Special Notices.

H. DONCH AND BAND WILL REMAIN at home this summer. The best of Music can therefore be obtained by applying at the leader's residence, 508 H street northwest. jy6 6t

AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH A Prayer-Meeting is held each day at 12 m. and 3 p. m. All are invited. 1t*

ATTENTION, VETERANS.—THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the National Veteran Club will be held at the club-room, Corcoran Building, THIS EVENING at eight o'clock. All comrades are urged to be present.
J. HALE SYPHER, President.
H. E. BENNETT, Secretary. jy5 1t

O STREET MARKET DEALERS will be in the New Sheds, at the wagon-yard of the Tyson House, Seventh and P streets northwest, WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1881. 1t*

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the National Union Insurance Company of Washington, for the election of nine Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 501 Louisiana avenue, MONDAY, July 11, 1881, Polls open from one to two o'clock p. m.
NOBLE D. LARNER,
jy2 3t [Star] Secretary.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND RAILROAD Company Coupons due July 1, 1881, will be paid at and after maturity on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York.
FRANK HUME,
jy5 6t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES, District of Columbia, Washington, June 29, 1881. Notice.—All owners or keepers of dogs in the District of Columbia are hereby notified that the yearly tax imposed by act of Congress on all dogs owned or kept in said District will be due and payable on July 1, 1881. Upon payment of said tax tags will be issued as provided in said act. By order of the Commissioners District of Columbia.
JOHN F. COOK,
jo29-6t Collector of Taxes Dist. of Col.

THE ARLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
for the District of Columbia.
Cash Capital $200,000
Walter S. Cox, president. | Wm. King, vice-president.
C. B. Maury, treasurer. | Frank T. Hastings, secy.
Office—506 Pennsylvania avenue, north of United States Treasury. jo23 4m

JOHN N. OLIVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
has removed his office to
Room No. 1, Webster Law Building, No. 305 D street northwest. jo21-1m

EMMA M. GILLETT, NOTARY PUBLIC, Government Claims and Conveyancing Office, Howard Law School Rooms, Second National Bank Building. Office hours—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. jo20-1m*

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 26, 1881.
Caution all persons not to refill or fill any of my bottles marked as herein mentioned, as I will enforce the law against all such persons. Pint Lager Beer Bottles, with the lightning stopper attached, marked on one side "M. T. B." and "301 M st. s. w., D. C." and "1881," on the other side "This bottle not to be sold." One-half pint Soda Water Bottles, marked on one side "Codd's Patent," "M. T. Bridwell, 1881, 301 M st. s. w., Washington, D. C." Revoked August 13, 1878." Others marked "Codd's Patent, 4 makers, Hybands & Codd, Barnesley;" on the other side large star, with figure No. 1 and others 22.
M. T. BRIDWELL,
301 M street southwest.
ja19-4m

ESTABLISHED 1864—G. G. SIMMS, Chemist, cor. Fourteenth St. and New York ave., Washington, D. C. Prescriptions especially. Particular attention given to Soda and Mineral Waters. jo16-4m

HOME MANUFACTURES.
TRUNKS.
The largest assortment in the city of Ladies' Dress Sole Leather, Zinc, and Packing TRUNKS, Ladies' and Misses' SATCHELS and TRAVELING BAGS, POCKETBOOKS, SHAWL STRAPS, &c., at the old established manufactory of
JAMES S. TOPHAM,
No. 425 Seventh street northwest.
Joining Odd Fellows' Hall.
TO ORDER—Every style of TRUNKS made to order on the premises.
REPAIRING—Trunks and Harness repaired thoroughly at low rates. jo8-4m

LEWIS'
Witch Hazel and Glycerine
is invaluable for Sun Burns
Takes out inflammation and redness caused by the sun's rays immediately, while the Glycerine renders the complexion clear and smooth and prevents peeling. Sold by all druggists. my17 2m

WASHINGTON NATATORIUM,
F street, between Sixth and Seventh.
Open every forenoon for Ladies
and
Every afternoon and evening for Gentlemen.
Male and Female Teachers ready at all hours to give instruction in Swimming.
Admission, 25 cents. my17-2m

DR. S. J. COCKERILLE,
DENTIST,
721 Fifteenth street.
my5-1y

WE WILL CLEAN CARPETS BETTER AND CHEAPER
than any other concern in Washington.
No whipping to wear out your carpets.
A. H. CHACE & BRO.,
Fine Upholsterers and Steam Carpet Cleaners
ap27-6m 618 Louisiana avenue.

H. O. CANDEE, M. D., V. D., OF NEW York. Vitapathy or Vital Cure. For all diseases of body and mind. Lung and Throat difficulties, Consumption, Loss of Vitality restored (Hemorrhoids or Piles, Catarrh, and all weaknesses a specialty), Constipation, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Cancers, Scrofula, all Tumors, Malaria, or Blood Diseases, of whatever name or nature, thoroughly eradicated from the system. Deafness, Stuttering, and Stammering cured. Consultation free to all. Office and residence, 940 New York avenue, corner Tenth street, northwest. jel-6m*

PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED ACCURATELY and at reasonable prices at COUGHLIN'S Drug Store, Masonic Temple, corner of Ninth and F streets northwest.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Toilet Articles for ladies and all the popular medicines on sale at COUGHLIN'S Temple Drug Store.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM NEURALGIA, Headache, Toothache, or any pain, one application of FLUID LIGHTNING will relieve you. Sold only at COUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple. jo26

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES OF EVERY kind, Humphrey's Specifics, Extract Witch Hazel, Imperial Granum, and other food for infants at COUGHLIN'S. se17

The National Capital Telephone Co.
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE: 1335 F Street Northwest.
J. B. EDMONDS, President; WM. H. BARNARD, General Manager; FRANK B. CONGER, Secretary and Treasurer.
In order to accommodate the public this Company has established
PUBLIC TELEPHONE STATIONS,
where any one may use the Telephone on the payment of
TEN CENTS for EACH MESSAGE
No Charge Made Unless the Call is Answered.
Subscribers' tickets will be taken at any of these stations in payment of messages. The following places have already been designated as
PUBLIC STATIONS:
HOTELS.
Arlington—W. S. Rouse's News Stand.
Willard's—W. S. Rouse's News Stand.
Imperial—W. S. Rouse's News Stand.
Metropolitan—W. S. Rouse's News Stand.
National—Rouse & Queen's News Stand.
St. James—B. F. Queen's News Stand.
Barker, J. W., Stove, 401 Seventh street southwest.
City Hall, west wing.
Ferguson, R. B., Drug Store, Second street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Ficklin, C. H., Drug Store, 1256 Thirty-second street.
Heidenstine, R. K., Drug Store, Ebbitt House.
Heiphenstine, R. K., Drug Store, 520 Seventh street southwest.
Koss, F. W., Drug Store, 2038 Seventh street, corner Boundary.
Killmau, Wm. H., Grocer, cor. Fourth and I streets northwest.
Lewis, R. E., Drug Store, corner Fourteenth and F streets.
Muirhead & Co., Coal Office, 1322 Fourteenth street.
Moore, Charles F., Drug Store, corner Pennsylvania avenue and seventeenth street northwest.
National Capital Telephone Company, 1335 F street.
National Republican Business Office, Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street.
Nourse, C. H., & Co., Drug Store, corner Ninth and F streets.
Prentiss, C. A., Drug Store, corner Seventh and F sts.
Reblein, Paul, Drug Store, corner Ninth and P sts.
Reese, W. F., Drug Store, 501 East Capitol street.
Simms, G. G. C., Drug Store, corner Fourteenth street and New York avenue northwest.
Smith, A. R., Coal and Wood, 611 New York avenue northwest.
Thompson, W. S., Drug Store, Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury Building.
Wasnell, John & Son, Stables, 415 and 417 Ninetenth street.
Wimer, Charles A., Printer, corner Thirteenth and F streets northwest.
Ewg, J. F., Coal and Wood, 327 Rhode Island avenue northeast.
Something New.
SOUSED MACKEREL,
SOUSED HERRING,
SMOKED HAMS,
ROAST CHICKEN,
ROAST BEEF,
ROAST TURKEY,
TRUFFLES, LIVER SAUSAGE.
John H. Magruder,
FINE GROCERIES,
1421 New York Avenue.
jy2-4m

PLAYING CARDS! WHOLESALE and RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
CHEAP READING! You can get any number of the SEASIDE or FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY you want at
Shillington's Book Store,
Cor. Four-and-a-half st. and Pennsylvania ave.
ap16-1m15

COAL AND WOOD.
The experience of the past winter must impress on the minds of all prudent housekeepers the importance of laying in a good supply of COAL and WOOD for the coming winter. Now is the time to buy, and the place to get it is at
611 New York Avenue.
A. B. SMITH.
June 1, 1881. je15-tf

TOO MANY DOCTORS.

POINTS OF MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

Exceptions Taken by Some of the Physicians Who First Attended the President to the Course of Dr. Bliss—Several Who Think He Was Right.

It has been stated in several newspapers that a serious disagreement between the physicians who at first attended the President had occurred, and that an unhappy and heated colloquy had taken place between Dr. D. W. Bliss, who is in charge of the case, and Dr. J. H. Baxter, the medical purveyor of the army. Inquiry made as to the facts shows that, as has already been stated in THE REPUBLICAN, Dr. Smith Townshend, the Health Officer of the District, was the first to respond to the call for medical aid after the shooting took place, which was to be expected, as his office is but a square from the depot. In a very brief time afterward Dr. Bliss arrived, having been sent for by Secretary of War Lincoln, and as he had large surgical experience in gunshot wounds during the time he presided over the Armory Square Hospital, Dr. Townshend naturally yielded to him, and he took the case in hand, examining the wounds and endeavoring to ascertain the course of the ball. Other physicians arrived, and, seeing Dr. Bliss, at once accorded to him precedence, and looked to him for authoritative statements, merely proffering their advice and suggestions. After the removal of the President to the White House most of the doctors who had been at the depot repaired to where the patient had been taken, and others—impelled some by curiosity, some by a desire to afford any aid or advice in their power, and others, it must be believed, by a hope to bring themselves into prominence by an association with the distinguished patient—visited the Executive Mansion until there were more doctors than would have supplied several medical colleges with a complement of faculties. This continued during the entire day and night of Saturday, and on Sunday morning, Dr. Bliss, who felt himself as responsible for the case, having been summoned by a Cabinet officer, and having been the first except the Health Officer to attend, determined to reduce the number of physicians, and addressed to those whose counsel he did not longer desire the following note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 3, 1881.

DEAR DOCTOR: At the request of the President I write to advise you that his symptoms are at present so favorable as to render unnecessary any further consultation until some change in his condition shall seem to warrant it. Thanking you most cordially for your kind attention and skillful advice, and for which the President and family are deeply grateful, I remain yours respectfully,

D. W. BLISS.

Some comment has been made as to the use of the expression, "At the request of the President;" but it is believed that the President, who has known Dr. Bliss for a number of years, and who was perfectly well acquainted with his surgical skill, consented to the phraseology used.

In reference to the difficulty between Dr. Bliss and Medical Purveyor Baxter, if the report in the New York *Herald* is correct, both gentlemen lost their temper at an unfortunate time. The *Herald* gives interviews with a number of the physicians, commencing with Dr. Baxter, who states that he has been the family physician of the President for a number of years, and quotes from the articles of the medical association of this District to sustain his charge of discourtesy in not being allowed to assume the charge of the case. As the interviews referred to contain expressions of opinion as to the probable result, as well as give views upon the course of Dr. Bliss, the following extracts are made:

Dr. Lincoln said: "The fact of it is that I should not have gone to the White House again unless I had been especially summoned. My treatment at the hands of Dr. Bliss was scarcely courteous. To tell the truth, I am very glad to be out of this snarl, and I am more than sorry any has occurred."

"You saw the President several times, doctor; what is your belief as to his recovery?"

"I have no belief. I will answer you by saying that the chances are nearly all against his recovery. The balance of probability is not in his favor. Even Bliss gave him up until Dr. Wales made his examination, probing the wound with his fingers, and thereby learning the course of the bullet. Such reward as Dr. Wales has received is not pleasant. He came over to see me as soon as he got Dr. Bliss' note, and asked me if I had one. I had just come in, and I took up my letters and found nine similarly worded with his. That is all there is of it."

"Did Dr. Susan Edson take a part in your consultation?"

"No. Of course she came in and out of the room during the time it was held, but had nothing to say."

Dr. Edson, it may be said, has for a number of years been the physician of Mrs. Garfield and the children, and has at times prescribed for the President himself.

SURGEON-GENERAL WALES,

who occupies the same relation to the navy that Surgeon-General Barnes does to the army, and whose skill is unquestioned, is thus quoted:

"Dr. Bliss," said he, "organized and dissolved the body of physicians in attendance upon the President. Personally I have not the slightest objection to the notice or letter. Here it is. You see it is couched in very polite and complimentary terms. I suppose it is the same in wording as those received by the other gentlemen."

"Were you called into consultation?"

"Occupying, as I do, the same relative position as General Barnes, it was my right, as a matter of courtesy of the service as well as of the profession, to be present. But I am really not very punctilious in such a matter at such a time as this, for, as is apparent, my professional position is secure, and my reputation—well, I should not speak of it; it's quite safe. However," he added, smilingly, "to medical gentlemen dependent upon their practice the matter is different, and, as you will readily see, a case so important as the present one naturally may prove of benefit to them professionally."

"Then you do not feel at all aggrieved at receiving the note in question?"

"Not at all," replied the doctor, merrily. "Here is my position. I very naturally, as a professional man and as a citizen, feel a deep interest in the case. Who does not? Besides, I know the President, and have been the recipient of courtesies at his hands; consequently I was, and am desirous, to do all I can and to give the benefit of my experience if it is wanted. The last report I heard from the White House was good. They say the indications are favorable. I don't know not having been present. The shock should last about twelve hours. It usually does, but the President has a good constitution. Within twenty-four hours inflammation is to be expected. It is to be hoped that this is local and not diffusive. In so critical a case as this of the President you will recognize the difficulty of venturing an opinion, especially as I have not seen him recently."

"They say his pulse is at 112. Doctor, is that regarded as a normal pulse?"

"Oh, no. Every man is a rule unto himself. I was just speaking to my neighbor, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, about that this evening. He tells me his pulse is 65. Bonaparte's was 42, but Bonaparte you know, was a great believer in will power."

DR. D. C. PATTERSON,

the District coroner, says: "As a matter of fact I was never in the case except by the courtesy of Dr. Bliss. On Saturday morning I heard the President was shot dead, and in my capacity as coroner went direct to the White House. Before getting there I learned that he was alive; but natural interest induced me to go on, and I arrived as the President was being brought in. I asked Dr. Bliss, who seemed to be in charge, if there was any impropriety in my calling, and he replied that he would be happy to have me join in the consultation. I saw the President but once."

When questioned regarding the dispute between Drs. Bliss and Baxter Dr. Patterson said: "First, I want to frankly say this, that the number of physicians, which sometimes reached fifteen or eighteen, was altogether out of proportion to the needs of the case, which is a perfectly plain one and familiar to every good surgeon. In an ordinary case, where the life of a President was not involved, a good practitioner would only call in another surgeon, and would consult with him but a few times."

"You don't think, then, that any discourtesy was intended by the circular."

"None whatever, for the reason I have just stated. Dr. Bliss, in my opinion, issued it because he regarded it as unnecessary and cumbersome to have so many physicians present. There was no need of more than are now attending the patient—four, I believe, is the number. Therefore, I regard the action of Dr. Bliss, you will see it so spoken of, as perfectly proper, and it might with propriety have been done earlier and possibly with advantage, too."

"Is the case fully as bad as represented, in your opinion?"

"Undoubtedly so. The chances for recovery are very slight, I am sorry to say. The fact that the patient remains so long with so low a temperature and so low a pulse is very favorable. He is receiving excellent treatment. If he were not, such eminent men as Hamilton and Agnew, universally respected in the profession, would not give it their approval."

"Has the most critical time, in your opinion, been reached?"

"An answer to that needs explanation. But in a general way I may say that it has not, but is fast approaching. If there is going to be any great amount of inflammation it will be well developed within the next twelve hours. I suppose it has been partially developed already."

"In case of death how will you, as coroner of the District, act?"

"I really have given that matter no thought, for the reason, I suppose, that my duty seems plain. I will be called upon to hold an inquest, as in any other similar case of killing."

DR. NORRIS' OPINION.

Dr. Basil Norris, of the army, stationed in this place for over a dozen years past, and well-known at the Executive Mansion during and since the administration of Andrew Johnson, regards the circular as anything but an act of discourtesy on the part of Dr. Bliss.

"It was simply necessary to concentrate, that was all. There was no need for so many surgeons, for the reason that the case was one in which the exercise of operative surgery was not called for."

"Do you regard the issuance of this circular as a result of the dispute between Baxter and Bliss?"

"Not exactly; but I think it the result of Dr. Baxter's appearance on the ground, and I think Dr. Bliss did what was right in issuing it."

"How about the retirement of the Surgeon-General of the Navy?"

"Dr. Wales is an experienced, excellent surgeon, and as a matter of courtesy, in my opinion, he should have been retained. His non-retention was simply an oversight. Dr. Bliss was obliged to do as he did or submit to needless embarrassment."

"Your consultations were pleasant?"

"Exceedingly so, and very instructive, professionally considered. I believe they were of much value. There were never more than two of us at the bedside, and then only for a few moments. In such cases, you must know, that experience is of great value, and among medical men, I think, it will be conceded that no city can furnish surgeons possessed of more experience with regard to gunshot wounds in the liver and elsewhere than Washington, which abounds in gentlemen who purchased their experience in the hospitals of the rebellion.

"What are the chances of recovery?"

"His chances increase every hour. Every hour he lives gives him a firmer grip on life. The situation is very grave, but it has determined that it is not a wound of the intestines or kidneys. In my judgment the wound is not through the body, but through the thinner portion of the liver."

"Has the crisis been reached?"

"He has now lived sixty hours, and, as has been said, has passed through two crises—that of shock and of bleeding. Inflammation always follows gunshot wounds. I don't think he will, if he lives, be out of danger for fifteen days yet, because he will be in some danger of secondary hemorrhage till then."

TELEGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

Immense Amount of Matter Sent by the Western Union in Three Days.

The amount of telegraphic matter that has been sent out from this city since Saturday has been without parallel. There are three telegraph companies in the city, but for the Western Union offices alone on Sunday there were 240,000 words wired away. There are about five hundred words in an ordinary newspaper column. Besides this there were 22,000 private dispatches. On Saturday and Sunday there were 500,000 words telegraphed, exclusive of the private dispatches, of which there were an immense number. The pressure on Monday was fully as great, but yesterday it fell off. The largest number of words sent by this company at one period previous to this was 140,000, which were dispatched during the last inauguration. The next great rush of business was at the Belknap disclosure, when the number of words sent was between 128,000 and 130,000. On Saturday one hour after the President was shot there were

FIFTY OPERATIVES AT WORK

On Sunday they telegraphed to Baltimore and secured ten fresh operatives, and on Monday eight were obtained from Philadelphia, and some from New York. On Saturday, notwithstanding the tremendous rush of business, they were never more than two hours behind and seldom that. After two o'clock on Saturday they caught up with the current business. The men were fed while they were at work, as were also the clerks at the receiving counter. On Monday night when the President was failing the rush of business was tremendous. The pressure upon the correspondents has been very great. Owing to the issue of extras by the papers throughout the country dispatches were sent night and day, and an hour's sleep has been a rare experience since Saturday.

Potomac Fruit-Growers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Potomac Fruit-Growers' Association was held last evening at the residence of Dr. Howland, on Four-and-a-half street northwest. The subject of oleomargarine was discussed and a sample of it was exhibited under a microscope. The difference between it and butter was very perceptible, the first having beautiful crystals, which did not appear in the butter. There was a numerous attendance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Moulton, Dr. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Colton, J. P. Philp, Mr. Pierson, Dr. Needham, Miss Anna Willet, Mr. Sturling, Mrs. Imogene Robinson Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Trembly, Mr. J. O. Johnson, Miss A. M. Wrenn, Misses Nellie and Lulu Colton, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Cowling, Mrs. Jane Elliott, Mrs. M. A. Best, Mrs. Sanford, Misses Lucy, Gussie, and Nettie Shannon, Mr. G. C. Gwynn, and Mr. L. Turner. Refreshments were served, and oleomargarine was provided to butter the bread. The next excursion of the association takes place July 12.

The Veteran Club's Resolutions.

A regular meeting of the National Veteran Club was held at their headquarters in Corcoran building, General J. Hale Sypher, president, in the chair, and H. B. Bennett secretary. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the National Veteran Club view with horror and indignation the fiendish attempt upon the life our comrade, General James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and extend to him and his family their heartfelt sympathy and earnest wishes for his speedy recovery.

The Secretary was instructed to transmit a copy of the same to the President. The committee reported favorably upon the application of Major Augustus Hubbell, and he was duly elected a member of the club. After the transaction of the usual routine business the club adjourned for one week.

Bent on Matrimony.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Peter Ross and Mary Lewis; John B. Brown and Rachel Lanham; Gustavus Meredith, of Manchester, Va., and Annie Dieper, of Lynchburg, Va.; George A. Davis, of Baltimore, and Mary Olivia Thompson, of Prince George's County, Md.; Edward Snead and Emily Riggles; Harry Murray and Catherine Lee; Robert Bouldin and Julia McPherson; John T. Waters and Fanny Gerry; Charles Lesko and Jemima Waters; W. E. Douglas and Josephine Smith; R. W. Atkinson and Laura L. Martin, both of New Kent County, Virginia; and the following from Richmond: Henry C. Jones and Annie L. Harris; Andrew Tyree and Hattie S. Tiller; Charles W. Woodward and Bettie L. Gill; C. J. Watkins and Ella L. Moody; Charles E. O'Rorke and Ella Burnett.

A Significant Shrug.

Colonel Corkhill, the District Attorney, said this evening: There is not the slightest reason to suppose that a conspiracy existed to take the President's life. The deed was the act of Guiteau alone and Guiteau is alone responsible. I have charge of the whole case. The chief of the Secret Service reports to me. I know everything that is going on, and see no reason to suspect a plot. The President, who has heard something on the subject, is gravely troubled over the reports that have been sent forth."

"Then why is the Attorney-General so earnest in the matter?"

Colonel Corkhill answered with a shrug of the shoulders.—*New York Herald of yesterday.*

The Fourth at Leesburg.

The Fourth was celebrated on the fair grounds, near Leesburg, Va., by a tournament, Messrs. Wiley, Shugeron, and Patty being the successful knights. A fine saddle and bridle were given as premiums. Hurdle, trotting, running, and foot races were indulged in. The Leesburg Brass Band, under Professor Perry, was present, and gave some excellent music. The younger folks danced to the music of Professor Cockey's string band. The police arrangements were perfect, no disorder being noticed. Everybody seemed to have enjoyed the day, and Messrs. Harry Wizell & Co. deserve much credit for the way the affair was conducted.

Guiteau's Money Order—Who Is Byrne?

Postmaster Ainger, having been informed by the superintendent of the Money-Order Department that the fact had been recalled that Guiteau had called at the office on several occasions, caused the files of the office to be examined to ascertain if he had received any money orders. It was found that an order for $25 had been paid to Guiteau on the 29th of March. It was issued on the 28th instant by the New York post-office to Charles A. Byrne in favor of Charles J. Guiteau. The New York authorities will endeavor to find out who Byrne is.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

G. W. Riley has been appointed inspector of tobacco, snuff, and cigars for the first district of California; Caldwell Campbell, jr., storekeeper for the eighth district of Kentucky, and William B. Fletcher, gauger for the district of Kansas.

TRIP OF A BALLOON.

AN EXCITING RACE WITH A STORM.

Collapsing the Air-Ship in the Sick of Time After a Dash Through a Jersey Forest—An Ascension Beginning in Sunshine and Ending in Storm.

"Let her go!" shouted Professor Samuel A. King, at twenty minutes to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the great Wanamaker balloon, which had been tugging impatiently at the ropes, shot up into the air. The balloon went up in sunshine and came down in storm. Its send-off was favorable in the extreme; its end was anything but that. A rent from top to bottom brought the air-ship to a landing in a hurry. The balloon ascension, under the charge of Professor King, was the crowning event of the entertainment furnished by Mr. Wanamaker. The balloon was a new one and named in honor of the new serial visitor, the Comet. The occupants of the basket were the Professor, who was making his one hundred and twenty-sixth ascension, a lady friend of Mr. King's family, and a representative of the *Times*. The balloon, which was inflated with 25,000 feet of gas, left the earth behind in a jiffy amid the applause of the thousands of spectators and the music of Carl Sentz's orchestra. The wind, which had been blowing strongly throughout the afternoon, seemed to die away as the word of command was given, and at first the great air-bag hung listlessly above the heads of the multitude. At 2,000 feet above the earth the view was a perfect one. All the people of the city seemed to be gathered near Memorial Hall. Their figures faded away gradually, then blended into one solid mass, and finally disappeared entirely.

OVER THE CITY.

The balloon took a southeasterly course and followed down over Ridge avenue. Far beneath lay the great city. It was a city composed of red brick. Prominent buildings could be easily distinguished. The penitentiary looked like the spokes of a great cart-wheel—the public buildings like a massive fortress. At five minutes of five the balloon was over the Delaware. The vessels were in their holiday attire, and the snapping of crackers and the explosion of guns from the Camden side bore evidence that the day was being spent by the Jersey small boy in a much different way than by his brother the other side of the river. It was a beautiful country that the balloon passed over after crossing Camden. At a height of three thousand feet the truck gardens looked like the squares of a checker-board. Now the wind died away and the sun shot its rays down spitefully upon the occupants of the balloon. It was warm, very warm, away up there in the clouds, and the rarified air acted upon the ears in a rather disagreeable way; but nobody minded that. Far below a puffing engine drew a train of passenger cars toward Atlantic City. Although they looked like toy cars at the distance, the rails were perfectly distinguishable. The intricacies of the average Jersey creek could be appreciated at this height. They were something awful to contemplate.

FIVE THOUSAND FEET IN THE AIR.

And so the balloon floated over the cultivated lands of Jersey. At a quarter after five the balloon was five thousand feet high. Then it took a sudden fall, as the sun went behind a cloud, and popped up again as a little ballast was thrown out. What a sense of quietness and peace it was, away up there! Hardly a sound could be heard. The faint puffing of an engine away off to the right, an occasional bird-call from the trees, the almost indistinguishable cackling of the barn-yard fowl—that was all. All the rumbling noises of the city were left far behind. This was a new world, as yet unexplored, except by the few. Mists hung about the air ship on all sides. Dark clouds were gathering off to the left. They foreboded no good. It was a quarter to six when a low, rumbling roar in the distance caused all ears to quicken. "It's a wagon going over a bridge," said the Professor. "No, I'm wrong," he added a moment later; "it's thunder." A little village was near by, and the passing balloon caused a commotion. Far off to the left the gathering clouds were causing a different kind of a commotion. There was a heavy storm brewing. The question was, How long would it hold off and where could the balloon make a landing? At six o'clock the village of Atco was just beneath. A train drew up to the depot and the engine saluted. Then the sun disappeared, the chill of the coming storm was felt and in a moment the balloon had fallen to within a few hundred feet of the earth. There was nothing ahead but the forest. It was a gloomy outlook. Sharp eyes searched for a favorable spot. A landing must be made or the thunder-storm braved in the skies. There was no telling where the balloon would wind up should she get into the centre of the storm.

RACING WITH A STORM.

The balloon kept on falling until the drag-rope whipped along through the tops of the trees, only about one hundred and fifty feet below. To the left a clearing was discovered, with a farm house upon it. Strong and loud calls for aid brought ready responses. "Head us off! Catch the drag-rope!" shouted the captain of the air-ship, but the drag-rope whipped merrily along over the trees skirting the clearing, and defied capture. Matters were coming to a crisis. The shadow of the coming storm upon the trees in the distance was black as night. The professor sat with the neck of a bag of ballast in his hands as the balloon sailed over a swamp covered with tall cedars. It would be impossible to land here. The water was neck deep. The balloon would have thrashed itself to pieces in short order. Down went the air-vessel, as if to reconnoitre. A cold current struck her. It was the advance guard of the storm. With the swiftness of an express train the great gas-bag flew along. "Look out! Brace yourself well!" sang out the Professor, as it became evident that the balloon would strike. The shock came, and the basket rushed through the tree-tops and then bounded up again. Down she came again, and dashed in among the cedars as if trying to level them. A little more sand was thrown out and the basket cleared the trees, and in a moment more the dangerous swamp had been cleared. It was high time. The storm was almost upon the balloon. "Now look out for yourselves!" and the Professor threw over the anchor as the gas-bag floated over a dry spot, covered with bushes and small trees. "We must come down here, and I'll explode the balloon if necessary." The anchor caught and held, and the balloon careened over and went up above the trees. The valve was opened and the gas rushed out; but not half fast enough. The wind increased and the balloon tugged to get free. The Professor seized the collapsing cord. In an instant the balloon was rent from top to bottom. Out went the gas with a rush, and down came the balloon. It fell over some high bushes in the form of a tent. Then the rain descended in torrents; and there, in the midst of a Jersey forest and in the midst of a little tornado, the voyage of the Comet was ended. She had been in the air an hour and a half. The rain stopped and the mosquitoes came. A tramp of an hour through swamps and wet bushes and help was found. A wagon took the air voyagers three or four miles to Atco, and the city was reached at one o'clock this morning.—*Philadelphia Times (yesterday).*

THE DE MOLAY EXCURSION.

Yorktown, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and Ocean View Visited—A Pleasant Trip.

Among the many excursions that went down the river to spend the Fourth of July none was more pleasant than that under the auspices of the De Moloy Commandery, K. T., which left on Saturday night on the steamer Jane Mosley, reaching Yorktown Sunday morning at seven o'clock. After a stoppage of three hours, during which the excursionists visited the many points of historical note, the steamer left, and arrived in Norfolk at six p. m., remaining in the latter place until ten a. m. Monday, when she left for Fortress Monroe and the Capes, returning to Norfolk at five o'clock. A large number of the excursionists availed themselves of the privilege afforded of visiting Ocean View, a place already celebrated for its fine surf bathing and fishing. The boat left Norfolk at six o'clock Monday evening, and stopped at Fortress Monroe until ten o'clock. This gave the excursionists an opportunity of witnessing the brilliant pyrotechnic display. These fireworks were said by many to have been the most extensive and elaborate that have been shown for many years. The Mosley returned to the city at eleven a. m. yesterday, and the general verdict was that the excursion was a most enjoyable affair, reflecting great credit upon the committee of arrangements, Messrs. Summey, Cormack, and Karll, who were untiring in their efforts to make it pleasant for all on board.

Prayers for the President.

There are especial services of prayer held daily at twelve m. and seven p. m. at the Vermont Avenue Christian Church. These meetings have been well attended, and very solemn and impressive. Drs. Butler, Sunderland, and Merrill, of this city; First Auditor Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Hobbs, and others, have participated. At the morning meeting yesterday Dr. Sunderland gave a graphic account of the scene at the depot and the W[illegible] passed between him and the President [illegible] after the shooting occurred. Christian denominations are invited to attend.

THE CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Doctors Agnew and Hamilton Give Their Views as to the President's Case.

In a lengthy interview in the Philadelphia *Press* yesterday, Dr. Agnew thus expresses his opinion of the President's case:

"When I left Washington this morning President Garfield's condition was very critical, but not absolutely hopeless. I would not like to say anything more than that under the circumstances."

"Did you make an examination of President Garfield's wounds at once?"

"We first examined the reports made by the attending physicians, and found that the case had been properly attended to, and we had no criticism to make of the treatment. We then saw the patient. General Garfield's appearance did not indicate that he was suffering. He was quiet, and answered intelligently all questions asked. His only symptoms appeared to be pains in the lower limbs, resulting probably from the shock to the nerves of the abdomen. He has perfect use of his lower limbs, and can draw them up as he wishes. This great sensitiveness shows that there is no injury to the spinal cord, and there is no indication of paralysis."

"What is the exact situation of the wound, doctor?"

"It is situated on the right side, four inches from the spine, and passes between the tenth and eleventh ribs. The latter rib was fractured by the ball, which then passed apparently through the liver and lodged in the abdomen. The direction of the wound corresponds with the right lobe of the liver, the orifice being sufficiently large for a man to stick his finger in it. No attempts have been made to extract the ball, as such a proceeding would be obviously improper at this time. It would have caused more harm to fish for it than the ball itself does."

"Are not wounds by which the liver is penetrated usually fatal?"

"As a rule," replied Dr. Agnew, "gunshot wounds of the liver are fatal; but there are also exceptions. In a book written by Dr. Otis and published by the United States Government there is a recapitulation of wounds of that organ received during the late war. Out of 175 cases examined twenty or twenty-one recovered. The President's wound may have some of the characteristics of the recovered cases, but I do not at present recall them. There is no evidence of the intestines having been injured, and the kidneys and bladder apparently escaped, as they perform their usual functions freely."

"The President retches and vomits continuously, ejecting bilious matter. For this lime-water and milk are administered. He has a constant craving for milk, and drinks as much as it is thought best to administer to him."

"Is there any danger of peritonitis?"

"There was no evidence of it, but this morning the bowels were a little tender. Peritonitis is the one great danger in his case, but every day he lives now is in his favor. Dr. Bliss and the other gentlemen all occupy a prominent rank in the medical profession. Barnes is the Surgeon-General, and Dr. Hamilton, who assisted at the consultation, is an authority on gun-shot wounds and also the author of a work on surgery. The treatment pursued was correct in every particular. I wish you would say explicitly that the management from the beginning has been wise and judicious."

As the visitor left the house the question was asked: "Doctor, will the President die?"

Dr. Agnew paused and then replied: "I can say no more than I have told you. We must wait and hope for the best."

DR. HAMILTON'S OPINION.

Dr. F. H. Hamilton, who came here from New York to consult with the attending physicians, has given his views of the case, according to the New York *Tribune*, as follows:

"When I left the White House at three o'clock this afternoon the President was no worse than when I arrived there at half-past six in the morning. There was no evidence that he was sinking or any to lead to a suspicion that he was. He vomited a little in the morning, the vomit being of a greenish color, but in the last three or four hours there was much less. The greatest source of suffering has been the pain in his feet and legs, and, indeed, this has been the only source. In the forenoon that abated very materially. He appears bright and cheerful and is prompt to answer any questions. He turned over without aid in bed to have his back examined. He said that the exertion of turning over did not hurt him. He remained in that position twenty minutes, which accelerated his pulse somewhat.

"All these symptoms are not of the highest degree of gravity, and do not of themselves necessarily indicate a fatal issue. When we take them in connection with the fact that the ball seems to have penated the liver and to remain in the cavity of the belly and beyond the reach of detection, the symptoms may be fairly interpreted as leading to a grave prognosis. The progress of the inflammation is limited and it advances very slowly. His temperature is nearly normal, the pulse not greatly accelerated."

"To what extent has inflammation set in?"

"It does not extend to a much larger surface than the palm of your hand, and is of course adjacent to the ball. It is as yet very slight, and is making a very slow advance. This, of course, is greatly in the patient's favor. Peritonitis is inevitable in any case, whether the patient recovers or not, and so the setting in of inflammation was expected. As long as the ball remains in the abdominal cavity the President's life will be in peril and he cannot be pronounced as out of danger. If it cannot be extracted, it must either work its way out to the surface by suppuration or into an intestine, and by this means be carried out through the anus."

"Is there any foundation for the apprehension that the President will die before morning?"

"I think not. Even if there should be a rapid advance of peritonitis it would take some time before it would reach a point to cause death. All of my opinions, it should be remembered, are made on the basis of the President's condition when I left his bedside in the afternoon."

In conclusion Dr. Hamilton said that he concluded that so far the treatment had been able and efficient, but in fact there was not much to be done. The formal consultation was held soon after his arrival at the White House, and took place after an informal discussion of the history of the case.

ANOTHER INSPIRED CRANK.

One McNamara is Inspired to Kill People—He Goes to St. Elizabeth.

A shabbily-dressed man, apparently not over forty years of age, about five feet nine inches high, and wearing a moustache and goatee, walked into Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and stated that he had just arrived from Philadelphia to investigate the recent assassination of the President, with a view to ascertaining the causes and accomplices which prompted Guiteau to commit the act. Lieutenant Eckloff, in charge of the detective office, took the man into a private room, but after a short conversation quickly made up his mind that the visitor was insane. He said his name was D. Charlie McNamara, and that he was formerly in the army. On one occasion he was confined in an insane asylum in California, but was discharged cured several years ago, since which time he has resided in Philadelphia. In a rambling manner he proceeded to inform the Lieutenant that he was a medium and could readily communicate with any one in the Spirit Land. He further said that at one time he was inspired

TO KILL GENERAL GRANT,

but refrained on account of having served under him in the army. He believed that