

THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, PROPRIETOR. CHAS. L. TRACY, EDITOR. JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1881.

Republican County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY: GEORGE W. BLACKMAN. SHERIFF: WILLIAM T. HORTON. REGISTER AND RECORDER: JAMES H. WEBB. TREASURER: EBEN LILLEY. COMMISSIONERS: DANIEL BRADFORD, MYRON KINGSLEY. AUDITORS: JOSEPH T. HESTED, W. W. MOODY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

We regard the County ticket placed in nomination by the Republican Convention last week, as fairly representing all elements of the party. The underlying causes that have heretofore produced disaffection in the party ranks in our local politics are in the main removed. The dividing line has been between the Cameron and anti-Cameron elements of the party, or between the adherents of boss rule in State politics on the one hand, and its opponents on the other. There is now, fortunately, but one sentiment in the Republican party of Bradford on this subject and that is emphatically in condemnation of the methods by which the Republican party organization of the State is ruled and controlled. All elements of the party came together in convention in harmony. Resolutions approving the independent action of our Senator and members of the last Legislature in the Senatorial contest, and approving the policy of the present National Administration were unanimously adopted and applauded. The party here was also committed by resolution, enthusiastically adopted, to the policy of submitting to a vote of the people, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The party is also committed to economy in county expenses, and a reduction of the Treasurer's compensation. The Board of Commissioners have already taken action on this subject in conformity with the recommendations of the Convention. What have we then to quarrel over? Those who objected to the nomination of Mr. Webb and Mr. Bradford brought their objections into the Convention and there received fair treatment and a fair hearing. They were both fairly nominated and here the objections should end. No one doubts the capacity of Mr. Webb for the faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the Recorder's office. The objections to Mr. Bradford, grow mainly out of local conflicting interests and are not such as should make weight against his election. None can doubt his capacity or his personal integrity. We mention these two nominations especially because we have heard no objections urged against any other of the candidates. The ticket as a whole is a good one, upon which the party should cordially unite. The result, we trust, will show the party entirely harmonious with more than its usual majority.

The Republicans of Bradford, we are happy to say, are now practically a unit in opposition to the rule of party bosses in our State politics over the Republican party. There is therefore no occasion for further discord among us on this subject. It is the consummation of a purpose for the accomplishment of which we have long and persistently fought, sometimes against bitter and personal opposition. But we entertain no personal animosities, and have never been actuated by malicious or vindictive motives. Friend and foe alike in a political sense, shall be cordially indorsed for right action, and deservedly censured when, in our judgment, he is in the wrong. We all now meet on common ground and shake hands over the bloodless chasm. Let us as Republicans so act as to make our influence felt for good throughout the State.

Our County Ticket is a "give and take" ticket of good and capable men, representing the party as a whole, upon which all should unite cordially in an effort to give our candidates the full vote of the party. Here is our hand for such an effort. Fall in boys, for the accomplishment of the work in hand.

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, gives Wolfe a flattering send off in his independent candidacy for State Treasurer. This is McClure's way of helping the defeat of General Baily. When he has worked Wolfe to his satisfaction he will drop him and pitch in for the Democratic candidate.

The personal popularity of His Royal Highness, Attorney General Palmer in his own section is simply immense. The pleasure of the delegates from Lackawanna and Luzerne to the State Convention in voting for Davies, was only equalled by the opportunity it afforded them to vote against Palmer.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The "will of the people" found expression in the nomination of Genl. Baily for State Treasurer at the Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 8th, inst. Probably no more degrading exhibition of the wilful perversion of public sentiment—the working of machine politics, and the "pure candor" of the self-styled "candors" was even witnessed in Penna., save and except in the Convention of Feb. 1880, that "instructed" for Gen. Grant.

The mention of the name of Senator Davies in connection with the Treasurer's office called forth prompt and hearty assurances of support from every quarter of the State and from every element of the party. Until within three weeks from the Convention, we never knew the party so unanimously in accord with a candidate. The leading spirits of the "Regulars" volunteered their active support, and a number of them solicited Mr. Davies in the strongest terms to be a candidate, assuring him, not only of their devotion, but that he should have no opposition. In order to put the latter question beyond doubt certain of his friends interviewed Senator Cameron on the subject and he gave his word that he would not oppose him. His nomination up to August 20th, was a fact conceded on all hands.

How, and why was he defeated? How by the "main strength principle" by the use of all the "appliance" of the State government; by the "thumb crew" process; by the cowardice and treachery of "summer" friends; by the abject servitude to their "bosses" of things, erroneously called American citizens; by the combined efforts of a clique to whom the success of the party is a minor consideration to that of the success of the "machine"; by the combined efforts of a clique whose paramount object is to reward slaves and punish freemen and who would have quietly striven for the defeat of Senator Davies had he been nominated.

Why was he defeated? For several reasons—principally for two. First, because he had the manhood to honestly represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Republicans in the State in the late Senatorial contest, and second, to allow said clique to cram down the throats, and rub under the noses of the Independent element—not Genl. Bailey, but a political sentiment represented by him, as distasteful, as repulsive as hell itself to nineteen-twentieths of the Republicans of this Commonwealth, to wit: "306."

The President's recovery meant Republican success. Here was an opportunity to punish Davies and at the same time elect a Grant man through the President's misfortune. The resolutions indorsing the Administration, &c., are good—thanks to the amendments adopted in committee, through the efforts of an Edward McPherson, et al—but does any one believe for a moment that this syndicate of politicians are in accord with Garfield's Administration? No! It is as bitter as gall to them. We ask of them in the language of the Senator from New York, "Is this heartfelt, or is it hypocrisy's masquerade?"

We are not speaking especially for Senator Davies, nor with his knowledge or consent—probably will not receive his approval. It is an open secret that Senator Davies and ourself in the past have not always been in harmony, but common honesty and a spirit of fairness dictates that we should say that we believe and know him to be a man who has dared to represent his constituents as against "orders"—true to his friends and his sense of right—a man of integrity, and in point of brains, stands a head and shoulders above the distinguished Senator that cracks the party whip.

Let us be understood further, that we make no war upon Gen. Baily; we believe him to be capable and personally honest, and shall support him—but we do object to the mode of his nomination—the mode that actuated the men that brought it about—the continued disregard of the known and expressed wishes of the people which has become particularly obnoxious since the election of J. D. Cameron, to the Senate. We are Republican, and fight within the lines; we shall continue as we have in the past, to express ourselves at all times and under all circumstances, as in our judgment shall seem for the best interest of the party. We shall assist in educating the people to despise "machine" methods and motives. We shall continue to cry halt to party dictators. We say to them that a repetition of the spirit manifested in the Convention of 1880, in the late Senatorial struggle, and in the defeat of W. T. Davies, will not again be tolerated.

We are interested in the perpetuity of Republicanism—in the elevation of party politics upon a higher plane than it has reached in Pennsylvania of late, and we say to the "machine" that when all other means shall fail to make you respect public sentiment, we shall assist in saving the party by crushing your ticket.

Our leader this week on the State Convention, is couched in more emphatic terms than we ordinarily employ. But the occasion seemed to demand it, and language less expressive would not do justice to the subject. We desire the Republicans do not forget to understand that we do not abate one jot of title of our opposition to boss rule in our State politics, though we advise them to support General Baily.

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WOLFE AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

The daily Press of Saturday last, contained the following card of Representative Wolfe of Union county, announcing himself an Independent candidate for State Treasurer:

While we must underestimate the danger to the success of the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, in consequence of Mr. Wolfe's candidacy, we deprecate the hasty and ill-considered step he has taken, aimed at the disruption of the party. The time is not yet, when the well-being of the party and the promotion of better influences in the organization demand an independent movement. In the Nomination of Gen. Baily, who is personally a capable and an honest man, the machine powers in the organization have taken the responsibility of placing him upon the ticket solely because he was a delegate at Chicago, and cast his vote for General Grant, making one of the Stewart Band of 306, while the ticket was decidedly for Blaine. General Baily was a gallant soldier of the Union army and earned his title by valuable service during the war of the Rebellion. While we are opposed to the methods by which he was nominated, we desire his election as a Republican, but not as a representative of the factions which ruled the Convention. In this view we advise Republicans to support General Baily, and with us, bid our time for striking a blow at the boss of the party in Pennsylvania that will be more effective than the defeat of a candidate for State Treasurer. The time will come ere long, when an outraged public sentiment will become so crystallized against boss rule that it will assert itself within the party to the complete overthrow of that power, as it has done in Bradford and many other counties of the State. The party organization will then be placed upon a higher plane and will justly claim the confidence and support to which it is by its principles entitled. This must be the end aimed at. It cannot be done by abandoning the party organization, but by maintaining it intact until the better elements assert a mastery over its interests, when existing abuses of power will be corrected.

The latest information from President Garfield is highly encouraging. His physicians report that no serious results are anticipated from the lung difficulty. On Tuesday he was placed in an invalid chair and drawn to a window over-looking the ocean and sat for half an hour without fatigue. The unfavorable features of his case are gradually abating, the swelling and ulceration of the parotid gland of his neck have abated and the flow of pus has ceased and the ulcer is healing in a healthy manner. The wound from the bullet is granulating and has healed for several inches from the base. There is now reason to hope that the crisis is passed and the President is on the road to recovery.

The declaration of principles reported by the Committee on Resolutions adopted by the Convention is as follows: Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania is in the most hearty accord with the Administration of President Garfield, and, while uniting in our approval of the course of the Administration, we are equally ready to support, pledges continued fealty and the most active support in the present and future course of the Administration, and in the correction of all governmental abuses. At the same time, we are equally ready to support, pledges continued fealty and the most active support in the present and future course of the Administration, and in the correction of all governmental abuses. At the same time, we are equally ready to support, pledges continued fealty and the most active support in the present and future course of the Administration, and in the correction of all governmental abuses.

The season at the Seaside and in the Mountains is nearly ended, and residents of the town who have been summering out of town are flocking home again. The European steamer which arrived at returning tourists who have been spending their summer vacation in the British Isles. The Otakile whose forests and hills have been ringing with the laughter of merry city youths and maidens, will soon return to the winter solitude of a howling wilderness, and the sea waves will break in their usual manner on Long Branch and the white sands of Conoy Island, with their mournful sounds broken only by the scream of the seagull. Those who were wont to sport in the waves will be enjoying the beginning of a gay season in the city. Our citizens promise some treat in their line this winter.

Two theatres "The Academy of Music" and Booth's are producing the sensation of Paris. Jules Verne's "Michael Strogoff" and a third, Niblo's is said to be preparing for it. It is a grand spectacular play with a vivid tableau of a battle field after the fight with slain men and horses and cannon roars and small arms all in heaps and the spectacle of a burning city. A grand ballet is introduced in the second and fourth acts.

Joe Jefferson is playing in "The Rivals" at the Union Square. "The Muscatto" has been revived at the Bijou Opera House. "Quin" is on at Daly's. The world at Niblo's. "The Muscatto" at Fifth Avenue. "The Professor" at Madison Square. "Tarrigan & East" have just finished their new and elegant theatre, the Comique, and have bought out a new play "The Major" on the style of the side splitting Mulligan Guard series. Walkalls old theatre Broadway and 13th streets will be occupied by the Germania Theatre Company. Walkalls is building a larger and finer theatre upon which it is said will surpass anything in the city. He expects to get ready to open October 1st, but the brick walls are not completed and it will probably be November 1st before it is ready for occupation.

September 13th, 1881. Seventy-Five Tramps Capture a Freight Train. Harrisburg, Pa. Sept. 11.—Seventy-five tramps boarded a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Middletown early this morning and threatened the crew with violence if not allowed to take a posse on a special train was dispatched to the scene and twenty tramps were arrested. It is supposed that they belong to a gang who have been robbing and burning in Lancaster county.

We would like to ask of Davies and Monroe if they believe that J. D. Cameron will lie?

We would like to ask of Farmer Patterson, of Harrisburg, (when he gets sober), how he likes the information he received from Col. Hooker in answer to his inquiry: "Where is Bull Davies?"

STATE CONVENTION.

GENERAL BAILY NOMINATED—THE NOMINATION MACHINE MADE—NOTIN ACCORD WITH THE POPULAR WILL—THE PLATFORM CONDENSED—"WADSWORTH"—THE CANDIDATE NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE PLATFORM.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last. The work was done quickly under the order of the "machine," Philadelphia, Allegheny and Dauphin combined with the delegates from Democratic districts to punish the "Independents" of last winter. The Convention was called to order by Chairman of State Com., Geason, and Quay was chosen temporary Chairman on motion of a brother of Harry Oliver who was defeated by the Independents for U. S. Senator. The friends of Mr. Davies supported ex-Attorney General Lee. The result was a foregone conclusion. The Davies men scored 83 votes for Lee, and the machine 123 votes for Quay. With Quay in the chair the machine went forward smoothly to its work. Committees on Permanent organization and on Resolutions were appointed. The permanent organization was effected by the election of General Harry White as President, in accordance with the Committee report, as also a long list of Vice Presidents, headed by George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia.

A TALK IN COMMITTEE. Nominations had been ordered, when a discussion in the Committee on Resolutions caused a halt. There were two platforms before the Committee. The one a single resolution of Senator Cooper, and the other, a more elaborate and specific one, offered by Mr. McPherson. Mr. Leeds favored Senator Cooper's, and Mr. McPherson made his own fight. The result was a compromise. Cooper's single resolution was divided into two and makes the first and second resolutions of the platform as adopted. McPherson is the author of the third, fourth and fifth, and the last, which commends Governor Hoyt's Administration, was added on motion of somebody else. This happened that about the only Independent vote of the day was scored by McPherson. It lies especially in the last clause of the third resolution, namely, the declaration that the act of Geason was an "assault upon the President for the conscientious exercise of proper executive power," a concession which many stalwarts in the Convention would not have made with their eyes open. This was the only clause when the platform was brought before the Convention, but it was over in a moment.

Attorney-General Palmer, of Luzerne nominated General S. M. Baily, of Fayette, and Hon. George Landon, of Bradford, as members of the State Com. of Bradford, for State Com. of Luzerne, and Hon. George Landon, of Bradford, for State Com. of Luzerne. The ballot stood: Bailey, 157; Davies, 83, and Bailey was therefore declared to be duly nominated. General Fisher, of Chester in a stirring speech moved to make the nominations unanimous. There were no dissenting voices, but not more than two-thirds of the delegates responded.

A GOOD PLATFORM. The declaration of principles reported by the Committee on Resolutions adopted by the Convention is as follows: Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania is in the most hearty accord with the Administration of President Garfield, and, while uniting in our approval of the course of the Administration, we are equally ready to support, pledges continued fealty and the most active support in the present and future course of the Administration, and in the correction of all governmental abuses. At the same time, we are equally ready to support, pledges continued fealty and the most active support in the present and future course of the Administration, and in the correction of all governmental abuses.

Resolved, That the Republican party has ever been progressive and reforming, and while realizing that nothing in government is wholly right we desire to be always brave enough to seek every avenue of approach to the right to the end that all our people may enjoy the ever-increasing blessings of good government. Resolved, That the President's rest was much broken during the first half of last night, but to-day his condition has been more favorable. He has had less fever this afternoon than for several days past; has a better pulse and improved appetite. His surgeons are much encouraged. His comfort has been promoted by a decided change in the weather. The thermometer at 10:30 was 75 degrees Fahrenheit; yesterday it was 95.

AFFECTING PRAYER MEETING AT LONG BRANCH. At the union prayer meeting at St. Luke's Episcopal Church to-day, the prayers of the ministers were interrupted by sobs and exclamations of the audience, and so keen was the feeling that both sexes wept like children. From all parts of the house arose cries of "God save him," "Lord most high preserve our stricken leader," and "Help us, oh God, in our hour of trouble." As the meeting continued the feeling became more and more intense and the house of worship seemed to tremble with the emotions of the people. The service was the most memorable ever held in this place. The members of the Cabinet attended service in St. James' Episcopal chapel at Elberon.

Friday, Sept. 9th. 6 P. M. (Official). At the examination of the President at 12 M. to-day, the temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 17. At the evening dressing at 5:30 P. M., temperature 98, pulse 100, and respiration 18. It is believed without referring to the records, that this is the first day since the development of the traumatic fever, that temperature, pulse and respiration have been so nearly normal and uniform throughout the entire day.

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THE PRESIDENT.

At Long Branch—Another Week of Illness with Slight Improvement. Our issue of last week chronicled the removal of our stricken Chief Magistrate from the White House to Long Branch, and the wonderful achievement in railroad management performed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He arrived at his quarters at the Hotel Elberon, at 1:20 p. m. Tuesday September 6. Since his arrival there, there were evidences of marked improvement in his case up to Sunday last, when a new complication was reported, in which one of his lungs was said to be involved from ulceration in consequence of blood poisoning. The report produced intense alarm in the public mind, but this was allayed by the more favorable reports of Monday and Tuesday, and he is thought now to be convalescing. We append the official bulletins of his attending physicians since our last issue, together with the latest telegraphic information relating to his condition. We are happy to be able to say that his case has assumed a more hopeful aspect within the last week:

Wednesday, Sept. 7. 6:00 P. M. (Official). LONG BRANCH, SEPT. 7.—Notwithstanding the exceptional heat of the weather, the thermometer in the President's bedroom rising to 94 at 3:30 this p. m., there was a breeze most of the day, so that the President was comparatively comfortable. He has taken nourishment regularly and slept at intervals during the day. At 12:15 p. m., the pulse was 114, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Since then there has been some rise in temperature, though less than yesterday, and the pulse has somewhat diminished in frequency. At the evening dressing the appearance of the wound was favorable. At present his pulse is 109 temperature 101 respiration 18.

BLAINE CALLED LOWELL. BLAINE CALLED LOWELL as follows: "The President has not gained in the last twenty-four hours. His fever increased considerably during the afternoon, his temperature reaching 101. He takes food without nausea, but without appetite, and he has not improved in strength. The day is said to be as hot as was ever known at Long Branch. Cooler weather is reported from the west, and lower temperature with relief to the President is hoped for to-morrow."

Thursday Sept. 8. 6:30 P. M. (Official). At 12 M. to-day, the President's temperature was 98.4, pulse 94, respiration 17. At the evening dressing at 5:30 p. m., temperature 99.1, pulse 100, respiration 18. He has taken a liberal amount of food both solid and fluid, with apparent relish. By a special request of the President it has been made our duty to say in this public manner to Surgeon General J. K. Davis, Surgeon J. I. Woodward and Dr. Robt. Reburn, that in dispensing with their service as his medical attendants he was actuated only by a wish to relieve them of labor and responsibility, which in his improved condition, he could no longer properly impose upon them. Both the President and Mrs. Garfield desire to express to these gentlemen personally and in the same public manner, their high appreciation of the great skill and discretion which they have so constantly exercised as associate council in the management of his case up to the present time. [Signed.] BLAINE, HAMILTON, WASHINGTON.

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normal and his pulse has not exceeded 100. He slept without opiates and gained strength without stimulants. His nights are not so restless as could be desired, but in the twenty-four hours he gets sufficient sleep. The weather, though not excessively warm, continues sultry and oppressive. Much is hoped from the clear, bracing air, which may be expected here at this season."

Saturday, Sept. 10. 6:40 A. M. At the examination of the President at 8:30 this morning the temperature was 99.4-10, pulse 104, respiration 18. He slept well during the night, awakening only at intervals of one half to one hour. There is a perceptible increase of strength with an improved condition of the digestive apparatus. The tumefaction of the parotid gland has entirely disappeared and the suppuration greatly diminished. The wound continues to improve and presents a more healthy appearance.

At the examination of the President at 12 M. to-day, his temperature was 98.5; pulse, 100; respiration, 18. At 5:30 this evening his temperature was 98.7; pulse, 100; respiration, 18. The President has taken a great amount of liquid with some solid food, and with more relish than for several days. His general condition is quite as favorable as yesterday.

Sunday Sept. 11. 9:00 A. M. (Official). At the examination of the President at 8:30 this morning his temperature was 98.8, pulse 104, respiration 19. He was more restless and the feverish rise was later than on the preceding night. He continues to take sufficient nourishment without gastric disturbances. 6:00 P. M. (Official). The President has passed a quiet day, although his temperature has been somewhat higher and his pulse more frequent than during the previous twenty-four hours. At the evening dressing quite a large slough of connective tissue was removed from the region of the parotid. He continues to take a sufficient quantity of nourishment, and enjoys it. At the noon examination the temperature was 100, pulse 110, respiration 20. At the evening dressing, temperature 100.6 pulse 110, respiration 20. [Signed.] BLAINE, AGNEW, WASHINGTON.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH. Blaine cabled Lowell as follows: "The President had increased fever last night and was very restless until 5 a. m. During the day he has been somewhat better, but his pulse, temperature and respiration have been higher for the entire twenty-four hours than on any preceding day since he reached Long Branch. His other symptoms are not reassuring, and his general condition gives rise to anxiety."

Monday Sept. 12. 6:00 P. M. (Official). Dr. Boynton says to-day is one of the President's bright days. He considers that there is no doubt that an abscess has formed on the President's right lung, but if no further trouble of a similar nature occurs, he thinks the patient has sufficient vitality to overcome it. The doctor said the trouble is not materially worse now than before we left Washington. He attributes the complication to chronic blood-poisoning.

Secretary Blaine sent the following to Minister Lowell: "The President slept well last night, and his condition to-day is more comfortable and more favorable. During my absence for a short time, Doctors Agnew and Hamilton will send you a daily report."

DEPART TO LOWELL. MacVeigh cabled Lowell as follows: 10 p. m.—In the absence of Secretary Blaine the attending physicians have requested me to inform you of the President's condition. He has during the day eaten sufficient with relish, and has enjoyed at intervals refreshing sleep. His wound and the incisions made by the surgeons, all look better. The parotid gland has ceased suppuration and may be considered as substantially well. He has exhibited more than his usual cheerfulness of spirit. His temperature and respiration are now normal and his pulse is less frequent, and notwithstanding these favorable symptoms, the condition of the lower part of the right lung will continue to be a source of anxiety for some days to come."

OPINION OF THE SURGEONS. Dr. Agnew to-night said that the evening bulletin was a favorable one, and he could not say more than was contained in it if he should talk to you. Dr. Boynton adheres to the opinion that the lung complication is the result of blood poisoning, yet he contends that the President's vitality is sufficiently strong to overcome any serious results from it, providing no further complications of a similar character occur. Messrs Swain and Rockwell are encouraged by the favorable indications, and say the day has undoubtedly been a good one. Dr. Rockwell said he placed more confidence in the President's action, when comparing his condition from day to day, than in the opinion of others. He said the President is a man not afraid of death, and has no more idea of dying than any of us who are enjoying

good health. He considered that if the President should be near death's door, the full possession of his faculties would enable him to comprehend the fact and he would not hesitate to give due notice to those around him. Dr. Hamilton arrived to-night to relieve Dr. Agnew, who leaves for Philadelphia in the morning. Tuesday, Sept. 13. 6 P. M. (Official). At the examination of the President at 12 M. to-day, the temperature was 98.6, pulse 100, respiration 20. At the evening dressing at 6:30 p. m., the temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. The President was placed in a semi-recumbent position upon an invalid chair at 11 a. m., and remained half an hour without fatigue or discomfort. The wounds are making the usual favorable progress, and his general condition is re-assuring. [Signed.] BLAINE, HAMILTON, WASHINGTON.

REMOVING THE OCEAN SCENE. NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Whitcomb Hunt and James left for the White Mountains this morning. Lincoln has left Long Branch for Byo Beach and MacVeigh will probably remain there until the other members return. The Telegram's Long Branch special says: "The President after eating breakfast this morning, looked out on the ocean and remarked: 'What a glorious day for those who have a sail there.' When he was taken to the window in the chair, he looked around and said: 'Boys, I told I would be all right.' He then said to Rockwell: 'Stay here, Harry, and enjoy that lovely scene with me.'"

DISPATCH TO LOWELL. MacVeigh cabled Lowell as follows: There has been no material change in the President's condition during the last twenty-four hours. He was moved at his own request this morning from the bed to an extension chair, in which he remained half an hour, and has been less inclined to droopiness during the day than usual. The weather is now very favorable, and the physician thinks they discover signs of slight improvement in his symptoms. They expect him to pass a very favorable night.

FIRING AT GUTEAU. A Gun Shot Through a Window. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Sergeant Mason, of Battery B, Second Artillery, when relieving the guard here this morning, shot at Guteau through the window of his cell and came near killing him. The ball grazed his head and was imbedded in the cell wall. Mason was promptly arrested and taken to the arsenal and incarcerated. HUNDREDS LOST. SCORED AND CHAINED BODIES IN THE WOODS OF MICHIGAN. DETROIT, September 9.—Details continue to come in relative to the destruction by forest fires. Huron and Sanilac Counties have been the principal theatre of the greatest destruction and suffering. An eye-witness states that darkness and a copper-colored sky preceded the approach of the fire. Later the sky changed to a deep red, and Monday afternoon it became so dark that lanterns were necessary for people to find their way about. This condition of affairs continued until about 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning, when the wind shifted from west to north, cooling the air and bringing a slight relief. In the woods were many scorched and charred bodies, which presented a revolting appearance. The high winds that prevailed cut off nearly every avenue of escape, and large burning masses would be lifted up bodily and borne along for a great distance. In many instances these burning masses started fires in fresh places. The skill and courage of man seemed impotent to combat with such flames, and the fleeing people were caught in the fire-traps and roasted.

CHAINED BEYOND RECOGNITION. One farmer who was ploughing with his oxen a few miles from Sand Beach perceived the approaching darkness and started for his house. "On reaching home he found that his wife had gone to a neighbor's. He then took two of his children, his eldest daughter taking the others. Before giving any rods they found themselves cut off by the flames. The farmer then hurried in another direction and escaped with the two children. His daughter and the other three children were found next day in a heap charred beyond recognition. Up to Wednesday night 45 bodies had been found within a mile. Paris Township many are missing, most of them Poles. The whole settlement, buildings, fences, crops, etc., was swept clear. In Delaware Township, all the country south of Forestville from the lake seven miles back, there is hardly anything left, not one house or settler and had small clearings, and the fire swept them like a hurricane. They lost all they had and owe for their places. Many of them fled to the lake. The shore line has been crowded with human beings, cattle and everything that could get to the water. Eye-witnesses say that the utmost confusion prevails. Many could not see a man who had lost his all was both blind and crazy, and had to be led to the lake.

HELD AND WITHOUT FOOD. North of Sanilac the fire on Monday night was terrible, sweeping away almost everything, but it seemed to leave the houses. The people here did not know any fire was near them until it was on them. They had to run for the lake, and it being but a short distance away all reached it safely. John Kerr and family were asleep when their building caught fire, and a neighbor seeing it ran and succeeded in saving the house, but lost everything else. Mrs. N. Burgess got separated from her husband and lay all night in a ditch. Another person lay down in a mud-puddle and rolled over and over all night. A large party of men have gone to bury the dead beasts in Forestville for more medicine, reported several badly burnt. Many are so blind they had to be led and many are without food. A number of parties

have already gone with food, clothing, shoes and medicine. More help must come quick, as much suffering will ensue. They have no flour or provisions. George Ferguson of White Rock, who has been on the road since Monday, reports that he has seen one hundred and sixteen burned wagons. On one place he saw four wagons bearing eight oxen, with one man walking behind, all alone. It was his family. Another man was following three oxen. Every farmer lost some crops and fences. On Wednesday night the burning district between Deckersville and Sand Beach was visited by a rain storm which put a considerable portion of the fires and cleared the atmosphere.

SMOKING UP THE LOSS OF LIFE. The latest reports are that the fires appear to be abating. A despatch from Port Peninsula at the top of the burned peninsula sums up the general destruction as follows: The loss of lives by the forest fires on Monday and Tuesday is estimated at from 200 to 300. The following villages were burned: Bad Mountain this morning. Lincoln has left Long Branch for Byo Beach and MacVeigh will probably remain there until the other members return. The Telegram's Long Branch special says: "The President after eating breakfast this morning, looked out on the ocean and remarked: 'What a glorious day for those who have a sail there.' When he was taken to the window in the chair, he looked around and said: 'Boys, I told I would be all right.' He then said to Rockwell: 'Stay here, Harry, and enjoy that lovely scene with me.'"

It is stated that the robbers numbered twelve or fourteen men, armed with Henry rifles, and made the ladies sit on the floor and took their earrings and jewelry. One man lost \$450. A freight train was coming up behind Frank Brunton, a brakeman, ran into the train with a storm of bullets after him and stopped the train, and probably saved many lives. After the cars were gone through the robbers jumped out and struck for the timber, where their horses were. The men in front helped the train men to roll off the obstruction, and the robbers were first taken. When the train stopped at Barton, the engineer said "for God's sake don't shoot the boy, he is saving the lives of these people." One robber threw his arms and cried short shooting. Barton rolled into the cut and stopped a lantern. The freight train stopped only a car length off. The whole affair occupied only fifteen minutes. SIX OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—Information has reached here that Chief of Police Speers, who went out with a posse last night, has captured six train robbers. A THOUSAND MEN ARE CHASING THE ROBBERS. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to rise en masse and exterminate the train robbers. He has ordered to Kansas City, to consult the authorities of Jackson county. Fully a thousand men are organized into posse from Kansas City, Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Ray, Clinton and Saline counties, and are now in the field under the command of sheriffs and marshals. AMONG THE PASSENGERS ROBBED. Mr. Mead, of Savannah, Ky., Mr. Ellington, Mrs. Haley Davis, Mrs. Rankin, Mr. Lester, Mr. Y., Nathan Perry, John O'Brien, wife and daughter, of Penn Yan, N. Y., G. H. Brown of Jordan, N. Y., A. S. Davis, of Albany, N. Y., C. B. Camp, of Fort Scott was accompanying a party of thirty-five laid buyers from New York, who were going to Kansas to make purchases. Including Camp's loss the robbers had secured from the party \$3,000 and \$4,000. THE ENGINEER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION. Fools, engineers of the train robbed, says: Between three and four o'clock of Independence is a deep cut over which the Missouri Pacific track crosses the Chicago & Alton, and it is just before entering the deepest part of this cut that I saw a pile of stones, probably three feet high, on the top of which was a stick with a red flag attached, and the stick stood on the top of the robbers. I stopped and was approached by a man of the gang, beside the leader, who said, "Step down off that engine and do as I tell you, or I will kill you." He then told me to get a coal pick, which I did, after some parleying, but as a revolver was pointed at my head, I could not refuse. They then marched me through the fire from the engine to the press car and told me to break the door down which I did. Messenger Fox had hidden in the weeds by the roadside, but they swore they would kill me if he did not come out, so I called for him, and he entered the car with the two robbers, who forced him to open the safe and pour the contents into the sack. They were disappointed at not getting more booty, and knocked Fox down twice with the butt end of a revolver, cutting his head fearfully. They then marched us to the coaches, where they kept us covered with revolvers, while they robbed the passengers. After the last car was gone through, they marched us back to the engine, where the leader said, "We've got back there. We will remove the obstructions, and the entire gang skipped up over the embankment and were out of sight in a twinkling. What was taken from the train was put into a two-bushel sack, which was nearly full of watches, money and other valuables.