THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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ALARMING CHANGE

IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

The Distinguished Patient Is Seized with a Chill—The Consulting Physicians Summoned—A Surgical Operation Successfully Performed.

The excitement and anxiety on Saturday, when it was learned that the President's condition had become so alarming as to cause the physicians to telegraph for the consulting surgeons, very nearly approached in intensity that which was exhibited on the day on which he was shot. So soon as the unfavorable news became known crowds began to gather at the White House gates, and when the official bulletin, which had been delayed, made its appearance at ten o'clock, its contents were not of a character to allay the general excitement. The wildest rumors prevailed upon the streets, and the Cabinet officers and prominent men hurried to the White House with anxious faces. The symptoms in the case were very unfavorable. At one time the President's pulse went up to 130 and his temperature showed a great deal of fever. There was a good deal of uncertainty at first as to the causes, but finally the belief was generally accepted that it was due to the stoppage of the pus discharge. At the dressing of the wound at six o'clock p. m. there was quite a free discharge of pus, and the unfavorable symptoms of the patient began to abate. He was gotten to sleep, and was resting so quietly that when the consulting surgeons, Drs. Hamilton and Agnew, arrived it was determined not to disturb the President, but to defer the examination until the morning. The situation, while still serious, had lost the first alarming features, and the White House was closed for the night, leaving everybody to await the morning with great anxiety as to the result.

THE SABBATH MORNING

dawned upon the occupants of the White House worn out by suspense and anxiety. The unexpectedness of the change on Saturday, and the uncertainty of what would be the result of the doctors' consultation in the morning, served to increase the general uneasiness. The President had passed a restless night, and at twelve o'clock had another riger. His sleep was broken and unsatisfactory. The doctors watched through the night with great uneasiness. The attendants shared their anxiety, and it is safe to say that the conditions of affairs almost equaled the gloom and dread of that night three weeks ago. The consulting doctors arrived early in the morning, and the examination of the President was begun at once. Secretary Brown, who had remained late on Saturday night, was at his post early yesterday morning, looking worn and anxious. Another element of anxiety was added. Four of the employes of the house

HAD BEEN SEIZED WITH CHILLS,

and were unable to attend to their duties. The extra work and worry of the past weeks had rendered their systems more vulnerable to the malaria which came floating into the windows with the winds from the flats. This circumstance turned attention to the President, who, in his weakened condition, was exposed to the same deadly influences. But this was lost sight of in the presence of the greater peril which now involved the President. The doctors had been in consultation for some time, but as yet nothing was known of the result. The general uneasiness was very marked. The Cabinet officers began to arrive at an early hour, and they hurried into the Cabinet-room with anxious, preoccupied faces. Inquiries from them elicited no favorable response. They were equally ignorant of what the result to the President would be.

SECRETARY BLAINE LOOKED WORN AND HAGGARD,

and his face reminded one of that first Saturday and the few ensuing days. No one who saw him at that time will forget the intense look of anxiety, almost anguish, which marked his face. Outside of the White House the peace and quiet of the lovely summer day prevailed, and it seemed as if nature was mocking the sorrows of man. The affairs of the household went on much as usual, but the shadow of the great gloom was upon all. Mrs. Garfield was in the sick room most of the time. She showed no signs of her anxiety except the preoccupied look on her face, which told of the inward struggle between hope and fear. The children remained quietly in a private part of the house, and the boys were not seen in the public rooms. The consultation of the doctors continued until after ten o'clock, and no bulletin had been issued. This increased the general uneasiness, and quite a number of prominent men and other visitors came to the White House, but they received little satisfaction. Soon after the announcement was made from the sick room that the doctors had

DETERMINED UPON AN OPERATION,

This was performed by Dr. Agnew. After a thorough examination of the President, it was ascertained, by placing the fingers on his body, that an abscess had been formed below the course of the wound. An ordinary incision was made at a point three inches below the mouth of the wound and two and a half inches in depth from the outer skin, when a drainage tube was inserted and there was a free discharge of pus. The bulletin announced rather ominously that "it is hoped this will increase the chances of recovery." The operation was performed without the use of anæsthetics, an ether spray being used to deaden some of the parts. This was merely local, however. The President bore the operation well, although his pulse was at 112. The doctors still remained inside. It was reported that the President at once experienced relief and was then resting quietly. The morning hours wore away slowly. The Cabinet officers went away one after another, but soon returned. The uneasiness was gradually decreasing, but still there was

A GREAT DEAL OF UNCERTAINTY.

The crowd about the gate, which has recently been a rare sight, remained during the entire day discussing the situation and questioning everybody that came out. Wherever a bulletin had been put up about the city there was a crowd about it. The intelligence furnished by the bulletin was received with many doubtful shakes of the head. At the White House, however, everybody began to look more cheerful, and the expressions about the President's condition were more definite. At one o'clock Surgeon-General Barnes, who has been very chary about saying anything in reference to the President's condition, said: "The President is better now than he has been for the past thirty-six hours. There are no indications of blood poisoning." Further reports from the sick room continued encouraging. The President's symptoms were abating, and he was resting quietly. He had been given some beef tea, which he took with a relish. At six o'clock the news was so favorable that everybody began to feel cheerful, and the immediate attendants began for the first time to think of their own wearied condition. Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Mollie, went out for a drive, and upon her return dined with the Doctors. Secretary Brown also went out for an airing. Then General Swaim and Colonel Rockwell also left the house. They said as they went out that

THE PRESIDENT WAS RESTING QUIETLY,

and all the symptoms were favorable. Dr. Reyburn poked his head out into Mr. Brown's room and looked all around for him. He did not appear to want to come out, but finally stepped into the room. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN, who, in common with other newspaper men, had not seen the genial face of the Doctor since Saturday, approached him, and, extending his hand, said:

"Doctor, I am glad to see you. Where have you been so long?"

The Doctor laughed, and, grasping his hand, said:

"Well, the fact of the matter is I haven't had any good news for you, and I didn't want to see you."

"How is the President doing?"

"He is getting along very well now. He is resting quietly, and is sleeping. We have met the difficulty and conquered it. The chills were caused by the stoppage of the pus, and now it is discharging again, and instead of one tube there are two."

"The incision was a success, then?"

"Very much so. We were able to get a drainage tube into the cavity where the abscess was and let the pus which had collected there out. The pus had worked its way through the muscles, and formed this cavity for itself. It is liable to do this, and sometimes finds its way to a greater distance from the wound."

"What is the character of the pus?"

"It is healthy. Of course

THERE IS SOME BLOOD WITH IT,

caused by the incision. The President is now naturally very weak. We have been giving him beef tea principally to-day, and he has quite a relish for it."

"Are there any indications of blood-poisoning?"

"None at all. The danger from this source arises from the collection of pus. We have overcome this danger, and hope to be able to meet those in the future if there should be any."

While Dr. Reyburn did not say that the President was out of danger, still he said that he had greatly improved and there was great reason for hopefulness. The situation is just this: The dangers arising from the formation of the abscess have been successfully met. Another abscess may form at any point along the wound, but in regard to this the doctors cannot certainly speak. If another does form they hope to be able to prevent any evil results. In the course of the conversation as given above Dr. Reyburn was asked how the upper part of the wound was doing. He said that the healing process was going on, and that part was gradually being closed up.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

To another reporter Dr. Reyburn made in substance the following statement: "The direction taken by the ball after it entered the body was forward and slightly downward, until it struck one of the ribs. It was thence deflected still farther downward, and a little to the right, so as to make an angle with the line of the back. In other words, when a probe was introduced into the wound to the depth of three or three and a half inches its direction was such that its inner end was only about an inch and a half from the outside of the body at a point lower down. The examination, which was made in the presence of Drs. Agnew and Hamilton yesterday morning, showed that a pus cavity had formed in the track of the ball, near and beyond the point where it glanced from the rib, and that this cavity could be reached by a direct incision three inches below the mouth of the wound. It was decided at once to perform the operation. No anæsthetics were used, but the part to be operated upon was benumbed by the spray of ether and a wide cut was made into the pus cavity, which was reached at a depth of little more than an inch with the aid of a probe and a pair of forceps. A drainage-tube, which is a small, flexible tube of rubber perforated with holes, was then introduced in the wound made by the ball, and, after being carried through the pus cavity, was brought out through the newly-made incision. One end of the tube then projected from the cut made by the surgeon's knife and the other from the mouth of the original wound. As the pus oozed into the tube through the perforation it could escape from either end, and was repeatedly washed out with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, which was thrown through the tube in a stream. The discharge which followed the opening of the pus cavity was entirely satisfactory to the surgeons, and was soon followed by relief to the patient. The drainage tube has been left as it was originally placed, and will remain for the present. If the wound discharges freely through the new opening the tube may perhaps be withdrawn from the old one, in order to allow the latter to heal. The incision made to-day is in a direct line with the deeper parts of the wound, and it is thought that the pus will escape through it without any of the obstruction which impeded its outflow along the track of the ball, and which caused the pus cavity." In reply to the question whether another pus cavity is likely to form and bring about a recurrence of the alarming symptoms of yesterday, Dr. Reyburn said: "I cannot answer positively, but as the pus now has free egress I do not think it probable that another cavity will form." Upon being asked whether there were or had been any symptoms in the President's case of pyæmia or blood poisoning, Dr. Reyburn said: "None whatever. Rigor, of course, may be a symptom of pyæmia, but it is also a symptom of various other complications, and it does not point to pyæmia in the present case. The pus continues healthy and the characteristic symptoms of pyæmia are wanting. You may say on authority that no indications of blood-poisoning have been observed, and we have no reason to expect any." In conclusion, Dr. Reyburn said that the President's condition and symptoms to-night are more favorable and more encouraging than at any time since the chill of Saturday morning.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Cruel Murder of Deputy Collector T. L. Brayton in South Carolina.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 23.—The following are the details of the recent murder near here: Deputy Collector T. L. Brayton, with four deputy marshals, holding a warrant for illicit distilling against John McDow, left Greenville at twelve o'clock on the night of the 19th instant, arrived at Central about two a. m. 20th instant, and proceeded at once to the residence of McDow, where, after a hunt, they found the still just before day. Mr. Brayton, with a Mr. Bramlette, stayed at the still to watch, while Marshals Andrews, Knight, and Butler went to the dwelling. Knocking at the door, they were answered by some one from within, who said that McDow was not at home. Heavy steps were heard ascending the stairs, and the officers, surrounding the house, finally induced a parley. Mr. Brayton coming up about that time, Andrews handed the warrant to McDow, telling him he arrested him. McDow was leaning from the window at the time and refused to go with the parties. Mr. Brayton told him the case might not be so bad, but if he resisted it became a very serious matter. McDow said if he must go he must get his breakfast. Finally he said he could not go to-day. Afterward he withdrew into the house, and on his return said, "Gentlemen, I won't go." Mr. Brayton said, "Well, sir, then we'll have to use force." "If you mean that," said McDow, "I'll have to go to work," and withdrew. The officers, surrounding the house in such positions as to prevent an escape, made no effort to force an entrance. A shot was heard and Mr. Brayton threw up his hands and fell dead. Other shots were fired and a coarse voice in the house exclaimed, "Damn you, take that!" Mr. Brayton leaves a wife and three children. He was the business manager of the *New South*, a weekly paper published in Greenville. He was a thorough gentleman, polite, efficient, and accommodating as an officer, respected by all with whom he came in contact. His family has the sympathy of the community. McDow is not yet arrested. J. P.

Annoyances in Tripoli.

PARIS, July 24.—A semi-official letter received from Tripoli has been communicated to the French newspapers, stating that the attitude of the authorities there does not bear out the Porte's pacific assurances; that the landing of troops and war material proceeds ostentatiously as if to excite the Mussulmans, and that Frenchmen, or those inhabitants who are under French protection, are subjected to serious annoyances by the authorities. The writer of the letter says he believes that these facts are unknown in Constantinople.

Judge Clifford's Condition.

PORTLAND, ME., July 24.—A dispatch from Cornish to the *Press* says: "Judge Clifford rallied again to-day, the convulsions which were present on Saturday having ceased. He has taken some nourishment, and his life may be prolonged a day or two."

Ayoob Khan's Forces.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to the *News* from Lahore says Ayoob Khan's forces are twenty miles from the Ameer's. Ayoob Khan sent offers to treat, but the Ameer replied that he would treat only at Herat.

Minister Noyes to Be Entertained.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent says: "Minister Noyes will be entertained on Wednesday by his countrymen at a farewell dinner. Mr. J. Meredith Reid will preside."

Died of Hydrophobia.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 24.—Maud Lovejoy, nine years old, daughter of Captain John G. Lovejoy, died of hydrophobia last night. She was bitten by a rabid dog several weeks ago.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

THE Government receipts Saturday were: From customs, $993,000.63; internal revenue, $541,862.43.

DURING the week ending Saturday there have been 249,000 standard silver dollars distributed, against 117,000 during the corresponding week in 1880.

THE President's sick room is constantly fragrant with fresh flowers arranged by his wife Every morning the White House conservatory is visited for his benefit.

IN consequence of an allegation that the excursion steamer Arrowsmith, of the Potomac River, is unseaworthy, the Treasury Department has ordered a rigid inspection of the vessel.

DR. EDWIN H. SMITH, United States consul at Naples, who was reported so seriously ill, is much better. His son, Hon. J. Ambler Smith, received a cable message to the above effect from Dr. Warren.

A MEETING of the National Board of Health has been called for the 28th instant for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations made in pursuance of the act of June, 1879, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States.

SOME of the Louisiana politicians are trying to put ex-member of Congress Frank Morey in the United States Mint at New Orleans as superintendent, but Colonel M. V. Davis has given such universal satisfaction to the Treasury authorities that he will probably not be removed.

DR. AGNEW'S OPINION.

WHAT THE GREAT SURGEON SAYS.

The President Is a Very Sick Man, and Not by Any Means Out of Danger—Description of the Operation Performed to Relieve the Collected Pus.

Dr. Agnew left for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, having found it necessary to return to attend to his professional duties at home. He was driven to the Baltimore and Potomac depot in Secretary Brown's carriage, and occupied it alone. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN found him seated on the rear platform of the special car which was attached to the rear end of the 5:45 train. He sat with his head leaning on his hand, gazing wearily upon the floor. Near him was a light leather satchel, with his name marked plainly upon it. From where he sat he could look through the windows of the depot upon the spot where the President was shot. As the reporter introduced himself, he arose, and, with a smile, returned the salutation. Dr. Agnew is a tall, spare man, about sixty years of age. His hair is quite white, and he has long white side whiskers and moustache. He made the incision yesterday in the President's back, which caused the pus to discharge again and changed materially the unfavorable symptoms. The conversation began with the all-important question:

"How is the President?"

"Oh, he is doing nicely; he is resting quietly, and all his symptoms have abated."

"What was the nature of the operation performed upon him to-day?"

"An incision was made in the ordinary way in his back, about three inches in a perpendicular line below the mouth of the wound. I cut in two and one-half inches from the outer skin, and an opening was made to a cavity which had been formed there and

WHERE THE PUS HAD COLLECTED

which caused this sudden change in the President's condition."

"How did you know the situation of the abscess?"

"In our examination this morning we passed our hands over his back and found this pus where it was soft and yielding, indicating the presence of the abscess."

"How did the abscess come to form there?"

"The bullet, you know, did not hit the rib where it entered the body, but went down obliquely, striking the rib. The rib was shattered below where the ball had struck, and in consequence an abscess was formed. It had no connection with the course of the wound, but was below it."

"How did the pus, which was discharging from the wound above, get into this cavity below?"

"The fact of the matter is, the pus was there. How it got there is another question. But by inserting a drainage-tube in the new opening there was a free discharge of pus."

"What was the character of the pus?"

"It was healthy, and furnished no unfavorable indications."

"Were there any indications of blood-poisoning?"

"None at all. The discharge of pus obviates that."

"What are the prospects, Doctor?"

"Well, if another abscess forms the President will have another attack like this one."

"But," persisted the reporter, "will another abscess form?"

"I can't say. But I can say, however, that there is more chance for an abscess to form where it did than anywhere else. But an abscess is likely to form at any place along the track of the wound."

"How does the President look, Doctor?"

"The President looks natural and his face has undergone no great change."

"Is he as sick as he is said to be?"

"The President is a very sick man and not by any means out of danger," said the Doctor, sententiously.

The Doctor seemed to be anxious to know when the train was going to leave. The porter of the car had the keys and could not be found. The Doctor was not expected until ten o'clock, and there had been no preparations made for his departure. Other keys were found and the car was unlocked.

"You had a pretty rapid trip here?"

"It was not so rapid as my first trip," replied the Doctor.

As the train was moving away the Doctor called out, in response to a question, "I will not return unless I am summoned by a telegram."

Dr. Reyburn, however, said last night that Dr. Agnew would return to-day. Then Dr. Hamilton would go home. It was the intention to have one of them here every day.

BULLETINS YESTERDAY

Showing the Changes in the President's Condition During the Day.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 10 a. m.—The President was more restless than usual during the night, and had another rigor just before midnight. This morning at 8:15 his pulse was 98; temperature, 98.4°; respiration, 18. A consultation was then held with Dr. Hamilton, of New York, and Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, after which a counter opening was made through the integument of the back, about three inches below the wound, which it is hoped will facilitate the drainage of pus and increase the chances of recovery. The President bore the operation well. His pulse is now 112.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 p. m.—The President has been much relieved by the operation of this morning, and the pus has been discharging satisfactorily through the new opening. At noon to-day his pulse was 118; temperature, 99.8°; respiration, 24. At present his pulse is 104; temperature, 99.2°; respiration, 23.

UNOFFICIAL BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 24, 6:30 a. m.—The President rested very well last night, sleeping quietly at times up to midnight. Soon after midnight he had a slight chill, which passed away in a few moments; and since that hour he has slept but little, although resting quite comfortably. A casual examination made early this morning seemed to indicate a considerable fall in his temperature since last night at seven o'clock, when it was 101.7°. He has taken some beef-tea this morning with relish. The morning consultation—at which Drs. Agnew and Hamilton will be present—is expected to commence at eight o'clock, and a bulletin will be issued soon after.

10:45 a. m.—Information has just been received from the President's chamber that the examination which commenced about eight o'clock has just been concluded. It is understood that, at the instance of Dr. Agnew, an incision was made in the President's body a few inches from the original wound for the purpose of reaching what is thought to be a pus cavity near the surface of the body. After the operation had been performed the drainage tube was inserted and a small quantity of pus, it is said, made its appearance. The surgeons are now in consultation in their own room, and a bulletin will probably be issued very soon. It cannot be ascertained at this writing what effect the operation had upon the patient or what his condition is at the present time.

10:50 a. m.—The President bore the operation this morning very well. His pulse is now 112.

12 m.—Dr. Bliss, during the course of a conversation in relation to the operation which was performed on the President this morning, said that during his examination yesterday he discovered that a slight sack or pus-cavity had formed immediately at the turn in the track of the bullet, and at once decided that the proper thing to do would be to make an incision, which would straighten the track and permit the pus to discharge more freely. It was determined, however, that before performing the operation it would be best to notify the consulting surgeons, and request their attendance; which was done forthwith. The formation of a pus cavity, the Doctor says, is a very ordinary occurrence in similar instances, and there is no doubt in his mind that the incision will tend to lessen the frequency and severity of the rigors. He says, however, that the patient may have more slight chills. "The result of the examination this morning, and the President's present condition," continued Dr. Bliss, "are reassuring. When I left him fifteen minutes ago he was sleeping quietly. During the operation his pulse reached about 120. Since that time there has been a falling off of about fifteen beats. The President did not move a muscle while the operation was being performed, and it was not found necessary to administer any alcoholic stimulants. The counter opening is about three inches below the wound. It was necessary to cut to the depth of about one inch before the connection with the original wound was complete. A local anæsthesia was administered causing a numbness of the part operated upon, which obviated the experience of any pain. Shortly after the operation the patient partook of nourishment with a relish, and expressed himself as feeling much relieved by the operation."

1:30 p. m.—At this hour the President's pulse is 112, which indicates a gradual decrease of the fever; his temperature is 99.5°. He has taken a second allowance of beef tea, and seemed to relish it. He has been resting very quietly since the operation was performed, dozing at intervals. His condition now shows very clearly that he has experienced a reaction from the incision, and he is considered better at the present time than he has been during the past thirty-six hours.

3 p. m.—There has been no perceptible change in the President's condition since the last unofficial bulletin was sent. The favorable reaction which followed the operation is very encouraging to the surgeons, and they consider the patient's condition improved. Colonel Rockwell, who came from the sick-room a few minutes ago, says that the President is resting quietly. He says further: "We all feel greatly relieved and hopeful."

3:30 p. m.—Dr. Agnew, one of the consulting surgeons, will leave for his home, near Philadelphia, on the 5:40 p. m. train to-day. Dr. Hamilton, the other consulting surgeon, will remain here for the present. The latter says: "We feel encouraged at the President's present condition." Just before the operation was performed this morning it is said that Dr. Bliss, the surgeon in charge, handed Dr. Agnew the instrument, at the same time inviting him to make the incision. The offer was accepted by Dr. Agnew, and the operation at once proceeded with. Colonel Rockwell says the President is still resting quietly, and that his pulse and temperature are going down gradually. The Colonel feels and believes that the President will pull through. Postmaster-General James just said that Dr. Bliss told him a few moments ago that the President's condition thus far to-day was more favorable; that he is resting well, and that his general appearance is better.

5:45 p. m.—The President is resting quietly. He continues to sleep at intervals. Mrs. Garfield just remarked that he is feeling more comfortable than he has for two days. His pulse remains at 102. Dr. Agnew, who left for Philadelphia at 5:45 p. m., expects to return to-morrow. The evening examination will be made between six and seven o'clock, after which an official bulletin will be issued.

6:30 p. m.—The President's wound has just been dressed, and the surgeons feel still more encouraged.

7:30 p. m.—It has been stated this afternoon, and it is believed that the story has been telegraphed out of town, that Dr. Hamilton, the consulting surgeon from New York, had expressed the opinion that the President's case is utterly hopeless. Dr. Hamilton has not made any such assertion, and authorizes an emphatic denial of it.

11:30 p. m.—The attending surgeons report at this hour that the President is resting quietly, and that although they have not thought it best to disturb him by taking his pulse and temperature, they believe he is entirely free from fever. There are no indications of a recurrence of rigor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 12:30 a. m.—At this hour the President is believed to be resting quietly. There is no one accessible, and there is nothing occurring within earshot of the sick-room door to indicate that his symptoms have in any way changed for the worse.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 25, 1:30 a. m.—The President is resting quietly. The attending physicians are dozing, and members of the household, excepting the watchers in the sick room, are asleep.

3 a. m.—The President is sleeping peacefully. The doctors are also sleeping, and all is quiet about the White House.

Discovery of a Bastard's Work.

LONDON, July 24.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Press Association says: "It has been for some time suspected that a considerable traffic in explosives has been carried on between America and England. Recently a barrel purporting to contain cement, from the Cunard steamer Malta, was opened by the customs officials, and six zinc boxes were discovered containing clock-work infernal machines prepared with dynamite. One of the machines was forwarded to Sir William Harcourt. A few days afterward a barrel containing six more machines was found on board the Bavarian. It is stated that in some of the barrels bill-heads bearing O'Donovan Rossa's name were found."

Storm on the Lake—A Rescue.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A high wind sprang up here at half-past three o'clock this evening, followed by a slight rainfall. Many pleasure-boats on the lake were capsized by the squall, and it is feared that two persons were drowned. Captain Buscey, of the steam-yacht Pet, ran out at great risk to himself and his little vessel and rescued twelve persons. The life-saving crew started out to save a man whose skiff had been capsized. A boat containing three men reached him first and took him aboard, when all four were thrown into the water by another gust of wind, and the life-boat came up in time to save them.

She Shot a Tramp Dead.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 24.—A mile and a half south of Greenwood, Johnston County, Indiana, early Saturday morning, a tramp attempted to enter a toll-house kept by Mrs. Mollie Hunt, a widow. Mrs. Hunt gave the man all her money, $8, through a pane of glass which he broke out of the door, but he persisted in his attempt to enter, and she shot him dead. He is known as a tramp passing under the names of John Miller, O'Brien, and Lem Cook.

Infernal Machines.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily News* in its leader says: "The fact that infernal machines have actually transmitted hitherto cannot but give a new force and meaning to the language of wild vituperation, in which certain Irish papers in America have been indulging. There is happily no doubt that we may reckon on the cordial cooperation of the United States in these circumstances."

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Czar will shortly be crowned at Moscow.

—At the Saratoga races Saturday the following named horses were the victors: Belle of Highlands, Vanguard, Greenland, and Warfield.

—At the Brighton Beach races Saturday the winners were Kitty Clark, Nimblefoot, Dodette, Gouverneur, Beckden Gelding, and Strychnine.

—Major A. D. Banks, a former resident of Elizabeth City County, a prominent politician and employee of the senate, died there after a month's illness, and was buried at Hampton Friday.

—The body of George T. Coles, the young man fatally shot in New York by Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, his paramour, was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, on Saturday. The pallbearers were attaches of Harry Miner's New York Variety Theatre.

—Vice-President Arthur, who had intended to depart from New York yesterday, determined to remain at his home when he heard the change in President Garfield's condition. He is in hourly communication with members of the Cabinet.

—Earl Granville has written to the British Minister at Washington, instructing him to invite the Government of the United States to join in a collective note to be addressed to Russia on the subject of the treatment of the Jews in that country. The reply has not yet been received.

—Collector Merritt, of New York, was in New York Saturday on personal business. He says it is now understood that Mr. Robertson will enter upon the discharge of the duties of collector of the port of New York on Monday, August 1. Mr. Merritt will not leave for London until the latter part of August.

—A special dispatch from Galion to the Cleveland *Leader* states that the reunion of President Garfield's old regiment, the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, set for Saturday, 23, has been postponed to August 31 on account of the President's condition. An effort will be made to postpone it to a still later day.

—An earthquake occurred at half-past 2 o'clock on Friday morning in Switzerland and in the eastern part of France. At Geneva bells were rung and houses shaken. At Morges furniture in dwellings was upset, and there was great consternation, but no casualties. It was also severe at Berne, Switzerland, and at Lyons and Grenoble, France.

—There have been deposited in the National Pawn, Mexico, $250,281 toward the payment of the American debt. There are at present employed on the Central Railroad 12,687 workmen. *The Official Journal* publishes a statement of the subventions to railroads to be paid this year, showing a total amount of $40,517,509. The *Official Journal* says that the government will probably not send a representative to the International congress at Panama, considering it of no practical utility.

—Senator Lapham, en route to his home in Canandaigua, was met at the depot at four o'clock on Saturday and serenaded. He said: "My friends, I thank you very sincerely for this compliment. In view of the intelligence we have this afternoon I meet you with somewhat saddened feelings. I have only time now to say that my prayer to God is that the dastardly effort to add the name of President Garfield to the roll of martyrs may prove abortive, and that he may be restored to health and his duties of high office." He then re-entered the car amid enthusiastic applause.

SHEPHERD'S MINES.

A TALK ABOUT THE GOVERNOR.

How He Is Getting Along in the Mountains of Mexico—His Methods of Doing Business Astonish the Greasers—His Family and How They Live.

Learning that Mr. Lyndon H. Stevens, who has been associated with ex-Governor Shepherd since the latter left for Mexico, was in the city, and knowing that whatever could be ascertained in regard to the Governor's progress would be of interest, a representative of THE REPUBLICAN proceeded to hunt for Mr. Stevens. That gentleman was found in his office, where was also Dr. W. H. Ross, who, after spending about a year in the Batopilas mines, has returned for a brief visit, and to wind up some business matters. Mr. Stevens has represented the interests of the Governor at this end of the line, and has been engaged in forming companies for the development of the other mines aside from the Batopilas that the Governor has purchased.

"Tell me," said THE REPUBLICAN, "how is the Governor getting along?"

"Splendidly," said Stevens. "I shipped a while ago some sixty emigrants, mostly Germans, that I picked up in New York. You see, the greatest trouble has been to secure labor. If these that I have sent do well I shall send others."

"How many men does the Governor employ?"

"About fifteen hundred; but he could utilize more than double that number—yes, five thousand could be employed at the different mines."

"How many mines has he?"

"Well, in the Batopilas district I think there are about a dozen; but the Governor has purchased mining properties in several other districts. These, of course, are not being developed now on account, as I have said, of the lack of labor."

"I suppose the Governor has changed things a great deal since he has been there," said THE REPUBLICAN.

"I should say he had," responded Mr. Stevens. "You see this Batopilas mine had been worked years and years before by old Bustavente, and it had yielded richly. Then came the revolutions and work was suspended. Finally it got into the hands of the Fargo Company, which was the one we bought out. When the Governor got down there he completely changed nearly every method of work. His quick and comprehensive mind readily saw the improvements necessary and he at once proceeded to make them, so far as lay in his power. Those Mexicans are an indolent race, and when they saw the wonderful activity and force of the Governor they were completely astounded. He has now organized his various forces with perfect system, and everything is progressing most favorably."

"Has he had any trouble with the miners?"

"Never but once, that I remember. That was shortly after he got there. You see, so far removed as we are there from town, we are obliged to have a store at which the employes can get such articles as they want during the week. This store under the former company that had worked the mines was let by contract to a party, and then the men were compelled to take one-half their wages in orders. The storekeeper, it is true, contracted not to charge any more for his goods than the dealers in town; but he did, though, and there was a growl. One day the men struck on account of some extortion by the storekeeper. The Governor's method of dealing with them was a surprise. He just went to them and said, 'Go back to your work. Not a word will I listen to now. After you have returned to your work if you have any complaint to make, present it in the proper way and I will listen and see what can be done.' The men went back to work, the Governor found out what the storekeeper had been doing, and at once bought out the store. That is the only trouble he has had."

"How much machinery has the Governor put up?"

"He has one five-stamp mill run by water-power, which is now in operation, and a fifteen-stamp mill in process of erection, which will be run by steam. He has also built about a mile of railroad from the mines to the reducing works. The machinery that he has taken there has been about two thousand mule-loads, for you know everything has to be transported by mules."

"Tell me how you live out there," said THE REPUBLICAN.

"Why the hacienda is an old Spanish building, which opens on a court-yard. It is mostly of one story, although that part occupied by the Governor and his family has had a second story added to it. In that court-yard are flowers and an attempt at a fountain."

"Did you suffer any inconvenience in getting acclimated?"

"Oh, yes; some, but not much. I am inclined to think that the irregularities were occasioned by the style of cooking more than anything else. We had Mexican cooks and they served everything swimming in lard."

"That's why they call the Mexicans Greasers, I suppose?" interjected THE REPUBLICAN.

"Possibly," said Stevens. "But after Dr. Ross came down he exercised a sanitary supervision over the culinary department, and then we fared better."

"Does the Governor get along well with the better class of Mexicans in the surrounding country?"

"Excellently, although in some instances he has rather surprised them by his prompt method of doing business. You see a Mexican never does business until after he has first talked over everything connected with his family, his friends, and all other matters except the business he has upon his mind. Then, when he has exhausted every other subject, he will come to business. Then again, a Mexican always wants to dicker; that is, he will never rest satisfied with the original terms of a bargain. A funny incident occurred in regard to an old fellow named Vanega, who had a mine that he wanted to dispose of. The Governor sent Randolph to look at it, and upon his report agreed to purchase at the terms the Mexican himself fixed. A few days afterward, Vanega sent a message that he wanted a modification of the original terms. Well, it seemed reasonable, and the Governor consented. In a few days a request was made for another modification, and, as this seemed fair, the Governor agreed to that. Finally the old fellow came down himself, with a proposition for another change. This was more than the Governor could stand, and he brought his old fist down on the table with a force that made things rattle, and he said to Garcia, the interpreter: 'Now, you tell him exactly what I say. I agreed to his terms originally; he wanted a change and I agreed to that; he wanted another, and I acceded to that, and now, by ——, I mean to have no more fooling, and he can keep his d—d old mine if he isn't satisfied.' The old man was thoroughly frightened, for I don't think he had ever before seen so much determination displayed, and he got up and backed out of the room, followed by the interpreter, who told him he had better go back and tell the Governor it was all right or he would lose his sale, which he did."

"How does Mrs. Shepherd and the other ladies there stand the life?"

"Splendidly. You know Mrs. Shepherd is one of the noblest and truest women in the world, and that when her husband is there she is perfectly satisfied. Mr. Hoffman, you know, has his family there, and so has Mr. Healey."

"How many companies have you altogether now?"

"Four in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Washington. The Governor has just written to me to form another, which he will call Santa Maria, after his wife."

"When will you return to Mexico?"

"About the 1st of September, and it is probable that Dr. Ross will go back about that time."

Just here Colonel Ned Maunder, who had been looking o'er a prospectus, and who anticipates going out at that time, interrupted the flowing harmony of the conversation by asking the Doctor if he thought he would get easily acclimated, to which the Doctor replied that, if he didn't indulge in too extensive a "gastric frolic," he might not have great difficulty. Ned wanted to know if he might take the Analostan Boat Club, or at least a barge party with him, and Mr. Stevens said that laborers were always welcome.

"By the way," continued he, "we have a project of starting a brewery down there. Whatever beer we drink now comes from St. Louis, and costs $40 a case; so you see it is an expensive luxury."

"Do you have any fear of robbery?"

"Not general robbery. The miners are trustworthy so far as property is concerned, and I have been up in the mines and paid them off and ridden back all alone and without the slightest fear. But they have an idea that all they can steal in the mines is perfectly legitimate, and the strictest searches are kept up. They go into the mines perfectly naked, except a breech-clout and a pair of sandals, and yet they manage to secrete silver in all sorts of ways. They will put it between the soles of their sandals; in their mouths; in the reeds on which their candles are placed, and every conceivable trick is resorted to. In the last two weeks that I was there about $150 was discovered by the searchers, and the Lord only knows how much had been got away with."

"What do you pay the miners?"

"Seventy-five cents per day for peons; boys less."

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Hasty Action of the Governor of Wisconsin—Strikers and Troops Fraternizing.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., July 24.—Eight companies of State militia, numbering 375 men, arrived here to-day, and are encamped on the west side of the Park, where friendly greetings are exchanged with hundreds of the strikers assembled on the same ground. Governor Smith was interviewed today on the subject of the strike of the mill hands and necessity of the interposition of the State militia to preserve the peace. He said that his action awaited entirely the call of the mayor and the representatives of the council and leading business men. Threats are alleged to have been made by the strikers against property of the mill owners, and Governor Smith was positively assured that there was danger of a great conflagration unless the militia were called out. The Governor made a temperate speech to the crowd at the park this afternoon, which neither pleased nor displeased the strikers as a rule. A prominent property owner here says that the calling out of the militia was a hasty act, if nothing worse. The strike, he says, is one of the most quiet ever witnessed in this section. The public utterances of the strikers have not been in the least inflammatory, while they have taken a determined stand for the ten-hour rule. Several of the leading strikers were arrested to-day by the city authorities before the arrival of the troops. Sherman Brothers, mill owners, acceded to the demands of the strikers, which they regard as reasonable, and their men are working on extra time, turning out lumber at the fancy prices to which it has jumped. The militia will be kept here until the strike is ended. The mill owners say they will commence work on Monday. The strikers continue hopeful and resolute, and show no evidence of a disposition to resort to acts of violence. The action of the Governor, while perhaps more approved than disapproved in business circles here, has certainly provoked unfavorable comment throughout the lumber country. That it will play its part in the next gubernatorial campaign there is no doubt. The saloons are kept closed and the town is quiet. Men gather in groups on the street, but they are as quiet at night as during the day."

The Usual Kentucky Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Paducah says: "An exciting tragedy occurred here to-day. Eleven convicted prisoners in the county jail were to have started at eight o'clock this morning to the penitentiary. Between six and seven o'clock there was a noise in one of the cells, which, attracting attention outside, quickly brought Jailor Edwards, his assistant Jackson, and county Judge McCannagill to the scene. Two negroes, Levi Bolden and John Stewart, convicted of larceny, were confined together, and on reaching their cell the officers found that Bolden had killed Stewart, having beat his brains out with a piece of an iron bunk. As soon as the cell door was opened Bolden attacked the officers with his weapon and would have killed some of them but for their pistols, which, firing almost together, sent one ball through his body and another through his brain. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and the dead were buried this afternoon in the county cemetery.

A Mysterious Flame on the Sea Beach.

LONG BRANCH, July 24.—A singular sight was seen on the beach in front of Ligier's Hotel, at Oceanic, a few nights ago. About fifty feet below high-water mark, after the water had fallen and left the sand exposed, a flame burst out of the ground about two and a half feet long and one and a half feet high, and a cloud of smoke arose in the air from thirty to forty feet high. The flame started with a hissing noise, similar to that of a rocket, and lasted for fully ten minutes. After it had subsided on passing the hand through the sand where the flame had been the same hissing sound could be heard, but no flame was seen. For several days after the sand, when stirred up, emitted a very strong smell of sulphur, smoking for several minutes afterward. The sand since this singular occurrence seems full of phosphorus.

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