnew is expected to-night. Dr. Bliss says the patient continues to improve during the day. He has had twenty ounces of beef extract administered by means of enemata, in addition to sixteen ounces of koumiss and milk gruel, taken naturally.

MILD FORM OF PYAEMIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The *Post's* Washington special says: "There is no longer any reasonable doubt but that the President has been suffering for some days from a mild form of blood poisoning, known as septicaemia. Dr. Hamilton last night admitted to a friend that such was the case, and left the impression that the reason why the statement was not made in the bulletins, was because it might excite unnecessary alarm, and also because adverse criticism might be expected from physicians who have continually asserting that the President has been suffered from blood poisoning.

6:30 P. M. (Official.)

The President has been easy during the afternoon and the favorable conditions reported in the last bulletins continue. The swollen parotid gland has not been painful. The temperature is the same, and the pulse rather less frequent than at this hour yesterday. Pulse 106, temperature 100, respiration 18.

(Signed.) BLISS, BARNES, WOODWARD, REYBURN, HAMILTON,

Midnight.

At 11:30 to-night Dr. Bliss was questioned concerning the rumor in circulation that the President's wound had been probed within a day or two the depth of eleven inches. The doctor replied that there was no truth in the rumor. Nothing like a probe had entered the wound since the curved instrument was inserted when the last surgical operation was performed. A cleaning tube only has been inserted at each dressing of the wound, and this never entered beyond three and a half inches from the mouth of the last incision.

The doctor was asked about the condition of the patient at that hour, and replied, "He is doing nicely. I have just sponged him off and he has gone to sleep again. His pulse was 108 at midnight." The President is still resting quietly and comfortably.

8:30. A. M.

WASHINGTON. Aug. 20.—The President has passed a quiet night and this morning his condition does not differ materially from what it was yesterday at the same hour. The swelling of the parotid gland is unchanged and is free from pain. This morning his pulse is 98; temperature, 98.4; respiration. 18.

12:30. P. M.

The President continues to do well. He is taking liquid food by the mouth in increased quantity and with relish. The nutritive enemata are still successfully given, but at longer intervals. His pulse is now 107; temperature 98.4; respiration, 18. At the morning dressing the wound was looking well and the pus discharged was of healthy character. After the operation of August 8 the flexible tube used to wash out the wound at each dressing readily followed the track of the ball to the depth of three and a half or four inches. At the dressing, however, a small quantity of healthy pus came, as was believed, from the part of the track beyond this point, either spontaneously or after gentle pressure over the anterior surface of the right iliac region, but the deeper part of the track was not reached by the tube until yesterday morning, when the seperation of a small slough permitted it to pass unresisted downward and forward for the distance of twelve and one-half inches from the external surface of the last incision. This facilitates the drainage and cleansing of the deeper parts of the wounds, but has not been followed by any increase in the quantity of pus discharged. The large pus cavity which had formed in the immediate vicinity of the broken rib is filling up with healthy granulations, and the original wound of entrance as far as that cavity has healed.

6:30. P. M.

The President has passed the day quietly. He has been able to take more liquid food by the mouth than yesterday, and the quantity given by enema has been proportionally diminished. The parotid swelling remains about the same. Pulse, 110; temperature, 100.4; respiration, 19.

8:30 A. M. (Official.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The President awoke more frequently than usual, yet slept satisfactorily during the night and appears comfortable this morning. The parotid swelling is about the same, but is not painful. He took liquid nourishment by the mouth several times during the night as well as this morning. Pulse 106; temperature 98.6, respiration, 18.

12:30 P. M. (Official.)

The President's condition continues about as at the morning bulletin, except there is a slight rise in temperature. He continues to take liquid nourishment by the mouth, as well as by enemata. Pulse, 108; temperature, 99.4; respiration, 18.

VOMITING RETURNS.

6:30 P. M (Official.)

The President has vomited twice during the afternoon. The administration of food by mouth has therefore again been temporarily suspended, and nutritive enamata will be given more frequently. His temperature is lower and pulse rather less frequent than yesterday afternoon. The parotid swelling is painless but stationary. Pulse 108; temperature 99.12, respiration 18.

Midnight.

Dr. Reyburn said to-night that possibly an effort would be made in the morning to administer nourishment through the stomach. Enemata, since the vomiting occured, have been increased in quantity, and two have been administered and retained to-night. The attendants in the sick room cannot be communicated with, but the indications are that the President is resting quietly. The physicians on duty, Bliss and Reyburn, and the members of the household, have retired for the night.

9:10 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The President is passing a quiet afternoon and sleeps a good deal. Up to the present hour he has swallowed and retained today twenty-two ounces of liquid nourishment, consisting of milk poridge and Koumiss. He also had two enemas, one at 7 A. M. and one soon after noon. There was no apparant change in his condition up to 1:30 P. M.

Secretary Blaine sent the following to Minister Lowell: The President's condition has somewhat improved since the last report. He has not vomited for twenty-one hours, and during the forenoon swallowed liquid food several times, in all about ten ounces. The weather is very warm but it does not effect him.

6:30 P. M. (Official.)

The President has continued to take nourishment in small quantities at stated intervals during the entire day, and has had no return of nausea or vomiting. Nutrient enemata are also retained. The wound is looking well, and the work of repair is going on in all portions exposed to view. The pus discharged is healthy. At present the pulse is 110. temperature 101.1, respiration 19.

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

11:00 P. M.

Soon after the evening examination the President went to sleep and slept continuously two hours. The fever gradually abated and the pulse has fallen to 102. Dr. Boynton, who came from his room a short time since, reports that the President seems slightly better than at any time since the evening bulletin was issued. He has swallowed to-day about twenty ounces of liquid food and taken eighteen or twenty ounces more by enemata. As far as ability to take nourishment is concerned his condition to-night is better than last night. In other respects it is substantially unchanged.

9:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—From the best information obtainable it may be said that the condition of the President has not changed in any material respect since yesterday. He is taking increased quantities of nourishment, and this is ground for feeling encouragement, but the same uncertainty prevails regarding the future course of the glandular inflamation. Until there is more decided change than has yet occurred, confident predictions must be withheld. When awake, he lies still, scarcely turning to look toward the attendants, unless it be necessary to take something from them. Only to his wife does he attempt to offer a greeting. To all others he is indifferent. There is evidently an effort to keep his conciousness.

6:30 P. M (Official.)

The President has continued to take liquid food by the mouth at regular intervals during the day, and has had no recurrence of gastric disorders. The poarotid swelling remains unchanged. In other respects the symptoms show some improvement over his condition yesterday afternoon. Pulse 104, temperature 99.2 respiration 19.

[Signed] BLISS, BARNES, WOODWARD, REYBURN.

HOPES AND FEARS.

The President has had rather a better day than was generally anticipated. Before the morning examination to-day he swallowed six ounces of beef juice without nausea or discomfort. His increasing ability to take nourishment causes the surgeons to hope that the danger of death from exhaustion, which they regarded with the most apprehensios, might be averted. Up to noon he swallowed sixteen or seventeen ounces of liquid food, and had taken enema every five or six hours, but there was no indication of an increase of strength, with the exception of a stronger and slightly improved pulse. The glandular swelling has remained hard, and has showed no change in size and appearance, and the amount of mucus secreted in the back part of the mouth was about the same as yesterday. Generally speaking the patient at noon was holding his own, but making no perceptible progress. He sleeps about as much as usual during the afternoon and continued to take nourishment at intervals, until at four o'clock he had swallowed more than twenty ounces. At 4:20 Dr. Reyburn reported that the general condition of the patient seemed slightly improved. This information is confirmed by the evening bulletin which showed a lower pulse than the patient has had at any evening examination since the 13th inst;

1:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—No change in the President's condition is reported since midnight. He is now resting quietly. The physicians are dozing and the members of the household are asleep.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN:

Some Dangers that Threaten us.

We have a great country, an excellent system of government, and our prosperity in many ways has never been equalled. The citizens of no nation can boast of so rich an inheritance as ours. But it does not necessarily follow that our country is to be always great and united, nor that this prosperity will continue forever. Other great nations have been blown asunder, or eaten out by internal cankers, until they have fallen into a heap of ruins. Empires have risen, flourished for a few centuries, and then lapsed into oblivion. Let us beware of a conceit that Americans are too apt to indulge, in thinking that our Republic stands upon immovable foundations and cannot be overthrown. Perhaps the old Roman's conceit was as great as ours. Some orator might have stood up in the Forum and harangued after the style of our Fourth-of-July: — "Fellow Citizens: Behold our magnificent Rome, built on these renowned hills,—the mistress of the world. Her authority is unbounded. All provinces are paying us tribute. The highways of the world center at this capitol. Three cheers for the Roman eagles and three times three for the eternal city." But what became of Rome within three centuries from her day of boasting? Overrun by Barbarians, but not until she had first been overwhelmed by internal vices and civil wars. And is the present prosperity of these United States a sure guarantee of her perpetuity?

Future generations are to inherit a wealth which they have not earned, and like all inherited wealth, there is danger of our thoughtlessly squandering it. Observe how the grandson of some millioniare spends his inheritence. He has no idea what his possessions cost, and a day of rioting scatters the earnings of a lifetime. Does this generation realize what our institutions cost? What labors were endured to clear up the wilderness and to maintain our freedom at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge? Will the next generation, and the next, realize any better than we, how dearly the privileges of American citizenship have been purchased? Shall we buy and sell in the common market those sacred franchises which our Fathers valued beyond price? Shall we scramble for office, and prostitute the dignity of the magistrate to the egotism and smart tricks of the place-seekers? Shall we boast of our great country, the homestead which our Fathers have left us while we repudiate their religion and their political integrity? But this squandering of our political estates is what is done by some of the lineal descendents of Plymouth Rock and Independence Hall.

If this be true of our native population, what can we expect of the multitudes that are now thronging us from the Old World? The largest share of the emigrants are from the most ignorant classes in other countries, while those who possess some degree of culture, have been trained to manners and religion very different from ours. They come to us without knowing what their new freedom implies, or how to use their privileges as American citizens. Crude men able to wield the axe and the shovel have done us effective service, when we had a wilderness to possess and wanted as large a population as possible to chink up the waste places. Even the heathen Chinee has shown himself a faithful workman in building our Pacific railways. But that time of sparse population has passed. We have already many cities groaning with over-crowded masses of human beings, and our open spaces on the frontier are fast filling up. Uncle Sam has but a few more farms to give away, while emigration is immensely on the increase. How early our annual arrival of three or four hundred thousand may increase to a million. Russia can spare us a few million of her serfs, with quite a sprinkling of Nihilists among them, to make us uncomfortable with their daggers and torpedoes. India and China can spare us a hundred million people, and fit them out with pagodas and idols to take possession of this *free* land in the interests of paganism. Our Fathers did not foresee the vastness of this tide of emigration. They must have hearts of stone who do not pity the oppressed multitudes that fly to us, and it is far from my intention to create any hateful prejudice against them; but we need to open our eyes to the perils involved in receiving foreigners faster than they can be assimilated to our institutions, and made capable of discharging their new responsibilities. Great wisdom will be required in deciding *what* should be done, but it is evident that *something* must be done to discriminate between different classes of emigrants. It would not be right to exclude the Chinese because they are heathen, and to admit others, who while professing Christianity, act worse than the heathen; but it will soon be necessary to refuse admittance to our ports of all outlaws driven away from other countries, to keep a sharp lookout that Jesuits and Nihilists do not borough too deeply in our institutions, to withhold all participation in the government from men not born on our soil, and allow none to vote, not even the decendents of the original colonists, unless able to pass a fair examination in the first principles of government.

Our rapidly growing cities are endangering our system of government. "Give us the manufacturing and commercial towns with their exciting competitions," is the general outcry. Very fast does the city population multiply but faster multiplies the crime. New York has long had the reputation of being the worst governed city in the world by the admission of her own citizens. Counting in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and numerous suburban towns, as one vast metropolis, New York will soon be emulating London with her population of four millions. That city to-day is not fit to govern herself, on account of the swarms of human vermin that crawl out of her gutters on election days to vote down the respectable citizens. The experiment of self-government in every large city is a failure. Mobs are incapable of self-government. Nothing can sober them but the strong arm of monarchy. Grogshops and brothels, theaters and gambling hells, are sapping the foundations of city government, and wily politicians are buying up office with money and grog. Very often the political knavery of our cities reaches out into the surrounding country, and the vices of the populous towns make it difficult to procure wise legislation at our state capitals. New York city has for a long time dictated the laws at Albany. Philadelphia in her secret conclaves arranges the legislation at Harrisburg, and if the truth be known, I dare say we should find that a half dozen cities of the Union are every year lobbying a pile of bills through Congress.

We find further that wealth is being concentrated in what are called monopolies, as never before in the history of our nation. This is an age in which we do *big* things, manufacturing all our clothing in *big* factories, riding on *big* railways and tripping it over from New York to Brooklyn on the *big* bridge. But we cannot have these *big* things without organizing capital on a large scale, and then allow it to tyrennize over our smaller industries as well as work a damage to our politics. Older countries have often suffered from the uneven distribution of wealth, making tyrants of the few and impoverishing the many. This is an evil to which we could not be exposed in our first century of development, as we shall be in future times. Ireland is crying out against the oppression of her landlords, and we have little imagined that such a vice could exist in our country. Perhaps no single conqueror will ever seize upon our lands and divide them among his favorites, as Cromwell did in Ireland, but are there no other ways to make land scarce and the people homeless? When our population becomes two or three hundred to the square mile all through our unoccupied west, as it may at no distant day, and we have as many crowded cities as the British Islands now have, will there be no poverty of homes among us? What hinders the shrewd capitalists from buying up a whole township? They have little farms now in some parts of the country of several thousand acres each. One wheat ranch in California is said to contain 60,000 acres. The owner is king among farmers, employing 500 hands, using $125,000 worth of machinery to till his land, and raising 1,000,000 bushels of grain each year. Why should there not be a monopoly in farming as well as in every thing else? Vanderbilt owns a railroad that makes him a greater autocrat than some of the crowned heads of Europe. Jay Gould inbuying up the railroads of the North-West, and by one tyrannical order, he can exchange a whole army of employees for another set that will do his bidding. If some rich corporation wants a bill passed through the legislature, they have a way of getting it done, and it will do little good for feeble citizens like the most of us, to stand back and whimper about it. If the Trans-Continental Express Company wants certain men elected to Congress they have only to whisper the wish along the line, and the bread-and-butter of ten thousand voters is made to depend npon their voting according to "instructions."

There is much senseless outcry against monopoly. It must be confessed that many of our great corporations have done us excellent service. Without them numerous luxuries of the present day could never have been realized. But would it not be better to have less luxury, and less magnificence, with greater security? That man is a simpleton, who supposes that he can make a great flourish without undergoing a proportionate risk,—who imagines that a railway company is going to afford him cheap and luxurious riding, without stealing his political rights and manniplating our laws.

In my next and concluding article I shall speak of various political vices which threaten us.

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Issues to Come.

The conquests of peace, it has been said, are greater than those of war. Whether this is a demonstrable fact we will not attempt to say: but that there is likely soon to be an opportunity for a display of clear-headed statesmanship in this country, such as only now and then happens, is apparent to all reading and thinking people. The great problem of the day is how to best promote the business and industrial interests of our country. And this must be the subject of study for the statesman who would win the laurels of renown which are sure to crown him whose far-seeing sagacity will enable him to perceive the wants of business, and whose devotion to the general and public welfare, will cause him to labor for the development of the vast material interests of the country. It is not the hot headed partizan, who stirs up party heat and ferments sectional animosity, that is wanted for a leader now. The shrewd trickery of the scheming politician can no longer pass under the title of statesmenship; but the wise and sagacious leader is he who can and will formulate laws for the benefit of trade and commerce, and who, taking the Constitution for his guide, will make the wants of our ever increasing population the subject of constant study and investigation.

Among the numerous subjects which must soon receive the attention of our legislators, are many affecting the real business interests of the whole country, and they should be approached with judgment and care. The charters of the national banks will soon have expired and Congress will doubtless have to consider the subject of rechartering them. Then still more than this, the the probability is that in a few years the bonded debt of the nation will have been so far paid that it can no longer furnish the basis of the national banking system, and Congress will most likely be called on to furnish some new system, and also to provide a suitable currency to take the place of the national bank notes which now form a good part of the circulating medium. The usurpation of railroads and other monopolies is also a crying evil and one that must have the careful attention of the law making branch of the government. That all these matters and many more of equal importance, are sure to become subjects of legislation in the near future, is an almost absolute certainty. They should therefore be thoroughly investigated and understood by those who are to have a part in shaping the legislation of the future.

The emmergencies of the near future will be second in importance only to those of the war and reconstruction periods. They may not be so sudden and pressing but they will demand equally wise and energetic legislation, and we believe that a good way to provide in part for such legislation as the necessities of the times may demand is by having a good working Republican majority in congress, and a Republican Executive in the chair. The subjects of legislation which have been disposed of since this party came in power, have been of such a scope and character, and the disposition of them has been such, that the people are encouraged to look to this party as the hope of the country in the future. This view is shared in by the business men of to-day; and let us hope their confidence is not misplaced. Will its leaders recognize these truths and indeavor to forecast a policy adapted to the changes and alterations which of necessity must take place in the commercial, business, and social life of the American people? This is a progressive age. There is no stand still in America, but onward and upward is the motto of American enterprise, and that party which would win and maintain the confidence of the American people must take notice of this fact and shape its policy accordingly.

TERRYTOWN, AUG., 12, '81. J. W. G.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—In the columns of your paper of the 18th instant, I find an article from the pen of D. C. DeWitt, and another signed "Rex," calling attention to the financial condition of the county. As "figures do not lie," and these appear to be, in the main, taken from the official reports, they must be taken as correct, or nearly so, and cannot be disputed except by by a general denial, which is of little weight without a full and complete explanation. Then what is the legitimate conclusion? It is this, that the Commissioners have made a very bad exhibit of their financial incapacity to manage the affairs of the county. Give us a change. We have plenty of men in the Republican and Democratic parties who are competent and qualified to faithfully discharge the duties of Commissioners, and Auditors. But no, the "ring masters and roosters" say "they must run the Conventions. The pap and patronage of the Commissioner's office must not be lost sight of; we must dictate the management of that office, and any interference with it must have its effect upon our future, and it must not be done." The offices of Commissioners and Auditors have become the most important offices, as was well said, to the tax-payers in the county, and their importance should not be neglected. Attend the primary meetings if for no other purpose than to aid in the selection of delegates to the County Conventions who cannot be bought or sold, traded or exchanged, but who will go there to represent your interest in selecting persons for these positions qualified to faithfully discharge the duties thereof, and who will not be instruments in the hands of any faction. The Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session, after a long and tedious struggle, overthrew "*bossism.*" The State of New York has just passed through a lengthy trial upon the same issue, but the better element came out triumphant. So it can be in this county if you will take the matter in hand. It will not do to say they hold the offices and have got all the power in their hands, and sit down and brood over it. But arouse yourselves to action; let every man be in earnest in this matter; as many as can go with your delegates to