

bled, and the administration of nutrients was again suspended for several hours. One quarter of a grain of morphine was administered hypodermically at 8.30 p. m., and followed at once by tranquil sleep. Towards midnight, however, he became restless, and complained a good deal of muscular soreness in the feet and pain in the ankle joints, so that we were on the point of administering additional anodyne when he fell asleep, and on awakening was so free from pain that it was not given. After 1 a. m. he passed the night tranquilly, sleeping composedly most of the time. At intervals since that hour he has taken an ounce of albumenized chicken broth, alternating with an ounce of milk, to which is added a teaspoonful of very old and excellent rum. All this has been retained, as well as five grains of sulphate.

London, 8.—The medical journal, the *Lancet*, considers the accounts of the President's condition satisfactory. Many perils are imminent which the American surgeon's have named, but it may be assumed that the bullet has taken a course to avoid injury to the most important structures. If he survives the perils of the next few days, and the bullet can be extracted, there is no medical reason why he should not get well.

Guitteau dreads crowds, fearing with mental terror they will kill him for his act. He is generally ignorant of the condition of things outside the jail. He thinks he is misunderstood and misrepresented.

The State Department has an interesting little correspondence which it proposes to make public as soon as the existing excitement is somewhat allayed. It covers a number of long letters and short notes written by Guitteau to Secretary Blaine, and Assistant Secretary Hill, respecting foreign appointments he desired. The first two or three in the first series that related to the Austrian mission, are couched in respectful language. The rest and all of the several series which relate to consul general at Paris and the consulate at Marseilles are filled with impudent familiarities. A note which forms a connecting link between the series runs as follows:

My Dear Blaine:

Garfield leaves this thing entirely in your hands. He puts entire confidence in your discretion. If Kasson does not want to leave Vienna I will not insist upon my request for it. I will take the consulate general of Paris. Yours,  
CHAS. J. GUITTEAU.

New York, 8.—C. F. Woerish offers to give \$5,000 to the Garfield fund, which now amounts to \$75,000.

Subscriptions to the Mrs. Garfield fund pour in. J. S. Morlan subscribed \$5,000; also John H. Dean and Moses Taylor.

Dr. Hamilton is much encouraged over the Washington news. He says there is no gangrene in the pus discharged to-day. It is healthy, a very good sign indeed. There is very reason to believe the President as all the chances of recovery in his favor. The symptoms indicate that nature will take care of the ail.

1 p. m. The wound has just been dressed and Dr. Bliss says it is in good condition. The pulse has gone up since morning, and so has the temperature and respiration, but the doctors insist that this is not a bad sign. All favorable symptoms remain.

At 3.30, physicians say the President's condition continues encouraging. He partakes of liquid food with avidity and without bad consequences.

Official bulletin. Executive Mansion.—The President's condition is favorable. He has passed a very comfortable afternoon and has taken more nutriment than on the previous day. Pulse 108, temperature 103 deg., respiration 24.

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

The conditions continue so favorable that there will be no further bulletins until to-morrow morning. Chicago, 7.—Washington special: Secretary Blaine was met coming out of the White House at 1 o'clock, by your correspondent, and in response to an inquiry said: The chances are decidedly on the President's side to-day. There has not been an unfavorable symptom developed to-day—absolutely not one, and everything is progressing as well as we could expect. I think he will get through all right. Dr. Bliss confirmed what the secretary said,

and added also: The discharge this morning was small, about three drops in all, and entirely healthy. It came from around the mouth of the wound, and not from the inside. The indications are very favorable, and we see nothing to discourage us. He is steadily improving and gaining strength. Secondary hemorrhage has not yet shown itself.

Washington, 7.—Among the dispatches read by Secretary Blaine, this morning, were the following:

Paris, .

To the Secretary of State:

Grief on account of the event warms our sympathies.

(Signed) LAFAYETTE FAMILY.

NEW YORK, 8.—*Herald's* Montreal on the longshore strike: Last evening the laborers turned out 700 strong, and had a procession along the wharves. To-night they had a mass meeting at Papineau's Quay, and after having been spoken to by some leaders, they formed in procession and marched toward the river, shouting "Clear the wharves." The police were quickly warned of the attack, and when the crowd arrived at the steamship *Lake Manitoba*, they were turned at the point of the bayonet, and then left the wharves for the streets above. Passing on they attacked the steamer *Teutonia*, of the Dominion Line, and after exchanging shots with the police, were driven upon the levee wall. The riot act was read, the strikers shouting, "To hell with the Queen, and you too." The magistrate continued reading. He was about reading it for the second time when the strikers opened fire again, and made a rush for the vessel. They were met by a volley from the police, while another detachment of police, which had been quickly summoned, came rushing along at double quick, and the strikers turned and ran. The strikers acknowledged that three were severely wounded and several others hurt. The list of casualties on the side of the police are Chief Murphy and Constable Raffin, of the government police, and Sergeant Reeves and Constables Dubreil, Morrison and Gravel, of the city police. Two of the strikers were arrested. The police are in possession of the wharves, and had they not fired high as a rule, the rioters would not have been able to carry off their dead. The police are on the alert, watching for another attack.

The *Tribune* says: Three European steamships landed 2,546 emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday. Among the 1,076 on the Guion steamship *Wyoming* were 740 Mormon converts, of whom 609 were Scandinavians and the others from England, Scotland and Wales. They were accompanied by nineteen Mormon missionaries, who have been about two years abroad in search of proselytes. The converts are mostly families of all ages, the men generally being mechanics and farmers. They will be forwarded to Salt Lake by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day, and upon their arrival will be distributed throughout the Territory, many of them having friends already there. Hart, the Mormon agent, stated yesterday that most of these people had belonged to the church for many years. He said polygamy was contemplated (?) by them. It was a matter left to their own discretion. Of 300 who arrived recently, there were not more than a dozen of marriageable age. Two more companies of Mormons will follow this year.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—A Napa dispatch says: McNamara, the would-be assassin of Blaine, is supposed to have been at one time confined in an asylum here. From the records of the asylum it appears that Daniel McNamara, of Ireland, aged 37 years, was admitted March 29th, 1876. He was sergeant of the First Battery, First Regiment of Mounted Artillery, and was discharged from the army July 21st, 1874, and was discharged from the asylum July 18th, 1879, as improved, and it is supposed that afterwards he went to Philadelphia.

MINERAL SPRINGS, Ark., 8.—At a negro barbecue here, on Wednesday, a quarrel began, and the trial was set for yesterday. The court room was early surrounded by 200 or more negroes, mostly armed with guns. The officers arrested one for drunkenness, and the negroes evinced a determination to take him away. Instantly forty or fifty whites appeared armed, and protected the officers. No further trouble is expected.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—In the United States District Court Judge Butler refused the motion of government for judgment against Black

and others, charged with failure to fulfill their contracts on Star mail routes. The judge held that the United States was only entitled to judgment where the defendant was an accounting officer, and that under the State law judgment could only be entered where a contract for the payment of money is involved.

LONDON, 8.—After a long review of James Parton's article, "Power of public plunder," the *Times* concludes as follows: It is small wonder that the gigantic experiment which America is working out should not always go without a fault; but the Americans have at least the merit that they are perfectly alive to their own faults, and that when their faults become intolerable they set themselves to cure them. Parton's picture is a gloomy one, but there is another side to it, and the time has not yet come for him to despair of the republic.

ALBANY, 8.—The republican legislative caucus met in the Assembly chamber at 4.30 p. m. Phillips called the caucus to order and nominated Alvord for chairman. Carried amid long continued applause. He briefly addressed the caucus in behalf of harmony and unity. Senator Lewis and Assemblyman Law were appointed secretaries. The roll was called, and 15 senators and 49 assemblymen answered to their names.

Turk moved that two candidates be chosen, to be taken from the principal candidates of the republican party.

Shroeder offered an amendment that no less than 54 votes be required to nominate a candidate, and that the caucus first fill the short term vacancy, and unless two candidates are nominated, no nomination shall be binding.

A discussion on this question was called for on the first branch, requiring 54 votes, was adopted.

Senator Pitts moved to amend the second branch by first voting for the long term, which was agreed to, with the further amendment that all action be *viva voce*. The other branch was to the nominations of both, which was agreed to.

Turch's motion was then adopted. The caucus then proceeded to nominate candidates for the United States Senate in place of Thomas C. Platt, resigned.

Senator Woodin read the following to the caucus:

Albany, N. Y., July 8.

To the members of the Legislature who have voted for me for United Senator:

Gentlemen—I propose to decline the further use of my name for United States Senator. I cannot retire from this canvas without expressing to you my reasons and my thanks. I take this action with the advice of trusted friends who fully concur that at the present juncture sacrifices and concessions ought to be made on all sides. I entered upon this campaign at the earnest solicitation of a large proportion of gentlemen who have since sustained me, against the wish of my business associates and friends, as I deliberately quit public life many years ago when it was full of promise, for economical and prudential reasons, as I had resolved now on surrendering my professional relations to devote whatever of ability or experience I possessed to the public service. You have been fruitlessly balloting for five weeks and for four of them I have had the support of a majority of the republican members of the legislature, in the midst of calumny and animosities, unusual even in political warfare. This confidence has remained unshaken, but I am convinced that feelings have become so embittered in this protracted struggle against those who have been longest and foremost in the fight that neither by unity in caucus nor voting in the convention can this question be settled while they remain in the field. Neither State nor party can afford to have New York unrepresented in the national councils. A great crime has plunged the nation into sorrow, and in the midst of the prayers and tears of the whole people, supplicating for the recovery, and weeping over the wounds of the President. This partisan strife should cease. A contingency not contemplated when the State left, the Senate renders the presence of New York representatives inoperative, should Congress be called together. To those who have sustained me so long with such hearty loyalty and earnest friendship, words are poor indeed to express my feelings. Their devotion will be the pride of my life and the

heritage of my children. To the great party so indissolubly connected with the most glorious and beneficial events in our country's history, embodying in its principles, purposes and organization the fruition of promises of what the republic has in the present and needs in the future, I shall contribute in a private station my best and most energetic support.

Yours very truly,

Signed, C. M. DEPEW.

Senator Pitts and Assemblyman Husted spoke of the patriotism and self-sacrifice of Depew, and of his qualifications in a public and private character. Cropur and Hamilton spoke in like terms. The caucus then proceeded to vote to fill the long term vacancy, following is the result of the combined vote: Wheeler 22, Cornell 2, Miller 27, Crowley 1, Rogers 9, Tremaine 1, Everts 2, Davis 2, Conkling 1. E. A. Carpenter being in the room his name was called, and he voted for Roscoe Conkling.

Another vote was had with the following result: Wheeler 20, Cornell 1, Miller 28, Crowley 1, Rogers 10. The Chair announced no choice, under the resolution of the caucus, it requiring 54 votes.

Another vote was then taken: Wm. Wheeler 25, Miller 39, Rogers 11; no choice.

Another vote was taken with the following result: Wheeler 23, Miller 32, Rogers 11; no choice.

Another vote was had and in this vote so many changed from Wheeler to Miller after voting, that Senator Lynde withdrew the name of Wm. A. Wheeler, and the roll was again called with the following result: Senate, Warner Miller, 15; Assembly, Warner Miller 47; combined vote 62, for Miller. The nomination of Warner Miller was made unanimous with three cheers for the candidate. The caucus then proceeded to name a candidate for the short term, with the following result: Combined vote—Lapham, 36; Cornell, 12; Crowley, 3; Tremaine, 10; Wadsworth, 1. The chair announced no choice and another vote was taken, with the following result, Young withdrawing the name of Tremaine. The vote was nearly completed when there were a number of changes from the other candidates to Lapham. The roll was called anew when the vote resulted as follows: Lapham 65, and Bridge 1. Lapham was declared elected unanimously, and amid cheers the caucus adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The following letter of introduction to Commodore Pattison, commanding the Washington navy yard, was addressed to-day by Secretary Hunt: "You will place under the disposal of Mr. Dorsey every article of machinery for which which he make application to you. You will also assign to duty under him a skillful and efficient engineer and machinist with such other assistants as he may require from you. You will obtain all necessary transportation of material and men Mr. Dorsey may require. They must be furnished without delay as they are for the use of the surgeons at the Executive Mansion, and are deemed necessary to the health and comfort of the President during his present critical illness." The Dorsey referred to by Secretary Hunt is well known as a skillful mining engineer, who has had extensive experience in artificial ventilation, and it is proposed to secure a better and more perfect ventilation of the President's room by the use of mechanical appliances.

11.45 p. m.—Although the pulse and temperature of the President have been rather higher than yesterday on account of the process of suppuration which is now going on in the wound, he has passed a very comfortable day. There has been no return of acidity in the stomach, which was caused yesterday, it is thought, by the oatmeal gruel which he ate, and he has not suffered to-day as he did at intervals last night from pain in the legs and ankles. He has taken nourishment at short intervals, and larger quantities than at any previous day, and has retained it without any uneasiness of the stomach. He complains of feeling tired to-night, but otherwise comfortable. "Suppuration will probably continue," Dr. Reyburn says, "Several days, together with slightly increased fever, which it causes. It is, however, a perfectly natural process, and one that was anticipated at the present stage of recovery. The increased pulse and temperature therefore shown by the official bulletins need cause no alarm. There is a certain amount of injured tissue along the track of the ball near the

external opening of the wound which must come away in the shape of discharge. The wound has been twice antiseptically dressed to-day and the patient was repeatedly sponged all over with a weak solution of carbolic acid in water applied by means of the hand atomizer. The spray and sponge baths have been a source of great refreshment and have added very materially to the President's comfort." The weather to-day is much cooler than yesterday so that the comparative failure of all the different methods of artificial refrigeration which have hitherto been tried is not so unfortunate as it might otherwise have been. A force of 15 or 20 men from the navy yard is now at work in the basement, putting in a steam fan or blower by which air artificially cooled is to be forced into the President's room in such quantities as may be necessary. Two city fire engines are also at work at the eastern end of the mansion under the direction of an officer of the Navy Department, who is experimenting upon the production of cold by means of the liberation of compressed air. One or the other of the above mentioned methods of supplying the President's room with cool air will be put into operation to-morrow. The President at this hour (11.45) is sleeping quietly, and the attending physicians report that his symptoms in every way are favorable. If his recovery were assured, they say, his symptoms would probably not be other than they are at the present stage of the case.

The New York *Tribune* says: A large amount of the handsome subscription to Mrs. Garfield came to-day by mail, more by telegraph, and with a little canvassing the whole amount might have been secured by night. Janus S. Margin, the American banker at London, and John Derne subscribed \$5,000; Vanderbilt promised \$5,000. If the President dies it is possible the whole of the country will be invited to contribute, and that the fund may be raised to half a million. No difficulty is anticipated in raising a quarter of a million.

Executive Mansion, 7.15 a. m. In view of the suppuration action now going on, the President's condition this morning is as favorable as can be expected. He passed a comfortable night, his sleep only being disturbed about 1 a. m. by slight pains in his legs, which, however, quickly yielded to simple treatment. His pulse is down to 106. The cooling apparatus is now in working order and good results are expected.

8.30 a. m.—The President passed a tranquil night, and this morning expresses himself as feeling quite comfortable. We regard the general progress of his case as very satisfactory. Pulse this morning 100, temperature 99.4, respiration 24.

(Signed by the attending physicians.)

The symptoms of the President continue favorable. Vice President Arthur called at the Executive Mansion this morning. Mrs. Garfield had gone for a drive so that he did not see her, and there happened to be some members of the cabinet present, but he talked for a short time with the attending physicians with regard to the progress of the President's case.

1 p. m.—The condition of the President continues favorable; pulse 104, temperature 101.2, respiration 22. Next bulletin will be issued at 8 p. m.

(Signed by the physicians.)

"I Have Come to Life and am so Thankful."

"I am very happy indeed," writes a lady, "and feel as though I lived in a different world from what I did last winter. I have come to life, and am so thankful!" She had used Compound Oxygen for nearly a year. "I was a terrible sufferer (from nervous prostration, gastric troubles, and nervous irritation of the stomach); life was hard to be endured. \* \* \* My friends wonder to see me do so much; many never thought to see me alive again, and can not sufficiently express their surprise. I have waited to be quite sure." All information about the Compound Oxygen Treatment is contained in our Treaties, which is sent free. DRs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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