

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

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ALWAYS ADVISE INDICATE THAT THE BOSS IS BEING SLOWLY BUT SURELY CROWDED OUT.

POCKETBOOK WALKER is the suggestive title given to the successful contestant for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Ohio.

The failure of the Universal Life Insurance Company, of New York, announced yesterday, is claimed to be the result of calculations of one of its managers three years since, which practically bankrupted the concern. Subsequent attempts to save the company have proved fruitless, and an announced deficiency of \$884,000 is the result.

Our friend, Gen. Love, of Stenbenville, seems to be having a perilous time in his progress toward the House of Delegates, an independent candidate having been recently added to the Democratic opposition. We feel it incumbent upon us, therefore, to cheer the General's friends with the assurance that his efforts are generally proportioned to the current emergency, and that he generally rises to the full height of the immediate occasion.

One of the best resolutions passed by the State Press Association at its recent meeting in Watson, was that which appointed the place of its next meeting in this city, and fixed the time during the next session of the State Legislature. With the guns of the brethren trained at short range upon the members of the two houses and unlimited stationery in the cloak-rooms, on which to record the individual shortcomings of individual Senators and Representatives, it will be strange if the "reformers" which the newspapers have been asking for vainly in past sessions are not secured.

DEAN STANLEY, whose decease is announced by the cable, and who has been for some time past the leader of the so-called "Broad Church" party in England, inherited most of his liberal tendencies from his scarcely less distinguished father, whose views were considered too latitudinarian in his day and generation to fit him for his bishopric. The clergyman and author whose death is announced to-day has not only held a prominent place in the advanced thought of his own country, but has endeared himself to the people of the United States by generous and kindly aid, extended when most needed, and his demise will be mourned on this side of the ocean no less sincerely than on the other.

People who have no opportunity to enjoy sea bathing will be glad to know that a substitute nearly, if not quite, as strengthening is found in an ammonia bath. A gilt of liquid ammonia in a pall of water makes an invigorating solution, whose delightful effects can only be compared to a plunge in the surf. To weak persons this is recommended as an incomparable luxury and tonic. It cleanses the skin and stimulates it wonderfully, and leaves the flesh as firm and cool as marble. More than this, the ammonia purifies the body from all odor of perspiration. Those in whom the secretion is unpleasant will find relief by using a spoonful of the tincture in a basin of water and washing the armpits with it every morning.

Many persons find great comfort and benefit from salt-water baths, arranged in this way: A coffee cup of fine distilled salt mixed with a gallon of water, and with a hair glove or Russian bath cloth the body is thoroughly bathed with the mixture, rubbing until the skin is aglow. This induces an exhilaration akin to surf bathing. The droggists sell boxes of salt especially prepared and weighing three pounds for 50 cents. For a delicate child such a bath is recommended as especially beneficial.

Many persons find an occasional bran bath greatly improves the condition of the skin. The French women find it leaves their skin clear, fresh as soft as a baby's. A peck of common bran, to be had at any of the seed stores, is stirred into a tub of warm water. The rubbing of the scaly particles of the bran cleanses the skin, while the gelatine in it softens and strengthens the tissues. The friction of the loose bran calls the blood to the surface, and nervous and irritable people find special benefit from it for their minds as well as their bodies. Physicians say the habitual use of soap upon the face leaves the skin brown, and recommend a little oat meal in the water or the ammonia suggested above. Ladies who have moist or oily skins should use quite hot water for their baths, and a little fine bay rum rubbed over the face, or a little of any of the fine toilet waters. A tablespoonful in the wash bowl of water prevents that shiny appearance of the skin which is so annoying.

A Revolt in the Indian Territory. LITTLE ROCK, July 18.—A Gazette Fort Smith special says: Greenleaf, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, a point fifty miles west of Fort Smith, was the scene of a horrible tragedy Saturday. The Creek and Cherokee Indians were having a barbecue preparatory to nominating candidates for the ensuing election next month. Whisky flowed as freely as the milk and honey in the Promised Land. Beer, brandy, became fighting drunk, and their drunken frenzy made an onslaught on some of the party. Seven men were killed or mortally wounded. Two men, Jim Hatter and his father, were the only ones who had had their heads completely covered from their bodies by the crazed multitude. The murderers are at large, and no efforts are being made to arrest them.

Secretary Winding at Deer Park. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Windham has gone to Deer Park to remain several days.

FEVERISH, BUT NOT ENOUGH TO EXCITE ALARM.

The President's Pulse Weak, and His Temperature Increases—The Change Pronounced Entirely Natural and Insignificant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President's afternoon fever was a little more strongly marked to-night than last night, the pulse showing an increase of four beats, the temperature a rise of 5-10 and the respiration slight, a corresponding acceleration as compared with the maximum yesterday. In any other patient this trifling increase in the intensity of the fever would be regarded as a natural fluctuation and would not excite special remark, but the President's symptoms are so closely watched from day to day and almost from hour to hour by the whole country that an unfavorable change, however slight, seems to have a greater significance than really attaches to it, and is liable in the absence of an explanation, to cause apprehension. It is proper, therefore, to say by way of comment upon to-night's official bulletin, that the facts therein stated give no measure to the attending surgeons. There is a slight increase in the fever, but it arises from known causes, and is entirely transient in its character. The reasons assigned for it are as follows: The President, during the past three days, and more especially to-day, has taken a largely increased quantity of solid food. His stomach is sensitive, and manifests its sensitiveness when in any way overtaxed by symptoms of disturbance. Such was the case to-day, and this gastric trouble, it is thought, has been largely instrumental in aggravating the febrile symptoms. The President this afternoon became overworked in the hands of the barber. He expressed the desire to have his beard and hair trimmed and his head rubbed, and the barber was summoned. The latter spent some time in rubbing him, and although the immediate effects were pleasant the results were over fatigue and increased feverishness. Aside, however, from the transient rise in pulse and temperature to-day, the President's symptoms continue favorable.

Dr. Bliss on being asked at 10:30 to-night whether there was anything in the patient's condition to justify uneasiness, said: "Nothing whatever. He is doing very well. The fever is subsiding, the pulse is below 100 beats and he is sleeping quietly. He became a little over-wearied this afternoon, but he will probably be as well again to-morrow morning as he was this. In reply to a question with regard to the nature of the fever, he said that the nature of the fever is going on satisfactorily, and the track of the ball is slowly being cleared by the discharge. In dressing the wound to-night a flexible drainage tube, without the exertion of the least force, was introduced to the depth of 5 1/2 inches, showing that the wound is clean and open to that distance. It has been said by persons who have not seen the President since his injury that the ball probably did not enter the great cavity of the body. Our experience with drainage through the tube to-night confirms our previous expressed judgment, that the ball did enter the abdominal cavity and pierced the liver. I believe it passed through that organ and is lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen. In consequence of the temperature of the wound, the President's symptoms do not appear to indicate that he is not progressing favorably as could be expected. At 11:30 p. m. the President's pulse is 90, and he is sleeping quietly.

Yesterday's Bulletin. WASHINGTON, July 18, 9 a. m.—The President's progress towards convalescence noted in the official bulletin of Saturday, steadily continues. He feels refreshed by the restful unbroken sleep which he had last night, and which was materially assisted by an agreeable change in the weather. His pulse is gradually lessening, it now being 88, with a normal temperature and respiration. He will receive for breakfast breakfast, toast and beef juice and poached eggs; later on a little oat meal cooked to jelly. It is deemed best by the surgeons to give him substantial food in the morning, discontinuing it at one o'clock, after which time only liquid nourishment is administered. The following was issued only a few minutes ago: (Official Bulletin.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 8:30 a. m. The President has passed another comfortable night, and is doing well. This morning pulse 98, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARBER, J. J. WOODWARD, R. W. RAYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 P. M. The President has had a little more fever this afternoon, which is regarded as merely temporary fluctuation. At 5 p. m. his pulse was 89, temperature, 98.3; respiration, 18. At present his pulse is 102, temperature, 100.7; respiration, 21.

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THE DAILY REPORT OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS TO THE CONSULTING SURGEONS. WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following telegram has been sent to the consulting surgeons to-night: EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 P. M. Shortly after our dispatch of yesterday the President received a hyperdermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia. He slept well during the night and this morning at 8:30 he had a pulse of 88, temperature, 98; respiration, 18. This day, however, was not quite so comfortable as yesterday. A slight gastric disturbance was noted towards noon, in consequence of which the quantity of nourishment administered was temporarily diminished. This was followed by rather more of the afternoon fever than yesterday, but the difference was not great, and it is thought to be merely a temporary fluctuation. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 98, temperature, 98.6; respiration, 18. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 103, temperature, 100.7; respiration, 21.

FRATERNITY OF THE SEAS. PARIS, July 18.—Dispatches from Sfax report that during the morning and capture 400 Arabs were killed and 400 wounded. The South of Tunis is very much disturbed.

WIND WORK OF THE FOLLOWERS OF CONKLING.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The Stalwarts this morning, in conference, resolved to stand firm for Conkling.

Lapham, this morning, said he had learned that Conkling says that he (Lapham) must not be elected.

Senator Mills introduced the following bill: SECTION 1. When any vacancy exists in the office of Representative in Congress from this State, occurring on or after the fourth of March in any year, and more than sixty days before a session, a special election to fill the vacancy shall be ordered and held, provided a petition therefor in writing, signed by at least two hundred electors of the Congressional district in which the vacancy exists, and who are entitled to vote in said district for such representative in Congress, shall be presented to the Governor at least thirty days before the time for holding a general election.

SECTION 2. Upon the presentation of such a petition to the Governor a special election to fill the vacancy shall be ordered by the Governor, who shall, within five days after the presentation of the petition, issue a proclamation for such election; but no special election shall be held under this act within twenty days before the general election.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to any vacancy now existing in the office of any Representative in Congress. This bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Joint Convention proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Conkling.

When Tullih's name was called he proceeded to defend the Stalwarts.

DEMANDING A CALLED CAUCUS, and also spoke of the effect of this in the United States Senate in the past. He said it was a stupid blunder to elect Miller and to insist on a caucus.

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CROPS AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL FACTS AND COMMENTS. Weekly Review of the London Grain Trade—Prospects of Tobacco and Potatoes—Favorable View of European Crops, &c.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKET. Weekly Review by the "Mark Lane Express."

LONDON, July 18.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: A week of tropical heat has brought on the crops rapidly toward harvest. Wheat varies a good deal; the east is generally short, and some insect injuries begin to be spoken of. Exceptional crops in the southern, eastern and midland counties. The oat crop may be regarded as lost. The delivery of native wheat during the week has been insignificant, only 824 quarters having reached London during that period. Values unchanged; barley and oats traded totally unchanged. Foreign bread stuffs in ample supply; and trade, despite the weather, has been firm, but extremely quiet. Stocks depleted to an unusual extent.

Sellers have an advantage on spot. The finest qualities are scarce, and imports are diminished. Buyers operate on a small scale. It may be said that a forward trade is present, scarcely exists. Of 21 of coast cargoes which arrived during the week, three were sold floating. The contingent has been decreased 135,000 bushels. The quarter's decrease in imports of flour and a depletion of stocks has been the main spring of the present firmness in that article. Foreign flour chocked the trade all through the year, but factors now obtain full rates. There was rather a better demand Wednesday. Maize has been firm, though in better supply. Foreign barley on spot has been unchanged, but in large quantities, and values are 6d. Sales of English wheat during the past week aggregate 14,275 quarters at 49s 2d against 16,999 quarters at 45s 1d for the corresponding week last year.

MOYNE AND STOKES. Considerations which enter into Wall Street calculations.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Post publishes the following financial news: There is apparently no change in the condition of the trunk line railroad affairs. Each company seems to be taking business at its own rates, which are not all alike to all customers. The war is still, however, in a condition where it can be closed on the part of the Government, without the opinion that the end is near, except perhaps some large purchases in the stock market of Lake Shore. So far as the President's condition is concerned every thing is most favorable, but that apparently there is an element in opposition, it having for several days been assumed that his recovery is only a matter of time.

ABOUT CROPS, there is nothing new. It is assumed that spring as well as winter wheat will be in good condition, toward the harvest of last year. It is true that there have been several local storms in Minnesota, but these should be without influence on the general railroad interests, and in Milwaukee.

THE REPORT Saturday that the bull pool in Milwaukee & St. Paul stock had dissolved, is confirmed. The pool stock issued was marketed at \$1.25 down to \$1.20, many members of the pool having as individuals bought stock belonging to the members of the pool, when sold for account by the pool. The dealer in the \$1.25 to \$1.20 has been chiefly the result of sales by those on the outside of the pool who were surprised at its dissolution, or short sales by the street.

POTATOES AND TOBACCO. Reports on the Condition of the Growing Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following reports showing the condition, acreage, &c., of potatoes and tobacco throughout the country, July 1st, were issued from the Department of Agriculture to-day: Potatoes.—There has been an increase of 2 per cent in area of potatoes throughout the whole country since 1880. The increase is general in all sections. The States of New York and Michigan report an increase of 5 per cent each, Missouri an increase of 6 per cent, and Ohio a decrease of 2 per cent. The condition of the crop is reported very high. Insect injuries are reported in many localities, but the damage is very slight.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is largely in excess of last year, particularly in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, but in view of the large area in those States, owing to the scarcity of plants the loss will not be greater this year than it was in '79, the year in which the area was given for the census of '80. The condition of the crop is reported higher than last year at the same time.

European Crops in Good Condition. LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna correspondent says the latest estimates of the harvest in Hungary agree that the yield of wheat will be much larger and of a better quality than last year. Reports from Russia state that the yield will be excellent. The Roumanian grain crop is much larger than last year. Reports from France show that the harvest with a few exceptions, will be excellent. It is believed that she will have no need to import any wheat.

Fishes' Funds. GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Bliss is here paying out money received from Great Britain on account of unlawful interference with the American fishing fleet at Newfoundland.

DEAN STANLEY DEAD. The Great Divine and Friend of America no More.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cyrus W. Field has this moment received the following cable dispatch from his daughter, now in London: July 18.—Dean Stanley is seriously, but not hopelessly, ill from erysipelas, and Lady Frances Ballie, the Dean's sister-in-law, especially aids, cutting off the heads and many are cutting their oaks and wisest before time.

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He Should Get a Striped Suit Now. LANCASTER, Pa., July 18.—The three-year-old daughter of Abraham H. Nisely, a farmer, fell into a cistern and was drowned. A German farm hand who saw the accident refused to rescue the child, giving as his reason that he might lose his clothing.

A Bad Outside. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—J. H. Dean, a young banker of this city, and a son of J. Dean, cashier of the security bank, and president of the clearing house, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum. No cause except a faint insanity.

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RUIN IN RUSSIA.

The Country Rapidly Drifting on from Bad to Worse.

LONDON, July 18.—Advices from well informed correspondents in St. Petersburg report that Russia is fast drifting into anarchy. The Czar still keeps himself a close prisoner at Peterhof. Occasionally, when business of State requires his presence at the Capitol, he leaves his fortress, and returns as quietly. The new Ministry under Ignatieff has abandoned the promised reforms and is crushing out by the most autocratic and high-handed measures the aspirations of the people for representative government and the reconstruction of the municipal system upon a broader and freer basis. The police, although the crops promise fairly well, are in a terrible plight. The officials, from the highest to the lowest, are sunk in corruption, the priests of the Orthodox Church are not much better, and the nobles are a disgraceful set of arrogance and absolute unkindness in the worst days of the Romanoff regime. The nihilists do not exaggerate when they told the Czar the other day that there was no longer occasion for the use of dynamite, as the whole fabric of the empire was about to explode. The revolutionists of Pavel Birwanak, the Imperial State Attorney, who was appointed to examine into the working of the police system in the Orenburg department, and who has been in the office because he exposed the misdeeds of the police, has been printed and are being scattered far and wide throughout the country. Some of the State convicts in Siberia, too, have found an underground way of sending their diaries to the revolutionary press, and these have a vast circulation. The Czar is either kept in ignorance of the critical condition of affairs or is afraid to take action, and a revolution such as the world has never witnessed is not far off.

How the nobles are behaving themselves now that the peasants have lost their liberator is shown by a case which has just occurred in Koorak. Nineteen men and girls were shut in a barn by the steward of an estate called the Bolgia for work, and were burned to death, his man being the only one to escape. One person who was arrested confessed to his share in the crime. The Golois, reproducing the report of this outrage, characterizes it as incredible, but Birwanak's official report on the treatment of the peasants in Orenburg contains the details of crimes even more incredible but still true. To make matters worse, the Siberian police has broken out among the rural population, and the disease is carried into the towns by the farmers. The peasants in one district near Novgorod are suffering from constant bleeding at the nose, accompanied by the appearance of large black spots on the body. The local sanitary committee has established quarantine in the late war between France and Germany. The deaths in St. Petersburg last week exceeded the births by 316.

CORNELL AT VIENNA. The Crew will be Enthusiastically Welcomed to the Scene of its Next "Triumph."

NEW YORK, July 18.—A London special says: The pending contest between the Cornell crew and Vienna crew, to be rowed August 5th on the Danube, is exciting much attention in Vienna, and there can be no doubt the Cornellists will be enthusiastically welcomed. The match is to be over the three mile course, for one mile and a half against stream, which is rather powerful; then round buoys and back to the starting point. The prize is a handsome trophy valued at £200.

Commenting on this, the New York Times gives utterance to the following sarcastic sentences: The Cornell crew has achieved by modesty and perseverance a third defeat, which is less than the number of being the result of bad steering or of foul play on the part of the Englishmen. Flushed with these triumphs, the Cornell men now propose to go to Vienna, where it is rumored that a German crew from a Bohemian university is anxious to row with a crew which it can reasonably hope to beat. It is natural that our oarsmen, after their English successes, should feel confident that they are precisely the men whom the Germans want to meet; but they should not forget that the Bohemians have beaten three times by English crews. It does not necessarily follow that they will have the crowning triumph of being beaten by a German crew. How badly the Germans are capable of rowing has never yet been ascertained, and Cornell may find to its surprise and disgust that it comes out of the Vienna race a victor. In this case, let us hope that the Cornell oarsmen and their American friends will bear their disappointment in a goodly spirit. It is a pity that the American crew cannot yet command defeat, and the day may yet come when Cornell may beat somebody—if not a German crew, perhaps an Egyptian or Abyssinian crew. By the way, would it not be a good idea for Congress to make "international rowing" a national game? Of course, young men have a right to amuse themselves in an innocent way, but when four or six or eight young men who cannot row go over to England and make a goodly number of "American crews," thus saddling America with the expense of watching their defeats, it is thus that they should be taught the error of their way.

A SPANISH TRAGEDY IN FRANCE. LONDON, July 18.—A Paris correspondent narrates an occurrence near Clermont, France. A lieutenant of the Third Chasseurs, named Riego, was affected by sunstroke at the camp at Chalons, while walking through a neighboring village, and asked his way of a woman, who was frightened at his disorderly appearance and ran away screaming. A number of peasants who were returning from a field threatened the officer with their rifles. He drew a revolver, and fired several shots that were harmless, and then ran into a field. Two men armed with guns joined the peasants, and shot Riego down. One of the peasants brained the officer with a pick-axe.

Commissioners Under the Land Bill. LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons Gladstone announced the names of the commissioners under the Land Bill. They are Sergeant Oshagan, Edward Falconer Litton, Liberal member of Parliament, and John Edmond, the Home Ruler, and each name with prolonged groans. O'Donnell will divide the House on each name. Edmond is Lord Pembroke's agent, and is well known in Ireland.

Executive Hunt in Europe. LONDON, July 18.—The executive hunt continues here and on the continent. The French Chambers are expected to adjourn on the 20th inst., ten days earlier than intended, on account of the heat.

A Spanish telegram says the heat at Langran, the summer residence of the Spanish court, is almost unbearable, and Madrid is like a fiery furnace.

Troubles in Transvaal. LONDON, July 18.—Dispatches from Durban say affairs in Transvaal are looking serious. It is reported that a deadlock exists in the Commission, and uneasiness prevails in Pactoria and Lydenburg. The natives are preparing for an outbreak.

"Alarm and Almost Despair." COOK, July 18.—Justice Barry in opening the session of the Assizes to-day said that the condition of the country, as displayed by the crimes done, could not be regarded by any right minded man without alarm and almost despair.

Called to Account. LONDON, July 18.—The Captain and Superintendent of the ill-fated Victoria were committed for trial at the next Assizes.

Hospital to be New at Erie. TORONTO, July 18.—Edward Hanlan has decided to take part in the regatta at Erie, Pa., some time in August.

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