The Indianapolis Leader.

$2.00 Per Year. | AN EQUAL CHANCE AND FAIR PLAY. | Single Copies, 5 Cents.

VOL. III. | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881. | NO. 9.

The Cheapest Place in Indianapolis

TO BUY

BOOTS AND SHOES

—IS—

28 E. WASHINGTON ST.

(OPPOSITE NEW YORK STORE)

CALL AND SEE US. WE WILL TREAT YOU WELL.

JAS. STEVENSON

—THE—

NEW YORK STORE

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

75 CASES

Canton Flannel,

Manufactured Expressly for

THE NEW YORK STORE

THE BEST GOODS MADE

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

Pettis, Ivers & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

Guiteau was indicted Tuesday. His plea will be insanity.

The Atlanta Cotton Exposition was opened Thursday. Senator Vorhees of this State made a speech, advocating protective tariff.

In the case of Circuit Prosecutar Newt. Tayler V. J. B. Elam, Judge. N. B. Taylor rendered a decision, Wednesday, dispossessing Elam. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

The New York republican convention Wednesday was a harmonious affair. Chauncy De Pew was made permanent chairman, Warner Miller being the temporary chairman. A good ticket was nominated.

The Honorable John. M Langston, Minister to Hayti, accompanied by Mrs Langston and their son Frank, sailed from New York for Port-au-Prine, Hayti, last Thursday. Fair winnds, a safe voyage and an early return are the kind wishes of hosts of admiring friends through out the land.

Mr. S. A. Butler of Shanghai China a colored man formerly residing in Washington D. C. where his father now lives, is rapidly becoming one of the leading men of the Celestial Empire. He is well educated, speaks several languages, and went to China with Anson Burlingame. He is now at the head of a steamship company, and is recognized as an able organizer and manager. He enjoys the respect of the foreign and native business men and public officers to a marked degree. His color is no bar to his progress.

Register Bruce In Ohio.

Hon. B. K. Bruce spent this and a part of last week campaigning in Ohio. He makes his last speech at Troy Monday, and will leave immediately for Washington. Mr. Bruce has everywhere been met by large and appreciative audiences. and has made the same good impression in Ohio as in other states where he has aided in the republican canvass His speeches are of such a character that they command the attention of the thinking classes of all parties. There are few public men in the country today who enjoy to a greater degree the respect and confidence of men of all parties as does Register Bruce.

If the Cabinet is to be reconstructed, and President Arthur desires to have a Southern man in it representing a million and a half voters, Ex-Senator Bruce is the man for him to select

We copy the following article from the Zanesville Times with reference to Senator Bruce's speech in that city:

H. C. VanVoorhis, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, then introduced Senator Bruce. The Senator is a portly gentleman dressed in conventional black. He has an olive compexion, and looks like a Louisiana creole. He proved himself a scolar, thinker and orator in the brief address he made. The Senator expressed himself as in favor of two political parties. He wanted the Democratic party to continue as a healthy minority, as it was at present. The Democrats fused with anything for the sake of spoils. In one state they fused with the Greenbackers, in another with the Prohibitionists. When a Democaat will fuse with a temperance man times are hard. [Great applause.] The Republican party reformed abuses in its own ranks. The Democratic party nosed around for months, but neigher ferreted out or reformed the Star Route rascalities. Senator Bruce appealed to the colored men to stand by the party which had always stood by them; which had smitten off their shackles and made them free. His speech was short, but apointed and telling.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Letter of the Secretary to the Late President Accepting the Secretaryship.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Press to-morrow will publish the letter of Secretary Blaine accepting the tender of the State Department, made him by the late President Garfield:

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1880.

MY DEAR GARFIELD—Your generous invitation to enter your Cabinet as Secretary of State has been under consideration for more than three weeks. The thought had really never occured to my mind until at our late conference you presented it with such cogent arguments in its favor and with such warmth of personal friendship in aid of your kind offer. I know that an early answer is desirable, and I have only waited long enough to consider the subject in all its bearings and to make up my mind definitely and conclusively. I now say to you in the same cordial spirit in which you have invited me that I accept the position.

Let me no affectation for me to add that I make this decision, not for the honor of the promotion it gives in the public service, but because I think I can be useful to the country and to the party; useful to you as a responsible leader of the party and the great head of the Government. I am influenced somewhat, perhaps, by the shower of letters I have received, urging me to accept, written me in consequence of mere unauthorized newspaper reports, that you had been pleased to offer me the place. While I have received these letters from all sections of the Union, I have been specially pleased, and even surprised at the cordial and widely extended feeling in my favor throughout New England, where I had expected to encounter local jealousy and perhaps rural aspiration. In our new relation, I shall give all that I am and all that I can hope to be, freely and joyfully to your service. You need no pledge of my loyalty in heart and in act. I should be false to myself did I not prove true; both to the great trust you confide to me and to your cordial personal and political features in the present and in the future. Your administration must be made brilliantly, successful and strong in confidence and pride of the people, not at all directing its energies for re-election, and yet compelling that result by logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation. To that most desirable consummation I feel that next to yourself, I can possibly contribute as much influence as any other one man. I say this not from egotism or vain glory but merely as a deduction from a plain analysis of the political forces which have been at work in the country for five years past and which have been significantly shown in two great National Conventions.

I accept it as one of the happiest circumstances connected with this affair that, in allying my political fortunes with yours, or rather for the time merging mine in yours, my heart goes with my head, and in that I carry to you not only political support, but perso al and devoted friendship. I can but regard it as somewhat remarkable that two men of the same age, entering Congress at the same time, influenced by the same aims, and cherishing the same ambitions, should never for a single moment in eighteen years close the intimacy, have had no misunderstanding or coolness, and that our friendship has steadily grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is this fact which has led me to the conclusion embodied in this letter. For however much, my dear Garfield, I might adhere you as a statesman, I would not enter your Cabinet if I did not believe in you as a man and love you as a friend.

Always faithfully yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Bloomington Ill., Lynching.

The Chicago Times' Sunday night special says:

The terrible tragedies of last night were the only theme discussed in the city. Groups of citizens in Sunday attire gravely and earnestly talked them over on every street corner. Thousands visited the demolished Jail, viewed the room in which the ill-fated Jailer Frank met his terrible death, and lingered about, examining the work of battering-rams, sledges, and hammers, the ghastly reminders of the awful scene. They gazed at the crimson-stained bed on which Frank breathed his last, the blood-stains on the walls and door. On the elm tree on which Pierce, the murderer, was hanged was nailed the following card: "Axman, axman, spare this tree, and never touch a single bough; and may God spare this beautiful tree forever to grow and mark where the first justice to a murderer ever was done in McClean County; and may the good people stand by the boys that did it." Thousands of men, women and children saw the ghastly corpse of Pierce as it lay in the ice casket at the undertaker's, the three-fourth inch manila rope still holding its deadly cluch about his discolored throat. Many turned sick at the sight. One bent and feeble old lady looked into the distorted face and said: "Oh, my God, my God, some poor mother's boy!" and burst into convulsive tears There seems absolutely no pity for the victim of Judge Lynch among the people in general, and no regret that he is dead. Several prominent men have already acknowledged complicity, and say they felt it their duty. There is, however, a great body of people who deprecate most emphatically the way in which he met his death, but no general dissatisfaction at the course events took. The most disgraceful feature of all was the brutality to the dying and dead murderer, whose body while hanging was subjected to the grossest indignities and becoming to the most brutal savage. The pants were ripped from the body and a lighted cigar stuck in the gaping mouth. One plug-ugly, more atrocious than the rest, slid down the rope with great force to the shoulders of the struggling victim. Small boys hooted, yelled and taunted him, calling him all manner of vile names. He was game to the last. As he was being dragged out by the rope around his neck, he said to Fire Marshal Chuse: "Good-by, old man, I guess I'll have to go."

"Yes," was the reply, "you'd better make your mind up to die."

"Well," said Pierce, "shake hands, and good-by, old man." The terrible earnestness of the mob is shown by the fact that the half a keg of gunpowder ready to blow up the Jail if they failed to batter it down. A conflict came near being precipitated during the riot by Ivory H. Pike in the Jail office aiding the Sheriff, attempting to shoot into the crowd. It was discovered this morning that Patsy Devine had been smuggled out of the Jail during the riot by the Sheriff, who passed him through the front door carelessly with six other men. He was hustled into a buggy, driven to Danvers, and is now in Peoria Jail. No one recognized him. Universal sorrow is manifested over the death of Franks, who will be buried at 10 to-morrow morning. The most atrocious feature in his murder is that he had been especially kind to Pierce, and had treated him indulgently. The inquest on his body resulted in a verdict of murder

Death of a Great Mormon Leader.

A Salt Lake special of the 3d says:

Orson Pratt, one of first quorum of Mormon apostles, died this morning, aged seventy years. He was the ablest theologian in the Church, and was recognized widely as the Paul of Mormonism. He was Dr. Newman's opponent in a three-days' discussion in the Mormon Tabernacle some years ago, on which occasion it was quite generally acceded by Gentiles as well as claimed by Mormons, that he came out ahead on the affirmative of the question, "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" For some years he had been Church historian. Pratt was much loved by the masses of the Mormons, but Brigham Young persistently keeping him down, fearing to let his eloquence and talents have full exercise, lest they might put the Mormon prophet in the shade.

KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

While presenting to-day to our readers the portrait of Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, who has just arrived in this country, we are forcibly struck with the fact that the four great gospel messengers—the printing press, the iron horse, the ocean steamer and the telegraph—have drawn the ends of the earth so closely together as to make a common hearthstone of the world around which all Nations, kindreds and tongues may congregate and hold unimpeded converse, so to speak. The great national expositions which have for so far characterized the latter half of the present century illustrate with force the truth of this observation; and even now, while we write, we have a still further exemplification of the power and influence of these mighty agents through the presence of this swarthy monarch in our midst, who represents a people that, although redeemed from utter barbarism within the last sixty years, are now about to enter into rivalry with the world at large in all the arts of peace.

King Kalakaua (David)—who has just completed a tour of the world in the interest of his subjects—was born at Honolula in 1836. He is descended from the ancient kings of the island of Hawaii, and was educated at the royal school of his native city an establishment said to be thoroughly English throughout. In 1860 he paid a visit to California, and in 1874 to New York, where he was so struck with our enterprise and growing greatness that he then and there formed the resolution to make the grand tour upon which he started on the 28th of last January, and which he intends to bring to a close toward the end of the ensuing month, October. When his father, Lunalillo, died, in 1874, he was elected King by the Legislature, thirty-nine votes having been given for him against six for his rival, the dowager Queen, Emma. A riot in favor of the Queen took place upon the occasion, but owing to the interference of an American and an English vessel of war, then lying in the harbor, it was speedily quelled, and Kalakaua placed securely upon the throne.

His majesty, who is supposed to be traveling incognito, has been accompanied during his present tour by Attorney General William N. Armstrong, of the Hawaiian Islands, who travels with him as one of his four Ministers of State, by Colonel Judd, his first Chamberlain, and by Major McFarland and many domestics. His first visit was to San Francisco, where he was entertained most sumptuously, as he has been at the Courts of the various countries on his programme. He next went to Sacramento and thence to Japan, wher the was the guest of the Emperor and was entertained by the Mikado and Princes of the royal blood. Having attained the thirty-third degree of Masonry, the fraternity tendered him a ball at Yokohama, but the massacre of the Emperor of Russia occurring at the time, the idea of giving the festival was abandoned. He next visited China, but in consequence of bad weather did not go to Pekin, although met at Tien Tsin by Li Hung Chang, the first citizen of the Empire. He visited Hong Kong, however, where he was entertained in the name of the Queen of England by the Governor of the Colony. After this he proceeded to Siam, where he became the guest of the Governor, and visited many places of interest under the most distinguished guidance. We next find him at Singapore with sir Frederick Weht, the English Governor, and afterward at Calcutta. From this latter place he proceeded to Benares, the sacred city of India, and thence to Bombay, where he visited the Silent Tower where the bodies of the dead were once exposed to be devoured by vultures. From Bombay he sailed for Egypt, where the Khedive took him in a royal car to Cairo, and where he saw the pyramids and various other objects of interest. He then went to Alessandria, and crossed the Mediteranean to Naples, where he was received by the King and Queen of Italy. From Naples he proceeded to Rome, where he had an interview with the Pope; and from Rome he set forth for England, where he became the guest of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales. The next point of his journey was Brussels, where he exchanged visits with King Leopold; and then we find him at Berlin, where he was received by Prince William, the Emperor being absent. From here he went to Vienna, where he was entertained by Wm. Walter Phelps, the American Minister, and met several distinguished American gentlemen. To this succeeded Paris, where, in the absence of the President of the French Republic, he was met by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was entertained by M. de Lesseps. From Paris he journeyed to Madrid, and thence to Lisbon, where he was entertained by the King of Portugal. From Lisbon he returned to Paris, where he remained for a fortnight, seeing all that was to be seen. Then, hastening to London once more, he made a visit to Scotland, and sailing on the 13th instant for America, he has just landed at New York, where it is his intention to remain for a few days, and whence he intends to proceed to Washington and various other places of interest, returning to his dominions, as we have already said, toward the close of the next month.

Although Kalakaua speaks English fluently, he does not, says a Paris journal, understand a single word of French. He wears the European costume with a familiarity and grace the most facile, and comports himself in all respects like an American gentleman. Although well proportioned, he is below the middle height, and has a slight tendency to corpulency. His complexion is dark brown, his hair black as night, his forehead large, and his eyes dark, brilliant and piercing. His nose is aquiline, and his lips curved and somewhat sensual, while his whole appearance bespeaks frankness and good nature, but not to the exclusion of a lofty dignity. Kalakaua has, it is said, observed much in his travels, which he intends turning to good account when once more in his Kingdom. He is reported to be just, urbane and most popular among his subjects. Whether he shall return to his realms with the smack of gaudy foreign courts and a love of expensive pageantry remains to be seen; but the chances are that a Prince of such reputed good sense may only have borrowed a salutary lesson from these oppressive relics of ancient despotism.

OFFICIAL AUTOPSY

Of the Body of the Late President Garfield at Franklyn Cottage, Elberon, N. J., Eighteen Hours After His Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The October issue of the American Journal of Medicine contains the following official report of the autopsy of President Garfield, prepared by the surgeons in charge: Official record of the post mortem examination of the body of President J. A. Garfield, made September 20, 1881, commencing at 4:30 p. m., eighteen hours after his death at Franklyn Cottage, Elberon, N. J. Present and assisting Dr. D. W. Bliss; Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, United States Army; Surgeon J. J Woodward, United States Army; Dr. Robert Reyburn, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. Andrew H. Smett, of Elberon and New York, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army, Medical Museum, Washington. Before commencing the examination a consultation was held by these physicians in a room adjoining that in which the body lay, and it was unanimously agreed that the dissection should be made by Dr. Lamb, and that Surgeon Woodward should record the observations made. It was further unanimously agreed that the cranium should not be opened, and Surgeon Woodward then proposed that the examination should be conducted as follows: That the body should be viewed externally, and any morbid appearances existing recorded; that a catheter should then be passed through the wound, as was done during life, to wash it, for the purpose of assisting to find the position of the bullet; that a long incision should next be made from the superior prominality of the sternum to the pubis, and this followed by a transverse one just below the umbilicus; that the abdominal flaps thus made should then be turned back and the abdominal viscera examined, that after the abdominal cavity was opened the position of the bullet should be ascertained, if possible, before making any further incision, and that, finally, the thoracic viscera should be examined. This order of procedure was unanimously agreed to, and the examination was then proceeded with, and the following external appearances were observed: The body was considerably emaciated, but the face was much less wasted than the limbs. A preservative fluid had been injected by the embalmer a few hours before into the left femoral artery. The pipes used for that purpose were still in position. The interior surface of the body presented no abnormal appearances, and there was no ecchymosis or other discoloration of any part of the front of the abdomen. Just below the right ear and a little behind it there was an oval ulcerated opening, about an inch in diameter, from which some sanious pus was escaping, but no tumefaction could be observed in the parotid region. A considerable number pustum-like spots were scattered thickly over the left scapula, and thence forward as far as the axill. They ranged from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, were slightly elevated and furfuraceous on surface, and many of them were confluent in groups of two and four or more. A similar but much more abundant erupt on was observed sparsely scattered over the corresponding regions. On the right side was an oval excavated ulcer about an inch long. The result of a small carbuncle was cited over the spinous process of the length dorsal vertebræ. Over the sacrum there were four small bed sores, the largest about half an inch in diameter. A few more pustules and a number of irregular spots of post mortem hypostatic congestion were scattered over the shoulders, back and buttock. The inferior part of the scrotum was much discolored by hypostatic congestion. A group of hemorrhoidal tumors, rather larger than a walnut, protruded from the anus. The depressed cicatrix of the wound made by the pistol bullet was recognized over the tenth intercostal space, three and a half inches to the right of the vertebræ spines. A deep linear incision was made in the parts by the operation of July, and extended by that of August 8, and occupied a position closely corresponding to the upper border of the right twelfth rib. It commenced posteriorly about two inches from the vertebral spines, and extended forward a little more than three inches. At the anterior extremity of this incision there was a deep, nearly square, abraded surface, about an inch across. A well-oiled flexible catheter, fourteen inches long, was then passed into the wound as had been done to wash out during life. More resistance was at first encountered than had usually been the case, but after several trials the catherter entered without violence its full length. It was then left in position and the body disposed supinely for the examination of the viscera. The cranium was not opened. A long incision was made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the pubis, followed by a transverse incision, crossing the abdomen first below the umbilicus. The four flaps then formed were turned back and the abdominal viscera exposed. The subcutaneous adipose tissue was divided by incisions a little more than one-eighth of an inch thick over the throat, but was thicker over the abdomen, being about a quarter of an inch thick along the linea alba, and as much as half an inch thicker towards the outer extremity of the transverse incision. On an inspection of the abdominal viscera in the situs the transverse colon was observed to lie a little above the line of the umbilicus. It was firmly adherent to the anterior edge of the liver. The greater omentum covered the intestines pretty thoroughly from the transverse colon almost to the pubis. It was still quite fat, and was very much blackened by venous congestion. On both sides its lateral margins were adherent to abdominal parietes opposite the eleventh and twelfth ribs. On the left side the adhesions were numerous from well organized and probably old.—[A foot note here says these adhesions and the firm ones on the right side, as well as those of the spleen, possibly date back to an attack of chronic dysintery, from which the patient is said to have suffered during the civil war. On the right side there were a few similar adhesions, and a number of more delicate and probably recent ones. A mass of coagulated blood covered and concealed the spleen, and left a margin of greater omentum. On raising the omentum it was found that these blood marks extended through the left lumbar and iliac regions, and dipped down into the pelvis, in which there was some clotted blood, and rather more than a pint of bloody fluid. [A foot note here says a large part of this fluid had probably transuded from the injection material of the embalmer.] The blood coagula having been turned out and collected, measured very nearly a pint. It was now evident that secondary hemarrhage had been the immediate cause of death, but the point from which the blood had escaped was not adherent to the intestines, which were moderately distended with gas. No intestinal adhesions were found other than those between the transverse colon and liver, already mentioned. The abdominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indication of the position of the bullet before making any further incisions. By pushing aside the extremity of the catheter, which had been passed into the wound, it could be felt between the peritoneum and the right iliac fascia, but it had evidently doubled upon itself, and, although a prolonged search was made, nothing could be seen or felt to indicate the presence of the bullet either in that region or elsewhere. The abdominal viscera were then carefully removed from the body, placed in suitable vessels and examined seriatim, with the following results: The adhesions between the liver and the transverse colon proved to have formed an abscess cavity between and under the surface of the liver. The transverse meso colon, which involved the gall bladder and extended to about the same distance on each side of it, measuring six inches trans versaly, and four inches from before, backward. This cavity was lined by a thick pygenic membrance which completely replaced the capsule of that part of the under-surface of the liver occupied by the abscess. It contained about two ounces of greenish yellow fluid, a mixture of pus and biliary matter. This abscess did not involve only a portion of the substance of the liver except the surface with which it was in contact, and no communication could be determined between it and any part of the wound. Some recent peritoneal adhesions existed between the upper surface of the right lobe of the liver and diaphragm. The liver was larger than normal, weighing eighty-four ounces. Its substance was firm, but of a pale, yellowish color on its surface and throughout the interior of the organ, from fatty degeneration. No evidence that it had been penetrated by the bullet could be found, nor were there any abscesses or infractions in any part of its tissue. The spleen was connected with the diaphragm by adhesions. There were several rather deep congenial fissures in its margins, giving it a lobulated appearance. It was abnormally large, weighing eighteen ounces, of a very dark lake color, both on the surface and on the section. Its parenclyma was soft and flabby but contained no abscesses or infractions. There were some recent peritonial adhesions between the posterior wall of the stomach and the posterior abdominal parietes. With this exception no abnormalcies were discovered in the stomach or intestines, nor were there any other evidences of general or local peritonitis found besides these already specified. The right kidney weighed six ounces, the left kidney seven. Just beneath the capsul of the left kidney, at about the middle of its convex border, there was a little abscess one-third of an inch in diameter. There were three small serious cysts on the convex border of the right kidney just beneath its capsule. In all other respects the tissue of both kidneys was normal in appearance and in texture. The urinary bladder was empty. Behind the right kidney, after the removal of that organ from the body, the dilated track of the bullet was discovered into, and it was found that from the point at which it had fractured the right eleventh rib, three inches and a half to the right of the vertebral spines, the missile had gone to the left, and obliquely forward, passing through the body of the first lumbar vertebra, and lodging in the adipose connective tissue, immediately below the lower border of the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spinal column, and behind the peritoneum. It had become completely encysted. The track of the bullet between the point at which it had fractured the eleventh rib and that at which it entered the first lumbar vertebra was considerably dilated, and pus had burrowed downward through the adipose tissue behind the right kidney, and thence had found its way between the peritoneum and the eighth iliac fascia, making a descending channel which extended almost to the groin. The adipose tissue behind the kidney in the vicinity of this descending channel was much thickened and condensed by inflammation, and in the channel which was found almost free from pus lay the flexible catheter introduced into the wound at the commencement of the utopsy

Its extremity was found doubled upon itself, immediately beneath the peritoneum, reposing on the iliac fascia, where the channel dilated into a pouch of considerable size. This long descending channel, now clearly seen to have been caused by the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the bullet.

The last dorsal, together with the first and second lumbra vertebra and the last rib, was then removed form the back for more thorough examination, and when the examination was made it was found that the bullet had penetrated the lumbra vertebra in upper part of right side, and the aperture by which it entered involved the inter vertebral cartilage next above and was situated just below and anterior to the inter vertebral foramen, from which its upper margin was about one quarter of an inch distant. Passing obliquely to the left and forward through the upper part of the body of the first lumbar vertebra, the bullet emerged by an aperture, the center of which was about half an inch to the left of the median line, and which also involved the inter-vertebral cartilage next above the cancellated tissue of the body of the first lumbar vertebral, was very much comminated, fragments somewhat displaced, and several deep fissures extended from the track of the bullet into the lower part of the body of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. Others extended through the first lumbar vertebra into the inter vertebra cartilage and second lumbar vertebra. Both this cartilage and that next above were partly destroyed by ulceration. A number of minute fragments from the fragments of the lumbar vertebra had been driven into the adjacent soft part. It was further found that the right twelfth rib was also fractured at a point one inch and a quarter to the right of the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra.

This injury had not been recognized during life. On sawing through the vertebral a little to the right of the median line, it was found that the spinal canal was not involved by the track of the bullet. The spinal cord and other contents of this portion of the spinal canal presents no abnormal appearances. The rest of the spinal cord was not examined. Beyond the first lumbar vertebra the bullet continued to go to the left, passing behind the pancreas to the point where it was found. Here it was encysted in a firm erfit of connective tisues, which contained, besides the ball, a minute quantity of inspissated and somewhat cheesey pus, which formed a thin layer over a portion of the surface of the lead. There was also a black shred adhering to that part of the cyst wall which proved on a microscopical examination to be the remains of a blood clot. For about an inch from this cyst the track of the ball behind the pancreas was completely obliterated by the healing process. Thence as far backward as the body of the first lumbar vertebra the track was filled with coagulated blood which extended on the left into a regular space rent in the adjoining adipose tissue behind the peritoneum and above the pancreas. The blood had worked its way to the left, bursting finally through the peritoneum into the spleen and into the abdominal cavity. The rending of the tissues by extravasation of the blood was undoubtedly the cause of the paroxysms of pain which occurred a short time before his death. This mass of coagulated blood was of irregular form, and nearly as large as man's fist. It could be distinctly seen from in front through the peritoneum after its site behind the greater curvature of the stomach had been exposed by dissection of greater omentum from the stomach, and especially after some delicate adhesions between the stomach and that part of the peritoneum covering the blood mass had been broken down by the the fingers. From relations the blood mass as thus seen, it was believed that hemorrhage had preceded from one of the mesenteric arteries, but as it was clear that a minute dissection would be required to determine the particular branch involved, it was agreed that the infiltrated tissues and adjoining soft parts should be preserved for subsequent study. At an examination and dissection made in accordance with this agreement, it was found that the fatal hemorrhage proceeded from a small vessel, the size of an inch long in the main trunk of the splenic artery two inches and a half to the left of the cœliac axis. The rent must have occurred at least several days before his death, since the everted edges in the slit in the vessel were united firmly to surrounding parts by adhesive connective tissue, thus forming an almost continuous wall bounding the adjoining portion of the blood clot. Moreover, the peripheral portion of the clot in this vicinity was dispersed in pretty firm, concentric layers. It was further found that the cyst below the lower margin of the pancreas, in which the bullet was found, was situated three inches and a half to the left of the cœliac axis. Besides the mass of coagulated blood just described, another blood clot of the size of a walnut was found in the greater omentum, near the splenic extremity of the stomach. The communication between this and the larger hemorrhagic mass could not be made out. The examination of thoracic viscera resulted as follows. The heart weighed eleven ounces. All the cavities were entirely empty except the right ventricle, in which a few shreds of soft, reddish coagulated blood adhered to the internal surface. On the surface of the mitral valve there were some slight vegetations, but with this exception the cordiac valves were normal. The muscular tissue of the heart was soft, and tore easily. A few spots of fatty degeneration existed in the lining of the membrane of the aorta, just above the semi-lunar valves. A slender clot of fibrin was found in the aorta, where it was divided about two inches from these valves for the removal of the heart.

On the right slight pleuritic adhesions existed between the costal surface of the lower lobe of the lung, and costal pleura and firm adhesions between the anterior edge of the lower lobe of the pericardium and the diaphragm. The right lung weighed thirty-two ounces. The posterior part of the fissure between its upper and lower lobes was completially obliterated. The lower lobe of the right lung was hypostatically congested and considerable portions, especially toward its base, were the seat of bronchi pneumonia. The bronchial tubes contained a considerable quantity of stringy muco pus, and their mucous surface was reddened by catarrhal bronchitis. The lung tissue was œdematous. [A foot note here says: A part, at least of this condition, was doubtless due to the extravasation of injection fluid used by the embalmer, but contained no abscesses or infractions.] On the left side the lower lobe of the lung was bound behind to the cozal plura, above to the upper lobe, and below to the diaphragm by pretty firm pleuritic adhesions. The left lung weighed twenty-seven ounces. The condition of its bronchial tubes and of the lung tissue was very nearly the same as on the right side, the chief difference being that the area of the bronchopneumonia in the lower lobe was much less extensive in the left lung than in the right. The lateral part of the lower lobe of the left lung and about an inch from its pleural surface there was a group of four minute areas of gray hepatization, each about one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

There were no infarcations and no abscesses in any part of the lung tissue. The surgeons assisting at the autopsy were unanimously of the opinion that, on reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that different suppurating surfaces, and especially a fractured, spongy tissue of vertebra, furnish sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed during life. About an hour after the post mortem examination was completed, the physicians named at the commencement of this report assembled for further consultation in an adjoining cottage. A brief outline of the results of the post mortem examination was drawn up, signed by all the physicians, and handed to Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown, who was requested to furnish copies to the newspaper press.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. S. LAMB.

As the above report contains paragraphs detailing the observations made at Washington on the pathological specimens preserved for that purpose, the names of Drs F. H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew and A. H. Smith are not appended to it. It has, however, been submitted to them, and they have given their assent to the other portions of the report.

GIVEN AWAY!

1st. A fine square J. & C. Fischer Piano bought of D. H. Baldwin & Co., 64 & 66 N. Pennsylvania St., list price..... $500 00
2d. One of McCormick's Combined Self-Raking Reapers and Mowers, 167 and 169 E. Washington St., worth..... 170 00
3d. An elegant Silver Tea Set and Urn, bought of Bingham, Walk & Mayhew, 12 E. Washington St., worth..... 125 00
4th. A fine cabinet case Sewing Machine, worth..... 90 00
5th. A fine Ladies' Gold Watch, worth. 75 00
6th. A fine Friction Band Sulky Plow, 60 00
7th. An elegant Writing Desk, worth.. 50 00
8th. A handsome Gent's Easy Chair, made by Sander & Recker, 103 and 105 E. Washington St., worth..... 40 00
9th. A Gentleman's Full Dress Suit, worth..... 40 00
10th. A Champion Monitor Kitchen Stove, with complete outfit, the best in the market, kept for sale by I. L. Frankem, 34 E. Washington St., worth 50 00
11th. An Iron Beam Plow, worth..... 22 25
12th. A complete set of Charles Dickens' Works, worth..... 20 00
13th. A Boy's Suit, worth..... 15 00
14th. A Child's Kilt Suit, worth..... 10 00
15th. One set Solid Silver Sleeve Buttons, worth..... 10 00
16th. One of Over's Victor Wheat Drills, worth..... 25 00
Also a number of articles, consisting of Scarfs, Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, British Half Hose, Linen Cuffs, and Collars, Silk Suspenders, Valises, Shirts and Gents' Underwear, etc., amounting to..... 100 00

TOTAL - - - - - - : $1,402.25

We give each customer **One Ticket** for every **$3.00** worth of goods purchased at our store, which entitles him to a share in the above named articles, and also **Free Admission to the Concert**, where the above articles named are to be **Distributed as the Ticket Holders may Decide.** PARTIES NOT PRESENT AT THE CONCERT ARE ENTITLED TO SAME PRIVILEGES AS IF PRESENT.

We at the same time beg to call attention to our Spring and Summer Stock, which is complete in all departments, for Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., which, owing to the lateness of the season, and the great advantage we bought them, we sell at less figures than we did for the same any time previous at this season of the year.

MOSSLER & BRO'S

NEW YORK ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

43 & 45 E. Washington Street.

Most articles above named are now to be seen at our store. Call and see them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents will please make their communications brief and concise as possible. Owing to our limited space, we are frequently compelled to leave out matter that we would like to publish, but can not for want of space. All letters outside of Indianapolis should reach us Thursday. All communications written on both sides of the paper will be refused.]

Wilberforce Ohio.

The students and citizens of Wilberforce met in a memorial meeting on the 29th of September to pay the last tribute of respect to our late President, James A. Garfield. Our chapel had already been draped for several days but meeting not take place until the tide of excitement had somewhat subsided.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. R. Gibson, of Selma, O., who in a few remarks asked the house to elect a president and secretary for the evening. Accordingly Mr. J. R. Scott, of Fla., was elected president and I. M. Burgan of Ind., secretary. A choir of eight voices, with Miss I. M. Harris of Ohio at the organ furnished music for the evening. After prayer by G. W. Pryolean, of South Carolina; and a fine selection by the choir, which seemed to have wrapped the house in so emnity, the committee on resolutions reported. Pres. B. F. Lee, then addressed us upon the life and death of our late president. In his earnest effort he doubtless inspired many to take fresh courage in the struggle of life. Prof. W. S. Scarborough being called for, arose from his seat and made some very impressive remarks in which he stated a few of the many things he observed in the Chicago Convention. He showed conclusively that Gen. Garfield was clear of that political selfishness which moves so many men to action.

The President of the meeting then announced that five minutes would be allotted to any one who wished to say anything about the deceased. Several availed themselves of the opportunity and made some pointed remarks. After the adoption of the resolutions given below, the meeting adjourned, with a song by the choir, and benediction by L. M Beckett, of Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, Our beloved President was stricken down in the beginning of a most promising administration, and in the glory of his manhood, by the hand of a wicked assassin, who has rendered his name atrocious through all coming ages by this inhuhuman and fiendish act; and

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God the dispenser of human events, therefore,

Resolved, That the Faculty, and students of Wilberforce University, in common with this great Nation, has felt the awful shock produced by the fall of our beloved chief.

Resolved, That in the death of President Garfield, we recognize the loss of a wise statesman and a ripe scholar; a brave and gallant soldier and an honest man, around whose bier the civilized world mourns in unison with his own sorrowing country

Resolved, That amid the gloom, which has settled upon this nation, we can discern, through the mystic veil of Christain faith, an infinitely wise and undeveloped purpose in the visitation of this severe providence.

And as the inscrutable ways of God are beyond the scope of finite comprehension, with mingled awe and due veneration, we bow submissively.

Resolved, That we sympathize with family in this their sore bereavement. We commend them to God whom he so faithfully served and to the Nation in whose service his life was sacrificed.

Resolved, That as an expression of our profound grief for the honored dead Trinity Chapel be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolntions be sent to his sorrowing family.

J. R. GIBSON, C. M. C. CROSBY.
G. W. NICHOLSON. J. M. GILMERE.
F. H. MABSON.
Committee.

Springfield, O.

A meeting was held Wednesday evening to consider the mixed school question, C. D. Swayne Chairman, and B. W. Chinn Secretary. The committee previously appointed reported a strong set of resolutions, charging that the action of the Board in excluding colored children from the public schools was prejudicial to said children, and demanding mixed schools. Speeches were made against the resolutions by G. W. Reynolds and E. C. Jackson, and by William Miller, D. A. Radd, L. C. Fillmore, B. W. Chinn, E. C. Clay and Mr. T. Jewett, in favor. The resolutions were adopted, and a committee to raise funds and prosecute the question in court, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed: E T. Builer, B. F. Henderson. D. A. Radd, P. C Parker and G. W. Reynolds.

The event of the week was the marriage Thursday eve of Mrs. S. A. Thomas and Mr. William Chinn, one of Springfield's most respected citizens, at the residence of Rev. Echols, Clifton avenue. As is usually custom, the marriage is the result of one of Cupid's wonderful pranks; as to the character of the parties interested it is too well known to our readers to need comment; suffice it to say that the event is one that has furnished a large amount of good natured gossip in social circles, as both are considerably on the shady side of forty years' experience in this life. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Moreland, in a very solemn and impressive manner, in the presence of about seventy-five invited guests, consisting mainly of the rank and file of Springfield's society. Among the number present were Mr. James Buford and wife, M. Jackson and wife, Wm. Miles and wife, Thos. Land and wife, E. C. Jackson and wife, Geo. Reed and wife, Grif. Durgan and wife, M, Canada and wife, O. F. Waite, wife and daughter, L. C. Smith and wife, Misses Ollie Goddard, M. Ricketts, L Madison, Lizzie Steele, Letta Chinn, Mary Chinn and Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, daughters of the groom, Miss L. Echols, and others, whom we have not space to mention. Some valuable presents were given, among which were one set of pillow shams, one Eastlake rocking chair, one pair of fine vases, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Smith; one set of dessert dishes, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Waite and Miss Goddard; one glass sugar bowl and one silver napkin ring, Mrs. Harry Carter; one large bouquet, Mrs. M. Armstrong; one jelly dish, Miss Madison; two lace handkerchiefs, Mr. and Mrs. James Buford. A bountiful repast was spread, and all departed highly delighted, with good wishes of long life and great successes in the battle of life for Mr. and Mrs. Chinn. Don't forget "Jarius" was there, too.

Mr. Samuel Garrett will take the Southern Minstrels on the road sometime this month..... How about that golden egg, E. C.?..... The two possessors each of a sad heart—D. E. Smith and Robert Walker..... C. H. Cissel was in Louisville last week attending the Grand Council of Odd Fellows..... Mr. Lawson Speaks is recovering slowly from a serious attack of typhoid fever..... Mrs. M. J. Moore was called to Urbana last Saturday in consequence of the death of her father,