# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1881. NO. 75


## THE OUTLOOK

### In the President's Case, Though Not Bright, is Not Disparaging.

### His Condition Saturday, However, Conceded to be Very Alarming.

### The Expectoration From the Troubled Lungs Continues to be Purulent,

### Notwithstanding which the Physicians Say the Lungs are Better.

### His Mind is Clear and No Hallucinations Have Recently Been Observed.

### A Recurrence of the Saturday Chills Last Evening Again Deepened Anxiety.

### Dr. Boynton Censured for Saying there was Abscess on the Lungs.

Below the telegraph gives a full account of the president's case Saturday, Sunday and last night, which, as will be seen, was a period of not even ordinary fluctuation of pulse, temperature and respiration. In the average mind little doubt existed that, ere the sun rose yesterday (Sunday) morning, the spirit of James A. Garfield would have been wafted to unearthly spheres. But he decreed otherwise, we felicitate ourself to say, and President Garfield still lives with relatively good prospects for his ultimate recovery.

National Associated Press.

4 P. M. BULLETIN—OFFICIAL.

ELBERON, Sept. 17.—At the examination of the president at noon today the temperature was 102, pulse 120, and respiration 24. At 11:30 o'clock this morning he had a severe chill, lasting half an hour, and followed by perspiration. Since the noon examination there has been a gradual falling of temperature, with a diminishing frequency of pulse and respiration, so that at the evening examination the temperature was 98, pulse 102, respiration 18. He slept most of the time during the afternoon and has taken nourishment at the proper intervals. The cough has been less frequent than usual.

(Signed), BLISS, AGNEW.

Dr. Boynton, after the rigor experienced by the president in the afternoon had passed away, said it was the same in character as those experienced in Washington and was one of the incidents of his condition and might recur at any time. It was only alarming n so far as it showed what might occur. Two enematas of fibrous beef were given during the day; one early in the morning and the other after the dressing of the wound. The president slept quietly most of the afternoon, and when sponged off after 4 o'clock expressed himself as refreshed. His pulse was then 108. The surgeons and attendants were summoned at half-past 5, the president having remained awake to make the evening dressing. Although the president had been half raised in bed and been eating grapes, Dr. Agnew said on his way to the cottage that the situation was one to give rise to grave anxiety. Col. Rockwell was also quoted as saying the president's condition was very critical. The evening bulletin was unexpectedly hopeful and the best which has been issued for four days. It created amazement at the president's rapid recovery from the morning's unfavorable chill and the favorable reaction from the conditions at noon. Dr. Agnew and Dr. Bliss came together from the president's cottage after issuing the bulletin and were overwhelmed with congratulations over the unexpectedly good news. People almost refused to believe the figures, and the surgeons said when they were first indicated they had doubted and looked a second time with great care at the instruments, the figures were found correct. There were universal expressions of but amazement that the president should so completely have shaken off the ill effects of the rigor. The surgeons referred to Garfields phenomenal

STRENGTH OF CONSTITUTION

and maintained that the bulletin was the best in ninety-six hours. "It was a chill," said Dr. Bliss this evening, "and was caused, we think, by the depraved condition of the blood, and pulmonary troubles seem less pronounced to-night and there seems to be a yielding of many malignant symptoms this evening. The respiration has been 18 since 2 o'clock this afternoon. The worst symptoms seem to have passed away. We have given him about five and one-half ounces of beef blood during the past twenty-four hours; also beef tea and a small portion of peptourized beef, some milk punch, two dozen Delaware grapes and two strawberries."

"What had the president eaten before vomiting?"

"He had just taken his porridge and his attendants were giving him brandy and water. His stomach refused to retain either, vomiting was attendant upon regior and no continued nausea followed."

"Doctor, do you think the pus cavity is in the wound?"

"I have no reason to think so, I believe the ball thoroughly encysted."

"What indications were there of the chill last night?"

"The president had an approach to chill before the febrile rise last evening. His extremities were cool but not so much so to attract his attention. Heated flannels were applied and the difficulty overcome without his knowing it. He complained at the same time of pain in the bowels and slight coldness. This succumbed, however, to the same treatment."

"It was absolute chill to-day, was it?"

"It was. His extremities were cool thirty minutes, although the rigor was not as severe as he had suffered in Washington."

MIDNIGHT BULLETIN—UNOFFICIAL.

Hope and despondency have vied with each other for the past twenty-four hours. The people were so despondent that they took great courage at the issuing of the bulletin, but the admission by the physicians that the fluctuation was liable to occur any moment caused renewed consternation.

It is now generally admitted that the presidents condition ever since he was shot has been one of constant loss, and that in favorable periods he has not recovered what each relapse cost him, and in no instance has gained what he actually lost. Dr. Bliss has never talked so discouragingly as to-night. He sent a dispatch to a friend, saying: "The president is not so well. I have no hope of his recovery."

In a conversation with the reporter of the National Associated Press, Dr. Boynton said:

"The president just now is comfortble, as he is at present suffering no pain. That means nothing more than that he is quiet. He had a slight improvement during the day, but it has not been maintained. He is not where he was before the relapse."

2 A. M. BULLETIN—UNOFFICIAL.

Condition unchanged at this hour, and the president is quietly resting.

Mr. Parnell cabled Mrs. Garfield a letter of condolence to-night.

General Swaim and Colonel Rockwell still think the president will pull through, although both are evidently depressed.

The lights in the president's cottage were turned out at 11 o'clock and the house closed for the night. The president was then asleep. At 1 a. m. the president was sleeping quietly and the indications pointed to an uneventful night. He was described as being comfortable.

### SUNDAY.

9 A. M. BULLETIN—OFFICIA.

ELBERON, Sept. 18.—At the examination of the president this morning, the temperature was 98, pulse 102, and respiration 18. There was no perceptible febrile rise during the night, the pulse ranging from 102 to 112. The cough was less troublesome than on the previous night. Expectoration unchanged. He is able to take the nourishment and stimulants required without gastric disturbance; nor has there been evidence of mental aberration during the night.

(Signed) BLISS, HAMILTON, AGNEW.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 18.—Dr. Hamilton has authorized the reporter of the National Associated Press that the president's condition this morning is fully described in the official bulletin, and that, while the bulletin is not decidedly reassuring, yet it is slightly encouraging. At noon Dr. Agnew said the president was comfortable and so far to-day had exhibited nothing to indicate that he had suffered perceptibly any ill effects from the chill of yesterday.

SIX P. M. BULLETIN—OFFICIAL.

ELBERON, Sept. 18.—The president, though quite weak, has passed a very quiet day. There has been no recurrence of chill nor mental disturbance. At 9 a. m. a slight febrile rise took place and began to subside at 11 o'clock, at which time the temperature was 100, pulse 116, respiration 20. There has been no increase of cough or change in the character of the expectoration. At the evening examination, 5:30 p. m., the temperature was 98.4, pulse 102, respiration 20.

(Signed) BLISS, AGNEW.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION

this morning is one which warrants a renewal of hope. The surgeons say it indicates, on the whole a less critical state of the case and shows that the president has done little more than merely hold his own. He is better than at any time yesterday and better than at any time within the past forty-eight hours, without, however, having made any perceptible gain.

His condition is improved so far as subsidence of alarming symptoms and a better appearance are concerned, and at present indications the favorable condition will continue during the day. Everything would seem to encourage the belief that a good Sunday has been begun. General Swaim gives the following assurances:

"I was with the president most of the night, and he has started in on what I believe will prove to be the best Sunday he has had in many weeks. This condition during the entire night and now warrants the belief that he is now on a bed-rock on which to make a clear and solid start. He had less cough during the night and its character was very much better, and he experienced no trouble from it in any way. His

MIND IS PERFECTLY CLEAR

and during the night it showed not a glimmer of dimness. He talked a good deal when awake. He experienced no trouble from his stomach, that organ doing everything that was required of it. The temperature during the past forty-eight hours has got within a normal range, which is a favorable symptom.

THE LUNG TROUBLE

seems to be modifying its grave symptoms and during the night gave him no trouble whatever. The wound is in an improved condition and the discharge from it has a more healthy appearance."

The attending surgeons feel more cheerful and agree with every word made in the statement of General Swaim and endorse it as a careful official statement of the situation this morning. The surgeons say that Gen. Swaim's intimate knowledge of the patient; his perfect acquaintance with the case, and his constant attendance at the president's bedeide give to any statement made by him, especially when accompanied with the endorsement of the bulletin, the full character of and official declaration.

GENERAL GRANT,

at 12:15 o'clock, walked over from his place to Francklyn Cottage, saying he desired to receive some personal assurances as to the actual condition of the president. When he approached the cottage quite a number of persons came out of the cottage to welcome him. There were among the number Miss Mollie Garfield, Mrs. Rockwell, Gen. Swaim, Secretaries Windom and Hunt, Postmaster James, and a number of the president's personal attendants. The general did not intimate any desire to enter, and extended conversation was held on the parlor porch Gen. Grant came away from the cottage more cheerful and with his face covered with a smile of satisfaction. Meeting a reporter of the National Associated Press, he was asked:

"General, what do the people at the president's cottage tell you in regard to the president's condition?"

"What they tell," he replied, "is of a more reassuring character."

"Do they refer to the chill of yesterday?"

"Yes, they say that there are no evidences of a recurrence of the chills."

"Do they say that he has suffered any ill effects from the chill?"

"No, they assure me that he has not suffered any ill effects from the chill, and also that he is quite comfortable."

"What do they assure you is the actual condition of the president now?"

"What they assure me of is that the president is now on an upward turn. The term 'upward' is the exact language they used in describing his condition to me at the present time. At 1 this afternoon the temperature of the president was reported to be slowly rising by the immediate attendants, when the president said that at present there were no indications to warrant the opinion that there would be a recurrence of the chills, or that any new complications would arise. They did not deny that the chills may occur, and that new complications may arise, but they say they expect them so long as the president's blood is in its present septic condition."

THE SURGEONS

say the febrile to-day was unusually high. The temperature did not go beyond 100 and the pulse did not go higher than 120—figures much below the average of most of these fevers of recent occurrence. Dr. Bliss says the fever was slight and the indications furnished by it were favorable. At 7:35 p. m.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH

telegraphed Secretary Blaine, Augusta, Maine, that everything was of a better nature and the president was having a good time.

At 7:30 p. m. it was reported that the president had just had another rigor. The author of the rumor was one of the colored attendants, who, hurrying from Francklyn Cottage, was heard to exclaim: "De president has had another chill. I know he's cold." The same man half an hour later said the president was asleep and comfortable, but he insisted that the president was cold at the time he referred to. Attorney General MacVeagh, on hearing of the rumor, hastened to the president's cottage. He returned almost immediately and said that he did not believe that the darkey's statement was true, as he found the president quiet, with no indication of his having a chill. MacVeagh says that the president did have a chill. It came on at 7:15 p. m. and lasted ten minutes. It then passed off without any perceptible fever and without having left any perceptible effect.

THE CHILL

was not at all pronounced and was hardly noticeable. Its approach was so void of violent symptoms that its real nature could hardly be ascertained before the chill had gone. MacVeagh says the chill was so very slight that the president took no notice of it. It seemed like a shiver. Col. Corbin, desiring to return to Washington early in the afternoon, called upon Doctors Agnew and Bliss and Gen. Swaim, who were together, and told them of his desire, saying he would not go away unless he had their official assurance that there was no probability of the president having a relapse. Each assured him that there was no indication to induce any fears of a relapse, and that the situation was such that they thought he could go. The colonel departed on the 5 o'clock train. Dr. Hamilton went home on the 5 o'clock train and will return Tuesday, unless summoned sooner.

HAS TAKEN A TURN.

There is good authority for the statement that Dr. Agnew to-day assured Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, that he thought the last night crisis in the president's case was turning, and that the president had found it far better this morning. It is not true that Dr. Hamilton's presence here last night was due to a sudden summons by Dr. Agnew, stating he thought the end had come. Dr. Hamilton's visit was voluntary and unexpected.

MACVEAGH TO BLAINE.

At 8 p. m. MacVeagh notified Blaine that the president had a chill lasting ten minutes. The announcement that the president had another rigor renewed the excitement of last night, though in a modified form. At 9 o'clock Dr. Bliss came from the president's cottage and gave the following account:

"Yes, the president has had another chill; he is now well over it. After the rigor yesterday had subsided, indications seemed to warrant the expectation of a recurrence of chills. We then put ourselves in readiness to be always prepared to meet them. We kept a close watch on the temperature. We kept him wrapped up in warm flannels and bathed him whenever necessary with hot alcohol. Until after the evening dressing there appeared nothing to indicate disturbance, but matters changed after that. Some time before even there appeared signs that he would have another chill. I arranged him carfully and comfortably and went to supper, to be prepared for work ahead."

Said Dr. Agnew: "There will be playing by the band to-night," and a few moments later he was summoned to the president's bedside by the information that he had a chill. "When I got there the chill was almost over, and the ensuing fever was in such disturbances as are incident to the condition of the patient's low state of system, the condition of the blood and stoppage of the healing process."

MACVEAGH'S CABLEGRAM.

The following was sent to-night: Lowell, Minister, London: The president passed a comparatively quiet and comfortable day, but this evening he had another chill of less duration than that of yesterday but sufficient to increase the very great anxiety already existing. He has also been slowly growing weaker. His present condition excites the gravest apprehension.

(Signed) MACVEAGH.

"Previous to the chill," said Dr. Bliss, "the president was cheerful. He has taken nourishment and stimulants, including two and a half ounces of fibrous beef. There was no fever preceding the chill, which lasted about ten minutes and was not nearly so severe as yesterday. During its continuance the president was cold, shaky and trembling. His pulse went to 134, temperature 100, respiration 22—pulse two beats lower than yesterday, temperature two and respiration not so high. The chill was less severe in every way. The lungs remain about the same. As heretofore, there was less expectoration and coughing."

"How about the other symptoms?"

"There has been no particular change in the wound. It is about the same. The channel has diminished somewhat in size, but not from healthy causes, for instance, when being cleaned it now holds but one ounce of water whereas three weeks ago it held two and one-half. This is not the result of granulation, because no repair has been going on for the last three days The granulation is not healthy. There is no diminishing of the cavity as has been shown by the lessening of the elasticity of the walls. There has been no contraction during the last four or five days; there is no retention of pus along the channel; there is no soreness, no swelling and no other evidence of pus along the track and the wound is fully encysted and there are indications of an absence of all irritation at the end of the track.

"Will there be more chills?"

"Yes, they are likely to occur so long as there is no repair. Until the repair is resumed we may expect disturbances about twice in twenty-four hours. There are now evidences of repair."

"Is the president worse than last night?"

"No worse and no better."

Dr. Bliss continued that there was no swelling of the gland, but the process of healing in all the wounds has stopped. There was no hallucination during the febrile rise to-day. He does not seem to get enough nourishment to keep up the work of repair. He is

SUFFERING FROM INACTION.

He has mild sweats after each rigor. The prospects are that he will have no more rigor to-night. That the fever will subside at midnight and the pulse run from 106 to 108. He looks upon the case as grave and watches it closely. This has been a fearful fight. My God! you know nothing about it outside. There is this to say about it, however, the experience and skill of a lifetime has been put in these last twelve weeks. The president has a chance, and we are going to fight for it, to the end. Things are rocky just now, but no patient of mine has ever been buried until he was dead.

AT 11 P. M.

the situation at Elberon was unchanged. The president was no worse than he was last night, but was weak and very low and he was much exhausted.

Secretary Kirkwood arrived this morning. Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln will be here to-morrow.

The consulting doctors censure Dr. Boynton for saying that the president had an abscess on the lungs. They say there is no ground for such a remark.

ONE A. M. BULLETIN.

Secretaries Hunt, Windom and Kirkwood were summoned to Elberon by Attorney-General MacVeagh, to confer over the wording of the bulletin to Minister Lowell. All the facts of the situation were laid before them in conference and the cable as sent was the result. At this hour the members of the cabinet are in bed and the lights in Franklyn cottage are out and communication with it cut off till morning. At this hour the gloomy view of the case is that the struggle is between death and an exhausted man's will-power, and hopeful views of President Garfield's phenomical strength of constitution, as Dr. Agnew calls it, may do for him what it has shown itself in the past able to do under even more desperate circumstances.

### Indications.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18—1 p. m.—For the upper Misisssippi and lower Missouri valleys: Fair weather, north winds in latter and shifting to north in former. High barometer and stationary temperature in the northern portion.

## AT THE BARRACKS.

### Mason, of Guiteau Notoriety, Submits Manfully to His Incarceration.

### He Devotes Most of His Time to Deliberation Upon the Shooting.

### And Has Just Completed an "Address to All Good People who Hate Assassins."

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Sergeant Mason is still confined in a cell at the Barracks here and bears imprisonment well. He has occupied his spare time by writing an address, entitled, "To all good people of the United States who hate assassins." In this he says:

"I am one who stands ready at all times to do right, yet in the case of mine I have done a big wrong to the good law of the land by shooting at the would-be assassin, Guiteau, who has caused so much sorrow and suffering to the president and to good people of the world, that has in the last two months caused to be offered up to the

GIVER OF ALL GOOD

all the prayers that men and old women could invent, and I hope they have done some good for the president and people who believe in prayers, (I hope all do); yet I am one who knows not how to pray or what to pray for. I must say that while that wretch Guiteau lives prayers will do but little good. As for all assassins, or they who attempt the life of a chief magistrate of any country, let it be empire, kingdom or republic, let them

DIE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Put them in a ditch ten feet deep and, all who wish, throw mud at them. Do so, and then cover the place with brimstone so that no grass can grow. I want no one to applaud me for my unsoldier-like conduct, yet I am of the many who would take the life of any assassin rather than guard him. Guiteau ordered soldiers to be sent to the jail to watch him, to keep the enraged people from him. He is in a strong jail that has cost the country thousands of dollars and the wretch was put in a No. 1 cell where he could look out at the soldiers coming there to keep the people away, while he slept like a good man, and I was one of the soldiers. I take the words of a great soldier, who would do anything to put down a war and end a rebellion: "Why not say,

DEATH TO ALL ASSASSINS."

I would not care if they shot me on the spot for what I did. I would do it again, and all that haunts me is, that I did not hit the wretch I hate. Yes, luck was not mine in this case. He may go that way yet. The intent to kill him is as bad as if I had done the killing. I made my mind up to do the shooting and I did it, and am

NOT ASHAMED OF IT

so far. Let others say what they may, but if the United States army of 20,000 men was at that jail, 20,000 would kill Guiteau and the other 5,000 would desert it before they would have anything to do with him. Half of the soldiers of this command can say that watching that jail to keep people from hurting Guiteau is worse than a campaign, for it is a campaign combined with strict camp duty. A soldier rides out there two and one-half miles, goes on post duty for two hours, comes off and lies down on the floor with wet clothes, while poor

GUITEAU IS SLEEPING

the sleep of a good man. What a shame that poor soldiers must do what they do not like to do and something they ought not to. There are eleven or twelve guards more at the jail who get $100 per month, while the soldier gets from $13 to $25 a month."

Numerous applications have been made for permission to photograph Mason, but General Ayres has refused all requests, saying he did not think it right to make a show and regarded the act of Mason as cowardly. The demand for Mason's picture is far in excess of the demand for that of the assassin Guiteau.

### Turfdom.

National Associated Press.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Twenty thousand people attended the races at the Chicago fair to-day.

The first race, running, half mile dash, was won by Robert M, with an unnamed horse second. Time, 1:50½.

The third race, mile and one quarter, running, was won by Balancer, with Cinderella second and Lord Byon third. Time, 2:12¾.

The fourth race, three-quarters of a mile dash, running, was won by Clifton Belle, with Peotone Barry second, Jack Haverly third, Clarkson fourth, Oak Grove Rose fifth. Time, 1:16¾.

Little Brown Jug, the pacer, was jogged a mile in 2:20. The last half being at a 2:11 pace.

The second race, for the 2:40 class, trotting, one mile, was won by Highland Stranger, with Bonesetter second, Grand Misery third, Horsemont Boy fourth, Alhambra distanced. Time, 2:35½; 2:36½; 2:37½; 2:37¾; 2:38¼; 2:39.

The grand steeple chase, two miles and one-quarter, over three solid stone walls, eleven hurdles and fences, four solid post and rail fences, three feet and six inches high, and two grand water jumps, fifteen feet wide, was very exciting, and was won by Guy, with Miss Malloy second, Laturah third, Dechante fourth.

CONEY ISLAND RACES.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 17.—First race, even selling race for one mile, won by Ada; Spark second, Rehorter third; time, 1:43¼.

Second race, handicap sweepstakes, one mile and one quarter, won by Sprague; Bounce second, Monroe third; time, 3:29¼.

Third race, all ages, four miles; first heat won by Lawrence; time, 6:18; Glenmore second; Glenmore won the second heat in the time of 6:24, with a new rider. Lawrence was then withdrawn.

In the Brighton hotel stakes one mile and a half, Crickmore won by four lengths; time, 2:36¼.

### Asked to Refrain.

National Associated Press

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18.—The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—Geo. K. Nash, chairman republican state executive committee: Dear Sir:—During the week a long list of appointments for the able and distinguished speakers of the republican party have been announced for Ohio, beginning on the 20th. The democratic committee has been ready to open the speaking campaign, but in the continued and critical illness of the president we have thought that the patriotism and sorrow in the presence of that awful calamity to our country demanded that partisans should be silent. Tidings each day from great suffering grow gloomier and indicate that death alone will end the tragedy. In view of this sad condition of affairs we wish to suggest that we are willing to avoid all discussion that will lead to bitterness, and out of respect for the president, this being his native state. If you will consent to the arrangement we will not announce any meeting, provided you withdraw your appointments. However, if you do not care to do this, a sense of duty compels us to say we do not feel like opening the campaign while President Garfield lingers at the door of death."

Yours Respectfully,
CLARK IRWIN,
GEO. B. OAKEY, Chairman.
Secretary.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.

Clark Irwin, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of this day has been received. In reply I will say that this committee before it announced the opening of its campaign determined that fair, honest and candid presentation of the principles of the republican party would be rather improper or unpatriotic. These principles President Garfield loved and advocated with all his great power. From his life-long and magnificent record we know that the triumph is most earnestly wished for by him. Whether by will of Providence President Garfield lives or dies it is a sacred duty of the republican party to use all proper means to maintain the principles. President Garfield, when a soldier for the Union, never faltered because an eminent and useful commander fell on the field of battle. If President Garfield's voice cauld be heard he would bid his old comrades, "Do not abandon the principles because I suffer." In contending for his and their principles the republicaas will follow his example and obey his command, whether it is proper at this time to advocate the principles which the president always believed to be injurious to the country, is a question for a commission to determine for itself." Very respectfully,

GEO. N. NASH,
Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

## DIVIDING UP.

### Considering the Question of a New Congregationalist Church.

Rev. Alvin F. Sherrill, of the First Congregational church delivered a sermon yesterday morning taking his text from Acts 13, regarding churches branching out. In beginning he said that it had been suggested to him by a number of the members as well as by outside parties that it would be wise for their church to branch out and establish another Congregational church in the western part of the city To-day he would present the reasons why they should do so and also reasons that might deter them for so doing. The reasons for are briefly as follows: The history of churches in general show that those churches succeed best that make the most effort. People attend the nearest church when they can. The people living near St. Mary's avenue and in that vicinity were favorably disposed towards their church and were able and willing to give liberally. Several property holders had offered to contribute towards it and the Congregational church in general was disposed to aid them. The Methodist had branched out several times and had been generally successful; that part of the city is now well settled and that it would certainly increase the membership. The reasons why it might not be policy for them to branch out are briefly as follows: It would divide the church, many members claiming that united in one church it gave them more power and influence. Many active members would oppose one's leaving the present church, as they would dislike to have them go away. In conclusion, Rev. Mr. Sherrill said that he merely presented the subject to them for consideration, but that a meeting would be held Wednesday in the church to discuss it.

### Earthquake at San Francisco.

Special dispatch to THE BEE:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—A smart shock of earthquake was felt in this city about 5:15 this evening. It was severe, but very brief doing no damage.

The news from Arizona is that an advance was made on the hostiles today from all sides, and news of a conflict may be expected soon.

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

### Henry Bowman, of Lincoln, Neb., Arrested Under the Charge of Robbery.

### Two Children at Dyke Mills, Ala., Brained by their Inhuman Mother.

### Guiteau and His New Quarters—The Villain Seems Better Satisfied.

### A Mysterious and Startling Case of Wife-Murder in Chicago.

### Destitute of Money—By Reason of which H. E. Livingstone, of Albany, N. Y., Suicides.

### Arrested on Suspicion.

Special Dispach to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Sept. 18.—Henry Bowman, formerly clerk for J. C. McBride, of The Nebraska Farmer, later clerk in the county clerk's office and in the employ of B. T. Cobb, esq., of this city, was arrested last evening about 9 o'clock, under suspicion of robbing Mr. Cobb's safe of $265. The suspicion pointed to Mr. Bowman, as a copy of the combination of the safe was found on the floor of his writing and figures and the same writing corresponded with that in the county clerk's office and was identified by several parties. Mr. Bowman has been gambling of late, and may have taken the money in hope of making up some of his losses. Mr. Cobb's diary, in which was the combination of the safe, was lost while Bowman was in his employ, and has not been found up to the present. Circumstantial evidence tends to fasten the guilt upon said Bowman, who now lies in the county jail.

### Guiteau's New Quarters.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Guiteau is now confined in the cell made expressly for him in the new corridor, near the rotunda of the jail, which cannot be seen from the outside. It is of brick, with cast-iron doors, lined with plank, and is bullet-proof. A grated opening near the top admits light. Only two sentinels in the corridor can see him. He is much pleased with his new quarters, though somewhat nervous from the fright. He sleeps well and has gained a dozen pounds since his incarceration, now weighing 145 pounds.

### Poverty the Cause.

National Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Henry E. Livingstone, about 60, supposed to be from Brooklyn, suicided this morning in his room at Stanwicham. He took laudanum. He left a letter addressed to friends in Brooklyn indicating that pecuniary difficulties were the cause.

### FOREIGN.

National Associated Press.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The cholera is raging to a fearful extent in a Russian town near the frontier.

REDUCING ITS ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Athens says that the Greek government has resolved to reduce its army to 30,000 men.

REINFORCEMENTS.

A Tunis despatch says reinforcements continue to arrive and the French are making strong efforts for an attack.

A HEAVY STORM.

NAPLES, Sept 18.—The severest storm ever known passed over here to-day. The villages at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius are completely swamped and several persons drowned.

### Marine Items.

National Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Arrived: Utopia, from London.

LIVERPOOL, Septemaer 18.—Arrived: Adnantic and Scicitia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, September 18.—Sailed: Wisconsin, from New York.

HAVRE, September 18.—Sailed: West Phalia from Hamburg for New York.


### Universal Approbation

By the community at large has been given to BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. No instance is known where dissatisfaction has been manifested by their use, or where aught but benefit followed their administration. Price, $1.00; trial size, 10 cents. 19-eodlw

### Fire.

National Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—By a bursting of an oil tank in an old shed the warehouse of Imhen & Co., glass manufacturers, was fired. Loss, $18,000. A large lumber pile of the Union planing mill was also burned. Loss, $8,000.

E. J. Kempf, Esq., Ferdinand, Ind., writes: I am a druggist and sell a vast quantity of St. Jacobs' Oil. It gives universal satisfaction, and numbers of people are ready to certify to its efficacy. Amadus Woerter, of this place, was afflicted with excruciating lumbago. He tried doctors and liniments without number. As a last resort he bought a bottle of St. Jacobs' Oil of me. The pains vanished and he was cured. sep15

TEAS

at 25c a pound and upwards at
W. R. BENNETT & Co.'s.