

# THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, Sept. 27, 1881.

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PRESIDENT ARTHUR has called a special meeting of the Senate to be held Oct. 10th.

THE LOCOMOTIVES on most of the great railroads in the country were draped in mourning the day after the death of the President was announced.

THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE of Dauphin and Lebanon counties have held two meetings and had nearly forty ballots but have not yet come to any agreement. They meet again on the 1st of October.

THE expressions of sympathy received from Europe are not only gratifying to the nation but must be particularly so to Mrs. Garfield. Nearly every court in Europe has sent telegrams of condolence, and Queen Victoria sent orders to the British Minister to get a beautiful floral wreath to be laid on the Casket as a memorial from her. The London Exchange out of respect to the dead President is to be closed on Monday, which is a grand recognition of the esteem in which the deceased was held.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR took the oath of office the second time before Chief Justice Waite at Washington on Thursday last. This was done because it has been customary for the Chief Justice to administer the oath, though it was not necessary. In a short inaugural the President referred to the death of his predecessor in a feeling manner, and declared it to be his intention to endeavor to carry out the policy begun by President Garfield. He requested the Cabinet officers to continue in their respective positions, to which they all assented. He announced that he should not convene Congress in extra session. The tone of the message is very gratifying and will tend to relieve the anxiety of the Nation which has feared radical change.

### A NATION MOURNS.

A Nation mourns the death of its President! He was a man who had won a place in the affections of the people, and his death seems like a personal loss to every citizen. In this affliction neither partisan or sectional feeling has a place and all classes throughout our country look upon it as a National calamity. When President Lincoln was shot the country was just emerging from a war in which people had become accustomed to deeds of blood, and consequently that act did not shock the feelings so badly as the shot that was fired when all was peaceful and harmonious. Fortunately a kind providence spared President Garfield till the nation had recovered from the great shock experienced at the first news of the assassination, and time had dispelled a portion of the fear and distrust which the probable change at once aroused. For this let us be thankful, and as we mourn the loss to our nation and tender our sympathies to the stricken wife and children, we can console ourselves by the knowledge that "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives," and though we have met with a loss, President Garfield has made a great gain.

### Detectives Guard Arthur.

NEW YORK, September 26.—When President Arthur went to Long Branch to-day four police headquarters detectives were in the same train. They were dressed in citizen's clothes and it is doubtful if Mr. Arthur knew that they were officers, if he noticed them at all. The detectives were armed and were acting under private orders from Inspector Byrne and President French, of the Police Board. It is supposed that they were present to guard President Arthur against any possible violence, although there was no reason to apprehend that any person would wish to attack him. No definite information as to the movements of the officers could be obtained at police headquarters to-night.

### Incredible Barbarity to a Wife.

Bill Myers, a bad character of Washburn, Ind., tied his wife by the thumbs and applied a heavy black-snake whip to her bare back until she fainted away. The woman's back is fearfully cut. The brute ought to be treated to a dose of the same treatment.

## THE NATION'S LOSS.



President Garfield died at Elberon, near Long Branch, on Monday night at thirty-five minutes past ten, from the shot fired by Charles J. Guiteau at 10 o'clock, July 2nd, 1881. We give our readers a brief history of his last day on earth and the incidents connected with his death and burial.

Monday morning he was attacked by a severe chill which greatly weakened him. Toward noon, however, he rallied, and throughout the afternoon he rested and slept. During the day he called for a looking-glass, and having gazed into it, observed that it was strange that he could look so bright and be so weak. Shortly before 10 o'clock Monday night Dr. Bliss asked the President if he felt uncomfortable anywhere and he answered, "Not at all." The President then fell asleep and Dr. Bliss withdrew. About fifteen minutes after ten o'clock the President placed his hand near his heart, and said he was suffering great pain. Dr. Bliss returned immediately, and found the President unconscious. The pulse and the action of the heart were almost imperceptible. Dr. Bliss said that the President was dying, and directed the attendants to send for Mrs. Garfield and Drs. Agnew and Hamilton. The President remained in a dying condition for about twenty minutes, when life was declared to be extinct.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln, were at Elberon at the fatal moment.

Shortly after midnight the Cabinet notified Vice President Arthur, who was at his home in New York.

### HE TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Upon receiving the notice of the death of President Garfield and the official summons from the cabinet, Gen. Arthur dispatched messengers to invite a judge to administer the oath of office. Justice Brady, of the Supreme Court of New York, responded and visited General Arthur's residence. The oath was administered at two o'clock Tuesday morning. The ceremony is described as peculiarly solemn and impressive.

### POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

By previous arrangements a post mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made Tuesday afternoon, in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn and A. H. Smith, of Elberon, and Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, of Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after puncturing the right eleventh rib, had passed 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 part and lodging 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 secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping 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 cavity six inches by four in diameter, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound, between the loin muscles and the right kidney, almost to the right groin. This channel now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound was supposed, during his life, to have been the track of the ball. On an examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung and—though to a much less extent—of the left. The lungs contained no abscesses 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 the surface a small abscess about one-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, furnishes a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

### ONE SON SICK.

The sons who were at Williams College were notified, and Harry started in the early train for Long Branch. He left word that his brother, James A. Garfield, Jr., who is confined to his room with a severe attack of malarial fever, contracted at the White House, should not be informed of his father's death until he was better. The tolling of church bells and the excitement aroused the boy's suspicion, and it was thought best by his attending physician that he be informed of the truth. A burst of grief followed, but he is now bearing the trial bravely, though he is still in a precarious condition.

### THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

At 9½ o'clock, Wednesday morning, a short funeral service was held at the cottage, by Rev. Chas. J. Young of Long Branch.

The coffin was black with silver handles, black rods ran along the side, and upon the top was a silver plate with the inscription:

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD,  
Born November 19, 1831,  
Died President of the U. S. Sept. 19, 1881.

The coffin was lined with white satin. Across the top and crossing each other were two long leaves of palm. Only the face and shoulders were visible, and one needed to know that all that remained of James A. Garfield lay there, to recall the features so familiar during life. The face to those who know General Garfield only from his portraits could not have been recognized. The cheeks were gone. The brow had lost the massive appearance which had characterized it in life. The involuntary whispered remark of all as they gazed upon the loved form with a shudder was, "I never should have recognized him, how he must have suffered!" The shrunken earthly form told how much. It was most marvelous that he lived so long.

### LEAVING LONG BRANCH.

A few minutes before ten o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage by six strong men and passing through a guard of soldiers formed in parallel lines was placed in the third coach. The attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. Dr. Reyburn is the only surgeon who went on the special train. At exactly ten o'clock the funeral train started from the Franklyn cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly. The train reached Elberon Station at about 10.08, and stopped up the road about a quarter of a mile from the station. At this point the special train which brought President Arthur and General Grant from New York was run up, and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent annoyance from the crowd, there being from five hundred to six hundred persons in the immediate neighborhood. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains, the President and Gen. Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the funeral train.

### THE ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

The passage from Elberon to Washington was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow. In the populous cities, in the smaller villages and even in the country through which the mournful train passed, demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow were everywhere seen. At the larger cities multitudes of people assembled and stood absolutely silent with heads uncovered as the train passed by, while the tolling of bells, flags flying at half-mast and the funeral drapery which covered many buildings all added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous points along the route beautiful floral offerings were observed and at several places the track was literally covered for a distance of more than a hundred yards with ferns and flowers. No incident worthy of note occurred on board during the passage, and at 4.35 p. m. the train slowly entered the depot, when the casket was at once removed to the hearse in waiting. The funeral party took seats in carriages, and under military escort the procession at once proceeded to the capitol.

### THE CASKET OPENED.

At 5.30 p. m. the lid of the casket was opened and the face of the late President was exposed to view. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright and one by one of those present advanced and glanced at the emaciated and discolored face of the dead President.

The public at large was then admitted, and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they experienced in looking upon the features of their murdered President.

From the time the remains of the President were exposed to view, a steady

stream of persons were passing through the rotunda, throughout the day and all night, and it is estimated that over 90,000 persons viewed the remains. After it was found necessary to close the lid the crowd still continued to pass and look upon the coffin. At 3 p. m. funeral services were held in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and at 4 p. m. Friday, the funeral train started for Cleveland, Ohio.

The body will be interred in Lake View cemetery, President Garfield having expressed a wish in that respect.—The train reached Newport at 10:14 and quite a crowd gathered at the depot to see the train pass. The body will lie in state at Cleveland until Monday afternoon when the final funeral ceremonies take place. It is expected that the largest crowd ever gathered in the city will be present on the occasion.

### Miscellaneous News Items.

One day recently as Henry Haak, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, was about to hand a visitor in his house a cushion on which to be seated, a copperhead snake eighteen inches long, crawled from under the cushion. It was quickly dispatched—but how it got there is the mystery.

A young woman threw her arms around Judge Henry N. Ward as he was walking down a street at Newport, R. I., recently, and asked him if his name wasn't Thompson. The Judge after enjoying the hug, kindly explained that she was mistaken. There was \$30 in his missing purse.

LANCASTER, Sept. 22.—Yesterday while Jacob Foutz was picking apples in his orchard from an extension ladder it gave way, precipitating Mr. Foutz to the ground and breaking his neck. He lived about ten minutes after the fall. Mr. Foutz was a highly respected farmer of Conestago township.

A singular accident occurred at a party at Williamsport, on Saturday evening. While the dance was going on, one of the gentlemen engaged received a kick from his lady partner, which fractured one of the bones of his leg. The accident caused a suspension of the festivities, and a physician was summoned, who reduced the fracture.

The physician of the Kentucky penitentiary said that Joe Josh, the negro who deliberately chopped off his own hand did so because he was threatened with the torture of suspension by the thumbs, and not to escape work. The warden said that the physician was a liar. They have had a fist fight without satisfactorily settling the question.

Mr. Carnes missed his wallet in a Cincinnati theatre, and accused a young man sitting near him of stealing it. This stranger was greatly excited by the prospect of arrest, and asked how much was in the book. "Thirty dollars," was the reply. He hastily handed Carnes that sum and left the house. Carnes subsequently found the supposed stolen money where he had mislaid it at home, and is advertising for the sensitive fellow who, rather than be arrested for a crime of which he was innocent, paid \$30 of his own.

A Chinese witness in a Philadelphia court, after taking an oath with a particularly loud kiss of the Bible, was asked if he considered himself bound thereby to tell the truth. He complacently answered that the Bible was no more to him than the lawyers old white hat. The only form of oath that he would respect, he said, was to cut off a chicken's head while repeating certain words in Chinese. A chicken and knife were provided by the opposing counsel, but the Judge said that, though inclined to permit the ceremony, he would adjourn the trial for a week to consider the question.

Cummings engaged himself to marry a Pennsylvania widow, Mrs. Kennedy; but he was disturbed by the fact that her first husband had been dead only a year, and on the day set for the wedding sent her a note saying that he would go into the solitude of the woods to pray for Divine guidance. The enraged widow read the message to the guests when they assembled, and declared that she would not become Cummings' wife, no matter what light he might obtain from above. Williams, an old and previously discarded suitor, saw his opportunity and offered to act as bridegroom. He was accepted, and when Cummings arrived, with his conscience quieted, there was no widow.

A daring robbery was committed on the road between the Glen House and Glen Station, N. H. on Tuesday. Mr. Frank W. Andrews, of Boston, was driving with his family ahead of the regular coach, which contained several passengers. A highwayman wearing a veil stopped Mr. Andrews and took from him \$300 and his watch, also a pin belonging to Mrs. Andrews. He then attacked the driver of the stage and fired several shots at him, but was run down by the horses, and after being shot at by a passenger, retreated to the woods. When the stage reached Glen Station a watch was instituted on all the roads in the effort to capture the robber and two other men said to have been concealed on the roadside.

Texarkana lies partly within Arkansas and partly within Texas, with a broad

street making the boundary. It has two Mayors, and the state laws governing on one side have no binding force on the other. Arkansas made a severe enactment against the free sale of firearms, where upon the hardware merchants moved their stores to the other side of the street, thus going into Texas, where the sale of revolvers, like their use, is free. The Arkansas Mayor issued a proclamation against the sale of liquor on Sunday, greatly to the advantage of the saloon men in Texas, until the vendors on the other side moved over and regained their customers.

When certain powers are claimed for an article, and every body testifies that it does more than is claimed for it to gain any worth is useless. This is the substance of the St. Jacobs Gil record.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1881.

All that remains of James A. Garfield is borne from Washington towards his last resting place. His lifeless body has lain in state under the dome of the Capitol, near the scene of his former triumphs, but so changed was it that those who had known him during life could scarcely have recognized it.

There is considerable discussion as to what shall be done with the wretch Guiteau. It seems to be a mooted question whether he can be tried for murder in this District, as death occurred outside the jurisdiction of our courts. Whatever the condition of the statutes in this respect it is certain that the authorities must find some way to deal promptly and decisively with their prisoner or the people will take the job off their hands. There must be no trifling in the matter. Guiteau must die and that without unnecessary delay. The miserable wretch prates about a fair trial and says that when the excitement cools down he thinks he will have justice done him. I think he will too, but perhaps his ideas of justice in this case will not correspond with those of most people. He is, besides being a worthless creature, a poor miserable coward and stands in constant fear of summary treatment at the hands of the people. When informed that his victim was dead he sank down on the bed in his cell very much agitated—not from regret or remorse, but from fear for his own miserable carcass. To look upon the scenes of mourning here and then reflect that the wretch who, without reason, caused it all, is alive and well and guarded by United States soldiers, is a commentary upon the patience and forbearance of the American people.

Of the political results of this great tragedy it is perhaps too early to speak. Chester A. Arthur is President; and the people have faith that he will rise to the situation. He is not now the representative of any faction, but the President of the whole country, with an opportunity to earn for himself a place as high in the esteem of the people as that occupied by him whom he succeeds. It is not known here yet whether he will retain the present cabinet or any part of it; but there is a general wish that no sudden or radical change will be made. It is no time for any but a careful, considerate policy. If the administration that the country had reason to expect under President Garfield could be realized under President Arthur, it would meet with the almost universal approval of the country. An extra session of the Senate is expected to be called in a few days, and then perhaps some foreshadowing of what is to come will be developed. It is understood that the new President will not live in the White House, for a time at least. At present he is to reside with Senator Jones in the large stone mansion erected by Gen. Butler on Capitol Hill.

Gen. Arthur is the first President who entered upon the duties of the office elsewhere than at the seat of Government, but there was a Vice President who took the oath of office in a foreign land. Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, was elected Vice President in 1852 on the ticket with President Pierce. He was in feeble health, and early in January, 1853, his physicians advised him to go to Cuba. Congress passed a special act under which he took the oath of office before the Consul-General at Havana, March 4th, 1853. He died soon after returning to his home.

## Come and See!

We have again made additions to our stock that we would like to show you.

We have a lot of handkerchiefs we are selling, "Four for 25 cts.," and a variety of others of better quality.

We have as pretty a line of collars and ties as you would wish to see.

We have good black Alpaca double-width at 20cts. per yard. If you want a low price black dress it will suit you for it is worth more money.

We have made some additions to our Dress Goods stock that are pretty and cheap. And the old stock you can buy at nearly half price.

We have a splendid line of buttons and trimmings.

We have a handsome line of Floor and Table oil-cloths of the various widths from 3-4 up to 8-4.

We have a good line of Hats for Men and Boys.

We have a large assortment of Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

We have an assortment of Mens' every day Pants, and Shirts.

We have a complete stock of Iron and Hardware.

We have as good an assortment of Groceries as can be found in this county.

We have a full line of Paints, Oil, Glass and building hardware which we expect to sell as low or lower than anybody in the county.

We have Spokes, Hubs and carriage wood-work and hardware, and our Spokes and Rims are the best that are made. These we sell at the manufacturers price, as we are his agents.

F. MORTIMER,  
New Bloomfield, Pa.