

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Proprietor. O. H. TRACY, Editor. JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

REASONABLE TERMS, HONEST EXPENDITURE, COMPLETE OFFERS, AND NO SELLING. - Harper's Weekly.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. HEADQUARTERS: REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, St. Cloud Hotel, Arch above 7th, Phila.

STATE TREASURER. SILAS M. BAILY. OF Fayette County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. SHERIFF: WILLIAM T. HORTON, of Terry Township.

PROTHONOTARY: GEORGE W. BLACKMAN, of Westmoreland Township.

REGISTER AND RECORDER: JAMES H. WEBB, of Smithfield Township.

TREASURER: EBEN LILLEY, of Labor Township.

COMMISSIONERS: DANIEL BRADFORD, of Columbia Township.

MYRON KINGSLEY, of Standing stone Township.

AUDITORS: JOSEPH T. HESTED, of Albany Township.

W. W. MOODY, of Boone Township.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1881.

THE SAD TIDINGS. A letter received early on Tuesday morning.

Immediately on receipt of the news our citizens with unanimity that expressed more than words could tell their deep sorrow, began draping their business places with the emblems of mourning, and by 10 o'clock a. m. the Court House and public offices, and almost every business place in town were draped in mourning.

Flags at half-mast were suspended at various points. General sadness and gloom pervaded our entire community. At eleven o'clock a. m. the bells of all our churches tolled a requiem for the illustrious dead, and all business places were closed for the day in memory of our dearly-loved and sorely stricken Chief Executive.

Although the public mind was prepared for the dread alternative, it was not expected that his demise would come so soon. Our people seemed too sad to talk and every face, betokened the deep sorrow the heart felt. While the bells tolled they seemed to say: "Give eternal rest to him, O Lord!"

Thus after seventy-nine days of severe pain and terrible suffering from the wound inflicted by the assassin, Guitzen, President Garfield closed an illustrious and well-earned life, canonized in the hearts of a loving people. As citizen, Christian, soldier and statesman, his life presents the highest type of American citizenship. Struggling up from poverty, by his own industry guided by the early imbibed principles of Christian integrity and honor instilled by a sainted mother, he rose to the top-most round in the ladder of fame, and from thence he has stepped to the sky.

"The first mourner to-day is the Nation, whose father is taken away. Wife, children and mother may moan at his loss, but he lives and fights for his country as well."

For the stars on our banner grow suddenly dim, Let us weep in our anguish but weep not for him, Not for him who departing leaves millions in tears, Not for him who has died full of honor and years, Not for him who succeeding fame's ladder so high, From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky, 'Tis blessed to go when so ready to die."

The best representative Republicans in Pennsylvania—such men as Hon. John Stewart of Franklin; Hon. J. W. Lee, of Venango; Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams; Ex-Atorney General Isaac H. Beards; General Fisher, of Chester; General W. H. Koonz, of Somerset; E. W. Martin, Esq., of Lancaster; Hon. W. T. Davies, of Bradford; Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny; all are most emphatically opposed to the "house rule" of Cameron, Quay, McManes & Co., and will strike to kill when the proper time comes. But they are all opposed to Wolfe's independent candidacy for State Treasurer, because he does not properly represent the Independent elements of the party.

Mr. Wolfe, who is his own nominee, and does not represent the Independent Reform Republicans of the State, will not therefore draw off many Republican votes. Wait, Wolfe, until the Independent Reform Republicans speak in an organized capacity, as they will speak when the proper occasion presents itself, and you will have a poor opinion of your little side show.

As the Reporter, the old Cameron organ here, is according to "F. A. B." the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, the exponent of Senator Davies' views relative to the nomination of the "bosses" for State Treasurer, Mr. Davies will not be held responsible for anything we may say on that subject.



JAMES A. GARFIELD. BORN NOVEMBER 19th, 1831. DIED SEPTEMBER 19th, 1881.

DEAD.

OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT NO MORE!

The Grand Fight for Life Ended Succumbing to the Terrible Exhaustion.

GREATEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILING! PRESIDENT ARTHUR TAKES THE OATH

Monday, 10:47 P. M. ELBERON, Sept. 19.—The President is sinking fast. All of the physicians have been summoned to his bedside.

10:55 P. M. The President is dead. ARTHUR NOTIFIED. The President died at ten thirty-five.

11:15 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. From what can be ascertained his death was from sheer exhaustion.

11:30 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Secretary Brown brought the news from the cottage at ten minutes before eleven.

11:45 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. The first indication that anything serious had occurred, was the appearance of a messenger at Elberon Hotel, who obtained a carriage and drove rapidly off. It is supposed he came to summon the members of the Cabinet, who left here about half-past nine to-night.

12:15 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. The Cabinet have just arrived and have gone in a body to Franklyn cottage. All are here except Blaine and Lincoln.

12:30 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. MacVeagh has telegraphed the latter two, who are now enroute for Long Branch, where the President's death. Great excitement prevails here and particulars cannot be obtained.

12:45 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. The guard around the cottage has been doubled, and no one is allowed to approach it.

1:00 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. The government has taken possession of the only telegraph wire which is connected at Elberon. It will be impossible to get further details to-night, as we are shut out from all communication with the cottage and its inmates.

1:15 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Attorney General MacVeagh has just come to the Elberon Hotel from the Franklyn cottage, and made the following statement: "I sent my dispatch to Lowell at 10 P. M. Shortly before that Dr. Bliss had seen the President and found his pulse at 106 beats a minute, and all the conditions were thus promising a quiet night."

1:30 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. The doctor asked the President if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way, and the President answered, "not at all," and shortly afterwards fell asleep, and Dr. Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the President.

1:45 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Swain and Rockwell remained with the President. About fifteen minutes after 10 P. M. the President awakened and remarked to him that he was suffering greatly and placed his hand over his heart.

1:55 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Dr. Bliss was summoned, and when he entered the room he found the President substantially without pulse, and the action of his heart was almost indistinguishable. He said at once that the President was dying and called Dr. Bliss to his aid.

2:10 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Elberon, Sept. 19.—The President remained in a dying condition until 10:35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be an aneurism, but that of course is uncertain.

2:25 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Attorney General MacVeagh notified Arthur and sent a dispatch to Blaine and Lincoln, who are en route from Boston to New York.

2:40 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. The Cabinet now, at 11:30 P. M., are in consultation. OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO ARTHUR. Attorney-General MacVeagh just sent the following to Arthur: "It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it concerns your judgment will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning. [Signed] Wm. Windom, Sec'y of the Treasury, W. H. Hunt, Sec'y of the Navy, Thos. L. James, Postmaster General, Wayne McVeagh, Atty. General, J. J. Kinkwood, Sec'y of Interior."

2:55 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. LONG BRANCH SPECIAL. New York, Sept. 19.—The extra Telegram's Long Branch special says: After eighty days and nights of intense suffering the heroic spirit peacefully passed away. At his bedside, holding his poor emaciated hand in her own and watching with unutterable anguish the last vanishing moments of life, sat his faithful and devoted wife, during the closing hours of the President's career. Around him were other weeping friends and physicians lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of the dark angel of death.

3:10 P. M. The President died at ten thirty-five. Toward the last the mind of the sufferer wandered. EVERY ONE STRUCK. Elberon, Sept. 19.—Every one seemed stunned; the blow was particularly cruel.

JAMES ADAM GARFIELD. GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD was born in Orange, Cayuga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831, and is therefore now nearly fifty years of age. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1859, and adopted the profession of law. In 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. To 1861 he served as Colonel of the Forty-Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers; was appointed Brigadier-General in 1862, the day on which he fought in the battle of Middle Creek, Ky. He subsequently served at Shiloh, Corinth and Alabama, and early in 1863 was appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, with whom he served up to the battle of Chickamauga. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Before going to the Philippines he was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., from September 19, 1862." He was re-elected to the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and served on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on that of the Postal, Railroads and on that of the Chief of Staff of the Committee on a Board of Education. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1866, and to the National Convention, held in Pittsburgh. He was elected to and served in every Congress from 1862 until his election to the Presidency. He was also elected as United States Senator from Ohio, but resigned that position some time before his inauguration as President. His brilliant record as a President of the Union army, and his steadfast adherence to Loyalty, Justice and Public Faith, made him the idol of his Ohio constituency. A scholar and statesman, rather than a mere politician, he has been all the years of his life a close student of economic questions, and his steadfast fidelity and well-trained intellect have always rendered invaluable service to the true interests of the country, in and out of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL. The following arrangements for the funeral services have been ordered by the Cabinet. The remains of the late President of the United States will be removed to Washington by a special train on Wednesday, September 21, leaving Elberon at 10 A. M. On reaching Washington at 4 P. M., detachments from the United States Army and from the marines of the Navy, will be in attendance to perform escort duty. The remains will be in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by detachments from the United States Army and from the marines of the Senate and House of Representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in rotunda at three o'clock on Friday afternoon. At five o'clock the remains will be transferred to the funeral car and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving there on Saturday at 2 P. M. In Cleveland the remains will lie in state until Monday at two P. M., and then be interred in Lake View Cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells. Detailed arrangements for the final sepulture are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the Executive of the State of Ohio. (Signed) JAS. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

FUNERAL SERMON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Rev. F. D. Power pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of which the President was a member, will preach his funeral discourse.

ELBERON, Sept. 20.—Attorney-General MacVeagh says that it has now been definitely decided that the train bearing the remains of the President will leave here at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It will go through to Washington without stopping except at way stations. The officials of the several cities, including Philadelphia and Pittsburg, have requested that the body might lie in state in those cities, but, in accordance with Mrs. Garfield's wish, there will be no delay in taking the remains to the place of burial as quickly as practicable.

ELBERON, Sept. 20.—The Governor of New Jersey and his staff are now here, and will escort the remains from Franklyn Cottage to Elberon station. President Arthur, General Grant and wife and Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite will accompany the remains as far as Washington. Ex-President Hayes and wife have been invited to be present on the special train, and it is understood that they will meet it on its way after leaving Washington.

ARTHUR SWORN IN. Vice-President Arthur was sworn in as President of the United States Judge Bradley at his residence in New York at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE HERALD says: During the ceremony of taking the oath Arthur was visibly deeply affected. Immediately after taking the oath, Arthur sank into a chair in the room and buried his face in his hands, thoroughly overcome.

THE first message of sympathy received by Mrs. Garfield after the death of the President was from Vice-President Arthur.

THE AUTOPSY. THE SURGEONS DECEASED. THE SURGEONS TRACK AN ABSCESS.—DEATH INEVITABLE—FULL EXPLANATIONS OF THE MYSTERIOUS SYMPTOMS.

ELBERON, Sept. 20.—The following official bulletin was prepared at eleven o'clock to-night by the surgeons who have been in attendance on the late President: "By previous arrangement a post-mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon, in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reburn, Andrew H. Smith, Dr. Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb."

THE BALL. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right element of the hip, struck through the spinal column, in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging just below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH was a secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint exuding into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death.

AN ABSCESS OVARY. Six inches by four in diameter, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder between the liver and transverse colon, which were strongly interdependent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. The long suppurating channel extended from the external wound between the right groin. This channel, now known to be lines to the tearing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball.

ON the examination of the organs of the chest, evidence of severe bronchitis was found on both sides with bronchopneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung, and though to a much less extent, of the left.

THE LUNGS CONTAIN NO ABSCESS, and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about a third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

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A Word for Mr. Palmer. Shortly before the Republican State Convention, the Wilkes-Barre Record had a vigorous article in which it supported The Press and went beyond it in warning the party leaders against their methods of management. It pointed out the repeated wrongs they had perpetrated, and declared that the "party patience is already very nearly exhausted, and these leaders should be very careful how they trifle with it."

Suddenly the Record underwent a remarkable change. It assailed The Press for the very course which it had pronounced an urgent public duty. It began to defend and support the leaders whom it had denounced a few days before, and it is now engaged every day in eulogizing its own words, stillifying itself and aspersing those whose Republicanism is as true and whose earnestness in this campaign is as great as its own.

It was the general impression that Attorney General Palmer was the author of the article which appeared in the Record of August 27. It bore internal evidence of coming from him. In view of this and of some other facts Mr. Palmer was credited with favoring the nomination of Senator Davies, and there was some surmise when he turned up at Harrisburg as the champion and mouthpiece of the machine.

Is it true that, following the same policy of subservience which he exhibited at Harrisburg, he is writing the articles which now appear in the Record? And is the explanation to be found in the fact that he has suddenly become concerned lest there shall be a public arraignment of the Pardon Board, and of his particular part in it? That is not the only chapter of interest in the recent history of this State. Does Mr. Palmer want the veil lifted from that meeting in Harrisburg where the opinion of the Attorney General on the salary question was decided and where the motives for it were developed?—Phila. Press, Sept. 17.

Postponed. On account of the funeral of President James A. Garfield, the Democratic County Convention of Bradford County will be postponed until Tuesday, September 27, 1881.

Wm. Maxwell, Chairman Co. Com. HISTORICAL. ERROR REPUBLICAN.—When Napoleon Bonaparte was sent to a military school which he did not much like, for it was chiefly attended by the sons of the nobility, they had one dinner a day, and the articles were not what Napoleon cared for. He saw that this way of living was not the way to make good soldiers, and he therefore drew up a petition, begging his masters, instead of providing for his dinner, "to give the boys common soldiers' fare so that they might be accustomed to the life of a camp."

There was no man in anything connected with Napoleon's household. He used to examine every important account before it was paid. His favorite amusement was working upon his arithmetic, and he would calculate the expenses of the various articles required for his palace. On one occasion, he found out that too much sugar had been used. He examined the public accounts of the empire, and he found that the cooking was too minute for his situation. Waste not, want not, was the rule upon which he acted, and it was a very good rule. He was one of the most economical of men. He has appeared upon the stage of time. His talents were very great, and rightly directed, might have made him a great and noble statesman, and he would have been a great blessing to his country.

JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO THE PEOPLE. "I have heard the supposition: That the bodies of all the people since Adam's creation, were upon the surface of the earth, they would be several feet deep. This supposition is a very good one, and it is thinking, the result of which as follows. We will take first a grave the size required for an adult, allow this to be three feet seven feet long, and also an aisle, three feet wide, and a grave, also about 1 1/2 of the width of each grave, making in total five feet in width and ten feet in length, or six square feet for each grave. Now one acre will contain (660) three hundred and sixty square feet, and if we divide this by six square feet there would be about (55000) five hundred and fifty thousand. We will now assume that each generation since Adam's creation has had a population of one hundred million, and that each generation has lived about three generations and one half million, also that three generations pass each century, and that there has been thirty centuries since the creation. Now, if there has been thirty centuries, and each century passing away in each, there would be one hundred and eighty generations already past. If each generation had one and one-half million people, there would be one hundred and eighty million people now living on the earth. Now if we divide this by five hundred and fifty thousand, we would have about three hundred and sixty thousand square miles to furnish graves for all that have ever lived on Earth. The space thus filled would be less than one eighth of the surface of the globe. The land surface of the globe is about 57,000,000 square miles, and of this, about 1 1/2 of Asia, 1 1/2 of Africa, 1 1/2 of North America, 1 1/2 of South America, 1 1/2 of Australia and 1 1/2 of Oceania. It would be over five thousand years, or five centuries, before the earth would be filled with graves. It would be about six hundred and thirty years. By God.

THE contents of the North American Review for October cannot fail to attract the attention of all readers. Every article of the issue is of the highest quality, and nearly all of the authors are eminent American Statesmen, publicists and literateurs. Editor John T. Morgan, of Alabama, contributes an able and interesting article on certain emergencies arising in the administration of the United States government, for which adequate provision is not made in the Constitution of this country. Prof. G. C. Fisher, of Yale College, contributes a profound study of "The Elements of Political Economy," pointing out wherein Partisanism is a transgression of the principles of Justice. A stronger vindication of Puritanism perhaps never was written. Senator G. P. Edmunds, of Vermont, defines the relation between the States and the National Government, referring to an article by the Hon. David Dudley Field that appeared in the Boston D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, writes of "The Idea of the University," drawing the line of distinction between the college and the university, and showing how the latter institution is the indispensable organ of a generous, liberal culture. A timely historical paper is that of Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, "Why Cornwallis was at Yorktown." Under the title, "Has Two States But the Union?" the Honorable Thomas A. Hendricks discusses the perennial question which he insists is a subject not for politicians, but for economists, to be settled, not in the councils of politicians, but by a commission of manufacturers and laborers. He also contributes a valuable study of "The Elements of Political Economy," pointing out wherein Partisanism is a transgression of the principles of Justice. A stronger vindication of Puritanism perhaps never was written. Senator G. P. 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