

GARFIELD'S CHANCES

Still Weighing in the Balance.

THE FACT THAT HE LIVES

Giving the Only Ground for Hope.

Condicting Reports Issued

Relative to Views of Doctors.

Sleeping Quietly at Last Report.

Condition at 12 Noon.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 4, 12:30 P. M.—White House special to the News up to 12 M., report no real change in the condition of the President. He dozed at short intervals during the night, and in his waking moments complained of the pain in his feet. Drs. Hamilton and Agnew arrived early in the morning, and, after seeing the patient, and carefully analyzing the treatment, gave a hearty and unqualified endorsement of what had been done. All the physicians in attendance upon the case from the first, with Drs. Hamilton and Agnew, are present, and the next official bulletin is anxiously awaited.

Monday Bulletin No. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 4, 7:30 A. M.—Dr. Agnew arrived from Philadelphia on an early train. He reached the executive mansion about 5 A. M. He spent the time from that hour until the arrival of Dr. Hamilton, of New York, who reached here at 7 A. M., familiarizing himself with the process of the case, as shown by official bulletins. Upon the arrival of Dr. Hamilton an examination and consultation of all physicians at once begun. The result will soon be made known.

Monday Bulletin No. 2.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4th, 12:20—Attorney General MacVeach gives, in the following words, what he understands is the opinion of Dr. Agnew with regard to the President's condition: "The President's condition I regard as extremely critical, but not without hope." Secretary Blaine has just sent the following telegram to the representatives of the United States in London and Paris: Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hamilton of New York, able and skillful surgeons, were present at the consultation of attending physicians this morning. The result is not reassuring, though the conclusion was that recovery is possible. We do not give up hope. (Signed,) BLAINE, Secretary.

Monday Bulletin, No. 3.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 12:30, P. M.—There has been but little change since 10 o'clock. The President complains much less of pain in his feet. Slight vomiting. Pulse 110, temperature 100, respiration 24

Monday Bulletin, No. 4.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 2:25 P. M., July 4.—The President awoke from sleep a few moments since, and said to Dr. Bliss, who stood by his bedside, Doctor, I feel better than I have at any time since I was wounded.

Monday Bulletin, No. 5.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4.—The secretary of State has just sent the following telegram: Hon. Aloozo Townsend, Cleveland—The President's condition has not materially changed since morning. At this hour (2:30 P. M.) he is suffering less pain. He is entirely calm. His mind is clear, and he accepts whatever fate God may ordain for him with perfect resignation and

with the sublimest Christian faith. We are profoundly anxious, and yet hopeful, as to the final result. (Signed) JAS. G. BLAINE.

Monday Bulletin No. 6.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4, 2:45 P. M.—The attending physicians continue to express hopeful opinions of the President's case. Perotinus has not supervened as yet and there are no more indications of it than there was this morning.

Monday Bulletin, No. 7.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4, 5 P. M.—The President partook of a quantity of chicken broth a short time ago and has retained it and he is resting about the same as when his condition was last reported.

Night Bulletins.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4, 7:45 P. M.—Official: The President this evening is not so comfortable. He does not suffer so much from pain in the feet, but the tympanites is again more noticeable. Pulse 126, temperature 101, respiration 24. Another bulletin at 10 P. M., after which in order not to disturb the President, there will be nothing further until to-morrow morning. D. W. BLISS. J. K. BARNES. J. J. WOODWARD. ROBT. REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 9:20 P. M.—(Unofficial.)

The President's condition to-night is admitted by attending physicians to be more unfavorable than during the day, but the change is not regarded as especially alarming, for the reason that his increased pulse and temperature which are its most marked features were observed at about the same time last evening and Saturday evening, and were anticipated to-night. The day has been extremely warm and close, and the President has been more or less restless from that cause and from pain due to laceration of the nerves leading to the feet. The attending physicians are reluctant to express any positive opinions or facts in to-night's bulletin, but they are hopeful the temperature will fall and pulse grow less rapid during the night as was the case last night and that the condition of the patient to-morrow morning will not be worse than it was this morning. Should these anticipations be realized the attending physicians say they will have a strong hope of final recovery. Since the date of the last official bulletin, 7:45, the temperature and pulse have slightly decreased which is taken as an indication. The views above expressed are not without foundation at the present time. All that can be said is that the situation of the President is critical, but there are indications of abatement of the unfavorable symptoms. Postmaster General James and Secretary Hunt express themselves confidently hopeful the President's condition will improve during the night, as it did last night, and there will be strong reasons for expecting final recovery.

Monday Bulletin No. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Surgeon General Barnes says the President's death will occur before midnight.

Monday Bulletin No. 2.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4.—Slight amelioration of the symptoms during the past hour. No vomiting during that period. Pulse 124; temperature 137; respiration 24. In order not to disturb the President unnecessarily, no further bulletins will be issued till to-morrow morning. D. W. BLISS.

Monday Bulletin, No. 3.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Midnight (unofficial). The condition of the President has further improved since date of the last telegram, temperature and pulse have again fallen slightly, and at this hour he is sleeping quietly.

Monday Bulletin, No. 4.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4.—Slight amelioration of the symptoms during the past hour. No vomiting during that period. Pulse 124; temperature 137; respiration 24. In order not to disturb the President unnecessarily, no further bulletins will be issued till to-morrow morning. D. W. BLISS.

Monday Bulletin, No. 5.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4.—The secretary of State has just sent the following telegram: Hon. Aloozo Townsend, Cleveland—The President's condition has not materially changed since morning. At this hour (2:30 P. M.) he is suffering less pain. He is entirely calm. His mind is clear, and he accepts whatever fate God may ordain for him with perfect resignation and

gait as he increased his distance from the scene. Mr. Cutler's first thought was that they were pickpockets. Cutler is a quiet, honest appearing man, and is evidently deeply impressed with his story, and says whether or not the bottom facts are ever reached, he will still be of the opinion that this man had at least one confederate. Mr. Cutler is well known to several highly respectable people in this city, who give him a first rate name for truth and veracity. The conspiracy theory, however, is not to be believed. Chief Brooks, of the secret service, says he has followed up every clue, and every theory of conspiracy, and has proved satisfactory that there was none. He has reported to Secretary Windom that Guitau had no confederate; not even a confidant; that he was alone the assassin. The conspiracy theory has been abandoned by everybody.

Narrow Escape From Death.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Special Times: It seems during the journey of Mrs. Garfield to Washington there was a very narrow escape from what might have been a fatal accident. The train which brought Mrs. Garfield from Long Branch, was composed of an engine and one Pullman car. When within two miles of Bonie station, sixteen miles from Washington, the parallel rod of the engine broke while the wheels were making 250 revolutions per minute. A rod of steel bar connects the wheels and is about two feet long, six inches wide and four inches thick. The engine continued to thunder along, although the engineer reversed steam and put on the brakes. The rod bounced with each revolution of the wheel and tore up the ground, and considerably damaged the side of the engine. This continued two miles before a stop could be effected, so great was the speed. An eye witness states that as the train flew by the station splinters of shattered ties filled the air. Had the engine left the track the Pullman car would have been splintered into kindling wood and all on board have been killed. The accident delayed the other party about half an hour. Railroad men say it was almost a miracle the engine did not jump the track.

Guitau in New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—About twelve years ago, when the Essex market police court had become notorious as a place where all sorts of crimes could be compromised by a venal police, a number of shysters broken down lawyers, and practitioners ruined by liquor, were to be met with daily at that court. These misnamed lawyers would often hunt up a case for the police justice, and share in the spoils. On one occasion a fight occurred in court between the magistrate and a shyster upon the division of half a dollar. Among these shysters was Charles Guitau, who had part of an office in the rear of a liquor store on the corner of Broome and Essex streets. Guitau's merits, consistently well known, were in fact in a condition to complain. He was stumped at the announcement of the attempted assassination, and still is in a kind of stupor. He sees, of course, what is going on, and has not lost possession of his faculties, but he is overwhelmed by the magnitude of the calamity, and of the task which he may be called on to perform. Those who saw him a month ago, when death entered his own family and took his beloved wife, fancy they see a resemblance in his present condition to the state in which that sad event plunged him. There is no doubt he suffers keenly. None can look at him for a moment without seeing it in his countenance.

Tears Were in His Eyes

and the orbs themselves were blood-shot. On his face was a trace of recent weeping. He would trust himself to speak but little and was afraid of being overcome by his emotions. His whole manner, rather than the words he uttered showed a depth of feeling, and evidently genuine feeling, which would astonish many who think they know the man well.

Guitau's Insanity.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The prevailing sentiment in this community affecting Guitau is very accurately reflected in the following extract from an editorial in the Evening Star to-day: "Probably the most important and reliable testimony in regard to the character and tendencies of Guitau is that furnished in the letter written by his father to another son, as early as March 7. The expression of parental traits and forebodings, is entitled to the fullest confidence and most serious consideration. One other conclusive piece of evidence pointing in the same direction is offered by the professional experience of Dr. Hood medical reformer of the pension bureau, this city. Several months ago, as we are informed, the application of Guitau for a pension came before that office for inspection. After examining the documents filed by the prisoner, followed by several interviews with him, Dr. Hood came to the conclusion he was insane, and so endorsed his name. At the time this decision was reached by this medical expert, there was nothing in the case as represented to disturb or influence his judgment, would seem, when added to earlier and positive convictions of the father, to forever settle the question of the prisoner's mental unsoundness."

Blaine's Opinion.

Secretary Blaine thinks Guitau is crazy. He says Guitau called frequently at the State department and insisted upon having a foreign mission or a consulate; that Guitau evidently regarded himself as a man of very superior abilities competent to fill any high position. Secretary Blaine says he told Guitau finally that it was utterly useless to present his application, as his appointment to a position was an impossibility. Mr. Blaine says further that Guitau considered the Republican party as under great obligations to him. He talked of having elected Garfield and he thought the party owed him a debt, and ought to pay him with a big appointment.

No Plot.

Secretary Blaine denies most emphatically that he ever said the shooting was the result of a plot. Such a idea, he says, never entered his head. He is satisfied, and has been from the first, that the crazy, disappointed Guitau kept his foul purpose a profound secret to himself. Heaven knows the situation is bad enough as it is, without adding to its horrors.

Last Official Act.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Evening Star says: The last official act of the President before he was shot down was the signing of an order to the department of the interior to issue a commission to Henry J. Ramsdell, of this city, to be register of wills for this district, vice Col. Amos Webster, resigned. Owing to the confusion at the executive mansion this statement cannot be verified, but it is probably correct. Ramsdell is the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Garfield's Brave Little Wife.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A great many people in Brooklyn were started upon passing city hall to see the flags not only at half mast, but draped in mourning. The first impression was that word had come from Washington, of President Garfield's death, but thousands of anxious ones were relieved when they learned upon inquiry that the flags were draped on account of the death of a local celebrity. In front of the main telegraph office in Brooklyn the sidewalks were blocked all day. In both cities, and everywhere, a favorite subject was the heroism of the President's wife—"Garfield's brave little wife" she was familiarly and lovingly called, and her name is likely to make as deep an impression in American history as that of Martha Washington. The sick woman who conquered her own ill to take her place by the bedside of her wounded husband has found a spot in many a manly

and womanly heart, when before she was unknown. A NOBLE WOMAN.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mrs. Garfield bears up most heroically. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal through which she passed, and is passing, outwardly she holds herself with much composure in all her conversation with her stricken husband. She has a firm conviction the President will live, a wish in which the country joins.

Narrow Escape From Death.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Special Times: It seems during the journey of Mrs. Garfield to Washington there was a very narrow escape from what might have been a fatal accident. The train which brought Mrs. Garfield from Long Branch, was composed of an engine and one Pullman car. When within two miles of Bonie station, sixteen miles from Washington, the parallel rod of the engine broke while the wheels were making 250 revolutions per minute. A rod of steel bar connects the wheels and is about two feet long, six inches wide and four inches thick. The engine continued to thunder along, although the engineer reversed steam and put on the brakes. The rod bounced with each revolution of the wheel and tore up the ground, and considerably damaged the side of the engine. This continued two miles before a stop could be effected, so great was the speed. An eye witness states that as the train flew by the station splinters of shattered ties filled the air. Had the engine left the track the Pullman car would have been splintered into kindling wood and all on board have been killed. The accident delayed the other party about half an hour. Railroad men say it was almost a miracle the engine did not jump the track.

Guitau in New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—About twelve years ago, when the Essex market police court had become notorious as a place where all sorts of crimes could be compromised by a venal police, a number of shysters broken down lawyers, and practitioners ruined by liquor, were to be met with daily at that court. These misnamed lawyers would often hunt up a case for the police justice, and share in the spoils. On one occasion a fight occurred in court between the magistrate and a shyster upon the division of half a dollar. Among these shysters was Charles Guitau, who had part of an office in the rear of a liquor store on the corner of Broome and Essex streets. Guitau's merits, consistently well known, were in fact in a condition to complain. He was stumped at the announcement of the attempted assassination, and still is in a kind of stupor. He sees, of course, what is going on, and has not lost possession of his faculties, but he is overwhelmed by the magnitude of the calamity, and of the task which he may be called on to perform. Those who saw him a month ago, when death entered his own family and took his beloved wife, fancy they see a resemblance in his present condition to the state in which that sad event plunged him. There is no doubt he suffers keenly. None can look at him for a moment without seeing it in his countenance.

Tears Were in His Eyes

and the orbs themselves were blood-shot. On his face was a trace of recent weeping. He would trust himself to speak but little and was afraid of being overcome by his emotions. His whole manner, rather than the words he uttered showed a depth of feeling, and evidently genuine feeling, which would astonish many who think they know the man well.

Guitau's Insanity.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The prevailing sentiment in this community affecting Guitau is very accurately reflected in the following extract from an editorial in the Evening Star to-day: "Probably the most important and reliable testimony in regard to the character and tendencies of Guitau is that furnished in the letter written by his father to another son, as early as March 7. The expression of parental traits and forebodings, is entitled to the fullest confidence and most serious consideration. One other conclusive piece of evidence pointing in the same direction is offered by the professional experience of Dr. Hood medical reformer of the pension bureau, this city. Several months ago, as we are informed, the application of Guitau for a pension came before that office for inspection. After examining the documents filed by the prisoner, followed by several interviews with him, Dr. Hood came to the conclusion he was insane, and so endorsed his name. At the time this decision was reached by this medical expert, there was nothing in the case as represented to disturb or influence his judgment, would seem, when added to earlier and positive convictions of the father, to forever settle the question of the prisoner's mental unsoundness."

Blaine's Opinion.

Secretary Blaine thinks Guitau is crazy. He says Guitau called frequently at the State department and insisted upon having a foreign mission or a consulate; that Guitau evidently regarded himself as a man of very superior abilities competent to fill any high position. Secretary Blaine says he told Guitau finally that it was utterly useless to present his application, as his appointment to a position was an impossibility. Mr. Blaine says further that Guitau considered the Republican party as under great obligations to him. He talked of having elected Garfield and he thought the party owed him a debt, and ought to pay him with a big appointment.

No Plot.

Secretary Blaine denies most emphatically that he ever said the shooting was the result of a plot. Such a idea, he says, never entered his head. He is satisfied, and has been from the first, that the crazy, disappointed Guitau kept his foul purpose a profound secret to himself. Heaven knows the situation is bad enough as it is, without adding to its horrors.

Last Official Act.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Evening Star says: The last official act of the President before he was shot down was the signing of an order to the department of the interior to issue a commission to Henry J. Ramsdell, of this city, to be register of wills for this district, vice Col. Amos Webster, resigned. Owing to the confusion at the executive mansion this statement cannot be verified, but it is probably correct. Ramsdell is the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Republic. Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches for his speedy recovery.

Union Prayer Meeting.

Worcester, Mass., July 4.—A union prayer meeting was held to-day in Mechanics hall, 1,500 people present. Prayers were offered by leading clergymen, and Senator Hoar said all citizens feel as though their own first born was lying at the point of death. There are times when we realize most deeply what we owe to our country. This is such an occasion. No courage, no comfort, except those which come to Christian hearts from God's word, can meet our wants. All pain must find relief in some articulate cry but the only cry that can alleviate our pain, is that cry to God which his ministers can best utter. The love of the people for the President is not misplaced. We shall to-day send our many earnest prayers for the speedy recovery of our President. He loves his country. He has a high conception of a pure administration and if we lose him it will be the greatest single calamity except the death of Lincoln that has ever fallen on our country.

Messages of Condolence.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following telegrams are a few of hundreds of messages of sympathy and condolence received at the executive mansion and by the secretary of State: Edenton, N. C., July 3.—His Excellency, James A. Garfield: A blind and wounded Confederate soldier tenders his congratulations on your improved condition, and may God raise you to preserve the peace and dignity of the nation. F. W. BONDS. Richmond, Va., July 3.—To the President of the United States: The Catholic bishops of Peoria and Fort Wayne, desire to express their most sincere sympathy and most earnest wish for your speedy recovery. (Signed) MICHAEL SPALDING, JOS. DRAISGOLD.

Whitely and Wife.

RICHMOND, July 3.—Mrs. Garfield: We deeply sympathize with you in your sad affliction. We shall to-day send our many earnest prayers for the speedy recovery of your affectionate husband and beloved President. (Signed,) THE LADIES OF RICHMOND.

Subdued Celebration of the Nation's Birthday.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The joyous nature of the 4th of July has been greatly subdued in consequence of the sad events at Washington city. The bulletins at the various newspaper and telegraph offices were eagerly scanned for the latest news from Washington, and at times large crowds gathered around them. These were the case at the city town hotels, where dispatches were posted by telegraph operators as soon as received. The eager anxiety of the crowds was marked by subdued excitement and expressed pleasure as every piece of favorable news was announced.

Foreign Sympathy.

AT QUEBEC. QUEBEC, July 4.—In the English cathedral prayers were offered for the recovery of President Garfield. Great sympathy is expressed for him and his family. The hotels and newspaper are besieged by anxious inquirers for the latest bulletins.

London Churches.

LONDON, July 4.—At the close of the sermon by Rev. Dr. Parker, at City Temple Congregational, Sunday, the following was offered. Resolved, That this congregation representing every shade of religious and political opinion, has heard with inexpressible horror of the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and most profoundly sympathizes with the Americans in this hour of national calamity and distress. Dr. Parker then asked the congregation if they approved the resolution to rise. The congregation unanimously responded "Amen." A special prayer for recovery of President Garfield was offered at Spurgeon's tabernacle yesterday.

British Sympathy.

LONDON, July 4.—The Lord Mayor, on taking his seat at the Mansion house to-day, gave expression to the strong sense of sympathy of the citizens of London for the distress occasioned by the attempt on President Garfield's life. Among the persons who inquired at the American legation to-day regarding the condition of the President, were the Lord Mayor of London, Dean Stanley, Sir A. T. Galt, Canadian minister resident in England, in behalf of the Canadian Government; Judge Peabody, N. Y.; Sir John A. McDonald, Canadian premier; Messrs McCullough and Barrett, American actors, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Anniversary of the Landing of Wm. Penn.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Under the auspices of the bi-centennial association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia yesterday celebrated, in the main centennial building, the 200th anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn and founding of the commonwealth. It is estimated that from 100,000 to 150,000 people visited the building during the day. Col. Morton McMichael, in calling the assemblage to order, fittingly alluded to the gloom in the minds of the people in regard to the attempted assassination of the President. Speeches were made by Gov. Hoy, Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, J. R. Tucker and others. Announcement that the President was improved was received with tremendous applause.

A Nation's Sorrow.

STANTON, VA. Stanton, Va., July 4.—The most intense sorrow prevails in this city in consequence of the President's condition. Business is almost entirely suspended and crowds are continually gathering around the bulletin boards.

Voices From the South.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 4.—At a public meeting of citizens held in the Opera house to-day the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to send the following as an expression of the unanimous sentiment of the community: Columbus, Ga., July 4.—Jas. G. Blaine, Secretary of State: The people of Columbus, Ga., in a public meeting assembled, express their great abhorrence at the attempted assassination of the President of the United States. They deplore the act as a public calamity and present it as a national outrage. Please signify these sentiments to the President and assure him of our earnest wish for his recovery, and also express to Mrs. Garfield our warmest sympathies in her great affliction. (Signed) MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, Chairman. Lynchburg, Va., July 4.—The most intense solicitude is manifested by men of all parties at the fate of the President, and nothing but a sense of horror and indignation is expressed at the great crime against him and against the

disseminates the idea of political conspiracy in the United States, and says American politicians have not come to the point of employing assassins. It seems quite sufficiently made out that Guitau was nothing more or less than a disappointed office-seeker. If President Garfield dies it will leave a gap hard to fill. As soon as his career was known in Europe it was felt that the Chicago convention had made a true and wise choice. He was not one of those sordid, managing place hunters, who are the opprobrium of American politics. He was the right man to fight a battle with them. It is hardly likely when the time comes that another mammoth Republican caucus so doubtful of issue, will throw up another man of similar integrity and proved capacity. It is curious that one phase of politics which of all others needs reforming in America should be indirectly responsible for the present crime. By reforming the system of patronage the Americans will best show their sorrow for Garfield's death or their thankfulness for his recovery. It is not to be supposed that a perfectly sane man would attempt such a crime, but the President's position in regard to patronage is so invidious that it is only wonderful such an attempt has never been made hereof.

Italian Sentiment.

ROME, July 4.—The Liberta characterizes the attempt on President Garfield as an act of barbarous vengeance which is rendered more infamous in view of the noble character and perfect uprightness of the victim. The Reforma says it is sad and short-sighted deed.

Russian Comment.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—Leading Russian newspapers express consternation at the attempted assassination. The Golos says, the act was due to personal vengeance, but should the facts show a political reason, it would be necessary to bring again into prominence the question of the adoption of measures against the attempt of political assassins. The Novye Vremya says the President is probably the victim of his honest policy.

Little Wherry Caused by Democrats Neglecting to Vote.

ALBANY, July 4.—In the joint convention the ballot for the short term, combined votes stood: Potter.....27 Conkling.....16 Wheeler.....23 Crowley.....4 Cornell.....6 Larkin.....1 Lapham.....6 Stoughton.....1 Chapman.....1 No choice.

Long Term—Combined Vote.

Depew.....31 Kernan.....24 Cornell.....11 Croker.....10 Vance.....1 North.....1 Lapham.....1 Adams.....1 Platt.....1

Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.—The important celebration of this State was to be held in Bristol. The procession was formed ready to move when it was dismissed and the announcement made of a religious meeting to be held at 4 P. M.

Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., July 4.—There is no celebration in Portland to-day. The city is very quiet and groups apparently waiting for news from Washington.

Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 4.—A mass meeting of citizens was held to-day and passed resolutions expressing sorrow and sincere sympathy with the President; also commending Mrs. Garfield. The resolutions were telegraphed to Secretary Blaine by Delegate Post. Speeches were made by Governor Hoy and Chief Justice Sener, Associate Justice Peck, Gen. O. G. Brock, and all ministers of the gospel. The city had been decorated gaily for the Fourth, but the decorations have been taken down, and the people are all bowed down in sorrow.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—The city council adopted resolutions of sorrow and indignation at the attempted assassination of President Garfield, extending sympathy to the family, and expressing the hope that the President may be spared to discharge the duties of his important and exalted office.

Bordentown.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 4.—This city has not celebrated the day as heretofore on account of the condition of President Garfield. Sympathy has been expressed throughout the city. Yesterday prayers were offered in all the churches for his recovery.

Opinion of Medical Men.

[The following medical opinions evidently refer to the bulletins prior to the one bearing date of 6 P. M.—Ed. Globe.] WASHINGTON, July 4.—The last official bulletin regarding the President's condition is considered by the medical profession to be quite encouraging and significant of favorable results. The President has been kept very quiet during the day, and not even his sons are admitted to his room. It is considered by many that the present is the most critical period and every precaution is being taken to prevent noise or excitement of any character in or about the mansion. Dr. Bliss remarked to a cabinet officer, shortly after the 1 o'clock bulletin was issued, that there was less evidence of peritonitis now than when the 8 o'clock bulletin was written.

permit. The Garfield girls were assisted by others. Mrs. Garfield still showed traces of her illness.

Traces of Her Illness.

as her boy kissed her, tears seemed starting to her eyes, but the strong will, a wife's devotion, a consciousness of the necessity of being brave to meet her husband, all seemed to give her superhuman strength. Up these long winding steps she walked, outwardly calm, but inwardly agonized, in an almost gasping breath, but with a painful, terrible anxious look upon that sunken face that no one who witnessed it will ever forget. She was immediately taken within the President's chamber. Meanwhile the President had heard the grating of the wheels upon the ground, and said to Postmaster-General James, who was holding his hand: "She has come. I would like to see her alone." Mrs. Garfield entered. All the persons left the chamber, and man and wife, in what was thought to be the death chamber, were left alone. Mrs. Garfield could remain there but a few minutes. Her exhausted nature asserted itself.

For Seven Long Hours.

that had seemed to her an eternity she had been hastening to Washington, unable to receive nourishment, suffering such agony as only those who love can know. She faintly, the President noticed it and insisted that she should go down stairs for supper. Mrs. Garfield consented, and accompanied by Col. Rockwell, she went to the family dining-room at about 7:50 P. M. The party hardly commenced their meal when a messenger ran hastily down the private stairs and into the dining-room without ceremony, announcing that the surgeons had said that the President was dying rapidly, and that they must come quickly. The party rose at once and went into Gen. Garfield's room, where they found that while he was cooking rapidly, he had yet his full consciousness, as to had all day, but he seemed to be rapidly nearing death. At 8 o'clock he was still lower in condition, and a few moments later still, his pulse beat at the rate of 158 a minute. The anxious group of physicians looked every minute, every second, to see the sufferer breathe his last. This low condition continued for some time without change, circumstances which astonished the surgeons, and the condition continued until toward 9 o'clock, when without ceremony, at 9 o'clock the pulse had gradually receded to 128 beats per minute, and at last for the first time since the shooting, the President fell into an easy sleep.

The Contest at Albany.

ALBANY, July 4.—In the joint convention the ballot for the short term, combined votes stood: Potter.....27 Conkling.....16 Wheeler.....23 Crowley.....4 Cornell.....6 Larkin.....1 Lapham.....6 Stoughton.....1 Chapman.....1 No choice.

Long Term—Combined Vote.

Depew.....31 Kernan.....24 Cornell.....11 Croker.....10 Vance.....1 North.....1 Lapham.....1 Adams.....1 Platt.....1

Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.—The important celebration of this State was to be held in Bristol. The procession was formed ready to move when it was dismissed and the announcement made of a religious meeting to be held at 4 P. M.

Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., July 4.—There is no celebration in Portland to-day. The city is very quiet and groups apparently waiting for news from Washington.

Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 4.—A mass meeting of citizens was held to-day and passed resolutions expressing sorrow and sincere sympathy with the President; also commending Mrs. Garfield. The resolutions were telegraphed to Secretary Blaine by Delegate Post. Speeches were made by Governor Hoy and Chief Justice Sener, Associate Justice Peck, Gen. O. G. Brock, and all ministers of the gospel. The city had been decorated gaily for the Fourth, but the decorations have been taken down, and the people are all bowed down in sorrow.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—The city council adopted resolutions of sorrow and indignation at the attempted assassination of President Garfield, extending sympathy to the family, and expressing the hope that