





SENATOR JONES' WASHINGTON RESIDENCE, OCCUPIED BY PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

LIVES
OF
JAMES A. GARFIELD
AND
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
WITH A
BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ASSASSIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

A COMPLETE RECORD OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S LONG STRUGGLE WITH DEATH, INCLUDING THE DAILY BULLETINS, AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS BEST SPEECHES; ALSO, AN APPENDIX, GIVING ACCOUNTS OF ALL INAUGURATIONS FROM WASHINGTON TO GARFIELD, ALL PRESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OFFICE, AND ALL ASSASSINATIONS OF RULERS IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

COMPILED BY
BURTON T. DOYLE AND HOMER H. SWANEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.
1881.

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P R E F A C E.

In offering the following pages for the consideration of the public we hope to furnish an accurate and brief, but complete, history of the late and unfortunate President, at the most reasonable price that it is possible for any one to offer. Whether we have succeeded or not we leave with the public; and if the answer be in the affirmative we shall feel amply rewarded for our labors.

DOYLE AND SWANEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

October 18, 1881.

INTRODUCTION.

It has been our earnest endeavor, in the compilation of this work, to present, in an epitomized form, a complete view of the life of our late and unfortunate President, and his successor, Chester Allan Arthur, as well as a brief sketch of the wretch who thrust the dagger into the nation's heart.

The life of Garfield is divided into three distinct epochs, as most distinctly marked out by the circumstances attending his brilliant career of eventful and inestimable services.

Part I follows our nation's hero from his birth, through his early checkered career, until we find him a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago:

In Part II we follow him from his nomination, through his brief but most masterly administration, including incidents of his campaign, to his most cruel and unnatural assassination; and, in Part III, we go with him through all his prolonged suffering and pain, giving the daily bulletins issued by the attending physicians, until the master spirit takes its farewell of earth; then we follow that precious morsel of mortality, which was the earthly habitation of that spirit to its last resting-place on the shores of the beautiful Lake Erie, in Lake View Cemetery.

In Part IV will be found a short but authentic history of the life of his successor, Chester Allan Arthur, now President of the United States, from his early life to his assuming the office of chief-magistracy of our mighty nation.

Then, in Part V, we introduce our reader to the basest of mankind, (pardon such an introduction, dear reader,) Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin, who coveted notoriety to such an extent that he won it with the precious life-blood of one of our grandest Presidents.

Last, but not least, we ask our reader to refer to Part VI, where he will find *multum in parvo*—much history in very little space, which will be well worth the while necessary for its perusal.

In compiling this work we have culled from various documents and pamphlets, besides drawing upon many newspapers, among which we acknowledge our indebtedness to the following:

The New York Herald, New York Times, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Chicago Times; Republican, Post, Evening Star, Sunday Herald, and Capital, of Washington; Indianapolis Journal, Louisville Courier Journal, Philadelphia Times, Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette, and The Cleveland Leader.

We are also indebted to the Saturday Republic and The Evening Critic of Washington, for the excellent illustrations.

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JAMES A. GARFIELD.

LIFE OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.

PART I.

EARLY CAREER—MILITARY CAREER—CONGRESSIONAL CAREER, UNTIL THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHAPTER I.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

James Abram Garfield was born on the 19th of November, 1831, in a log cabin in the wilderness of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, fifteen miles from Mentor. He came of a family that was noble, in the sense of virtue, courage, adventurousness of spirit, independence and loyalty to God, truth and country. As far back as the twelfth century his family can be traced. At that time it had its seat at Luddington, Middlesex, in England, the crest of the house being a heart, with a hand rising out of it, grasping a sword. The legend was *vincit amor patriæ*, a motto which the late distinguished descendant of the family seemed ever to remember. This old ancestral record shows his Saxon origin, and his fair Saxon complexion, and Saxon temperament and physique were confirmatory evidences. The family came to this country as early as 1635, at which time Edward Garfield was recorded as one of the one hundred and six proprietors of Watertown, now a lovely suburb of Boston. But of him little is known, except that he was one of those quiet and heroic men who braved danger and privations for the sake of his religious belief, and that he lived to be ninety-seven years old, thereby, according to Carlyle's maxim, showing much virtue and setting an example to his descendants which has been well observed. In and around Watertown are buried five generations of the Garfields, including the first, Edward. The sixth Garfield in line of descent was Solomon, the great-grandfather of General Garfield. He pushed further on into what was then a wilderness beyond the Hudson, and helped to settle what is now the town of Worcester, N. Y. Here was born Thomas Garfield, who, when he grew old enough to wed, married Asenath Hill. To these two was born, in December, 1799, Abram, or Abraham, Garfield, the father of the late President. The father spelled his Christian name sometimes in one way and sometimes in another, but never disgraced either phase of the patriarchal title. He was famous as a wrestler and never met his match, though men would come from all parts of the country to wrestle with "Abe Garfield," as they called him. His father, Solomon, was offered a grindstone weighing five hundred pounds if he would carry it home. He put it on his shoulders and carried it home, a mile's distance, without even availing himself of the privilege of leaning against a fence.

If from his father's side James A. Garfield inherited his physical strength, generosity, good nature, sense of humor, warm-heartedness and dash of courage, it was from his mother's side that he obtained his oratorical powers, imagination and finer sentiments. His mother, Eliza Ballou, came of that purest, highest and most intelligent and most enduring race of involuntary colonists who were ever expelled for their religion from France, the Huguenot fugitives

from the edict of Nantes. Among the Huguenot settlers was Maturin Ballou, who settled in Woonsocket, R. I. The family lived here some time. James Ballou was taken up, when a boy, into the wilderness of New Hampshire, where his father cut out for his family a home in the forest, just north of the Massachusetts line. He grew up and married Mehitabel Ingalls, and on the 21st of September, 1801, in Richmond, Cheshire county, N. H., Eliza Ballou, the mother of General Garfield, was born. When she was eight years old, in the wild New Hampshire clearing, her father died. Her mother moved to the newly-settled community of Worcester, N. Y., where she met Abram Garfield, who for five years was her playmate. Then her brother induced their mother to move to Ohio, and Eliza Ballou and Abram Garfield were for a while separated. But he did not forget her, and when eighteen years old, with her memory still in his heart, he set out for the Ohio wilderness and married her at the age of nineteen, she being a year younger. This was in Muskingum county, near Zanesville, in central Ohio. He was financially crippled in some contracts he had on hand connected with the building of the Ohio canal by a rise in prices, but he paid in full, and then, accompanied by a half-brother, Amos Boynton, he struck out for the wilderness of Orange, where, as stated, the future general and President was born, being the youngest of four children.

He was only eighteen months old when a fire broke out in the woods and threatened his father's wheat. The latter, by extraordinary exertions, diverted the fire and saved his crops. But he came in a night heated and exhausted, and got suddenly chilled, a violent sore throat following. Then a quack came along, and putting a blister around his throat drew to that place every particle of inflammation in the body, and the strong man was choked to death. Just before his death he got up and walked across the room, looked at his oxen and called them by name, went back and sat on the bed and said: "Eliza, I have brought you four young saplings into these woods. Take care of them." And then he died, sitting up against the head of his bed. That was the sort of stock that James A. Garfield comes from. But the Ballou stock was equally, if not more, heroic.

The "four young saplings" were Thomas, nine years old; Mehitabel, seven; Mary, six, and James, eighteen months. To rear these and support them, as well as maintain herself, was now the purpose of the widow. The story of how it was done is one of self-denial, of pluck, of endurance, of patience. It is too long to be told here. One incident must suffice. Abram Garfield had "got in" a good crop of wheat, all secured by fences except about a hundred rails. There were, in readiness for splitting into rails, great chestnut "cuts," and a few days after the funeral widow Garfield took her son Thomas out to the pile of "cuts," and with his help split the needed rails herself—the plucky little woman.

In many ways the little household managed, not only to exist, but, as they thought, to live well. But this did not satisfy the widow Garfield, who wanted mental and physical nurture for her children. When at last a school-house was to be put up she tendered a little corner of her farm for a site, and so got what she desired within easy distance for young James, who, at the early age of three, went to school in that little log hut, not because he was sent, but because of his own longings. At the end of the first term he received a New Testament as a prize for being the best reader in his class of little boys. Little James went to school summers and winters, loving all his studies, and working hard. His prodigious memory developed early, and he learned Webster's spelling-book almost by heart by the time he was eight years old. His old "English Reader" was so faithfully read and re-read that he was able in his mature years, to quote it, from memory, by the page.

Even when he was old enough to go to work, his elder brother, in whom circumstances had developed a fatherly care, insisted that he be kept at school. This was accordingly done, his mother, a noble, religious woman, carefully training and developing his religious faith and sensibilities. Belonging to that sect known as "Disciples," or "Campbellites," a class of Christians who believed in a pure, unadulterated Christianity, she brought him up in that faith, and he has never left it. While in all ways she impressed religious truth on her children, keeping them from bad habits and bad thoughts, she was not sanctimonious nor did she bring any of the forbidding aspects of religion into her house. She was an exquisite singer, and whenever the children were depressed or dull

she would sing and fill their hearts with vigor and cheer. The robust and cheerful morality which she possessed had its wholesome effect on her family.

In the meantime, James kept on going to school, studying and reading every book he could lay hands on. He and his cousin, Harriet Boynton, read "Robinson Crusoe" over and over again. At twelve he had read and mastered Josephus, and was wild over a story of the adventures of a man traveling down the Mississippi. Other books, good or bad, were devoured, but the one that had the most effect on his imagination was a romance entitled "Jack Halyard." A desire was kindled within him to go to sea, and this passion held him enthralled until its perfect work had been wrought. He read at night mostly, after his mother had retired, and with her permission. Arithmetics, grammars, and other school books were mastered by the time he was fourteen. Then he began to "work out" away from home, during the summer, getting about nine dollars a month and board, all his earnings going into the common treasury at home. In the summer when he was sixteen he worked at haying, getting one dollar a day, which was the largest pay he ever got for his manual labor. Then he took a contract with his uncle to chop one hundred cords four-foot wood, at twenty cents a cord. He chopped two cords a day, so that he cleared about fifty cents a day, as he was boarded. The point where he was chopping wood, near Newburgh, now a part of Cleveland, commanded a view of Lake Erie, the sight of whose blue waters awakened all the intense longing for the sea. He would gladly have stopped chopping wood, but he had undertaken the job and stuck to it until it was finished.

But as soon as it was done he went to Cleveland and boarded a vessel to obtain employment as a "hand." His request was refused brutally by a drunken captain, while most of the sailors he saw were also drunk. This partly but not wholly disillusionized him. As he went away he happened to meet a cousin, whom he knew merely by sight and who was running a canal-boat. The cousin asked him if he did not want to drive horses for him. The offer was accepted, for it flashed on Garfield's quick mind that he could make the canal work a primary school, the lake the academy, and the ocean the college. So began his canal-boat experience, which has been sufficiently and in some cases extravagantly exploited. It came along naturally without accident or any merely wild notion of adventure, and James went through it rough and tumble, like the brave and lusty youth he was, for three months, when he got paid ten dollars a month and board. On his first trip he fell overboard fourteen times, and each time was saved from drowning. He had several fights, but always came off victorious. The only time he was ever in the wrong, and his opponent had sufficient cause to thrash him, he awed the men, by a resolute bearing, inventing his feelings in words.

Years afterward, Garfield piloted up the Big Sandy river a boat sent for supplies, when no professional hand would undertake the perilous duty. He stood at the wheel forty out of forty-eight hours, and not only saved the boat from being wrecked, but saved his command, who, when he reached them, were eating their last crackers. Then his wife, who, up to that time, had never seen why Providence had put her James through the canal experience, said to him: "I see what your life on the canal meant, now."

The manner in which young Garfield came to leave the canal shows on what little things great ones will hinge. One night he had the misfortune to fall overboard into the muddy water of the canal. He grasped the dangling end of a rope which hung over the stern; hand over hand he sought to pull himself out of the water which was too deep for him; hand over hand it paid out, giving him not the least help. His position became perilous. He became alarmed as he struggled seemingly more and more helplessly. Finally, the rope became fixed and lent itself to his aid, and he drew himself on board. Curious to know the cause of its mysterious conduct, he found, on examination, that it lay in a loose coil, and in running over the edge of the boat, in his grasp, it had been drawn into a crack with a sort of king-like knot at that point, which alone prevented its paying out its whole treacherous length. In his wet clothes, he sat down in the cold of the empty night to contemplate and construe the matter. It seemed, then, to him that there was but one chance in a thousand that a line thus running over the edge of the boat should run into a crack and knot itself, and that one chance had saved him. Then he thought of his mother, whom he had left under the idea that he was going on the lake. He had not

written to her for three months, and he pondered over the pain and distress his misconduct had doubtless caused her; so he resolved to go home. The next day this resolution was almost repented of, and the desire to be a sailor was again uppermost in his mind; but the drenching and the malarial of the canal were too much for the health and will of the sixteen-year-old boy. Fever and ague seized him, and he was compelled to turn his steps homeward. As he drew near to the house, he heard his mother at prayer. With uncovered head he stood in the door-way and listened. She was praying for the return of him, whom she believed absent, with all the love and fervor of a mother's heart. As she ceased, he softly raised the latch and entered. Her prayer was answered. Not until after that time did he know that his going away had quite crushed her.

A long season of prostration followed; but, notwithstanding this, his passion for the sea survived, and he recurred frequently to his old plans. All this was agony to his mother. But she was wise, and merely said to him in a sweet, quiet way, "James, you are not fit to go back to the lake now; your health is too much broken. You will break right down again. Thomas and I have talked it over, and we have raised seventeen dollars, which will be pretty nearly enough to pay the necessary money expenses of your going over to Chester to school;" but, she adroitly added: "If you feel still determined to go on the lake, why go over there to school this year, and by that time I hope your health will be restored. Then, if you go to work in haying or carpentering—for James had already learned the latter in building a house for his mother—you will make enough to go in the fall term, and then I think you can teach district school, and, if you want to, can sail on the lake summers, and when the lake is frozen over you can teach school." Her astute words had their weight. The prospect of earning something came in on him like a passion, for all his hard earnings had gone to pay doctor's bills, and he was penniless. The mother conquered. He decided to go to Geauga Seminary, near Chester, and the cord which bound him to an ocean life began to break.

CHAPTER II.

HIS LIFE AT SEMINARY AND COLLEGE.

It was in the spring of his eighteenth year, March, 1849, that James and his two cousins, well provisioned, went ten miles over to Chester to get all they could out of the Geauga Seminary, an institution founded and supported by Free-Will Baptists. While a student in the Geauga Seminary in Chester he paid a carpenter \$1.06 a week for board and washing, and this sum he earned by helping his host at odd jobs. Among others this incident is given: The carpenter was building a two-story house on the east side of the road a little way south of the seminary grounds, and James' first work was to get out siding at two cents a board. The first Saturday he planed fifty-one boards and so earned \$1.02, the most money he had ever got for a day's work. He began that fall the study of Greek. That term he paid his way, bought a few books and returned home with \$3 in his pocket. At the college young Garfield was startled and delighted by finding a library of 150 volumes. But he made another discovery in that school—one which proved to be the greatest discovery of his lifetime. He found there a modest, studious, somewhat reserved girl, of about his own age, named Lucretia Rudolph. He only met her, however, in recitations, and as he felt "green" and awkward, and she was absorbed mostly in her studies, the acquaintance was, for some time, without opportunities or provocation for anything more.

He then presented himself for examination, to get a certificate to teach school, which he readily obtained, and taught his first district school, beginning two weeks before he was eighteen. He received \$12 a month and "boarded around." The rough characters in this school who commenced to bully the master he quieted by whipping their leader. During the winter he read Pollock's "Course of Time," and was so impressed with it that he learned it nearly all by heart. It was during this winter, too, that he became influenced by a plain

old preacher of the "Disciples," who touched his sympathies and moved his heart. He made a profession of religion, was baptized in the faith of his mother and joined the church. This severed the last strand of the cord which bound him to the ocean. To use his own language, "Of course, that settled canal and lake and sea and everything." Yet it was only a few years since that he said, half regretfully, "But even now, at times, the old feeling (the longing for the sea) comes back;" and walking across the room, he turned with a flashing eye, "I tell you, I would rather now command a fleet in a great naval battle than do anything else on this earth. The sight of a ship often fills me with a strange fascination; and when upon the water and my fellow-landsmen are in the agonies of sea-sickness, I am as tranquil as when walking the land in the serenest weather." But the sea had lost her lover.

A new life, with new thoughts and ambitions, now dawned upon him. He resolved at once that he would have the best education that it was in the power of work to give. With this high purpose he went back to Chester and begun his new life. He remained there during the spring and next fall, making four terms at Chester, and taught again in the winter, getting \$16 a month.

From Chester he went to Hiram College, or "Hiram Eclectic Institute," as it was then known. He went there because its associations were in every way agreeable. It was started mainly by the "Disciples," and it offered advantages which he could obtain nowhere else. He could there be both pupil and teacher. An atmosphere of wholesome, cheerful, religious enthusiasm and of pure domestic life pervaded the place. There, too, he came to know thoroughly the hard-working and proficient student who was to be his wife. When he entered Hiram he knew Latin grammar, but had not translated; he had been through algebra, natural philosophy and botany, and had also pursued other studies, including a term in Greek. In regard to the first-named study he had his option between entering a primary class and going over the work he had already done, or going into an advanced class, which would compel him at once to begin the translation of Cæsar's "Gaul." Quite naturally he chose the more difficult task. The first lesson was only six lines, and though it took him the whole night to work out the translation, he stuck to it until it was satisfactorily accomplished. It was at this college, too, that Garfield met a teacher named Miss Almeda A. Booth, a woman who was to the "Western Reserve" what Margaret Fuller was to New England. To her influence, which developed all his energies and ambitions, which quickened his thirst for knowledge, and which made his life noble in every way, Garfield was indebted beyond powers of expression.

It was under the peculiar circumstances existing at Hiram that Garfield became what is called a "preacher." Both students and teachers were nearly all "Disciples," and they held social meetings, calling upon those who were church members to speak and pray. Garfield, by his natural talents, soon took the lead, and was always expected to say something. He developed such power, in fact, that often when the preacher did not feel like speaking, he would call on "Brother Garfield." This, among the "Disciples" was entirely natural. It did not signify or imply any intention to recognize him even as an incipient "preacher" in the common ecclesiastical sense.

The work done by Garfield at Hiram, before going to college, was tremendous. He began at Hiram, in the fall of 1851, with but twenty-four weeks of Latin and twelve weeks of Greek. He taught for two winters in the district school. After the first term he taught constantly from three to six, and later, the whole six classes, so that he could only study nights and mornings. In June, 1854—less than three years after he went to Hiram—he not only had fitted himself to enter college, but had completed two years of the college course, so as to be admitted in the junior class in Williams, in full and good standing. He not only paid his way as he went, and supported himself, but had "saved up" about \$350. For such an achievement there is no precedent.

Having exhausted Hiram, the young student needed more. He wrote to Brown University, Yale, Williams, and Mr. Campbell's young college, at Bethany, gave a modest account of his acquisitions, and wished to know what time it would require in their classes to complete the university course. They severally answered two years. He turned from Bethany because its course of study was not as extensive or thorough as in Eastern colleges; because it leaned toward slavery, and because he wished to get among people who were

not "Disciples," in order to know something more of the religious views and sentiments of other people. The answers from the colleges were brief business notes, but President Hopkins, of Williams, concluded with these words: "If you come here, we shall be glad to do what we can for you." This sentence seemed to Garfield like a friendly grasp of the hand, and settled the question with him. Through the discovery of life insurance he raised the necessary means on a policy he secured on his own life, which was a good risk, and the summer of 1854, in his twenty-third year, saw him in the junior class of Williams.

His college life was full of incidents showing the bent of his character, but which for want of space cannot be given here. At that time he paid great attention to German, and devoted all his leisure time to that language. In his studies his taste was rather for metaphysical and philosophical studies than for history and biography, but he read besides a good deal of poetry and general literature. Tennyson was then and has ever been since one of his favorite authors, and when "Hiawatha" was published he greatly admired it, and would quote almost pages of it when walking. He was also greatly interested in Charles Kingsley's writings, particularly in "Alton Locke" and "Yeast." A friend gave him "Oliver Twist" to read, and he reared with laughter over Mr. Bumble.

At the end of two years he received the award for metaphysics, the best honor at Williams. He graduated high, with great popularity and with the unreserved confidence of President Mark Hopkins and all the faculty. He returned to Hiram for the beginning of his life-work as a trained and cultured man, and accepted the position of professor of Latin and Greek. The institution was poor and his pay was small, but his activity burst out in all sorts of channels. He gave scientific lectures, learning his science as he went along. He infused new life into the institution, and the next year was honored by being elected president of the college.

Perhaps, after all, one of the chief reasons he had for returning to Hiram was the fact that Miss Lucretia Rudolph, to whom he had become engaged in 1854, just as he was about to set out for Williams, resided there. The acquaintance begun at Chester many years previous, when both were students at the Geauga Seminary, had ripened into congenial companionship in the studies and reading pursued together at Hiram, where he found her living near the institute. She became Garfield's pupil some time afterward, and recited to him in Latin, Greek and geometry, as well as in some other branches of study. She was a remarkably fine scholar, with keen perceptions, quick intuitions, and high ambitions. She sympathized with all of Garfield's strenuous struggles for a college education. She was his complement and better self. Their union was inevitable, but their engagement had this sensible understanding, that the marriage should not occur until he was in such financial condition that he would run no risk. It was one of those deliberate purposes whose fulfillment the lovers put far enough ahead to be prepared for it. They were married on the 11th of November, 1858, by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, president of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, and a happier marriage, in all respects, was never consummated, or one more calculated to keep the strong current of Garfield's forceful and active life pure, sweet, uncontaminated and within limits.

CHAPTER III.

HIS MILITARY CAREER.

During the two years previous to the war Mr. Garfield was a State senator. In 1857-'58 he became locally known and admired as a stump speaker of a radical type, and in 1859 he was easily elected a State senator from the anti-slavery counties of Portage and Summit. Senator Garfield at once took high rank in the legislature as a man well informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective and powerful in debate. He seemed always prepared to speak; he always spoke fluently and to the point, and his genial, warm-hearted nature served to

increase the kindness with which both political friends and opponents regarded him. Three "Western Reserve" senators formed the radical triumvirate in that able and patriotic legislature which was to place Ohio in line for the war. One was a highly-rated professor of Oberlin College; another, a lawyer already noted for force and learning, the son-in-law of the president of Oberlin; the third was Garfield, the village carpenter and village teacher from Hiram. He was the youngest of the three, but speedily became the first. In those days debates were frequent and party spirit ran high, nearly every question turning on the great national issues so soon to be forced into the bloody field of actual physical contest.

In the autumn of 1859 he entered his name as student of law in the office of Messrs. Williamson & Riddle, of Cleveland, showing that he intended, doubtless, to enter upon the practice of law. He did, indeed, study for two years, and was admitted to the bar. But the war came on and Garfield felt that he ought to be in it, and, although his military record covers only a little over two years, it is full of peculiar incidents and achievements. He was first commissioned in 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, and soon was promoted to be colonel. His regiment was then at Camp Chase, from which place it was moved to the front on the 17th of December, 1861, in obedience to an order from General Buell. When he reported to the latter at Louisville, Buell saw immediately that he had a man of no ordinary abilities. At once he gave him a task that would have been formidable, even to the most experienced officer. Humphrey Marshall was moving down the valley of the Big Sandy, threatening Eastern Kentucky. Zollicoffer was on the way from Cumberland Gap toward Mill Spring. In concise words, as if to one skilled in military tactics, the General, with a map before him, pointed out the position and strength of Marshall, the locations of the Union forces, the topography of the country, and lifting his cold eyes to the face of the silent listener said: "If you were in command of this sub-district what would you do? Report your answer here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning." The Colonel, with a silent bow, departed. Daylight the next morning found him with a sketch of the proposed campaign still incomplete. At 9, sharp, he laid it before his commander. The skilled eye mastered it in a minute. He issued to its author an order, creating the Eighteenth brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, and assigned Colonel Garfield to the command. After directing the process of embodying the troops, came this brief sentence: "Then proceed, with the least possible delay, and move with the force in that vicinity up that river, and drive the enemy back or cut him off." To carry out this order and defeat Marshall, Garfield had only four regiments of infantry and 600 cavalry—in all about 2,500 men—divided by large stretches of mountain country that was harried by guerrillas and full of disloyal people. He had to send communications to his scattered forces, to insure a co-operative movement, and then run the risk of being defeated in detail before his troops could be massed; and, after all that was safely accomplished, he had to attack twice his own force, strongly intrenched in commanding positions. Besides this, the roads were horrible, the time midnight, and the rain incessant.

Yet all these obstacles he surmounted by his judgment, foresight, and decisive action. Before nightfall of the 9th of January, 1862, he had, at the head of 1,500 men, driven in the enemy's pickets between Abbott's and Middle creeks. He dispatched orders to his reserves at Paintsville, twenty miles away, less than one thousand strong, and bivouacked in the pitiless rain, to await morning and the struggle. He spent the night getting full knowledge of Marshall's position and of the topography, and again sent his faithful scout, John Jordan, into the enemy's camp to learn his exact position. Breaking camp at 4 A. M. he skirmished aggressively and successfully till noon, when he reached the main line, and then fiercely charged 5,000 men, with twelve pieces of artillery, finely placed on a steep and rocky hill, with his 1,100 heroes, all animated by his own spirit, but unprovided with a single cannon. It was a desperate hand-to-hand fight for twelve hours, with charges and repulses, and fresh charges, till at sunset the 5,000 are about ready to swoop down on, envelop, and destroy the heroic 1,100, or what was left of them. It was a straining crisis for Garfield, who was praying for Cranor and Sheldon, as Wellington prayed for "night or Blucher." At the same time a rebel major, from a high elevation, saw the advancing blue coats, and turned rapidly and gave the word. In

a moment Marshall's demoralized force was whirling away in full retreat, and Garfield was the victor in the most important small engagement of the war. The brilliancy and importance of his operations were recognized by General Buell in a general order, while President Lincoln gave him a brigadier's commission.

Having cleared out Humphrey Marshall's forces, Garfield moved his command to Picketon, 120 miles above the mouth of the Big Sandy, from which place he covered the whole region about with expeditions, breaking up rebel camps and perfecting his work. It was here that his supplies gave out, and he went to the Ohio river, got supplies, seized a steamer and brought it up the Big Sandy, notwithstanding an unprecedented freshet, to where his troops were encamped, being at the wheel forty hours out of forty-eight. When he reached his men, spite of military rule, he barely escaped being carried to his headquarters on the shoulders of his men.

Then followed the famous expedition to Pound Gap, after Marshall, who had retreated there after being repulsed by General Garfield. It was a narrow pass in the Cumberland mountains, easily made impregnable, and a most admirable position from which to swoop down with plundering parties into Kentucky. No direct attack could have dislodged the five hundred rebels left constantly on guard in the gap, defended by breastworks and quartered in log huts. So Garfield made a sudden, forced march of two days, reached the foot of the gap at night, and the next morning made the rebels believe that he meant a direct attack, while he marched the most of his command through a narrow and tortuous mountain path, led by a faithful guide, in a blinding snow storm, and suddenly pounced down on the astonished rebels in the rear of their fortifications. The surprise and the victory were complete. The nest and stronghold of the plunderers were captured, a large number of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and Marshall's campaign was brought to a ridiculous close, whereupon Garfield marched back his command to Picketon, which he reached in four days from his departure, having taken his command about a hundred miles over a rough and difficult country. On his return, he was ordered to report to Buell in person. The latter was moving to join Grant at Savannah, but Garfield overtook the army, was assigned to the command of a brigade, and took part in the second day's fight at Shiloh. He was in all the operations in front of Corinth, rebuilt and guarded the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and did his share in erecting fortifications. He fell a victim to the malariousness of that region, and was prostrated during the months of July and August. When he became convalescent he was ordered to Washington, where he participated in the Fitz-John Porter court-martial. On its adjournment, in January, 1863, he was sent to Rosecrans, who at first was a little prejudiced against him, but who soon found out his great capabilities and made him chief of staff.

His crowning service in this position came with the great battle of Chickamauga. Since he had been associated with Rosecrans he had been his counsellor, adviser, and executive officer, and grew daily in his confidence. The army lay at Murfreesboro'; Rosecrans delaying, by his passion for completing details, the action and advance which Secretary Stanton was urging and almost commanding. Finally, Rosecrans asked the formal opinion, in writing, of his corps division, and cavalry generals as to the safety and advisability of an advance. All the seventeen replied in the negative. Against their united opinion Garfield wrote a paper, in which he analyzed their objections and answered them in such a masterly manner that Rosecrans could hesitate no longer. This paper bore date June 12, and the army moved on the 24th. On the morning of the advance, General Crittenden said to Garfield, at headquarters: "It is understood, sir, by the general officers of the army, that this movement is your work. I wish you to understand that it is a rash and fatal move, for which you will be held responsible."

But Garfield never wavered, and the army marched on the short and brilliant Tullahoma campaign which relieved that region of Bragg and his troops. Then followed the fight for the objective point of the advance Chickamauga. The armies in array were seventy thousand Confederate and fifty-five thousand Union soldiers. Every order written on this field was written by Garfield, save one which he did not even see. This was Rosecrans' fatal order to Wood. Obeying this too literally, the latter broke the line of battle, and took his divis-

ion to the rear of another. Longstreet saw the blundering gap, and launched the impetuous Hood into it. The battle on the right was lost, Rosecrans and his chief of staff, with a mass of demoralized troops, being swept toward Chattanooga. Rosecrans thought that all was lost. Brave to desperation, so far as his own life was concerned, he was easily "stampeded" when his command seemed broken. But Garfield's resources rose with the emergency. He seized the colors from the fleeing bearer, who had instinctively borne them off, planted them, seized men to the right and left, faced them about and formed the nucleus of a stand, shouting his appeals in the dead ears of the unhearing men, bereft of all human attributes save fear. His exertions were in vain. The moment he took his hands from a man he fled. The fleeing tide swept on. Garfield implored Rosecrans to let him seek the center and make it a rallying point from which to prevent utter rout by well-directed fighting. He heard the steady thunder of Thomas' guns, and knew he was holding his own against the concentrated battalions of the enemy. Rosecrans gave the desired permission, and bidding Garfield God-speed, hastened back to the river to prepare for throwing up works at Chattanooga, behind which to save the swarming fugitives in front. Setting out with a few staff officers and orderlies, Garfield started to reach Thomas. His ride was a long and perilous one through the forests and over hills, not knowing where the rebel picket lines might be, an orderly wounded near him, and his own horse shot under him, with chaos in the rear and the unknown in front. His arrival at Thomas' headquarters was like the reinforcement of a corps. He explained to Thomas the fate of the right, and informed him how he could withdraw his own right, form on a new line, and meet Longstreet who had turned Thomas' right, and was marching on his rear. The movement was promptly made; but the line was too short to reach ground that would have rendered it unassailable save in front. At that time Gordon Granger came up with Steadman's division, met Longstreet at the opening thus left, and, after a fearful struggle, forced him back. Thomas, the army, and its honor, with the soil of the disaster on the right, were saved. It is said as night closed on that awful day, with the warm steam of blood from the ghastly wounded and recently killed rising from the burdened earth, Garfield and Granger, on foot, personally directed the loading and pointing of a battery of Napoleons, and sent their shot crashing after the retreating foe, and thus closed the battle of Chickamauga. Nobly did Garfield win that day his commission as major-general. He won also, what he valued still more, the heart of old Pap Thomas.

After the battle of Chickamauga, which was fought on September 20, 1863, Garfield was sent to Washington to reconcile the differences between Rosecrans and Stanton, and to state to Mr. Lincoln the condition and needs of the Army of the Cumberland, which he did with such clearness and vigor that Mr. Lincoln told him he had never before understood so perfectly the actual situation of an army in the field. Mr. Montgomery Blair was filled with astonishment and admiration at the clearness, force, and completeness of this statement, and said shortly afterward to a personal friend, "Garfield is a great man."

The military career of General Garfield ended here. One year previous the people of his district had elected him to Congress, and he acquiesced in their wishes, to which determination he was aided by President Lincoln, who wanted the aid of his fresh, strong, and sagacious intellect in the House. In December, 1863, he therefore resigned his commission, though very reluctantly. As a matter of ambition the sacrifice was great, for he seemed to break a high, brilliant, and possibly great career in arms, where, in his judgment, he could be more useful. But he resigned it all and stepped into new fields of activity. He seems scarcely ever to have controlled his own destiny.

During all of his phenomenally active military career he had constantly kept up his literary culture. He took with him several small volumes of Harper's edition of the classics, and read them whenever he could steal a few moments of leisure. He read a little Latin every day. He rather settled down on Horace as his favorite, regarding him as "the most philosophic of the pagans." He also kept up his interest in all home matters, wrote often to his wife and to his friend Hinsdale, and in all ways did what he could to nourish his affections, to retain his culture, and to keep up a realizing sense of his citizenship, in the broadest and highest sense of that noble word.

CHAPTER I V.

HIS CAREER IN CONGRESS.

General Garfield entered the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1863, having been elected without the slightest solicitation, effort or co-operation on his part, to represent the Nineteenth Ohio district. Even after he went into Congress, as the war was still doubtful, his impulse was to resign and go back to the army. A private letter from his old friend, General Thomas, who was now at the head of the whole Army of the Cumberland, tendering him the command of an army corps, made the impulse almost irresistible. He went to President Lincoln to talk over the matter, but Mr. Lincoln earnestly dissuaded him from resigning. "In the first place," said the President, "the Republican majority in Congress is very small, and there is great doubt whether or not we can carry our measures; and in the next place, we are greatly lacking in men of military experience in the House to regulate the legislation about the army."

So General Garfield went back to his seat in Congress and began a long career of honorable, industrious and patriotic service.

It would take volumes to give any idea of what General Garfield accomplished in his Congressional career. Take, for instance, a bare catalogue of his speeches or remarks from the index of the *Congressional Globe* for the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865—viz.: "Deficiency bill," "Bill to continue bounties," "Revenue bill," "Confiscation," "Conscription bill," "Bill to revive grade of lieutenant-general," "Resolutions of thanks to General Thomas," "Sale of surplus gold," "Relating to enlistments in the Southern States," "Bill to drop unemployed general officers," "New Jersey railroad bill," "Currency bill," "The state of the Union, in reply to Mr. Long," "The expulsion of Mr. Long," "A correspondence with the rebels," "Revenue bill (No. 405)," "The inquiry in relation to the Treasury Department," "The Army appropriation bill," "Pennsylvania war claims," "The bankrupt bill," "Repeal of fugitive slave law," "Bill to provide for claims for rebellion losses."

In this Thirty-eighth Congress General Schenck was placed at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, and General Garfield received an honorable place with him. The military was of course the great, brilliant committee of the House and war. Probably no two men were ever better fitted for their places than the chief of the military committee and he who at once became his lieutenant and friend. Garfield had been in Washington during the trial of General Porter. He now took up his solitary residence at the northeast corner of New York avenue and Thirteenth street. Here he remained till the holiday vacation, when, at the invitation of General Schenck, he joined him at Mrs. Lecont's house on C, near Four-and-a-half, a historic neighborhood of many memories. On one side of it was the house which long sheltered Professor Morse, on the other the old residence of Dr. Bailey, of the *National Era*; opposite were the residences of Daniel Webster and of Lewis Cass. This place soon became a sort of army headquarters, where one might meet all the distinguished and other generals when they happened to be at the capital; as also the inventors of new arms and projectiles, run mad with plans to end the war, enthusiasts, visionaries, the unfortunate and unappreciated great men, with bumpers and loafers on the outside. Here were drawn out, discussed and matured the great bills to be submitted to the committee and launched upon the House.

Among his particular, noteworthy acts in this first Congress of which he was a member, was his solitary vote against the bill to increase the bounties to soldiers, when everybody else voted for it. One man only, Grinnell, of Iowa, moved by Garfield's courage, came over to his side and dared to do right, perhaps, at the cost of re-election. He upheld, too, the Wade-Davis review of the war policy of President Lincoln, and there was a strong feeling in his district against him. He walked boldly and proudly into the nominating convention at its request, and it was intimated to him by the chairman that he could, if he wished to, explain away his adherence to the manifesto. Instead of that he gave them a twenty-minutes' speech, in which he upheld the manifesto and justified Wade. Then he walked out of the hall, his head thrown back and his

eye flashing. He had hardly reached the bottom of the stairs when a young man from Ashtabula, seeing the silent dismay of the elders, sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "A man with the courage to face the convention like that ought to be nominated. I move he be nominated by acclamation." Cheers and applause followed. Garfield was nominated, and before he had walked a square away the delegates ran after him to inform him of what they had done.

All through his Congressional life, Garfield was in favor of specie money, and his very earliest speeches on finance were against the "inflation iniquity." "I, for one," said he in a speech, "am not willing that my name shall be linked to the fate of paper money. I believe that any party which commits itself to paper money will go down amid the general disaster, covered with the curses of a ruined people." And he spoke this, too, at a time when it was not as easy to give expression to such sentiments as now. His political ruin was prophesied because he had the courage to speak these convictions. But he held to them, and what he advocated has been accomplished. He was always deeply interested in finances, and made this feature of legislation a particular study. On the question of the tariff he was also plain-spoken. His platform was: "As an abstract theory, the doctrine of free trade seems to be universally true, but as a question of practicability under a Government like ours, the protective system seems to be indispensable." In a speech after this he said: "I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be achieved through a reasonable protection." In all the tariff discussions he was only criticised once, and that was about the wood-pulp matter. His position on this question was first misstated, and from this an annoying misapprehension arose.

In the Fortieth Congress General Garfield voted first against the impeachment of President Johnson, but afterwards saw that there was no alternative but impeachment. In the succeeding Congress he played an important part, the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he was chairman, investigating the Black Friday panic of Wall street. His report was a model, and showed that an investigation in his hands did not mean anything else. In the Forty-fourth Congress he silenced the Amnesty bill in an answer to a speech by Ben. Hill, of Georgia, and made a reply to Representative Lamar which attracted crowds even from the Centennial, in which he claimed that the Democracy was not fit to be trusted. It was in this Congress, also, that he played an important part in the Electoral Commission. On the 25th of January, 1877, when the bill creating the commission was under discussion in the House, Mr. Garfield made a masterly speech in opposition to it, in which he took the ground that the Vice-President had the right under the Constitution to count the vote: that Congress would be committing a usurpation if it undertook to count it; that Congress was only present as a witness of a great, solemn ceremony and not as an actor. When the vote on the bill was taken, he voted against it, and yet he was placed on the commission. He delivered two opinions in the course of the discussion. In one of these he presented, with his usual perspicuity, his view of the rights and duties of the States in the election of a President. The power to make the election was placed in the hands of the States, nor was there anywhere lodged a power to review and revise their doings in the premises. All that could be done was to ascertain their action in a given case and give it effect. They declared what they had done, by their own properly attested voices, and no power existed to go back of their declaration. This must be the law. In support he quoted the singular case of Vermont, when the legislature resolved itself into a joint convention, by virtue of the constitution alone, and proceeded to the necessary action.

Many notable speeches were delivered by General Garfield during the Forty-fifth Congress. Among them one on "The Policy of Pacification and the Prosecutions in Louisiana," February 19, 1878; on the "Army and the Public Peace," May 21, 1878; his tariff speech in reply to Randolph Tucker on the 4th of June following, referred to with his opinions on the subject, and many of lesser note. In the Forty-sixth Congress he spoke against the "rider" to the Military Appropriation bill, against the presence of the army at the polls and opened a memorable debate with a powerful extempore speech. His last considerable address was one of his ablest, in support of the sentiment, "Obedience to the Law the Foremost Duty of Congress."

Regarding committee work, he had his full share of labor. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was on the Military Committee; in the Thirty-ninth, at his own request, he was transferred to the Ways and Means Committee; in the Fortieth Congress he was chairman of the Military Committee; in the Forty-first, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee; member of the select committee on the ninth census, and the Committee on Rules; in the Forty-second, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and member of the Committee on Rules; in the Forty-third, reappointed chairman of Appropriations Committee and continued on the Committee on Rules; in the Forty-fourth, member of the Committee on Ways and Means; in the Forty-fifth Congress, member of the Committee on Ways and Means and on Rules, and in the Forty-sixth Congress he occupied the same positions. During his longer Congressional career he was exposed to slander. The Credit Mobilier and salary grab were the main scandals with which he was alleged to have been connected.

CHAPTER V.

DEFENDS HIMSELF IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER BUSINESS.

In 1874 came a Democratic tidal wave, and thousands of Republican voters hesitated in their support of a man who was suspected of complicity in the Credit Mobilier matter. Down to date Garfield's district had been very proud of him. No representative held his constituency with a firmer hand. His tenure promised to be as long as that of Whittlesey or Giddings. But now all was changed. A Republican convention that met in Warren for some local purpose demanded his resignation. Most men denounced, all regretted, none defended what had been done. All that the staunchest friends of General Garfield presumed to do was to say: "Wait until you hear the case; hear what Garfield has to say before you determine that he is a dishonest man." Garfield wrote from Washington to a friend: "The district is lost, and as soon as I can close up my affairs I am coming home to capture it."

And he did capture it. He issued his pamphlets—"Review of the Transactions of the Credit Mobilier Company" and "Increase of Salaries"—from Washington, and then came on to Hiram. These pamphlets, with a personal speech in Warren somewhat later, constituted his direct defence. When the next campaign opened he went, as usual, upon the stump. He rarely referred to the charges against him, and never did unless compelled to. He grappled with the questions of the day. He went from county to county, and the following was the popular verdict—Garfield, 12,591; Democrat, 6,245; Independent Republican, 3,427. In reference to the Credit Mobilier General Garfield wrote on pages 23 and 24 of this pamphlet:

"I neither purchased nor agreed to purchase the Credit Mobilier stock which Mr. Ames offered to sell me, nor did I receive any dividend arising from it. This appears from my own testimony and from the first testimony given by Mr. Ames, which is not overthrown by his subsequent statements, and it is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the case of each of those who did purchase the stock there was produced as evidence of the sale either a certificate of stock, receipt of payment, a check drawn on the name of payee or entries in Mr. Ames' diary of a stock account marked, adjusted and closed, but that no one of these evidences exists in reference to me. This position is further confirmed by the subsequent testimony of Mr. Ames, who, although he claims that I did receive \$329 from him on account of the stock, yet repeatedly testifies that, beyond that amount, I never received or demanded any dividends, that he did not offer me any, nor was the subject alluded to in conversation between us.

"Mr. Ames admits, on page 40 of the testimony, that, after December, 1867, the various stock and bond dividends on the stock he had sold amounted to an aggregate of more than eight hundred per cent., and that between January, 1868, and May, 1871, all these dividends were paid to several of those who purchased the

stock. My conduct was wholly inconsistent with the supposition of such ownership; for, during the year 1869, I was borrowing money to build a house in Washington and was securing my creditors by giving mortgages on my property; and all this time it is admitted that I received no dividends and claimed none. The attempt to prove a sale of the stock to me is wholly inconclusive, for it rests, first, on a check payable to Mr. Ames himself, concerning which he several times says he does not know to whom it was paid, and, second, upon loose, undated entries in his diary, which neither prove a sale of stock nor any payment on account of it. The only fact from which it is possible for Mr. Ames to have inferred an agreement to buy the stock was a loan to me of \$300. But that loan was made months before the check of June 22, 1868, and was repaid in the winter of 1869; and, after that date, there were no transactions of any sort between us. And, finally, before the investigation was ended Mr. Ames admitted that, on the chief point of difference between us, he 'might be mistaken.' To sum up in a word: Out of an unimportant business transaction, the loan of a trifling sum of money, as a matter of personal accommodation, and out of an offer never accepted, has risen the enormous fabric of accusation and suspicion. If there be a citizen of the United States who is willing to believe that, for \$329, I have bartered away my good name, and to falsehood have added perjury, these pages are not addressed to him.

"If there be one who thinks that my public life has been gauged on so low a level as these charges would place it, I do not address him.

"I address those who are willing to believe that it is possible for a man to serve the public without personal dishonor. I have endeavored in this review to point out the means by which the managers of a corporation, wearing the garb of honorable industry, have robbed and defrauded a great national enterprise, and attempted, by cunning and deception, for selfish ends, to enlist in its interest those who would have been the first to crush the attempt had their objects been known.

"If any of the scheming corporations or corrupt rings that have done so much to disgrace the country by their attempts to control its legislation have found in me a conspicuous supporter or ally in any dishonorable scheme, they are at full liberty to disclose it.

"In the discussion of the many grave and difficult questions of public policy which have occupied the thoughts of the nation during the last twelve years I have borne some part, and I confidently appeal to the public records for a vindication of my conduct."

THE SALARY GRAB.

In reference to the salary grab bill the General wrote:—

"As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations it was my duty to see that the annual appropriation bills were acted upon in the House before the Forty-second Congress expired. To do this it was necessary to press them constantly, and to the exclusion of a great mass of other business. For this purpose chiefly the House was in session from ten to fifteen hours in each twenty-four during the last week of the term.

"I had special charge of the Legislative Appropriation bill, upon the preparation of which my committee had spent nearly two weeks of labor before the meeting of Congress. It was the most important of the twelve annual bills. Its provisions reached every part of the machinery of the Government in all the States and Territories of the Union. The amount appropriated by it was one-seventh of the total annual expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the interest on the public debt. It contained all the appropriations required by law for the legislative conference committee. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate both recognize the fact in appointing their respective committees of conference. In announcing the committees of conference on the part of the House the Speaker said:

"There are several points of difference between the two houses of exceeding importance. It is the duty of the Chair to adjust the conference so as to represent those points upon which the House most earnestly insists. The three points of difference especially involved are the subject of salaries of members and other officers, what is styled the Morrill amendment, and the provision in regard to the

Pacific railroad. The Chair thinks that, so far as he can analyze the votes of the House on these propositions the following conferees will fairly represent the views of the House on the various questions: Mr. Garfield, of Ohio; Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania.

"I was appointed chairman because I had charge of the bill. Messrs. Butler and Randall were appointed because they represented the declared will of the House on the salary question. They were not members of the Committee on Appropriations, and were not familiar with the other provisions of the bill. The salary clause was the first of the sixty-five amendments referred to the committee, and six full hours were spent in considering it. Notwithstanding the fact that the battle against the salary clause was already lost I made the best effort I could to retrieve it in the conference committee. I faithfully presented the considerations urged against it by the minority in the House, and moved to strike out the clause relating to Congressional salaries. The Senate conferees were unanimous against the motion, and my two associates agreed with them. I moved to strike out the retroactive feature, and the vote stood as before. By the same majority the amount was fixed at \$7,500. There was no longer any doubt that the salary clause must stand or fall with the bill. It was clear that a majority of the committee represented the judgment of the two houses.

"In this situation there were but two courses before me—one was to refuse to act with the conference committee, abandon the bill to Mr. Butler, the next on the conference, and go into the House and oppose its final passage; the other was to stand by the bill, make it as perfect as possible, limit and reduce the amount of the appropriation as much as could be done, and report it to the House for passage.

"In a word, I was called upon to decide this question: Is the salary amendment so impolitic, so unwise, so intolerable, that in order to prevent its becoming a law the whole bill ought to be defeated? If so, it was the duty of both the Senate and the House to defeat it; and, if they passed it, it was the duty of the President to veto it. Upon the decision I then made, and the reasons for and against it, I invoke the judgment of my constituents; for there, if anywhere in the course of the legislation, I forfeited my claim to their confidence."

Again, however, victory perched upon his banner, and Garfield was returned, as the foregoing figures testify.

As it was in the district, so it was in the State. In a sense, in 1873, he had come to be the representative of Ohio. He passed through a State as well as a district ordeal and came out approved. What then was more natural than that when the last election gave the Ohio legislature to the Republicans, and the party looked around for a successor to Allen G. Thurman, on the 4th of March next, Mr. Garfield should be the man? He had received the complimentary vote of the Republican members in the caucus two years before—1878—and after a protracted and bitter contest in that caucus his name was withdrawn, and it was resolved to cast only blank votes in the two houses. This time ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, ex-Attorney General Alphonso Taft, and ex-Governor William Denison had also entered into a canvass for that place, but by the time the caucus met the sentiment of the State was so earnest and enthusiastic in favor of Garfield that his three competitors withdrew without waiting for a ballot, and he was nominated unanimously by a rising vote—an honor never accorded to any other man of any party in the State of Ohio. He was elected by a majority of twenty-two in the Assembly and a majority of seven in the Senate.

In a letter to a friend he referred to this promotion in the following words, which seemed almost a presentiment: "On many accounts my transfer to the Senate brings sad recollections. Do you remember the boy 'Joe' in one of Dickens' novels who said that everybody was always telling him to 'move on,' that, whenever he stopped to look in at a window too long for gingerbread or catch a glimpse of the pictures, the voice of the inexorable policeman made him 'move on?' I have felt something of this in the order that sends me away from the House. It is a final departure."

General Garfield was elected nine consecutive times to the House of Representatives from the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio. His eighteen years were an extraordinary term of office. Even the ablest men generally retire from the House after two or three terms. At each election he received a decided majority. His average vote was 16,935.

The following is the vote cast for Representatives in the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio from 1862 to 1878, inclusive :

Year.	Republican.	Votes.	Opposition.	Votes.
1862	Garfield	13,288	Woods.....	6,763
1864	Garfield	18,086	Moses.....	6,315
1866	Garfield	18,362	Coolman.....	7,376
1868	Garfield	20,187	McEwan.....	9,759
1870	Garfield	13,538	Howard.....	7,262
1872	Garfield	19,189	Sutcliff.....	8,254
1874	Garfield	12,591	Woods.....	6,247
1876	Garfield	20,012	Hurlbut.....	3,427
1878	Garfield	17,166	Casement.....	11,340
			Hubbard.....	7,553
			Tuttle.....	3,144

CHAPTER VI.

AN ORATOR.

A review of General Garfield's career would be incomplete, if it did not mention him as an orator. On the stump and in the halls of Congress he was one of the most powerful orators this country ever produced, always carrying conviction to the minds and hearts of those whom he addressed. His popular addresses are no less able and eloquent.

More than forty of his Congressional speeches have appeared in pamphlet form. The following are some of their titles: "Free Commerce between the States;" "National Bureau of Education;" "The Public Debt and Specie Payments;" "Taxation of United States Bonds;" "Ninth Census;" "Public Expenditures and Civil Service;" "The Tariff;" "Currency and the Banks;" "Debate on the Currency Bill;" "On the McGarraban Claim;" "The Right to Originate Revenue Bills;" "Public Expenditures;" "National Aid to Education;" "The Currency;" "Revenues and Expenditures;" "Currency and the Public Faith;" "Appropriations;" "Counting the Electoral Vote;" "Repeal of the Resumption Law;" "The New Scheme of American Finance;" "The Tariff;" "Suspension and Resumption of Specie Payments;" "Relation of the National Government to Science;" "Sugar Tariff." This may be a tedious recital, but tell us what American statesman can show a better list of titles? Does it not read like the table of contents to the speeches of Daniel Webster? The captions of these speeches disclose the field of his most valuable public labors since 1866; the speeches themselves show the ability, the knowledge, and the high purpose that he brought to its cultivation.

A few extracts from his Congressional speech, together with an address delivered before the students of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1869, are given in this chapter. An incident evidencing his ready and majestic eloquence is also given.

When the streets of New York were filled with excited crowds of people, and a terrible storm of indignation was brewing, after the assassination of President Lincoln, General Garfield quieted the tumult with a bit of thrilling, magical eloquence that seemed like inspiration. His very bearing commanded attention. He said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—Cloud and darkness are around about Him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and Truth shall go before His face! Fellow-citizens, God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives!"

FINANCE—"DIVORCE OF BANK AND STATE."—NO GOVERNMENT BANK.

"It is the experience of all nations, and it is the almost unanimous opinion of all eminent statesmen and financial writers, that no nation can safely undertake to supply its people with a paper currency issued directly by the government. And to apply that principle to our own country, let me ask if gentlemen think it safe to subject any political party who may be in power in this Government to the great temptation of over-issues of paper money in lieu of taxation? In times of high political excitement, and on the eve of a general election, when there might be a deficiency in the revenues of the country, and Congress should find it necessary to levy additional taxes, the temptation would be overwhelming to supply the deficit by an increased issue of paper money. Thus the whole business of the country, the value of all contracts, the prices of all commodities, the wages of labor, would depend upon a vote in Congress. For one, I dare not trust the great industrial interests of this country to such uncertain and hazardous chances.

"But even if Congress and the Administration should be always superior to such political temptations, still I affirm, in the second place, that no human legislature is wise enough to determine how much currency the wants of this country require. Test it in this House to-day. Let every member mark down the amount which he believes the business of the country requires, and who does not know that the amounts will vary by hundreds of millions?

"But a third objection, stronger even than the last, is this: that such a currency possesses no power of adapting itself to the business of the country. Suppose the total issues should be five hundred millions, or seven hundred millions, or any amount you please; it might be abundant for spring and summer, and yet when the great body of agricultural products were moving off to market in the fall, that amount might be totally insufficient. Fix any volume you please, and if it be just sufficient at one period it may be redundant at another, or insufficient at another. No currency can meet the wants of this country unless it is founded directly upon the demands of business, and not upon the caprice, the ignorance, the political selfishness of the party in power.

"What regulates now the loans and discounts and credits of our national banks? The business of the country. The amount increases or decreases, or remains stationary, as business is fluctuating or steady. This is a natural form of exchange, based upon the business of the country, and regulated by its changes. And when that happy day arrives when the whole volume of our currency is redeemable in gold at the will of the holder, and recognized by all nations as equal to money, then the whole business of banking, the whole volume of currency, the whole amount of credits, whether in the form of checks, drafts, or bills, will be regulated by the same general law, the business of the country. The business of the country is like the level of the ocean, from which all measurements are made of heights and depths. Though tides and currents may for a time disturb, and tempests vex and toss its surface, still, through calm and storm the grand level rules all its waves and lays its measuring-lines on every shore. So the business of the country, which, in the aggregated demands of the people for exchange of values, marks the ebb and flow, the rise and fall of the currents of trade, forms the base-line from which to measure all our financial legislation, and is the only safe rule by which the volume of our currency can be determined."—*Speech in the House of Representatives, "Currency and the Banks," January 7, 1870.*

RESUMPTION.

"If one thing was settled above all other questions of financial policy in the American mind at that time, [1830.] it was this, that the only sound, safe, trustworthy standard of value was coin of standard weight and fineness, or a paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder. That was and had been for several generations the almost unanimous opinion of the American people.

* * * * *

"War, the imperious necessities of war, led the men of 1861 '62 to depart from the doctrines of their fathers; but they did not depart from it as a matter of choice, but compelled by overmastering necessity. Every man in the Senate and House of

1862, who voted for the greenback law, announced that he did it with the greatest possible reluctance and with the gravest apprehension for the result. Every man who spoke on this subject, from Thaddens Stevens to the humblest member of this House, and from Fessenden to the humblest Senator, warned his country against the dangers that might follow, and pledged his honor that, at the earliest possible moment, the country should be brought back to the old, safe, established doctrine of the fathers.

"When they made the law creating the greenbacks, they incorporated into its essential provisions the most solemn pledge men could devise, that they would return to the doctrines of the fathers. The very law that created the greenback provided for its redemption and retirement; and whenever the necessities of war required an additional issue, new guarantees and new limitations were put upon the new issues to insure their ultimate redemption. They were issued upon the fundamental condition that the number should be so limited forever that under the law of contracts the courts might enforce their sanction. The men of 1862 knew the dangers from sad experience in our history; and, like Ulysses, lashed themselves to the mast of public credit when they embarked upon the stormy and boisterous sea of inflated paper money, that they might not be beguiled by the siren song that would be sung to them when they were afloat on the wild waves."—*Speech in the House of Representatives, "Repeal of the Resumption Law," November 16, 1877.*

"Scarcely had the echoes of their cannon died away when they set about the work of redeeming these pledges. In 1866, by the almost unanimous voice of both houses of Congress, the work was commenced for the redemption and cancellation of these notes. The great revenues of the nation were applied to this purpose and to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt.

"Hardly had the great cost of the war been stated when the nation was menaced with the formidable threat of repudiation. The worst elements of American politics were appealed to, and the passions of selfishness and cupidity were summoned to the aid of those who joined in the assault on the public faith.

"The autumn of 1867 and the spring of 1868 were days of darkness and gloom; but during the summer and fall of 1868 the Republican party appealed with confidence to the American conscience to put down repudiation in every form, to keep the public faith, and pay the sacred obligations of the war to the uttermost farthing.

"No issue was ever more sharply defined than that on which the presidential canvass of 1868 was made. That issue was declared in the national platform of the Republican party, and the victorious results were announced in the first message of Grant, wherein he stated that—

"To protect the national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world.

"This victory was sealed by the first act of Congress to which President Grant gave the approval of his signature. It was a victory won in the name of the public conscience, the public honor, the public faith—in the name of truth. From that moment the public credit was enhanced, month by month, and the national faith met no shock until the great struggle of 1870, when a most formidable attempt was made to break down the barriers of public confidence and launch the nation again upon a career of irredeemable paper-money expansion."—*Speech in House of Representatives, "Currency and the Public Faith," April 8, 1874.*

RECONSTRUCTION—GOD VISIBLE IN RECONSTRUCTION.

"I cannot forget that we have learned slowly. * * * I cannot forget that less than five years ago I received an order from my superior officer commanding me to search my camp for a fugitive slave, and if found to deliver him up to a Kentucky captain who claimed him as his property; and I had the honor to be perhaps the first officer in the army who peremptorily refused to obey such an order. We were then trying to save the Union without hurting slavery. * * *

It took us two years to reach a point where we were willing to do the most meager justice to the black man, and to recognize the truth that

“A man’s a man for a’ that!”

“Sir, the hand of God has been visible in this work, leading us by degrees out of the blindness of our prejudices to see that the fortunes of the Republic and the safety of the party of liberty are inseparably bound up with the rights of the black man. At last our party must see that if it would preserve its political life, or maintain the safety of the Republic, we must do justice to the humblest man in the nation, whether black or white. I thank God that to-day we have struck the rock; we have planted our feet upon solid earth. Streams of light will gleam out from the luminous truth embodied in the legislation of this day. This is the *ne plus ultra* of reconstruction, and I hope we shall have the courage to go before our people everywhere with ‘This or nothing’ for our motto.

“Now, sir, as a temporary measure, I give my support to this military bill properly restricted. It is severe. It was written with a steel pen made out of a bayonet; and bayonets have done us good service hitherto. All I ask is that Congress shall place civil governments before these people of the rebel States, and a cordon of bayonets behind them.

* * * * *

“Now, what does this bill propose? It lays the hands of the nation upon the rebel State governments, and takes the breath of life out of them. It puts the bayonet at the breast of every rebel murderer in the South to bring him to justice. It commands the army to protect the life and property of citizens whether black or white. It places in the hands of Congress absolutely and irrevocably the whole work of reconstruction.

“With this thunderbolt in our hands shall we stagger like idiots under its weight? Have we grasped a weapon which we have neither the courage nor the wisdom to wield?”—*Speech in House of Representatives, February 12, 1867.*

THE TEUTONIC TRAITS.

“We are accustomed to say, and we have heard to-night, that he (Gustave Schleicher) was born on foreign soil. In one sense that is true; and yet in a very proper historic sense he was born in our fatherland. One of the ablest of recent historians begins his opening volume with the declaration that England is not the fatherland of the English-speaking people, but the ancient home, the real fatherland of our race, is the ancient forests of Germany. The same thought was suggested by Montesquieu long ago, when he declared in his *Spirit of Laws* that the British constitution came out of the woods of Germany.

“To this day the Teutonic races maintain the same noble traits that Tacitus describes in his admirable history of the manners and character of the German. We may therefore say that the friend whose memory we have honored to-night is one of the elder brethren of our race. He came to America directly from our fatherland, and not, like our own fathers, by the way of England.

“We who were born and have passed all our lives in this wide New World can hardly appreciate the influence that surrounded his early life. Born on the borders of that great forest of Germany, the Odenwald, filled as it was with the memories and traditions of centuries, in which are mingled Scandinavian mythology, legends of the middle ages, romances of feudalism and chivalry, histories of barons, and kings, and the struggles of a brave people for a better civilization; reared under the institutions of a strong, semi-despotic government; devoting his early life to personal culture, entering at an early age the University of Giessen, venerable with its two and a half centuries of existence, with a library of four hundred thousand volumes at his hand, with a great museum of the curiosities and mysteries of nature to study, he fed his eagle spirit upon the rich culture which the Old World could give him, and at twenty-four years of age, in company with a band of thirty-seven young students like himself, cultivated, earnest, liberty-loving, almost to the verge of communism—and who of us would not be communists in a despotism?—he came to this country, attracted by one of the most wild and romantic pictures of American history, the picture of Texas as it existed near forty years ago; the country discovered by La Salle at the end of his long and perilous voyage from Quebec to the northern lakes and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico;

the country possessed alternately by the Spanish and the French and then by Mexico; the country made memorable by such names as Blair, Houston, Albert Sidney Johnston and Mirabeau Lamar, perhaps as adventurous and daring spirits as ever assembled on any spot of the earth; a country that achieved its freedom by heroism never surpassed, and which maintained its perilous independence for ten years in spite of border enemies and European intrigues.

"It is said that a society was formed in Europe, embracing in its membership men of high rank, even members of royal families, for the purpose of colonizing the new Republic of the Lone Star and making it a dependency of Europe under their patronage; but without sharing in their designs, some twenty thousand Germans found their way to the new republic, and among these young Schleicher came."—*Remarks in House of Representatives, February 11, 1879, on the Life and Character of Gustave Schleicher.*

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS—ADDRESS DELIVERED IN SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 29, 1869.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have consented to address you this evening chiefly for two reasons: one of them personal to myself, the other public. The personal reason is that I have a deep and peculiar sympathy with young people who are engaged in any department of education. Their pursuits are to me not only matters of deep interest, but of profound mystery. It will not, perhaps, flatter you older people when I say that I have far less interest in you than in these young people. With us, the great questions of life are measurably settled. Our days go on, their shadows lengthening as we approach nearer to that evening which will soon deepen into the night of life: but before these young people are the dawn, the sunrise, the coming noon—all the wonders and mysteries of life. For ourselves, much of all that belongs to the possibilities of life is ended, and the very angels look down upon us with less curiosity than upon these, whose lives are just opening. Pardon me, then, if I feel more interest in them than in you.

I feel a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy of the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his shabby coat. When I meet you in the full flush of mature life, I see nearly all there is of you; but among these boys are the great men of the future—the heroes of the next generation, the philosophers, the statesmen, the philanthropists, the great reformers and moulders of the next age. Therefore, I say, there is a peculiar charm to me in the exhibitions of young people engaged in the business of education.

But there was a reason of public policy which brought me here to-night, and it was to testify to the importance of these business colleges, and to give two or three reasons why they have been established in the United States. I wish every college president in the United States could hear the first reason I propose to give. Business colleges, my fellow-citizens, originated in this country as a protest against the insufficiency of our system of education—as a protest against the failure, the absolute failure, of our American schools and colleges to fit young men and women for the business of life. Take the great classes graduated from the leading colleges of the country during this and the next month, and how many, or rather how few, of their members are fitted to go into the practical business of life, and transact it like sensible men! These Business Colleges furnish their graduates with a better education for practical purposes than either Princeton, Harvard, or Yale.

The people are making a grave charge against our system of higher education when they complain that it is disconnected from the active business of life. It is a charge to which our colleges cannot plead guilty and live. They must rectify the fault, or miserably fail of their great purpose. There is scarcely a more pitiable sight than to see here and there learned men, so called, who have graduated in our own and the universities of Europe with high honors—men who knew the whole gamut of classical learning—who have

sonded the depths of mathematical and speculative philosophy—and yet who could not harness a horse or make out a bill of sale if the world depended upon it. [Applause.]

The fact is that our curriculum of college studies was not based on modern ideas and has not grown up to our modern necessities. The prevailing system was established at a time when the learning of the world was in Latin and Greek; when, if a man would learn arithmetic, he must first learn Latin; and if he would learn the history and geography of his country, he could acquire that knowledge only through the Latin language. Of course, in those days it was necessary to lay the foundation of learning in a knowledge of the learned languages. The universities of Europe, from which our colleges were copied, were founded before the modern languages were born. The leading languages of Europe are scarcely six hundred years old. The reasons for a course of study then are not good now. The old necessities have passed away. We now have strong and noble living languages, rich in literature, replete with high and earnest thought, the language of science, religion, and liberty, and yet we bid our children feed their spirits on the life of the dead ages, instead of the inspiring life and vigor of our own times. I do not object to classical learning; far from it; but I would not have it exclude the living present. Therefore, I welcome the business college in the form it has taken in the United States, because it meets an acknowledged want, by affording to young people of only common scholastic attainments and even to the classes that graduate from Harvard and Yale, an opportunity to learn important and indispensable lessons before they go out into the business of life.

The present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, the Right Honorable Robert Lowe, one of the brightest minds in that kingdom, said in a recent address before the venerable university at Edinburgh: "I was, a few months ago, in Paris, and two graduates of Oxford went with me to get our dinner at a restaurant, and if the white-aproned waiter had not been better educated than all three of us, we might have starved to death. We could not ask for our dinner in his language; but fortunately he could ask us in our own language what we wanted." There was one test of the insufficiency of modern education. [Applause.]

There is another reason why I am glad that these business colleges have been established in this country, and particularly in the city of Washington. If there be any city on this continent where such institutions are needed more than in any other, it is here in this city, for the benefit of the employees of the United States.

Allow me, young ladies and gentlemen, to turn aside for one moment to speak of what relates to your business life. If I could speak one sentence which could be echoed through every department of the Government, addressing myself not to those in middle life whose plans for the future are fixed, but to those who are beginning life, I would say to every young man and woman in the civil service of the Government, "Hasten by the most rapid steps to get out of these departments into active, independent business life." [Applause.] Do not misunderstand me. Your work is honorable—honorable to yourselves and necessary to the Government. I make no charge on that score; but to a young man, who has in himself the magnificent possibilities of life, it is not fitting that he should be permanently commanded; he should be a commander. [Applause.] You must not continue to be the *employed*; you must be an *employer*. You must be promoted from the ranks to a command. There is something, young men, which you can command—go and find it, and command it. You can at least command a horse and dray, can be generalissimo of them, and may carve out a fortune with them. And I did not fall on that illustration by accident, young gentlemen. Do you know the fact? If you do not, let me tell it to you: That more fortunes have been won and fewer failures known in the dray business than in wholesale merchandising. [Applause.]

Do not, I beseech you, be content to enter upon any business which does not require and compel constant intellectual growth. Do not enter into any business which will leave you no farther advanced mentally than it found you; which will require no more ability and culture at the end than it did at the beginning of twenty-five years. I ask you whether your work in the department is not mainly of that kind, and whether it must not continue to be of that kind. If you take advantage of our magnificent libraries here; of the law col-

leges or the medical colleges; if, whatever your plans may be, you complete and utilize your education by taking a course in the business college; if you hold office in the departments for a few years to enable you to live while you obtain a legal, medical, or business education, you are doing a worthy work. It always pleases me to see young men obtain such places for such a purpose. But while it is commendable in a young man to secure such a place for such a reason, I would warn him not to continue in it, but to get out of it as soon as possible, and take a place of active personal responsibility in the great industrial family of the nation.

There is another reason—the last I shall give in illustrating the importance of business colleges—and that is the consideration which was so beautifully and eloquently urged a few moments since by the young lady who delivered the valedictory of her class, that it is almost surplussage to add a word to her discussion. The career opened in business colleges, especially in this, for young women, is a most important and noteworthy feature of these institutions.

Laugh at it as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of Congress or political campaigns, still, the woman question is rising in our horizon larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find. I have not yet committed my mind to any formula that embraces the whole question. I halt on the threshold of so great a problem; but there is one point on which I have reached a conclusion, and that is that this nation must open up new avenues of work and usefulness to the women of the country, so that everywhere they may have something to do. This is, just now, infinitely more valuable to them than the platform or the ballot-box. Whatever conclusion shall be reached on that subject by-and-by, at present the most valuable gift which can be bestowed on women is something to do, which they can do well and worthily, and thereby maintain themselves. Therefore I say that every thoughtful statesman will look with satisfaction upon such business colleges as are opening a career for our young women. On that score we have special reason to be thankful for the establishment of these institutions. [Applause.]

Now, young gentlemen, let me, for a moment, address you touching your success in life; and I hope the very brevity of my remarks will increase the chance of their making a lodgment in your minds. Let me beg you, in the outset of your career, to dismiss from your minds all idea of succeeding by luck. There is no more common thought among young people than that foolish one that by-and-by something will turn up by which they will suddenly achieve fame or fortune. No, young gentlemen; things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up. Inertia is one of the indispensable laws of matter, and things lie flat where they are until by some intelligent spirit (for nothing but spirit makes motion in this world) they are endowed with activity and life. Do not dream that some good luck is going to happen to you and give you fortune. Luck is an *ignis fatuus*. You may follow it to ruin, but not to success. The great Napoleon, who believed in his destiny, followed it until he saw his star go down in blackest night, when the Old Guard perished around him, and Waterloo was lost. A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.

Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasions cannot make spurs, young gentlemen. If you expect to wear spurs, you must win them. If you wish to use them, you must buckle them to your own heels before you go into the fight. Any success you may achieve is not worth the having unless you fight for it. Whatever you win in life you must conquer by your own efforts, and then it is yours—a part of yourself. [Applause.]

Again: in order to have any success in life, or any worthy success, you must resolve to carry into your work a fulness of knowledge—not merely a sufficiency, but more than a sufficiency. In this respect, follow the rule of the machinists. If they want a machine to do the work of six horses, they give it nine-horse power, so that they may have a reserve of three. To carry on the business of life you must have surplus power. Be fit for more than the thing you are now doing. Let every one know that you have a reserve in yourself; that you have more power than you are now using. If you are not too large for the place you occupy, you are too small for it. How full our country is of bright examples, not only of those who occupy some proud eminence in public life, but in every place you may find men going on with steady nerve, attract-

ing the attention of their fellow-citizens, and carving out for themselves names and fortunes from small and humble beginnings, and in the face of formidable obstacles. Let me cite an example of a man I recently saw in the little village of Norwich, N. Y. If you wish to know his name, go into any hardware store and ask for the best hammer in the world, and if the salesman be an intelligent man, he will bring you a hammer bearing the name of D. Maydole. Young gentleman, take that hammer in your hand, drive nails with it, and draw inspiration from it.

Thirty years ago a boy was struggling through the snows of Chenango Valley, trying to hire himself to a blacksmith. He succeeded, and learned his trade; but he did more. He took it into his head that he could make a better hammer than any other man had made. He devoted himself to the task for more than a quarter of a century. He studied the chemistry of metals, the strength of materials, the philosophy of form. He studied failures. Each broken hammer taught him a lesson. There was no part of the process that he did not master. He taxed his wit to invent machines to perfect and cheapen his processes. No improvement in working steel or iron escaped his notice. What may not twenty-five years of effort accomplish when concentrated on a single object? He earned success; and now, when his name is stamped on a steel hammer, it is his note, his bond, his integrity embodied in steel. The spirit of the man is in each hammer, and the work, like the workman, is unrivaled. Mr. Maydole is now acknowledged to have made the best hammer in the world. Even the sons of Thor, across the sea, admit it.

While I was there, looking through his shop, with all its admirable arrangement of tools and machinery, there came to him a large order from China. The merchants of the Celestial Kingdom had sent down to the little town, where the persistent blacksmith now lives in affluence, to get the best that Anglo-Saxon skill had accomplished in the hammer business. It is no small achievement to do one thing better than any other man in the world has done it.

Let me call your attention to something nearer your own work in this college. About forty years ago, a young lad who had come from the Catskill Mountains, where he had learned the rudiments of penmanship by scribbling on the sole leather of a good old Quaker shoemaker (for he was too poor to buy paper) till he could write better than his neighbors, commenced to teach in that part of Ohio which has been called "benighted Ashtabula"—(I suggest "beknighted" as the proper spelling of the word.) He set up a little writing school in a rude log cabin, and threw into the work the fervor of a poetic soul and a strength of heart and spirit that few men possess. He caught his ideals of beauty from the waves of the lake, and the curves they made upon the white sand beach, and from the tracery of the spider's web. Studying the lines of beauty as drawn by the hand of nature, he wrought out that system of penmanship which is now the pride of our country and the model of our schools. It is the system you have been learning in this college, and which is so worthily represented by the son of its author, my friend, Professor Spencer, your able instructor. [Applause.] This is an example of what a man may do by putting his whole heart into the work he undertakes.

Only yesterday, on my way here, I learned a fact which I will give you to show how, by attending to things, and putting your mind to the work, you may reach success. A few days ago, in the city of Boston, there was held an exhibition of photography, and to the great surprise of New England, it turned out that Mr. Ryder, a photographer from Cleveland, Ohio, took the prize for the best photography in America. But how did this thing happen? I will tell you. This Cleveland photographer happened to read in a German paper of a process practiced by the artists of Bohemia, a process of touching up the negative with the finest instruments, thus removing all chemical imperfections from the negative itself. Reading this, he sent for one of these artists, and at length succeeded in bringing the art of Bohemia into the service of his own profession.

The patient German sat down with his lenses, and bringing a strong, clear light upon these negatives, working with the finest instruments, rounding and strengthening the outlines, was able at last to print from the negative a photograph more perfect than any I have seen made with the help of an India-ink finish. And so Mr. Ryder took the prize. Why not? It was no mystery; it

was simply taking time by the forelock, securing the best aid in his business, and bringing to bear the force of an energetic mind to attain the best possible results. That is the only way, young ladies and gentlemen, in which success is gained. These men succeed because they deserve success. Their results are wrought out; they do not come to hand already made. Poets may be born, but success is made. [Applause.]

Young gentlemen, let not poverty stand as an obstacle in your way. Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify; but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard, and compelled to sink or swim for himself. In all my acquaintance, I have never known one to be drowned who was worth the saving. [Applause.] This would not be wholly true in any country but one of political equality like ours. The editor of one of the leading magazines of England told me, not many months ago, a fact startling enough in itself, but of great significance to a poor man. He told me that he had never yet known, in all his experience, a single boy of the class of farm-laborers (not those who own farms, but mere farm-laborers) who had ever risen above his class. Boys from the manufacturing and commercial classes had risen frequently, but from the farm-labor class he had never known one.

The reason is this: in the aristocracies of the Old World, wealth and society are built up like the strata of rock which compose the crust of the earth. If a boy be born in the lower stratum of life, it is almost impossible for him to rise through this hard crust into the higher ranks; but in this country it is not so. The strata of our society resemble rather the ocean, where every drop, even the lowest, is free to mingle with all others, and may shine at last on the crest of the highest wave. This is the glory of our country, young gentlemen, and you need not fear that there are any obstacles which will prove too great for any brave heart. You will recollect what Burns, who knew all meanings of poverty and struggle, has said in homely verse:

"Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there, you'll get there,
You'll find no other where."

One thought more and I will close. This is almost a sermon, but I cannot help it, for the occasion itself has given rise to the thoughts I am offering you. Let me suggest, that in giving you being, God locked up in your nature certain forces and capabilities. What will you do with them? Look at the mechanism of a clock. Take off the pendulum and ratchet and the wheels go rattling down, and all its force is expended in a moment; but properly balanced and regulated it will go on, letting out its force tick by tick, measuring hours and days, and doing faithfully the service for which it was designed. I implore you to cherish and guard and use well the forces that God has given to you. You may let them run down in a year, if you will. Take off the strong curb of discipline and morality, and you will be an old man before your twenties are passed. Preserve these forces. Do not burn them out with brandy or waste them in idleness and crime. [Applause.] Do not destroy them. Do not use them unworthily. Save and protect them that they may save for you fortune and fame. Honestly resolve to do this, and you will be an honor to yourself and to your country. I thank you, young friends, for your kind attention. [Applause.]

PART II.

FROM THE CHICAGO CONVENTION TO THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

CHAPTER I.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

On the 2d of June, 1880, the Republican national convention met at Chicago. Hon. G. F. Hoar was elected chairman of the convention. General Garfield attended as a delegate, and when the time for nominating candidates arrived he made an able speech in behalf of John Sherman, of Ohio, whose name he presented to the convention. The following is the speech of General Garfield in presenting the name of John Sherman :

MR. PRESIDENT: I have witnessed the extraordinary scenes of this convention with deep solicitude. No emotion touches my heart more quickly than a sentiment in honor of a great, noble character. But while I sat on these seats and witnessed these demonstrations it seemed to me you were a human ocean in a tempest. I have seen the sea lashed into fury and tossed into spray, and its grandeur move the soul of the dullest man. But I remember that it is not the billows, but the calm level of the sea, from which all heights and depths are measured. [Applause.] When the storm has passed and the hour of calm settles on the ocean, when the sunlight bathes its smooth surface, then the astronomer and surveyor takes the level from which he measures all terrestrial heights and depths. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, your present temper may not mark the healthful pulse of our people. When our enthusiasm has passed, when the emotions of this hour have subsided, we shall find that calm level of public opinion below the storm from which the thoughts of a mighty people are to be measured, and by which their final action will be determined. [Applause.] Not here in this brilliant circle, where 15,000 men and women are assembled, is the destiny of the Republican party to be decreed. [That is so.] Not here where I see the enthusiastic faces of seven hundred and fifty-six delegates waiting to cast their votes into the urn and determine the choice of the Republic. [Applause.] But by four million Republican firesides, where the thoughtful voters, with their wives and children about them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and love of country, with the history of the past, the hopes of the future and the knowledge of the great men who have adorned and blessed our nation in days gone by. There God prepares the verdict that shall determine the wisdom of our work to-night. [Applause.] And not in Chicago, in the heat of June, but in the sober quiet that comes to them between now and November. In the silence of deliberate judgment will this great question be settled. [Cries of "good."] Let us aid them to-night. [Great applause.] But now, gentlemen of the convention, what do we want? [A voice "Garfield," followed by applause.] Bear with me a moment. Hear me for this cause, and for a moment. Be silent, that you may hear. [Cries of "good."] Twenty-five years ago this Republic was wearing a triple chain of bondage. Long familiarity with the traffic in the bodies and souls of men had paralyzed the consciences of a majority of our people. The baleful doctrine of State sovereignty had shackled and weakened the noblest and most

beneficent powers of the nation and the Government, and the grasping power of slavery was seizing the virgin Territories of the West, and dragging them into the den of eternal bondage. At that crisis the Republican party was born; it drew its first inspiration from that fire of liberty which God has lighted in every human breast, and which all the powers of ignorance and tyranny can never wholly extinguish. [Applause.] The Republican party came to deliver and save the Republic. It entered the arena when the beleaguered and assailed Territories were struggling for freedom and drew around them a circle of liberty which the demon of slavery has never dared to cross. It made them free forever. [Loud applause and cries of "good."]

Strengthened by its victory on the frontier, the young party, under the leadership of that great man, who, on this spot, twenty years ago, was made its leader, it entered the national capital and assumed the high duties of government. [Applause.] The light which shined from its burners dispelled the darkness in which slavery had shrouded the capital, melted the shackles of every slave, and consumed in the fires of liberty every slave-pen within the shadow of the Capitol. Our great national industries by an unprotected policy were themselves prostrated and the stream of revenue flowed in such feeble currents that the Treasury itself was well-nigh empty. The money of the people was the wretched notes of two thousand irresponsible State banking corporations, which were libelling the country with a circulation that poisoned rather than sustained the life of business. [Loud applause.] The Republican party changed all this. It abolished the babel of confusion and gave the country a currency as national as its flag, based upon the sacred faith of the people. [Applause.] It threw its protecting arm around our great industries and they stood erect as with new life. It filled with the spirit of true nationality all the great functions of the Government. It confronted a rebellion of unexampled magnitude, with slavery behind it, and under God fought the final battle of liberty until the battle was won. [Applause.] Then, after the storm of battle, we heard the sweet, calm words of peace, spoken by the conquering nation to the conquered foe that lay prostrate at its feet. "This is our only revenge, that you join us in lifting into the serene firmament of the Constitution to shine like stars forever and ever the immortal principles of truth and justice, that all men, white and black, shall be free and stand equal before the law." [Loud applause.] Then came the questions of reconstruction, the public debt and the public faith. In the settlement of these questions the Republican party has completed its twenty-five years of glorious existence, and it has sent us here to prepare for another lustrum of duty and victory. How shall we do this great work? We cannot do it, my friends, by assailing our Republican brethren. [Great applause and cries of "good."] God forbid that I should say one word to cast a shadow upon any name on the roll of our heroes. The coming fight is our Thermopylae. We are standing upon a narrow isthmus. If our Spartan hosts are united we can withstand all the Greeks that the Xerxes of Democracy can bring against us. Let us hold our ground for this one year, for the stars in their course will fight for us in the future. The census to be taken this year will bring reinforcements and continue power. [Applause.]

But in order to win this victory now, we want the vote of every Republican, of every Grant Republican and of every anti-Grant Republican in America, [great applause,] of every Blaine man and every anti-Blaine man. The vote of every follower of every candidate is needed to make our success certain. [Applause.] Therefore I say, gentlemen and brethren, we are here to take calm counsel together and inquire what we shall do. [A voice, "nominate Garfield." Great applause.] We want a man whose life and opinions embody all the achievements of which I have spoken. We want a man who, standing on a mountain height, sees all the achievements of our past history and carries in his heart the memory of all its glorious deeds, and who, looking forward, prepares to meet the labor and the dangers to come. We want one who will act in no spirit of unkindness toward those we lately met in battle.

The Republican party offers to our brethren of the South the olive branch of peace and instills them to renewed brotherhood on this supreme condition, that it shall be admitted forever and forever more that in the war for the Union we were simply right and they were wrong. [Cheers.] On that supreme condition we meet them as brethren and on no other. We ask them to share with us the blessings and honors of this great Republic. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, not to weary you, I am about to present a name for your consideration—the name of a man who was a comrade and associate and friend o

nearly all those noble dead whose faces look down upon us to-night. [Referring to the patriots Giddings, Lincoln, Sumner, Wade, Chandler and other eminent Americans hanging in the hall.] A man who began his career of public service twenty-five years ago, whose first duty was courageously done in the days of peril on the plains of Kansas. There the first red drops of that bloody shower began to fall which finally swelled into the deluge of war. [Cheers.] He bravely stood by young Kansas, and then returning to his seat in the national legislature, through all the subsequent years his pathway has been marked by labors performed in every department of legislation. You ask for his monuments. I point you to twenty-five years of national statutes. [Cheers.] Not one great, beneficent statute has been placed on our statute-books without his intelligent and powerful aid. [Cheers.] He aided these men to formulate the laws that raised our great armies and carried us through the war. His hand was seen in the workmanship of these statutes that restored and brought back the unity of the married calm of the States. His hand was in all that great legislation that created the war currency, and in the still greater work that redeemed the promises of the Government and made currency equal to gold and silver. At last he passed from the halls of legislation into a high executive office. He displayed that experience, intelligence, firmness and purity of character which has carried us through a stormy period of three years, with one-half of the public press crying, crucify him, and a hostile Congress seeking to prevent success. In all this he remained unmoved until victory crowned him. [Applause.] The great fiscal affairs of the nation and the business interests of the country he has guarded and preserved while executing the laws of resumption, and effected its object without a jar, and against the false prophecies of one-half the press and all the Democracy of this continent [applause] he has shown himself able to meet with the calmness of Government. For twenty-five years he has trodden the perilous heights of public duty, and against all the shafts of malice his breast is unharmed. He has stood in the blaze of "that fierce light that beats against a throne." but its fiercest ray has found no flaw in his honor, no stain on his shield. I do not present him as a better Republican or better man than thousands of others whom we honor, but I present him for your deliberate consideration. I nominate John Sherman, of Ohio. [Applause, lasting several minutes.]

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, nominated ex-President Grant. Governor Joy, of Michigan, nominated James G. Blaine. Mr. J. B. Casidy, of Wisconsin, nominated Washburne. Mr. B. F. Drake, of Minnesota, nominated William Windom. Mr. Billings, of Vermont, nominated George F. Edmunds.

It was one of the most stormy Republican conventions ever held. Twenty-nine indecisive ballots were cast. There were some indications as the thirtieth ballot progressed that the lesser candidates were giving way. Great amusement was created toward the close by the announcement of one vote from Wyoming for General Phil Sheridan. Sheridan was on the stage near the chair, and when he was, a moment after, discovered by the people a shout went up from all over the house. He finally arose and said that he was very much obliged, but he couldn't take the nomination unless he were permitted to turn it over to his best friend. The galleries saw the point of this, since Sheridan's best friend is Grant, and all the Grant delegates made the best of the opportunity by an outburst of enthusiasm. The chair also detected the point, and said that while the distinguished soldier had been given permission to interrupt the order of the convention it would be granted to no one else.

The next ballot demonstrated that the Grant lines could not be broken, and the Blaine lines were at this time wavering. It was apparent that the convention was on the edge of a break. The next ballot, which was finished by half-past twelve, was without exciting event.

The following is a summary of the thirtieth ballot :

Grant.....	306	Blaine.....	279
Sherman.....	120	Edmunds.....	11
Windom.....	4	Washburne.....	33
Garfield.....	2	Sheridan.....	1

THE THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT

resulted the same as the thirtieth, except that in Alabama Grant lost one vote by the absence of a delegate ; in Indiana four votes from Blaine to Washburne, and

one vote from Sherman to Washburne; in Pennsylvania one vote from Garfield to Grant; in Texas one vote from Sherman to Grant; in New Mexico one vote from Blaine to Roseoe Conkling; in Wyoming one vote from Sherman to Grant.

Grant	308	Blaine.....	276
Sherman	118	Edmunds.....	11
Windom	3	Washburne.....	37
Garfield	1	Conkling.....	1

THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Grant	309	Blaine.....	270
Sherman	117	Edmunds.....	11
Windom	3	Washburne.....	44
Garfield.....	1		

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Grant.....	309	Blaine	276
Sherman.....	110	Edmunds	11
Windom.....	4	Washburne.....	44
Garfield.....	1		

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

This was the same as the thirty-third, except in Alabama Grant gained one vote by the return of a delegate in Indiana, and six votes from Washburne to Blaine; in Tennessee one vote from Blaine to Grant; in Wisconsin the vote stood Grant, 2; Blaine, 1; Washburne, 1; Garfield, 16. The announcement showing that Wisconsin was trying to make a break to Garfield was greeted with loud clapping of hands and cheers. The ballot resulted:

Grant.....	312	Blaine.....	275
Sherman	107	Edmunds.....	11
Windom.....	4	Washburne	30
Garfield.....	17		

The announcement was received with prolonged cheers. This was the first ballot on which the full number of delegates had voted. In the midst of the confusion General Garfield arose to a question of order.

The Chair.—The gentleman will state his point of order.

General Garfield.—I challenge the correctness of the announcement of the vote just read. No man has a right to have his name announced and voted for in this convention without his permission. Such permission I have not given and cannot give. [Sensation.]

The Chair.—The gentleman from Ohio is not in order.

THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

A poll was called for in Minnesota, and the vote stood two for Grant and eight for Garfield. Nevada was polled and the vote was for Garfield. New Hampshire and New Jersey voted solid without much attention, but when Major Butterworth, of Ohio, cast forty-three votes for Garfield, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

Grant.....	313	Blaine.....	257
Sherman.....	99	Edmunds.....	11
Windom.....	3	Washburne	23
Garfield.....	50		

June 8th.—On the thirty-sixth ballot, when Tennessee voted, a poll of the State was demanded and resulted: Grant 19, Garfield 3. When West Virginia was reached A. W. Campbell said: "Mr. Chairman, West Virginia remembers her friends, and casts nine votes for Garfield." [Applause.] Then Wisconsin gave the votes necessary to nominate Garfield. But before the vote was read the audience rose *en masse* and broke out into the wildest cheers. On previous occasions the cheers had been confined to a part of the audience and delegates, but this time there seemed to be no exception. The delegates seized the shields and waved them aloft. The band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the word having been announced to the vast crowd outside of the building the cheers inside were drowned by the shouts without. This enthusiasm was responded to by cannon on the lake. The scene presented by the galleries was certainly one of the most extraordinary ever presented on a similar occasion, there being enough ladies present to add beauty and animation. Garfield buried his head in his hands and absolutely shook with emotion. As the band struck up "Rally Round the Flag" the audience sung to the music with remarkable accuracy, and this was followed by three cheers and a tiger. Over half an hour was consumed in this way before the roll could be proceeded with. The result of the ballot was finally as follows:

Garfield.....	399	Blaine.....	42
Grant.....	306	Sherman.....	3
Washburne.....	5		

Necessary to a choice, 378.

[Tremendous cheers, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia."] Order being restored the Chair said: "James A. Garfield having received a majority of all votes cast is the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States." [Cheers.]

MAKING THE NOMINATION UNANIMOUS.

The following is the speech of Mr. Conkling, in moving that the nomination be made unanimous:

Mr. Conkling.—Mr. Chairman: James A. Garfield, of Ohio, having received a majority of the votes of this convention, I rise to move that he be unanimously presented as a nominee of this convention. And being on my feet I avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the Republican party upon the good-natured and well-tempered manner which has distinguished this convention. Mr. Chairman, I trust the zeal and the fervor and also the unanimity seen in this convention will be transferred to the field and the campaign, and that all of us who have taken a part against each other will bind ourselves with equal zeal bearing the flag, and with equal zeal carrying the banner of the Republican party into the ranks of the enemy. [Applause.]

Senator Logan said he congratulated the convention upon the result of the convention. In union and harmony there is strength; whatever differences has prevailed heretofore, there should be harmony hereafter. The partisanship which has characterized the business should entirely pass from our minds. I have supported the grandest man that ever graced the face of the earth. I have fought and battled in favor of his nomination, but this convention has chosen another leader, a man who stood by General Grant in the war, and has stood by the grandest party that ever organized in this country. My judgment is that victory will perch upon our banner with him as our leader. [Applause.] I, as one of the delegates from Illinois, second the nomination of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and I hope the nomination may be made unanimous.

M. S. Quay, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, said: Mr. President, the State of Pennsylvania has had the honor of first naming in this convention the gentleman who has been nominated as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the approaching national contest. I arise to second the motion to make that nomination unanimous, assure this convention and the people of this country that Pennsylvania is heartily in accord with the nomination, and the country may except from Pennsylvania next November the best majority for the nominee that has been given in that State for many years.

Mr. Garey, of Maryland, moved to proceed to the nomination of Vice-President. Adopted.

C. A. Arthur, B. K. Bruce, E. B. Washburne, M. Jewell, and Horace Maynard were nominated. Ballots were at once cast for an election, resulting as follows :

Arthur.....	468	Jewell	44
Bruce.....	8	Maynard	30
Washburne.....	193		

Whole number of votes cast, 751 ; necessary to a choice, 376.

After the ballot was announced a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, and carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Bickham, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted :

That this convention thanks its very able president and its accomplished secretary and courteous officers generally for the happy and satisfactory discharge of their onerous and responsible duties, and we also thank the citizens of Chicago for their courtesy and hospitality.

Other resolutions of thanks were also adopted, and Mr. Conger offered a resolution instructing the Chair to appoint a committee of one from each State to notify General Garfield of his nomination.

A meeting of the national committee was announced after adjournment, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Thus the convention ended on June 8th. That evening near midnight the committee appointed by Senator Hoar to wait on Garfield and Arthur to notify them of their nomination met them in the club room of the Grand Pacific, and Senator Hoar, as chairman, made an appropriate speech.

General Garfield replied :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN : I assure you that the information you have officially given to me brings the sense of very grave responsibility, and especially so in view of the fact that I was a member of your body—a fact that could not have existed with propriety had I the slightest expectation that my name would be connected with nomination for office. I have felt, with you, great solicitude concerning the situation of our party during the struggle, but believing that you are correct in assuring me substantial unity has been reached in conclusion, it gives me gratification far greater than any personal pleasure your announcement can bring. I accept the trust committed to my hands as the work of our party. As to the character of the campaign to be entered upon I will take an early occasion to reply more fully than I can properly do to-night. I thank you for the assurance of confidence and esteem you have presented to me, and hope we shall see our future as promising as are the indications to-night.

Senator Hoar in the same manner presented the nomination to General Arthur, who responded in an appropriate speech.

Summary of all the ballots cast in the Chicago Convention.

Ballots.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Washburne.	Wisdom.	Garfield.
First	304	284	94	34	30	10	.....
Second.....	305	282	94	32	31	31	1
Third.....	305	281	93	32	31	10	1
Fourth.....	305	281	95	32	31	10	1
Fifth.....	305	281	95	32	31	10	.....
Sixth.....	305	280	95	32	31	10	2
Seventh.....	305	281	94	32	31	10	2
Eighth.....	306	284	91	31	32	10	1
Ninth.....	308	282	90	31	32	10	2
Tenth.....	305	282	92	31	32	10	2
Eleventh.....	305	281	93	31	32	10	2
Twelfth.....	304	283	93	31	33	10	1
Thirteenth.....	305	285	89	33	33	10	.....
Fourteenth.....	305	285	89	31	33	10	.....
Fifteenth.....	309	281	88	31	36	10	.....
Sixteenth.....	306	283	88	31	34	10	.....
Seventeenth.....	303	284	90	31	34	10	.....
Eighteenth.....	305	283	92	31	35	10	.....
Nineteenth.....	305	279	95	31	32	10	1
Twentieth.....	308	276	93	31	35	10	1
Twenty-first.....	305	276	96	31	35	10	1
Twenty-second.....	305	275	97	31	35	10	1
Twenty-third.....	304	275	97	31	36	10	2
Twenty-fourth.....	305	279	93	31	35	10	2
Twenty-fifth.....	302	281	94	31	35	10	2
Twenty-sixth.....	306	277	93	31	36	10	2
Twenty-seventh.....	307	275	92	31	37	10	2
Twenty-eighth.....	307	279	91	31	35	10	2
Twenty-ninth.....	305	279	116	12	35	7	2
Thirtieth.....	307	279	118	11	33	4	2
Thirty-first.....	308	276	119	11	33	3	1
Thirty-second.....	309	279	119	11	35	3	1
Thirty-third.....	309	276	110	11	44	4	1
Thirty-fourth.....	312	275	107	11	32	4	17
Thirty-fifth.....	313	257	101	11	23	3	50
Thirty-sixth.....	306	42	3	.....	5	.....	399

General Harrison, of Indiana, received one vote on the third and fourth ballots; President Hayes one vote on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth; G. W. McCrary one on the thirteenth; Davis one on the seventeenth; Hartranft one on the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second; General Sheridan one on the thirtieth, and Conkling one on the thirty-first.

The nomination of James A. Garfield was a strong and a wise one in itself. It harmonized the various factions and thoroughly united the Republican party. His very character was the prototype of Republicanism. His self-made manhood, his magnificent intellectual attainments, his large and impartial views of public policy, his unsullied private and public character, his firm devotion to Republican principles and policies, bid fair to make him a candidate in whose support all Republicans would come together with a vigor and enthusiasm invincible.

Everywhere his nomination was received with perfect gratification. The supporters of Grant, Sherman, Edmunds and Washburne turned to him with a zeal and interest marked and determined.

His letter of acceptance was given to the country in a short time, carrying with it general satisfaction to the whole Republican party. His letter is given in the following chapter.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MENTOR, OHIO, *July 12, 1880.*

DEAR SIR : On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican national convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats, my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self-preservation; that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of Government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other; for justice and good-will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Whenever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils; for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation, or of the States, to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

On the subject of national finances, my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence. The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of our country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

THE TARIFF.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world; and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm, and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water-courses.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiment of our people have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement

of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens, for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the Constitution has imposed on the executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office, and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely, from our vast population, those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election; they are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way.

If elected it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interests and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect I am, very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, *Chairman of the Committee.*

CHAPTER III.

HIS CAMPAIGN AND ELECTION.

The platform adopted by the Republican national convention was as follows: The Republican party, in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration:

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority, [applause;] it reconstructed the Union of States with freedom

instead of slavery as its corner stone, [applause ;] it transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens, [applause ;] it relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist, [applause ;] it has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold, [applause ;] it has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin of all national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. [applause ;] it has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. [Applause.]

Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. [Applause.] Our foreign trade increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$265,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. [Applause, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"] Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the Government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' and sailors' pensions. It has paid \$880,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$150,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

UPON THIS RECORD

the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts :

1st. We affirm that the work of the Republican party for the last twenty years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the nation ; that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved ; that the peace regained should be cherished ; that the Union should be perpetuated, and that the liberty secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to other generations ; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired ; that the pensions promised should be paid ; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof ; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already increasing should be steadily encouraged.

2d. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. [Applause.] Out of confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national, and not by the State tribunal. [Cheers.]

3d. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all. [Applause.]

4th. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of secret sectarianism, while each State is exposed to its domination. We, therefore, recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools. [Cheers.]

5th. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor. [cheers ;] that no further grants of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation ; that slavery having perished in the States its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories ; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That we deem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our seacoast and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease. [cheers ;] that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the

day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6th. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress of the United States and the treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as a matter of grave concernment under the exercise of both these powers, would limit and restrict that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable laws and treaties as will produce that result.

7th. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive; and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just, and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his vetoes interposed between the people and attempted partisan laws. [Cheers.]

8th. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National Government and control of the place, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of the suffrage, and have devised fraudulent ballots, and invented fraudulent certification of returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, rescued by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills upon whose passage the very movement of the Government depended; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality.

The equal and steady, and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the nation. [Applause.]

The dangers of a "Solid South" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. [Applause.] The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. [Applause.] Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform. A nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The "Solid South" must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud. [Applause.]

And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony which may be possible, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of these United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence, and hope. [Applause.]

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

On July 3d, a few days before the appearance of his letter of acceptance, General Garfield made an eloquent speech on the completion of a soldiers' monument at Painesville, Ohio. It is one of his characteristic speeches, and it is given in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot fail to respond on such an occasion, in sight of such a monument to such a cause, sustained by such men. [Applause and cheers.] While I have listened to what my friend has said, two questions have been sweep-

ing through my heart. One was, "What does the monument mean?" and the other, "What will the monument teach?" Let me try, and ask you for a moment to help me to answer, "What does the monument mean?" Oh, the monument means a world of memories, a world of deeds, a world of tears, and a world of glories. You know, thousands know, what it is to offer up your life to the country, and that is no small thing, as every soldier knows. Let me put the question to you for a moment. Suppose your country, in the awful embodied form of majestic law, should stand before you and say, "I want your life: come up here on this platform and offer it," how many would walk up before that majestic presence and say, "Here am I; take this life and use it for your great needs." [Applause.] And yet, almost two millions of men made that answer. [Applause.] And a monument stands yonder to commemorate their answer. That is one of its meanings.

But, my friends, let me try you a little further. To give up life is much; for it is to give up wife, and home and child, and ambition and all—almost all. But let me test you a little further. Suppose that majestic form should call out to you and say, "I ask you to give up health and drag yourself, not dead, but half alive, through a miserable existence for long years, until you perish and die in your crippled and helpless condition. I ask you to volunteer to do that." This calls for a higher reach of patriotism and self-sacrifice. But hundreds of thousands of our soldiers did it. That is what the monument means also. [Applause.]

But let me ask you to go one step further. Suppose your country should say, "Come here, upon this platform, and for my name and for my sake consent to become idiots;" ["Hear!" "Hear!"] consent that your very brain and intellect shall be broken down into hopeless idiocy for my sake," how many could be found to make that venture? And yet thousands did it with their eyes wide open to the horrible consequences. And let me tell you how. One hundred and eighty thousand of our soldiers were prisoners of war; and among them, when death was stalking, when famine was climbing up into their hearts, and when idiocy was threatening all that was left of their intellects, the gates of their prison stood open every day if they would just desert their flag and enlist under the flag of the enemy; and out of one hundred and eighty thousand not 2 per cent. ever received the liberation from death, starvation, idiocy, all that might come to them, but they endured all these horrors and all these sufferings in preference to deserting the flag of their country and the glory of its truths. [Great applause.] Great God! Was ever such measure of patriotism reached by any men upon this earth before! [Applause.] That is what your monument means. By the subtle chemistry that no man knows, all the blood that was shed by our brethren, all the lives that were thus devoted, all the grief and tears, at last crystallized itself into granite and rendered immortal the great truths for which they died. [Applause.] And it stands here to-day, and that is what your monument means.

Now, what will it teach? What will it teach? Why, I remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece, who, when he had traveled in his boyhood over the battle-fields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies, returning, he said: "These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep." Why? Something had taught him from the chiseled stone a lesson that he could never forget. And, fellow-citizens, that silent sentinel that crowns you granite column will look down upon the boys who shall walk these streets for generations to come, and he will not let them sleep when the country calls. [Applause.] More than the bugler on the field, from his granite lips will go out a call that the children of Lake County will hear after the grave has covered us all and our immediate children. That is the teaching of your monument; that is its lesson. It is the lesson of endurance for what we believe. It is the lesson of sacrifice for what we love; the lesson of heroism for what we mean to sustain; and that lesson cannot be lost on a people like this.

It is not a lesson of revenge; it is not a lesson of wrath. It is the grand, sweet lesson of the immortality of a truth that we hope will soon cover, like the Shechinah of light and glory all parts of this Republic from the lakes to the gulf. [Applause.] I once entered a house in old Massachusetts where, over its door, were two crossed swords. One was the sword carried by the grandsire of its owner on the field of Bunker Hill, and the other was a sword carried by the English grandsire of the wife on the same field and on the other side of the conflict. Under those crossed swords, in the restored harmony of domestic peace, lived a family happy, contented and free under the light of our republican liberties.

[Applause.] I trust the time is not far distant when, under the crossed swords and the locked shields of Americans, North and South, our people shall sleep in peace and rise in liberty and love and harmony under our flag of stars.

Shortly after this the Democratic convention, in session at Cincinnati, placed General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, as nominee for President, and William English, of Indiana, as nominee for Vice-President, in the field at the head of the ticket, and the campaign began in earnest. It was fought with an earnestness that was almost bitterness from its incipency until the very morning that the people went to the polls.

New York was to be the great battle-ground in the conflict between the two parties. The completion of the ticket, by General Arthur's name, strengthened the Republicans of that State. All the different and hitherto jarring elements of New York Republicanism were brought together to the support of Garfield and Arthur, and insured a vigorous campaign. There was a bright prospect of such a signal Republican triumph as followed the nomination of Cornell. They commenced the campaign with a magnificent send-off, and through the entire campaign, every effort for their success was attended with spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm. Garfield visited New York city in the early part of the campaign and received a grand ovation by the Republicans of that city. On the 6th of August he delivered this short and eloquent address to the "Boys in Blue :"

COMRADES OF THE "BOYS IN BLUE" AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK : I cannot look upon this great assemblage and these old veterans that have marched past us, and listen to the words of welcome from our comrade who has just spoken, without remembering how great a thing it is to live in this Union and be a part of it. [Applause.] This is New York; and yonder, toward the Battery. More than a hundred years ago a young student of Columbia College was arguing the ideas of the American Revolution and American union against the un-American loyalty to monarchy of his college president and professors. By-and-by he went into the patriot army, was placed on the staff of Washington, [cheers.] to fight the battles of his country, [cheers.] and while in camp, before he was twenty-one years old, upon a drum-head he wrote a letter which contained every germ of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] That student, soldier, statesman, and great leader of thought, Alexander Hamilton, of New York, made this Republic glorious by his thinking, and left his lasting impress upon this the foremost State of the Union. [Applause.] And here on this island, the scene of his early triumphs, we gather to-night, soldiers of a new war, representing the same ideas of union, having added strength and glory to the monument reared by the heroes of the Revolution.

Gentlemen, ideas outlive men; ideas outlive all earthly things. You who fought in the war for the Union fought for immortal ideas, and by their might you crowned the war with victory. [Great Applause.] But victory was worth nothing except for the truths that were under it, in it, and above it. We meet to-night as comrades to stand guard around the sacred truths for which we fought. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] And while we have life to meet and grasp the hand of the comrade we will stand by the great truths of the war. ["Good," "Good," and loud cheers.] Many convictions have sunk so deep into our hearts that we can never forget them. Think of the elevating spirit of the war itself. We gathered the boys from all our farms and shops and stores and schools and homes, from all over the Republic. They went forth unknown to fame, but returned enrolled on the roster of immortal heroes. [Great applause.] They went in the spirit of the soldier of Henry at Agincourt, of whom he said :

" For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition."

And it did gentle the condition and elevate the heart of every worthy soldier who fought for the Union, [applause,] and he shall be our brother forevermore. Another thing we will remember: we will remember our allies who fought with us. Soon after the great struggle began, we looked behind the army of white rebels, and saw 4,000,000 of black people condemned to toil as slaves for our enemies; and we found that the hearts of these 4,000,000 were God-inspired with the spirit of liberty, and that they were all our friends. [Applause.] We have seen white men betray the flag and fight to kill the Union; but in all that long, dreary war we never

saw a traitor in a black skin. [Great Cheers.] Our comrades escaping from the starvation of prison, fleeing to our lines by the light of the north star, never feared to enter the black man's cabin and ask for bread. ["Good," "Good," "That's so," and loud cheers.] In all that period of suffering and danger, no Union soldier was ever betrayed by a black man or woman. [Applause.] And now that we have made them free, so long as we live we will stand by these black allies. [Renewed applause.] We will stand by them until the sun of liberty, fixed in the firmament of our Constitution, shall shine with equal ray upon every man, black or white, throughout the Union. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, fellow-soldiers, in this there is the beneficence of eternal justice, and by it we will stand forever. [Great applause.] A poet has said that in individual life we rise "On stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things;" and the Republic rises on the glorious achievements of its dead and living heroes to a higher and nobler national life. [Applause] We must stand guard over our past as soldiers, and over our country as the common heritage of all. [Applause.]

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this magnificent demonstration. In so far as I represent in my heart and life the great doctrines for which you fought, I accept this demonstration as a tribute to my representative character. [Applause.] In the strength of your hands, in the fervor of your hearts, in the firmness of your faith, in all that greatness of manhood and nobleness of character, the Republic finds its security and glory. [Applause.] I do not enter upon controverted questions. The time, the place, the situation forbid it. I respect the traditions that require me to speak only of those themes which elevate us all. Again I thank you for the kindness and enthusiasm of your greeting. [Tremendous cheering.]

The Maine election was the first damper on the cause of the Republicans, and defeat was feared in November.

About this time, there was a meeting of Garfield, Grant, Conkling, Logan, and at Mentor strenuous efforts were at once put forth to carry the Democratic stall of Indiana, and in connection with Ohio, it was carried at the election in October.

New York now came to be the deciding point. If it could be carried for Garfield his election was assured; if not, his defeat was certain. To accomplish the former end every means was put forth. The result is well known. New York went Republican, and the sun had not set many hours on the night of November, before it was conceded on all hands that James A. Garfield had been duly elected to be President of the United States. When the returns were compared in the Congressional convention, it was found that the States of Colorado (3), Connecticut (6), Illinois (21), Indiana (15), Iowa (11), Kansas (5), Maine (7), Massachusetts (13), Michigan (11), Minnesota (5), Nebraska (3), New Hampshire (5), New York (35), Ohio (22), Oregon (3), Pennsylvania (29), Rhode Island (4), Vermont (5), and Wisconsin (10), had cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidate. With the one vote from California, this gave General Garfield a total of 214 votes against 159 for General Hancock. The question as to who received a majority of the popular vote is still, as it always will be, undecided, although it is certain that the Democratic and Greenback vote together largely exceeded the Republican vote.

The storm of politics which had been raging now calmed down and the people acquiesced at once in the result. There was no murmuring or bickering after the result became definitely known, and the avocations which had been left during the excitement were resumed. On the 24th of November General Garfield came to Washington to finish up some business of a private nature. He arrived quietly, was received without ostentation and remained in seclusion during his stay.

Then came the counting of the electoral vote by Congress, which took place February 9, 1881. The question about counting the vote of Georgia, which had been cast upon a day other than that fixed for the casting by Congress, did not affect the general result. With this exception the count proceeded without interruption until all the certificates had been opened. After the result had been summed up by the tellers, Senator Thurman reported it to the two Houses. "Wherefore," said Vice-President Wheeler, in a loud tone of voice, "I do declare that James A. Garfield, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, is duly elected the President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March, 1881. And I do further declare that Chester A. Arthur, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th day of March, 1881."

On the 28th of February the President-elect left Mentor for Washington, the Presidential party consisting of General and Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Eliza Garfield, his venerable mother; Miss Mollie, his daughter, and Irwin and Abram, two of his sons; Maj.-Gen. Swain and J. Stanley Brown, private secretaries; Col. T. A. Sheldon and wife, of Cleveland, and Capt. C. E. Henry, of Cleveland. The President-elect made some three or four speeches along the route, and immense crowds gathered to greet him wherever the train stopped.

The following is his speech on leaving Mentor:

"I thank you for this cordial and kindly greeting and farewell. You have come from your homes—than which no happier are known in this country—from this beautiful lakeside, full of all that makes a country life happy, to give me your blessing and farewell. You do not know how much I leave behind me of friendship and confidence and home-like happiness; but I know I am indebted to this whole people for acts of kindness, of neighborly friendship, of political confidence, of public support, that few men have ever enjoyed at the hands of any people. You are a part of this great community of Northern Ohio which for so many years have had no political desire but the good of your country, no wish but the promotion of liberty and justice; have had no scheme but the building up of all that was worthy and true in our Republic. If I were to search over all the world I could not find a better model of political spirit, of aspirations for the truth and right, than I have found in this community during the eighteen years its people have honored me with their confidence. I thank the citizens of the county for their kindness, and especially my neighbors of Mentor, who have demanded so little of me and have done so much to make my home a refuge and a joy. What awaits me I cannot now speak of, but I shall carry to the discharge of the duties that lie before me, to the problems and dangers I may meet, a sense of your confidence and your love which will always be answered by my gratitude. Neighbors, friends and constituents, farewell."

The party arrived in Washington about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March. Mrs. Eliza Garfield was immediately conveyed to the White House at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, while the rest of the party occupied rooms at the Riggs House.

During the three days preceding his inauguration General Garfield received a large number of visitors. During this time, also, speculation was rife as to whom he would appoint as his Cabinet officers.

CHAPTER IV.

HIS INAUGURATION.

On Friday, the 4th of March, 1881, James A. Garfield was inaugurated President of the United States.

We are a progressive nation, and procreative as well, to judge from the crowds that swarmed the national capital to aid in the inauguration of the President. By contrast with all other Presidents, Garfield's reception enstamps him as the most popular, excepting the first inauguration, that of Washington in New York, in April, 1789, when people too poor to employ vehicles—steamboats and cars being unknown—tramped hundreds of miles to participate in the affair.

Never was there seen in any city in this country, save in Washington, two such triumphal processions as the farewell parade of the conquering armies of Grant and Sherman in 1865, and the reception of Garfield as President in 1881. In the former the thousands and thousands of worn and war-stained veterans filed through the cobble-stoned streets exhausted and tattered; there were no kid-gloved soldiers then. In the latter the elegance of peace was blended with the martial splendor of war and the forests of bayonets that caught luster from a fine sun and glistened above thousands of faultlessly attired, handsome men.

Affairs looked unpropitious on Thursday evening. Rain put in its appearance, changed its mind and turned to hail, and the hail to snow. The city was blinded by a dead storm on the eye of the 4th. The day itself, however, woke up with sunlight, and before the triumphal parade the grand, broad avenue was clean and dry.

Months of preparation had been spent in the endeavor to make the inauguration a spectacle worthy of a grand country.

The Government buildings were all decorated. Most of them were ornamented under a general contract. The work was done very neatly and with good taste. The buildings which were not under the general contract were the more handsomely dressed, the employees located in them having a pride in seeing how well they could make their official habitations appear.

The immense avenue front and Twelfth-street side of that building was decorated most elaborately and displayed an originality that was very pleasing. From the flagstaff on the roof there floated an immense banner. From it in four directions there depended streams of banners to the roof. They were not small and cheap floaters by any means. The best of bunting and the richest silk made a harmony rich and grateful to the eye. This was also true of the details below the roofs. The many windows were draped in flags and smaller banners blew from the windows. Over the whole avenue front and Twelfth-street side of the building was a network of red, white and blue cable chains. The cables were exactly of the size used for anchoring purposes by men-of-war, and were made of compact though light material. They were strung across each other and appeared to be one continuous cable. There was not too much put on. The spaces between the network were of such size that the building was brought out very effectively, and seemed to decorate the decorations. Where there were crossings in the cable, the pictures of celebrated men in the country's history looked out. On the avenue front was a large picture. It represented a one-legged soldier seated. On the right was a woman with a child in her arms. Over the two stood Columbia in an attitude denoting protection, while from a cornucopia in her right hand, she rained coin. The coat-of-arms of the Union found place in the decorations. The coats of different States were also neatly interlaid here and there with good effect. Over the tower at the corner was a gilt sunburst, which fitly capped the most gaily adorned building in the city.

The Census Office building was decorated very elaborately. The red stone in its structure helped the work of adornment. From its flagstaff on the roof floated a big flag, with smaller ones on loops reaching to the roof on either side. The windows looked as if curtains of flags half drawn had been put on the outside instead of the inside. Between the windows were crossed ensigns. The doors of the ground floor were overhung with parted flags. From the windows on the second floor large banners hung down. The effect of the whole was very good.

The Quartermaster General's office, on the corner of the avenue and fifteenth street, was decorated by a hand which knew its business. The gray walls toned well in their holiday dress. The flag on the roof was rich and costly. From the edge of the roof hung long and short flags at intervals. None of them, however, were directly over a window below. Between the windows on each story were crossed flags. A number of the flags used were signalling banners, and the numbers on them did much to relieve the eye tired with contemplating banners of uniform color and sizes, seen everywhere. Gonfalons hung from the windows. They were rich and beautiful. On the ground floor the doors were very beautifully arrayed. They looked like so many entrances to the tents of military commanders as depicted on the theatrical stage.

The gray and somewhat unclean-looking east front of the Treasury Department building looked very pretty. From the poles on the roofs floated flags. Streamers of small ensigns of all kinds were thrown from its top to the roof in angles of well-chosen degrees. The sturdy old pillars were swathed about ten feet from their base with wide flags. From the band thus made there projected medium-sized banners on staffs. The space on the portico between the pillars was closed to a height of about three feet with an apron of flags. From the roof on the south end of the building there fell long ropes to either side of the building, from which blew flags, ensigns and banners of all kinds. The entrance on either end was handsomely draped. The Fifteenth-street entrance was the prettiest part of the building. Three lines of streamers and banners fell from the roof angularly below. The entrance door was arched over with rolled bunting. Big flags hung down either side, and all was pleasant to look at. The drop of the lines of ropes of decorations from the roof was very graceful. The north entrance of the building was adorned as the south. The long sweep of the Fifteenth-street side of the Treasury made it a most satisfactory view. There was something about the

old pillars that gave a grander effect to the picture. On the porticoes on this side, as in front of the north side, stands were erected. They did not harmonize with the general effect very well, but the incongruity of their appearance was somewhat relieved by their being decorated so as to partially conceal the rough lumber.

The State arches which spanned each street as it intersected the avenue were handsome. The drapery hung a little heavy, but was not out of place. The arches were an iron frame-work, garlands of evergreens wound around the span of each arch and hung below in graceful loops. Flags were also wound over the arch and were gracefully draped below. On either side of each arch was a shield. In the center of each arch on the side facing the avenue was the shield of a State with the date of her admission into the Union. At each corner of the iron frame-work were put flags. Around the State coat-of-arms there arose above all other portions of the arch flags crossed and banked. The whole made a very pretty pile.

The big arch on Fifteenth street looked well. It was not dwarfed as much as was expected by either the Treasury or the Corcoran building.

The color of the arch—a neutral bronze tint—was a pleasant contrast to its gray surroundings. The arch was 70 feet wide and about the same height. On the east side of it was a tower which in the absence of a similar erection on the other side, seemed to some eyes to throw the whole out of symmetry. There were windows in different parts of the arch, in which were placed the coats-of-arms of each State and Territory. On the top of the tower there were flags and flags. They were artistically bunched. Flags went off from all across the arch. Flags hung from the space to a little below the portecullis. Draperies were put on the upright columns and green garlands placed here and there. The big arch was a big success.

The Department of Justice building was very pretty indeed. Flags pushed themselves out of the windows in a way that would have looked saucy but for the heavier surroundings in the drapery of the window casements. Festoons hung from window to window. The heavy blocks that form the sill of windows could not be seen for their covering of national colors. A stand had been thrown out from the second-story window. It was covered with drapery, and added to rather than detracted from the appearance of the building.

The White House was not decorated very elaborately. The old pile will not stand such decoration. The pillars in front were wound, about six feet up, with broad flags. An evergreen hung here and there. Over the door was a winding of colors. The windows were curtained outside with flags. The iron railing that forms the outer barrier of the portecochere was concealed by flags and evergreens. The drive from the eastern to the western entrance to the grounds was spanned at short intervals overhead, from tree to tree, by festoons or small ensigns and banners.

The new State, War and Navy Department building stood out in its magnificence with not much in the way of ornamentation. It needed no fixing up. It is such a huge pile, with so many graces of construction and arrangement of pillars, that to hide them with banners and things would take an enormous lot of bunting, and, after all, make it look cheap and nasty. What there was of decoration was very tasteful and not overdone. From the cupola on the central part of the building were stretched lines of pretty flags to the middle of the finished wings running north and south. The columns were wound around with flags. Over each door and window were draped flags in easy folds. From each of the many dormer windows projected a flag.

The Signal Office, on G street, threw banners to the breezes and enfolded doors and windows in the clinging bunting.

The Interior Department building had flags around its columns, belted about twenty feet up with broad flags. Smaller ones on staffs projected from this belting. The roof threw a large flag and streamers to the breeze. The windows and doors were fixed up with bright bunting.

The Post-Office Department building had on its roof the usual floating flags of large size and loops of smaller ones. From the central portion of each side of the building there diverged to the porticoes below lines of small banners.

The Washington Monument was handsomely decorated, having guy ropes attached to the top of the flagstaff lined with pennants and streamers and extending to two immense shields pendant on the east and north sides, on which are in large letters "G" and "W" respectively. These shields are secured on the lower edge with guy ropes to the ground, to which are also attached small flags and streamers.

The decoration of private houses throughout the city was pretty general, and in many cases the ornamentation was quite elaborate and tasteful; especially was this noticeable on the line of the procession. This, added to the more extensive displays in the ornamentation of the public buildings and street crossings presented a continuous and very handsome appearance.

By the bright light in the morning the military companies were forming, and the hum and harmony of numerous bands swelled over the city. At half-past ten the procession started. Contrary to previous inaugural arrangements, the grandest portion of the parade was on the return of Garfield from the Capitol; and this was a wise change in the programme.

Pennsylvania captured the city, and General Hartranft, at the head of his magnificent National Guards, the finest military organization in the world, was a bigger man than old Grant. As he cantered down the avenue, backed by his aides, his remarkable resemblance to General Fitz Lee was remarked, and many marveled with the idea that an ex-Confederate should head a Pennsylvania organization of ten thousand men.

Garfield, Hayes and Thurman rode down together. The towpath boy was plainly dressed—exceedingly so. Hayes looked sad and meditative, and the nap on his old beaver was brushed the wrong way. Thurman occasionally brought his time-honored bandana to bear upon his nasal protuberance, and the crowd, thinking he was using an American flag, cheered vociferously. To Senator Thurman, more than to any other of the party, is due, in great part, the intense enthusiasm with which Garfield was received. The American flag, or any semblance thereof, never fails to awaken the applause of the American people, and that bandana should be caged and hung up as a memorial for other ages to look upon and weep.

No school-boy, with a holiday and a healthy stomach, ever wore a happier face than did Garfield as he went to the time-honored Capitoline edifice and accepted, "so help him God," the office of the Chief Executive of the United States, its responsibilities and patronage. His face shone with honest pride and noble exultation, and the brightness was intensified by contrast with the sad gloom that sat like black care on the crupper above the brow of Hayes.

The Senate chamber was filled with men of prominence and ladies of social distinction. The first arrival was that of Senator Blaine, who ushered in General Hancock. Attired in his full uniform, this six feet three of handsome humanity created a great sensation—much greater than Sheridan, who filed in later.

The keen, sharp face of Secretary Evarts, following his Cæsar-like nose, next entered, and back of it the diplomatic corps of the various legations, each diplomat having more orders than a bar-tender on a crowded Sunday. The clock was set back, as the President was slow to put in an appearance.

Vice-President Arthur arrived first, escorted by Senator Bayard, and was sworn into office by Vice-President Wheeler, who introduced him as his successor in a neat speech, the first that Wheeler made while in office.

Upon the platform on the east front of the Capitol sat Garfield, Dick Bright, as his custodian, upon his left; Chief Justice Waite was upon his right. Nearly two hundred thousand people were about and before him, a world of faces looking upon him.

Immediately behind Garfield was Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, and in their group the little, sweet-faced, white-haired mother of the President-elect, his wife, and their children. Mrs. Garfield, the wife of the President, is a delicate, sensitive-looking and exceedingly intelligent lady. Indeed, much of her husband's eminence and success was due to her influence upon the fashioning of his life.

He was surrounded on that great occasion by the most illustrious of our statesmen—jurists and soldiers, and by many others who had achieved distinction in the various walks of life.

As soon as order could be restored in this vast crowd, he arose and read the following:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowned with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation and perpet-

ual Union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought, the colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind; for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage, and the sum of common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government.

When they found, after a short trial, that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established the National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with full power of self-preservation and ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object.

Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government.

The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780.

The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last, under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government.

And now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States, nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local self-government; but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants hereof."

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effects upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of

self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years.

No doubt this great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law of its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening their circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and law.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid in its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanction of the suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it shall be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice.

It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or the nation until each, with its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of the race.

It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens, when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage.

The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our Government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children.

To the South this question is of supreme importance; but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population.

For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the savory influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them, by intelligence and virtue, for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our own little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning controversies. They will surely bless their fathers

and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. It is not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being unite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals. But I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national-bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country.

I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coast for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration; but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is, however, one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with a view to a thorough protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route; but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the "right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests."

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the

free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of manhood by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National Government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction of public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive Departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation and in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people, to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the Government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people.

I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

General Garfield then took the oath of office as President of the United States. Immediately after taking the oath, he turned and kissed his mother and then his wife. This was a tender and touching scene, illustrative of the great heart and affectionate nature of the new President. Ex-President Hayes was the first to shake General Garfield by the hand and greet him as President. All parties separated then; the President, ex-President Hayes, Senators Thurman and Bayard, riding to the White House together, preceded and followed by thousands of military, regulars and volunteers, and between two seas of multitudinous men and women thronging and surging on either side of the avenue. The perfect pageant was witnessed on the return trip. Miles of solid, full-companied platoons filled the broad avenue, their bayonets bristling and glistening in the sun. The regular army had the precedence, and with measured tread and in perfect movement preceded the baronche bearing the new President. As far, indeed much farther, than the eye could reach, the militia followed on horseback and afoot. One fact was decided by the inaugural procession: We need no standing army save that which we have. Pennsylvania alone could furnish enough well-drilled and equipped soldiers to meet and defeat any outside invaders that might attempt a march upon or against us. If it had not been for Pennsylvania there would have been rather a slim procession as far as military display was concerned.

The procession was in five divisions, and required nearly three hours to pass a given point.

President Garfield entered the White House with the confidence and admiration of every State and section. The highest hopes of the American people were centered in him.

The fireworks on the evening of the 4th were unequalled in the country's history.

The inaugural ball, given in the new National Museum, was a magnificent entertainment and a memorable feature of that day of universal joy and gladness.

The new administration, ushered in with pomp, pride, and circumstance of marching military, brass bands, fireworks, and the acclamations of a hundred thousand spectators, began its career under circumstances unexampled in this generation. For the first time in nearly fifty years a party has chosen its forensic leader President.

The inaugural delivered from the east portico of the Capitol was the first that has been heard within memory from the lips of an orator trained to his art in debate upon the floor of Congress, or educated to public affairs by active share in their conduct at the political center.

Moreover, it was the first inaugural since John Quincy Adams minced his pedantic sentences in 1825, conceived in the brain of a student and a scholar, in that broad, generous sense of the terms by which it has become the rare exception to describe American Presidents.

The White House has been sometime a barrack for rude soldiers to clank their sabres and jingle their spurs in; sometimes the residence of adroit party plotters and shrewd political intriguers; and latterly the headquarters of an *impromptu* temperance society; but rarely what it was likely to be for four years to come, the abode of a student, a thinker, and a man of high intellectual tastes, gifts and fellowship.

All this was a matter of sincere congratulation. We remember to have said, the Sunday after the Chicago convention, that if Garfield should be elected—then seeming improbable—the White House would be thereby a more agreeable resort for men of brains than it had been within our memory. This observation needed no amplification to readers who had known Garfield for nigh a score of years as a debater and dialectician, holding in the American Congress rank relative to that held by Edmund Burke in the House of Commons. And if any attestation had been needed it was furnished forth amply in the majestic address upon which, as a corner-stone, the new President founded the administration for the success and glory of which friends and foes alike vied in prayer.

Standing thus apparently upon the threshold of an era of good feeling, it is proper to consider the causes that have operated to allay the bitterness of party, silence the murmurs of faction and unite diversities of opinion, or of interest in one common hope for the general public weal. There was no man in this country so vitally interested in knowing these causes, or to whom a proper appreciation of them was so requisite to success and fair fame, as Garfield.

It is the common thing to say that a change of a few thousand votes in the State of New York would have elected the other man; that Garfield won by a lucky scratch, and more for quantity. That is all quite true. But the history of all destiny is the annals of accident. Turn to whatsoever page you please, and you find that the hinge upon which the greatest events have turned has been that of the least premeditation, the least systematic calculation and the nearest approximation to the rule that "the unexpected happens." A moment's hesitancy or irdecision in the sergeant who collared the president of the French Directory might have lost to history Napoleon Bonaparte, with all the magic and all the miracle that ensuing time thickened upon his name.

"Had the three hundred and thirty-two Spartans of the Thirty-ninth infantry," says the historian of the British Empire in India, "been other than they were; had their grim checks blanched, their thin, red line wavered, or their stout hearts quailed at the approach of their sixty thousand dinky foes, Plassy had not been won, Clive had been a name forgotten, and the Hindoo peninsula had remained to mock the civilization of the nineteenth century with its petty wars of rajahs and its veiled diplomacy of zenanas."

Human destiny has ever hung upon not only brittle, but most attenuated threads and those breaking when and where least expected.

And having been elected Garfield began an administration whose only danger lay in the viciss of his friends—his own virtue not counting much in the game either way. Two classes of political advisers, official or unofficial, always surround an American President. Both advise him to do well by his party, so as to pave its way for renewed success, at the next election; but one class advises him to serve his party by serving his country, while the other exhorts him to serve his party by serving his party—which means, being translated, "give us the offices and we will give you the responsibility."

The fellows who want the party served are the fellows who did it at the late election. They were the chaps who went howling upon all the stumps in the country.

They were the diplomats who insinuated the wedge of intrigue between the two stupid Democratic factions in New York. These proceed upon the theory that the first duty of an administration is to parcel out the public patronage, with salaries attached, to such henchmen as the boss may designate; and then, if the President can find time between the quarrels of the little placemen, he may devote some attention to the real, material affairs of the public as a whole.

The men who want the country served are quite as much in earnest as the others, but they fall far short of them in the important attributes of lung-power and impudence. They do not lay ultimatums before the President, threatening that unless they are "recognized" they will make it "hot for his administration" in the Senate and in the House, or at the next election. They proffer their advice calmly and go away.

Well, between the two classes of advisers the Cabinet slate has been tossing for some weeks—or rather slates, for there has been a good many of them; made to be broken. And Garfield, good-natured, disliking scenes and desiring to please everybody, has apparently let his mind drift with the clashing currents hither and yon.

We were not one of his advisers. But we were indifferently one of his friends, and as such we said to him that his own judgment was better, his own perception clearer and his own motives more patriotic than those of any single individual or group engaged in the delectable task of consuming his time and distracting his patience; wherefore the sooner he began to let some of them know that the President was James A. Garfield, and nobody else, the better it would be for his administration, and thereby for that considerable and highly respectable faction of the American people who do not train under any boss and who ask no offices.

If Garfield would have failed at all he would have failed because of his indifferent capacity to say "No;" because of the sentimental goodness of nature and benevolence of soul which made his career in the House almost inconsistent as it was brilliant, and which, in whatever station, has always made him the easy prey of base friends.

During the late campaign, when we were in the habit of protesting against the systematic calumny that formed the front and center of the Democratic onset, we demonstrated that every charge of corruption laid at Garfield's door, if calmly investigated and judicially analyzed, would turn out to the credit of his humanity and redound to his estimation in the eyes of all fair-minded men; for that they were all predicated upon his profusion of one of the very noblest traits of man—confidence in his fellow-men and desire to serve those whom he thought worthy to be served.

This might have been his fate again; for there was no sign, either in the expression of his frank face, or in the manner of his greeting to old friends, that his high exaltation has had the slightest effect upon his character, wrought the least change in his modes of thought, or made any alteration in his habits of view. But if he allows his absurd faith in men's professions to lead him into new traps he would find that, fierce as was the fight which beats upon a leading representative in Congress, it was no more comparable to that in which he must have henceforth moved and acted than a tallow dip at midnight is to the sun at noon. Viewing his administration from the standpoint of simple wish that it may have been successful for the sake of the whole country, and without an ax or even a hatchet of our own to beground, we say again that we would rather have trusted Garfield's instincts than the designs of any of the men who surrounded him; that the more his instincts cropped out in his administration the better it would have been for him and the people at large.

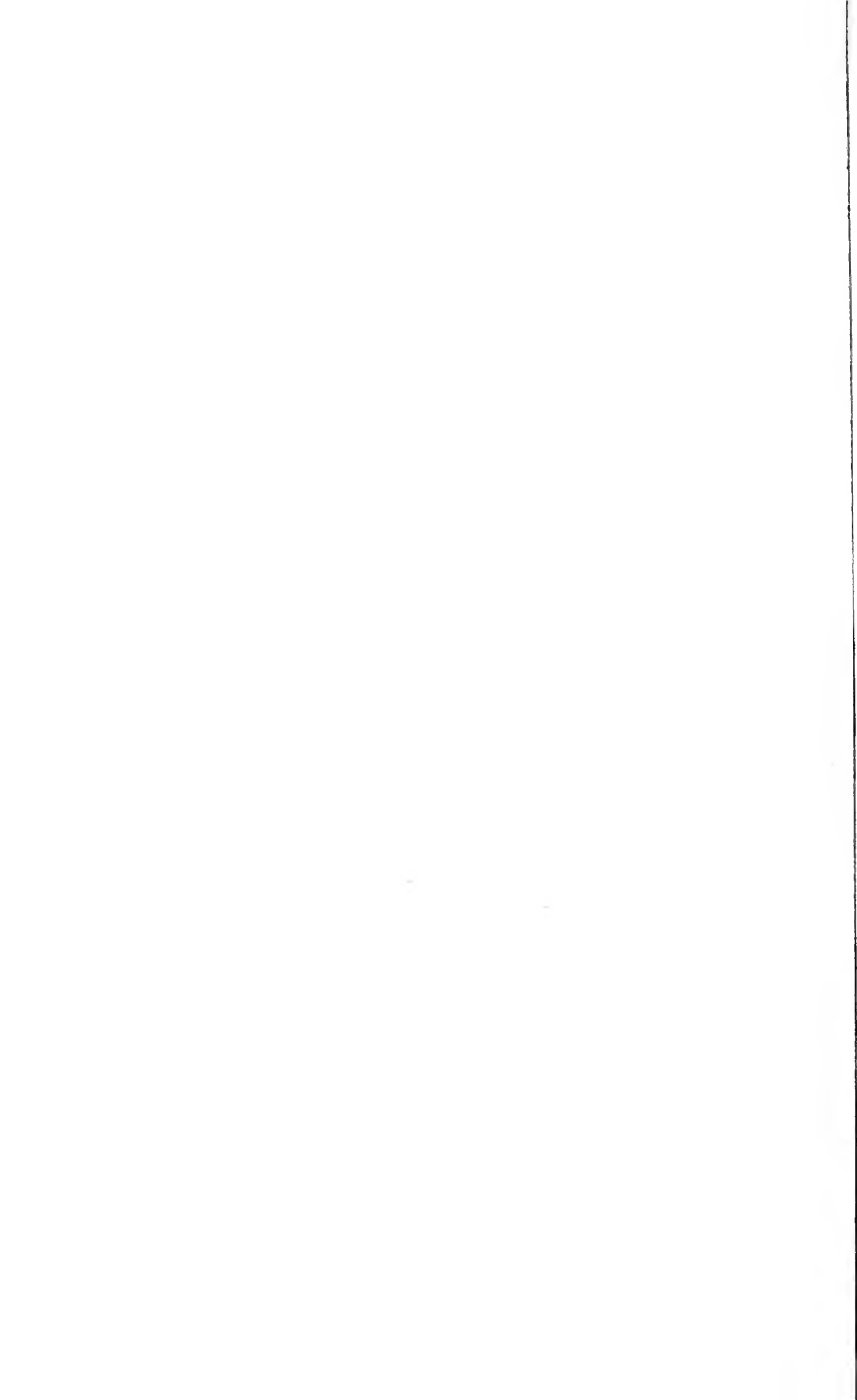
CHAPTER V.

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Garfield's brief administration began with the evidence that it was a Garfield administration. He was an experienced public man, and showed his sagacity in nothing more than in the ability to listen to advice and follow his own judgment. His first official move proved this. His Cabinet was his own selection, and although he made many changes in it, for various reasons, yet the princi-



ROSCOE CONKLING.



ples of its construction were what he meant they should be long before the multitudinous and miscellaneous pilgrimage to Mentor began. Whatever criticism may be made upon the Cabinet, it is clear that, politically speaking, its construction was very skillful. The proof of this was that it was generally acceptable, while the President remained master. On the afternoon of the 5th of March the nominations were sent to the Senate. The Senate immediately went into executive session, and, after ninety minutes' talk, the nominations were confirmed.

The Cabinet was as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom; Postmaster-General, Thomas L. James; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln; Attorney-General, Wayne MacVeagh; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood.

Secretary Blaine is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania; was born on the last day of January, 1830. He was at one time a school teacher in Kentucky, but turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of the *Portland Advertiser*. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was Speaker of the House during the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, when Randall succeeded him. Senator Blaine was succeeded in the Senate by Frye.

Secretary Windom was born in Ohio in 1827. He is a lawyer by profession, and removed from his native State to Minnesota in 1855. He entered Congress at the same time with Blaine, and remained in that body until 1870, when he was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Norton.

Secretary Lincoln is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being scarcely forty years of age. He is the eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, and is a native of Illinois. He is an able lawyer and a pleasant gentleman.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General, is a native of the State from which he is appointed, a middle-aged man, and wealthy. He is a son-in-law of Simon Cameron.

Secretary Hunt is a Louisianian by birth, and of North Carolina parentage. He is about 55 years of age, and the handsomest member of the Cabinet. Prior to the war he was a pronounced Whig, and during secession a strong Unionist, although he remained in the South. He has been judge of the United States Court of Claims for several years, and is universally popular with and esteemed by both parties.

Postmaster-General James is a New Yorker, and for several years has filled the onerous duties of postmaster of that city. He will find his labors less difficult and demanding as Postmaster-General than as the boss of the New York office.

Senator Kirkwood, who relieves Mr. Schurz, is a native of Iowa. He is a rugged, jolly old gentleman, with an immense fund of good humor, common sense and business capacity. We predict that he will be not only a very efficient, but an immensely popular Secretary. No man in public life understands the knotty questions arising out of the relations between the Government and the Indians more thoroughly or more practically than he does.

The administration of President Garfield opened most auspiciously. Domestic tranquillity, amicable relations with all nations, a growing kindness of feeling between the sections, a cheerful acquiescence in his accession to the office by those who opposed him in the election, a general disposition on the part of all the people to believe in the purity of his motives and the honesty of his purposes—these are the great facts of the happy situation under which the new administration entered upon its work. Unfortunately our late President had but one opportunity to declare the policy by which he intended to be governed in the administration of his office. That was on the 4th of March, immediately after the oath had been administered to him, and while he still stood with uncovered head on the east portico of the Capitol. There and then he gave utterance to words as noble and elevating as any that ever fell from the lips of either of his predecessors. He said:

“And now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties,

and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive."

The words we have quoted distinctly discountenanced the idea that the administration was to be non-partisan. The President was an earnest Republican, because he believed the purposes of that party were as patriotic and beneficial to all the people as those of the opposition were injurious, narrow, and reactionary. We have heard him say: "He serves his country best who serves his party best!" And then he enlarged upon this by saying that ours is a government of parties, as all governments by the people must be, and that every patriotic citizen, having joined in party action with those whose political aims and plans are the best in his opinion, can of course best serve his country by promoting the success of such a party. He had acted upon this view, and, having been elected by the Republican party, he recognized it to be his duty to execute the will, in accordance with the Constitution, and carry out the opinions of that portion of the people who had prevailed over the other in a struggle to determine which set of opinions and antecedents should control in the conduct of public affairs.

Thus we find that the policy of President Garfield was to be a party policy—a Republican policy.

But he did not confine himself to generalities. The index to his swelling theme may be thus briefly given. He declared that the people, by again summoning the Republican party to power, had decided in favor of the following guiding principles:

National supremacy over States in national concerns.

Universal and equal personal and political freedom.

Freedom and purity of the ballot-box.

Universal education.

Final reconciliation of the sections upon these enduring bases.

He announced his adherence to the views concerning finance and currency which he had so often expressed in Congress, and which are generally entertained by Republicans. He expressed concern for the great industrial interests of the country, and recommended that the Government "give to the tillers of the soil the best light of practical science and experience," and said that the "steady and healthy growth" of manufactures "should be maintained."

Internal improvements he advocated as facilities for internal commerce, and a canal under American control to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, as a promoter of foreign commerce. He advocated the prohibition of polygamy as a criminal practice.

Concerning the civil service, he said: "The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction of the public business, caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents shall have been appointed."

Further on, he said he should "require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government."

Such was the policy marked out by James A. Garfield on the day of his inauguration. The time never came for him to impress it upon the country otherwise than by the masterly manner in which he presented it. He clothed it in language full of power and elegance, and as its body was symmetrical, so its soul was great.

His policy, it will be seen, was broad and based wholly on principles. Lofty contemplation of historic national events and progress, impassioned zeal for liberty, popular government, and general education, reconciliation on the basis of national supremacy—these were the matters that pressed upon him, and to interweave them with the destiny of the nation was his policy.

For a while all went well. The Republican Senators, to whom Mahone had allied himself, reorganized the Senate committees on a Republican basis, and as the House, when it should meet, would be Republican also, the President was assured of co-operation.

On the 24th of March, however, President Garfield sent to the Senate the name of Judge William H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York. This was looked upon as an affront by those in the Republican party who held what they termed "stalwart" views. This faction had, as its leader, Senator Conkling, of New York. It was just at this time, also, that the Republicans attempted to elect Senate officers, which was contested by the Democrats. The parties were so evenly divided that a deadlock was the result. This lasted from March 25 until May 4. On the 3d of the latter month the Republicans held a caucus, in which they decided to abandon their position, the deadlock was broken the following day and the business of the executive session was resumed.

During all this time Conkling had remained hostile to the Executive and had opposed the confirmation of Robertson. President Garfield had sent in, along with Robertson's name, the nominations of Payn, Woodford and other of Conkling's friends for various Federal positions in the State. On the 5th of May these latter names were withdrawn, making a direct issue with Conkling. The antagonism continued for several days, until on Friday, May 14, both Senators Conkling and Platt forwarded their resignations as Senators to the Governor of New York.

It was not until Monday, the 17th of May, that Conkling informed the Senate of their resignation. The announcement fell like a thunderbolt everywhere. It was so unexpected that a feeling of surprise preceded the question, "Why did he do it?" His own side of the matter was put forth in his letter of resignation to Governor Cornell. In this he claimed that the President had broken faith with him and had not consulted him in regard to the New York appointments, while he asserted that his own acts were impelled by the purest motives. He then went before the legislature of his own State, expecting a justification which he did not receive.

That legislature sent Judge Lapham and Hon. Wm. Miller to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt.

On the 8th of May the nomination of Robertson was confirmed by the Democratic Senate, and two days later the executive session was adjourned *sine die*.

On Monday, April 25, the colossal statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled in Farragut Circle, Washington city. President Garfield was present at the imposing ceremonies, and accepted the statue in the name of the nation in the following terse and appropriate language:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other, and allow those of past generations to be comrades and associates of those now living. This capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times. Men of three wars have taken their places in silent eloquence as guardians and guards of the nation they loved so well, and as years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquent by the presence of dead heroes of other days. From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its life, from all portions of its service these heroes come by the ministry and mystery of art to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our nation's glory.

To-day, we come to hail this hero who comes from the sea down from the shrouds of his flagship wreathed with the smoke and glory of victory, bringing sixty years of national life and honor to take his place as an honored compatriot and perpetual guardian of his nation's glory.

In the name of the nation I accept this noble statue, and his country will guard it as he guarded his country.

This was the last time he spoke in public. The financial policy of the administration, as outlined by Secretary Windom during its early days, was acceptable to all, and but added to those presages of success which loomed up on every hand. The examination into the Star Route cases, begun by Postmaster-General James, promised to be another notable feature of the administration.

His administration was that which was indorsed by the great majority of the American people. They desire no change; they wish his views and his policies to be carried out, though he is no longer here to direct them in person. Such loving regard and such faith were never shown before. That it is General

Arthur's desire to carry out the wishes of the people we have not the slightest doubt. Nowhere else can General Arthur look for this advice, and lean so reluctantly upon that given him, as on General Garfield's Cabinet. The gentlemen who composed it were selected by the master mind, and the harmony with which they have worked, and the results they have accomplished, show how wise, how discerning was the mind that chose them.

PART III.

THE ASSASSINATION.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRESIDENT SHOT.

WASHINGTON, *July 2, 1881.*

About half-past nine o'clock this morning, the startling news rapidly spread throughout the city that the President, who was about to depart from the city, had been fatally shot at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot. The horrible intelligence, coming so unexpectedly, was soon proved to be too true. The city was soon full of excitement, and as the various officials were galloping up and down the avenue, vast crowds of people made their way to the depot.

President Garfield was shot in the morning at half-past nine o'clock, in the ladies' room of the Baltimore and Potomac depot. He had just alighted from his carriage to take the cars for the North. Secretary Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Secretary Windom and Mrs. Windom, Postmaster-General James, and the rest of the party had taken their seats in the car. Colonel Jamieson, of the Post Office Department, who was to have charge of the transportation of the party, was standing at the gates leading to the cars. He heard a pistol shot quickly followed by another. There was a rush to the ladies' room whence the sounds came. President Garfield was found lying on the floor, having fallen to the left. Secretary Blaine came out of the room following a man, and calling "Rockwell! Where is Rockwell?" The man was seized by Officer Kearney and Mr. Parks, the depot policeman. The President was taken upstairs. Dr. Bliss arrived soon afterwards. The shot went in at the right side of the back, between the hip and the kidney. It then passed forward, and went down into the groin. It was probed for, but could not be found. There is hope for the President recovering, but he is in a very critical condition.

The shooting occurred when the President and Secretary Blaine were walking arm-in-arm through the ladies' room. Secretary Blaine was not going with the party, but came down to bid the President "Good-bye." He said: "The President and I were walking arm-in-arm towards the train. I heard two shots and saw a man run. I started after him, but seeing that he was grabbed just as he got out of the room, I came to the President, and found him lying on the floor. The floor was covered with the President's blood. A number of people who were around shortly afterwards have some of that blood on their persons. I think I know the man. I think his name was Ditteau."

The assassin is about five feet seven inches in height, of strong though not stout build. The weapon he used was a revolver about seven inches long. It had an ivory handle. The caliber was very large; it is what is known as the "California" pistol. It made a very loud report. When arrested, he said: "I

did it and want to be arrested. I am a stalwart and Arthur is President now. I have a letter here I want you to give to General Sherman; it will explain everything. Take me to the police station."

Officers were sent to the police headquarters, by order of those around the President, to get the name of the assassin. He very willingly wrote his name and address on a sheet of paper, as follows:

"Charles Guiteau,
Attorney-at-Law,
Chicago, Ill."

The following letter was taken from the prisoner's pocket at police headquarters, showing conclusively the intention to kill the President:

JULY 2, 1881.

To the White House:

The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a flimsy dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, anyway. I had no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am lawyer, a theologian and a politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his cojournalists at 1420 New York avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to the jail.

CHARLES GUITEAU.

The President was laid on the floor until a mattress could be procured, and at once was removed to a room in the second story of the depot. The assassin attempted to run out at the Sixth-street door, but for some reason turned back, when Special Officer Scott and Officer Kearney caught him and at once took him to police headquarters. Mr. Garfield's son was with him at the time, and as his father fell he burst into a paroxysm of tears. Secretaries Blaine, Hunt and Lincoln, and Postmaster-General James were all at the depot at the time. The waiting-room was crowded at the time, both with Northern and Southern passengers, and when the shot was fired Mr. J. W. Wheeler, of Hampton, Virginia, was seated with a lady so close to the President that he heard the whizzing of the ball uncomfortably near him. He states that at the time of the first shot the assassin was not over seven or eight feet from him. Mr. Garfield when he fell turned deadly pale and soon after he was carried upstairs he vomited.

CHAPTER II.

REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

About 10 o'clock the police cleared the main room of the depot building, and in a few moments the wounded President was borne through the building and placed in an ambulance, which was waiting on the outside. He bore the removal with great fortitude, never uttering any complaint or groan. The ambulance was surrounded by a cordon of police, and the horses were whipped into a gallop all the way to the White House. An excited crowd followed the ambulance on a run, but at the White House the crowd was stopped and none but a select few admitted. At the depot the pressure for admittance to the room in which the President was lying was so great that the police could not keep back the crowd. Men persisted that they must see the President despite the surgeon's orders that the room and hallways must not be filled up. In this way the upper floor was filled to such an extent that fresh air could not be obtained for the wounded President, and it was determined to remove him immediately to the White House, where he could be well cared for.

At 12 o'clock there was no perceptible change in the President's condition. His pulse had gradually risen. The President lies on the bed, and speaks now and then. The physicians will not allow him to converse much. An examination proved that the shot supposed to have taken effect in the arm did not touch the flesh. It merely went through the sleeve of the coat. There is no evidence of the spine having been injured by the effective ball; nor that the intestines or bladder are touched.

A medical consultation will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a definite opinion can be given by the physicians. The following will be at the consultation: Drs. Bliss, C. M. Ford, D. L. Huntington, U. S. A.; J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Smith Townsend, N. S. Lincoln, Robert Reyburn, Surgeon-General Barnes, Basil Norris, Surgeon-General Wales, U. S. N., and C. D. Patterson.

While the President was lying at the depot, the following dispatch was sent:

TO MRS. GARFIELD, *Elberon, N. J.*:

The President wishes me to say to you from him that he has been seriously hurt. How serious he cannot yet say. He is himself, and hopes you will come to him soon. He sends his love to you.

A. F. ROCKWELL.

It may be remembered that when President Hayes was about to be inaugurated, a party from Chicago, named Myers, came here and threatened to assassinate him; but he was arrested by Detective McDevitt and locked up.

It was almost impossible to learn accurate news of the President's condition, as stories of the most contradictory character were circulated. At 10 o'clock it became generally known that the President was not dead, and that there was a chance for his recovery. About fifteen minutes past ten o'clock there was a great commotion along the avenue. Word was passed from mouth to mouth with much greater rapidity than a horse could fly, that the President was being removed from the depot to the White House. Crowds rushed to the curb, and awaited the approach of the procession. First came the mounted policemen on a gallop, about sixty yards in advance of the police ambulance. In front and surrounding the ambulance were eight other mounted officers. The vehicle was drawn by a pair of grey horses, which, under the lash of the driver, went at full gallop up the south side of the avenue. Colonel Corbin, of the Adjutant General's Office, sat on the seat by the driver, and three or four men hung to the steps in the rear. Several physicians preceded the cavalcade in carriages, and the rear was covered by four mounted officers. The gates at the east entrance of the White House grounds, south of the Treasury building, were thrown open as the ambulance approached, and the mournful procession entered. The crowds of people on foot, who ran at full speed behind the escort, were prevented from entering the grounds by the closing of the gates, and policemen stationed at every entrance to prevent people from invading the grounds. The ambulance was driven to the south entrance of the building, and the wounded President was carefully carried to the north-west chamber on the second floor.

Before President Garfield was taken from the depot, word was sent to the arsenal, and four foot batteries and a mounted detachment of a light battery, numbering in all about one hundred and fifty men, were ordered on duty. Some of the soldiers were stationed about the depot, and the others were sent to the White House grounds.

A cheer was given from the waiting crowds on Fifteenth street as the soldiers entered the grounds. The footmen stacked their guns in front and to the east of the building, and sentries were detailed to patrol the grounds. The policemen at the gates were very strict in prohibiting the admission of visitors. There were hundreds of people in front of the grounds. Men, women, and children clung to the iron pickets of the fence, and the approaches to the gates were surrounded by a crowd of people eagerly awaiting reports of the President's condition.

Representatives of the press and prominent public men were admitted to the grounds, and as they returned from the Executive Mansion they were surrounded by the waiting crowds, and virtually compelled to tell all that they knew regarding the sufferer.

There were several ladies at the White House. Mrs. MacVeagh was informed of the attempted assassination as soon as the catastrophe occurred. She went

at once to the White House, and personally supervised arrangements for the President's reception before he was removed from the depot. Mrs. Blaine was also one of the first of the ladies to reach the Executive Mansion. She had not gone to the depot, and after hearing the sad news, did all that lay in her power to make the sufferer comfortable. Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Windom also visited the White House. All the members of the Cabinet were there, occupying seats in the private office, awaiting reports of the physicians who were with the President.

The news of the attempt upon the President's life was speedily communicated to the different foreign legations. Sir Edward Thornton, accompanied by one of his secretaries, immediately cabled the English government news of the event, and he afterwards went to the White House to ascertain the precise condition of the wounded President, and to express his deep sorrow at the sad event. The Japanese Minister, accompanied by an interpreter, was also among the early callers.

Attorney-General MacVeagh, at 12 o'clock, said that the life of the President depended upon the course the ball had taken, and that no one could tell until after an examination had been made what the result would be. If the spine had been touched or the abdomen perforated, death would, in all probability, ensue. If the ball had pursued a harmless course, the President would recover. It was reported at the White House that General Garfield had expressed to those about him a determination not to die, and it was felt that his nerve and determination might do much to aid his recovery.

On July 3, at 12:15 P. M., the health officer received the following: "The President's condition greatly improved. He has secured sufficient refreshing sleep, and during his waking hours he was inclined to discuss passing topics. He is calm, with more full and softer expression. Pulse 106; temperature and respiration normal."

Dr. Bliss, at a quarter past twelve, was in the very best of spirits. He said that inflammation had not set in, and that the President's condition was remarkably favorable. The physicians in attendance upon the President seem to be greatly encouraged this morning by the favorable symptoms. The President slept five hours during the night, and has taken nourishment. He has had a natural passage of urine. Dr. C. M. Ford, who has just left the President, stated that the temperature and respiration were normal, and that they had reason to hope for the President's recovery, which was more than could be said at 9 o'clock last night. "The ball," said Dr. Ford, "has probably lodged in the liver. An abscess may form; but we can't tell much about it now. There are thirty-two cases on record, during the war, where men were shot through the liver and recovered." The physicians have decided to hold a consultation at seven o'clock this evening.

At 10 o'clock this morning there was a more cheerful look on the faces at the White House than there had been since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The members of the Cabinet all expressed themselves as very hopeful, and most of the physicians spoke cheerfully of the President's condition. He is improving every hour. Mrs. Garfield has been with him most of the morning. She is weak, but bears up wonderfully.

The crowd in front of the White House did not disappear altogether during the night. There were some people standing around the gates at all hours. This morning the crowd was of good numbers, but not as large as yesterday.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Bliss issued the following bulletin:

"The President has rested quietly and awakened refreshed. His improved condition gives additional hope of his gradual recovery. Pulse, 114; respiration, 18, and temperature, normal."

At 11:30 o'clock there was no perceptible change in the President's condition.

The greatest danger to the President now is from inflammation which will set in. The ball has not been removed, and will not be until he has gained considerably more strength than he now has. There is every reason to hope that the inflammation will not be great or dangerous. The passage from the bowels, which was natural, and of urine, are indications that the wound has not touched the intestines or the bladder. The wound is kept well sponged, and no precaution against inflammation is neglected. Said Dr. Bliss, at 11 o'clock, "Everything is now favorable, and the symptoms gradually get better."

Mrs. Garfield shows wonderful courage and endurance. She only took a very

short sleep last night, and to-day was up early. She has been close by the President since early this morning. She has a belief, which cannot be shaken, that the President will recover.

The arrangements at the White House to-day are, under orders from the physicians, such as conduce to the most perfect quiet. They pronounce it as absolutely necessary that the patient should be kept entirely undisturbed. No carriages are allowed in the grounds. Only a few people are admitted through the gate, and fewer get inside the house. The people should understand this. There should be no fireworks to-morrow.

The feeling throughout the District to-day is still intense, and the solicitude for the President's recovery and sympathy for himself and family is expressed in every direction by people of all parties, creeds and conditions.

The crowds about the White House remained until 11 o'clock last night, when the house was closed and all were excluded except the physicians and attendants. At half-past ten the President again asked Dr. Bliss what the chances were. Dr. Bliss replied: "As I told you before, Mr. President, I think your chance a good one, and has improved since you last questioned me."

The President replied: "I told you, doctor, that I was going to take that chance."

Secretary Blaine, at half-past ten, cabled our ministers abroad that at that hour the President's condition was improved, and that there was strong hope of his recovery.

The President, a little before 11 o'clock, took some beef tea, which was the first nourishment he had received during the day. During the night his condition continued to improve. Mrs. Garfield remained as a constant attendant by his bedside. He fell asleep a little after 11 o'clock. The bulletins issued from the sick room occasionally were all of the most encouraging nature. The physicians consider the fact that the vomiting had ceased and the nourishment had been retained on his stomach, a most hopeful sign.

Secretaries Lincoln, MacVeagh, Windom and James staid at the White House all last night. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. MacVeagh left at 1 o'clock, Mrs. James at 2, Mrs. Windom at 4, and Mrs. Hunt at 5.

Among the messages received at the White House were the following:

NEW YORK, July 2, 1881.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram, with its deplorable narrative, did not reach me promptly, owing to my absence. I am profoundly shocked at the dreadful news. The hopes you express relieve somewhat the horror of the first announcement. I wait for further intelligence with the greatest anxiety. Express to the President and those about him my great grief and sympathy, in which the whole American people will join.

C. A. ARTHUR.

Later, in reply to an unfavorable telegram from Secretary Blaine, the Vice-President telegraphed as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, July 2.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State:*

Your telegram is very distressing. I still hope for more favorable tidings, and ask you to keep me advised. Please do not fail to express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy.

C. A. ARTHUR.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

I trust that the result of the assault upon the life of the President to-day may not have fatal consequences, and that in the interest of the country the act may be shown to have been that of a madman. Thanks for your dispatch and for your promise of further information.

W. S. HANCOCK.

ELBERON, N. J.

Secretary LINCOLN, *Washington:*

Please dispatch me the condition of the President. News received conflicts. I hope the most favorable may be confirmed. Express to the President my deep sympathy, and hope he may speedily recover.

U. S. GRANT.

To Sir E. THORNTON :

The Queen desires that you will at once express the horror with which she has learned of the attempt upon the President's life, and her earnest hope for his recovery. Her Majesty wishes for full and immediate reports as to his condition.

LORD GRANVILLE.

The news was received at the foreign office a little before 4 o'clock, and a message was immediately forwarded to Lord Granville at his private residence. He at once communicated it to the other members of the Cabinet, and to the Queen at Windsor, who was deeply moved by the startling intelligence. During the afternoon Lord Granville called twice at the legation to inquire after the condition of the President. Later in the evening Minister Lowell received the following dispatch from Her Majesty:

Sir Henry Ponsonby, Windsor Castle, to His Excellency, Mr. Lowell, United States Minister :

The Queen has heard with the deepest concern the report of an attempt having been made on the life of the President, and sincerely trusts that the rumors of his having been seriously wounded are untrue. Her Majesty would be glad to learn any news you may be able to give her.

This dispatch was immediately communicated to the Secretary of State at Washington.

LONDON, July 3.—The following appears in this morning's *Observer* in double lead: "A most profound and sincere feeling of regret will be occasioned by the news we publish this morning of a dastardly crime of which the President of the United States has been the victim. There is no evidence as yet that the attempted assassination comes under the category of political crimes. Mr. Garfield owes the attempt upon his life, in as far as is known, to the fancied grievance sustained by some dismissed official. Regicide, however monstrous in itself, is still an intelligible crime—that is, a crime for which it is possible to assign a motive; but to kill one President with the view of making room for another is an act of insane folly, as well as wickedness, which is hardly likely to be committed by any man in his senses. It is too early yet to form any opinion as to the President's chances of recovery, but our American kinsmen may rest assured that the intelligence from Washington will be awaited almost as eagerly by Englishmen as by the President's own fellow-countrymen."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4, 10:50 A. M.

The physicians have succeeded in relieving the pain in the feet and legs of which the President this morning complained, and which was due to the injury of the nerves leading to the lower extremities. The symptom was not regarded as a dangerous one, but the pain, if allowed to continue, might act unfavorably by causing restlessness. The President's condition in other respects has not changed since the date of the last official bulletin. He is now resting quietly, and his physicians continue to be cheerful and hopeful.

The cheerful look of people and things at the White House yesterday did not last long into the night. The President took a turn for the worse about 9 o'clock, and the bulletins grew less favorable. At the same time the physicians talked less confidently. It was apparent that the President was sinking, and that the gravest fears were entertained. The house was closed to nearly every one. The strictest quiet was observed. Every one was kept out of the President's room except Mrs. Garfield and the physicians. The Cabinet ministers sat around in the private secretary's room, talking now and then in quiet and low tones. Secretary Blaine said about 11 o'clock, "It looks worse." The Secretary showed his great anxiety in the effect upon his system. Attorney-General McVeagh and Postmaster-General James attended to the telegrams received or sent.

The physicians say that while the President's case is much less hopeful he still has a chance for life. There were three stages through which the President had to pass. First, the shock, next, the hemorrhage, and third, the inflammation. Through the first and second the President has safely passed. The third or inflammatory stage, which has now set in, was of course expected. It was expected also that when this stage was reached the President's condition would not be as favorable. The President's will-power surprises even his

physicians. He has made up his mind to live, and his strong recuperatory power and physique may yet pull him safely through.

Thus far, Mrs. Garfield bears up most heroically, notwithstanding the terrible ordeal through which she has passed and is passing; outwardly, she holds herself with much composure. In all her conversation with her stricken husband she whispers to him words of cheer. She has the firm conviction the President will live, a wish in which the country joins. Mrs. Blaine is constant in her attendance upon the President's wife.

At 9 o'clock Vice-President Arthur called. He was accompanied by Senator Jones, of Nevada, and came upon a note from Secretary Blaine that while it would be impossible for the President to see him Mrs. Garfield would receive him. Mrs. Garfield was greatly affected by the interview, but did not give way to her emotions. The Vice-President spoke in earnest terms of his grief and great hope that the President would recover, and that his administration would be a successful one. The interview did not last long. After it was over the Vice-President returned to the room in which the Cabinet officers were sitting. He said: "I pray to God that the President will recover. God knows I do not want the place I was never elected to." Everybody present was struck with the earnestness and sincerity of the Vice-President.

Dr. Hamilton, of New York, and Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, were summoned to Washington by telegraph. They are the two leading surgeons of the country. They arrived at 3:52 this morning. The run from Baltimore was made in forty minutes.

About 3 o'clock the news from the sick room began to be a little brighter, but it did not carry much encouragement with it. The President, who had been sinking, was a little better. There was inflammation, which showed signs of tympanitis. It was thought by the physicians that the inflammation could be controlled. The pain which had existed in the feet was a little less.

This morning about 7 o'clock there was a consultation, at which Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were present. Mrs. Blaine, who had been at the White House all night, was present at the consultation. The opinion after the consultation was that the President is in great danger—that his condition is very critical. But at the same time they think there is a possibility for him.

One of the first callers this morning was Sir Edward Thornton. The crowd got around the White House gates at an early hour. They were very anxious for any information, and seized every one who came out.

The first physician who had charge of the case after the shooting was Dr. Smith Townshend, who administered remedies, and soon afterwards Drs. Purvis and Bliss went to the depot, and the President was removed to the White House. Other physicians were subsequently summoned from time to time by the President's private secretary, and frequent consultations followed. These physicians consisted of Drs. Bliss, C. M. Ford, D. L. Huntington, U. S. A.; J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Smith Townshend, N. S. Lincoln, Robert Reyburn, Surgeon-General Barnes, Basil Norris, Surgeon-General Wales, U. S. N., and C. D. Patterson.

A consultation was held by those named at 3 o'clock yesterday, at which time a further consultation was fixed upon at 7 o'clock last evening. In the afternoon Dr. Bliss addressed a note to several of these physicians, among them Dr. Basil Norris, Dr. Wales, Dr. Lincoln and Dr. Townshend, informing them that at the request of the President he wrote to advise them that his symptoms were at that time so favorable as to render unnecessary any further consultation until some change in his condition should seem to warrant it; concluding by thanking them most cordially for their kind attention and skillful advice, for which the President and family were deeply grateful.

The hopeful feeling inspired last night by the bulletins of the physicians was changed this morning to one of grave anxiety. Reports from the sick room during the latter part of the night were of a gloomy character. The nation went to bed encouraged to believe that the life of their stricken President would be spared. They awoke to hear news of the most distressing character, much dreaded symptoms having made their appearance during the night.

The announcements made by the physicians this morning indicate an improvement in the President's condition. His life now trembles in the balance. The people are watching eagerly the bulletins to catch some encouraging word, but the present hour is a dark one.

At 8:15 A. M. the condition of the President was not materially different from that reported in the last bulletin, (12:30 A. M.) He has dozed at intervals during the night, and at times has continued to complain of the pain in his feet. The tympanitis reported has not sensibly increased. Pulse, 108; temperature, 99.4; respiration, 19. (Signed) D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton, of New York; D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia.

We held a consultation with the physicians in charge of the President's case at 7 A. M. this morning, and approve in every particular of the management and of the course of treatment which has been pursued.—Frank H. Hamilton, of New York; D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia.

In order that the President may be disturbed as little as possible, the physicians announce that the next bulletin will not be issued until 1 o'clock.

The feeling of suspense which prevailed late last night among those at the Executive Mansion was relieved somewhat by the official bulletin issued this morning. This was plainly observable in the more hopeful expression of their faces after reading the bulletin. Among others present when the bulletin came from the physicians, were Secretary Windom, Postmaster-General James, Attorney-General MacVeagh, General Swain, Marshal Henry and Colonel Rockwell. Postmaster-General James particularly seemed more hopeful and expressed himself much more hopeful than he did at a late hour last night.

Secretary Windom says he has never lost hope, but his anxiety last night at midnight was intense. He felt then that the case was extremely critical, but he has always believed that the President's courage, calmness of mind and great vitality would carry him through safely. "If," he says, "the injuries are to prove fatal, it seems to me that we should have had an increase of the dangerous symptoms of last night, instead of the slight improvement which we find this morning."

The consulting physician, Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock to-day, said that while the President's wound was a dangerous one, it was not necessarily a mortal one. He has not given up by any means. He says while there is life there is hope.

At 10:15 this morning the President's condition was very critical, as it has been since 10 o'clock last night. The physicians base their hope of recovery upon the condition of the pulse. If the pulse does not rise materially during the day they will have confidence imbued in them. If the pulse does rise the gravest fears will be entertained. It is only a thread that holds life. At any rate, the President is expected to be worse before he can be better.

6 P. M.—No appreciable change since the last bulletin. The President sleeps well at intervals. Pulse, 108; temperature and respiration normal.

10 P. M.—The condition of the President is less favorable. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100; respiration, 20. He is more restless, and again complains of the pain in his feet.

10:50 P. M.—President's condition not so favorable. Pulse gone up to 120.

12:30 A. M.—The President's condition has changed very little since the last bulletin. Pulse, 112; temperature, 98.8; respiration, 20. Some tympanitis is recognized. Does not complain so much of pain in the feet.

It appears that Mrs. Garfield, while on her way to Washington Saturday, having been summoned to the bedside of her husband, narrowly escaped serious injury. When about a mile and a half east of Bowie, one of the parallel rods of the engine broke while the special train was moving at a tremendous rate, and the railroad men state that only a miracle saved the train from being thrown from the track and wrecked.

The medical history of the President's case when published will form a large volume. At least, it has been peculiar in many of its phases, and the circumstances surrounding it have been unusual. A very careful record has been kept of observations made more or less frequently, according to the gravity of the symptoms, from the day of the shooting down to the present. The main points which have been given to the public are the pulse, temperature, and respiration, together with such general facts as the doctors saw fit to embrace in the bulletins, with more or less frequency every day from the date of the shooting, which took place at 9:20 A. M. on the 2d of July, the bullet which made the ugly wound being of 44 caliber, and striking the President about four inches to the right of the spinal column. It struck the tenth and shattered the

elevanth rib very badly, having turned downward and forward in a direction which, at that time, it was impossible for the physicians to determine.

The shock from the wound was so great that the doctors in attendance have said that they never saw a man come so near dying from this cause and live as did the President the first day he was wounded. It seems that the first physician to reach him at the depot was Dr. Smith Townshend, who made a slight examination of the wound, simply enough to determine where the President had been shot. The alarm was given, an ambulance was procured, and he was driven hastily to the White House. The usual nervous effects of the severe shock followed the shooting, and the patient was affected with nausea, vomiting, and extreme prostration during the first day. He was so weak, indeed, that it was not until 5 o'clock in the evening of that day that his clothes were all removed, and he could be put in shape for the beginning of the treatment. It seems that the surprise and panic were so great at that time that there was no one to direct the medical operations, and, as the result, various Government physicians and leading surgeons who were in the city volunteered or were called in attendance, and a brief examination was made late in the afternoon of the shooting; but nothing was done to relieve the patient.

The ball having entered over the liver, it seemed perfectly natural to the physicians that it had continued in a direct course, and passed through that organ; hence for some days it was confidently believed that the liver had been pierced; this, probably, being one cause why the physicians despaired of the patient's recovery, and believed he would die at once. The only examination to determine really what course the ball had taken, when the theory of its passing through the liver was correct, was made by Surgeon-General Wales, who thrust his little finger in the wound, and discovered that the tenth and elevanth ribs, more or less, were fractured. So low was he that night that one of the attendants reports when General Swain proposed to clear the room and give the patient air, one of the attending physicians said: "There is no use doing anything; there is the death-rattle in his throat now." The General insisted, however, and the room was cleared. The windows were raised, and the patient did rally at 2:45 on the morning of the 3d. He was then able to take and retain a little nourishment. At that time, it was not known that the ball had been deflected downward by the rib, and had passed, as subsequently was shown, forward and around through the heavy muscular tissue, and had entered the peritoneal cavity.

In short, subsequent investigation showed that the ball had touched no vital part, and the wound was of such a character as was not necessarily mortal. The large number of physicians who were in consultation the first day and the following morning formed a body of men too great for the convenient treatment of any patient, and Dr. Bliss was assigned it is said, by the President himself to take charge of the case, with authority to select his corps of advisers. This he did by choosing Surgeon-General Barnes, of the army; Dr. J. J. Woodward, also a medical officer of the army and a well-known and accomplished microscopist, and Robert Reyburn, a physician who had made a favorable record as a surgeon in Government institutions. All through the day of July 3d, the fluctuations of pulse, temperature, and respiration were of such a character that the case appeared to be very critical, and it was still feared by many that death was imminent.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, so serious did the matter appear that one of the level-headed of the Cabinet officers remarked: "Hope is dead." With so important a case as this, involving the life or death of the President of the United States, it was not strange that the people of the country felt an interest in it, and were not to be satisfied with any treatment that might be afforded by local physicians, be they ever so skillful, and it was deemed necessary, in order to silence criticism and satisfy public demand, that consulting surgeons of national reputation be employed to assist the corps in constant attendance, who had more special charge of the case, under the direction of Dr. Bliss. The result was that Drs. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, and D. Hayes Agnew, an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, were telegraphed for on the morning of the 4th. They started at once on a special train, furnished by the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and arrived here on the afternoon of the same day. Throughout the day of the 4th of July, and for several days succeeding, the patient was troubled with excruciating pains in the lower limbs

and feet, which he himself described as being "like the sticking of a million needles into him." From this it was feared that the spinal nerves had been in some way injured. Toward the night of the 4th, however, there was a turn for the better, and the patient was safely launched into the next day. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton returned immediately to their respective homes, and it transpires that the only knowledge they had of the case at that time was what they had heard from the attending physicians, having made no personal examination. It was not until after the examination that Dr. Hamilton was told by Surgeon-General Wales that there had been a fracture of the ribs, and this only came to the knowledge of Dr. Agnew when told by his brother physician upon the train as they were starting out of Washington toward Philadelphia. An understanding of medical ethics, however, will explain, in a measure, what might appear surprising circumstances in this connection. Dr. Bliss, with his three assistants, were in charge of the case, and Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were, but the consulting physicians: they could only advise and approve, making suggestions when asked questions; but they could make for themselves no examination, and were not in a position to dictate anything as to the treatment of the patient. It is not surprising, therefore, that they knew only such points of the case as it had occurred to the physicians in charge to communicate to them. Whether the advice of such eminent surgeons as Agnew and Hamilton would have been different from what it was on that eventful occasion, had they known this important factor of the comminuted rib, with its attendant complications arising from spicule of bone, it is, perhaps, impossible now to say. At that time very little was heard of the rib fracture; but much speculation was indulged in as to the locality of the ball. Whether it had continued directly through the vital parts, had passed downward, or had passed forward and around through the integument, in course of a few days, became the all-absorbing question in the discussion of the physicians. On the morning of the 6th of July, the pulse, for the first time, fell as low as 98 in the morning, and only touched 104 in the evening, and upon the 7th, the leading physician in attendance declared "the chances are more than ever for his recovery."

Previous to this time, they had said there was but one chance in a hundred, and, upon the President asking what his show for life was, was told this fact, when he quietly remarked if there was but one chance he would take that chance. From the 7th to the 16th there was a slight improvement, and with that it was declared officially that the President was "on the road to convalescence." Still, the doctors, on the 18th, reported, in reply to a question of District Attorney Corkhill, that they "were not prepared to say recovery is certain," and the case of the murderer was put over by the court on that account. On the 21st, it was confidently predicted "that the President would be up in two weeks" by the attending physicians; but, on the 23d, all of a sudden, there was a serious relapse of the most alarming character. He had rigors and chills and perspiration, which, to outside physicians, surely indicated that the patient showed symptoms of pyæmia.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 9:15 A. M., *July 7*.—The President has passed a most comfortable night and continues steadily to improve. He is cheerful, and asks for additional food. Pulse, 94; temperature, 99.1; respiration, 23. There will be no further bulletin issued until 1 o'clock.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

10:45 A. M.—Attorney-General MacVeagh says the President's condition is very favorable, indeed. He does not consider that the President is out of danger yet, but says he appears to be passing out of it as steadily and rapidly as can be expected.

Noon.—Dr. Reyburn said at noon that the President was still improving. His pulse had gone down, and he was comfortable. His appetite was good. He had been given gruel this morning, and ate it with a relish, and retained it on his stomach. It is the inclination to grant the President's request for beef-steak. He will be given a little steak this afternoon. The President, this morning, asked for some oatmeal.

Dr. Boynton, who attended Mrs. Garfield during her illness, arrived in the city this morning. He will be connected in an advisory capacity with the management of the President's case. Dr. Boynton left Long Branch a few days ago for Ohio to attend the President's uncle, who had been injured while passing a railroad track in front of a locomotive. Dr. Boynton says that he did

not find the President in any better condition than he expected, as he had been kept well-advised in the case. The President is very weak, he says, but also very comfortable. After he had been in the room some minutes, and had examined the patient, the President said to him: "Well, doctor, what do you think?" Dr. Boynton replied: "I think you will get through all right." "I hope I will," the President answered.

The condition of the President continues quite as favorable as this morning. Pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 23. Unless some unfavorable change should occur, no further bulletin will be issued until 8:30 P. M.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The heat of the day began to show on the President about 10 o'clock this morning. His pulse began to beat a little more rapidly, although he continued comfortable. At half-past 1 o'clock the pulse had increased six beats over this morning. The heat affects the President just as it does every one else. About sundown it is thought that the pulse will begin to fall again.

2.30 P. M.—The condition of the President has remained substantially unchanged since the date of the last bulletin. The slight increase in pulse and temperature since morning is said by the attending physicians to be only the natural fluctuation of the fever from morning until noon. The President has eaten chicken broth to-day and expressed a strong desire about noon for toast and oatmeal with milk. The latter was given to him as probably the least objectionable kind of the solid food which he seemed to crave.

Dr. Bliss spoke more hopefully of the President's condition this afternoon at 3 o'clock than ever before. The President's chances now are, he says, more than even. It has gone beyond the even line, and now he has the majority of chances in his favor. The ball, he says, went in on a level, struck a rib and deflected. It then went downward and struck the liver. "My opinion is," he continued, "that the ball went through the liver and is now lodged against the anterior wall of the stomach. It was a very fortunate deflection. It made a good wound of it. There was very little discharge from the wound. We have no fear of an abscess. Even if one should form, we would make it feed itself. The only dangers are from secondary hemorrhage and blood poison. The time for the first to show itself is now nearly over, and there is no sign of it. There is no sign of either. The President is a most admirable patient. Everything we tell him to do he does without any trouble at all. Even in the slightest detail he obeys all our instructions. We gave him to-day a little oatmeal gruel and some chicken broth. We did not want to give him the gruel, but he was very anxious to have it. The reason we did not like to give him oatmeal was because at this stage we did not care about putting any glucose matter in his stomach. He is in excellent condition and gains every hour. He wants to talk about official business, but we will not let him. He said once that certain District matters were constantly on his mind, and he wanted to get rid of them, but we told him they were matters of very little importance and to let them pass. His will-power and vitality are wonderful." Dr. Bliss said, in as many words, that if the President got through four days more the great danger was passed. He inspired those standing around him with a feeling that the President's condition justified the brightest hopes.

During the past twenty-four hours the President has continued to improve slowly. As was anticipated, a slight rise of temperature and slight increase in the frequency of the pulse occurred during the afternoon and evening. At 8:30 P. M., the pulse was 104, temperature, 100.6; respiration, 23. But in accordance with this diurnal movement both pulse and temperature were again diminished this morning, and showed some improvement over yesterday at the same hour. At 9 A. M. the pulse was 94, temperature, 99.1; respiration, 23. We anticipate, of course, a similar movement for some days to come, and so to-day find at 1 p. m. the pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 23. Last evening at 9.30 P. M., a quarter of a grain of morphia sulphate was administered hypodermically and the President slept very well during the night. In addition to the chicken broth and albumen, he had yesterday a small quantity of scraped beef-tenderloin, which, however, he did not relish very much. This morning he is taking oatmeal gruel and milk at intervals of two hours with relish. Yellowishness of the skin, so common after wounds of the liver, developed to a slight degree during the day yesterday, but is not more marked this morning. We do not attach a great deal of importance to this symptom,

except so far as to confirm the opinion already formed of the nature of the wound. Altogether we feel that the patient has done as well as could reasonably be expected up to the present time, and our hopes of his ultimate recovery are strengthened by the events of the last two days.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 8, 1881, 12:30 P. M.*—The progress of the President's case continues to be favorable. Pulse, 108; temperature, 101.4; respiration, 24.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn.

1 p. m.—The President's condition has not changed materially since our telegram to you yesterday. During the afternoon and evening he was again troubled with acrid eructations, and the administration of nutrients was again suspended for several hours.

One-quarter of a grain of morphia was administered hypodermically at 8:30 P. M., and followed at once by tranquil sleep. Towards midnight, however, he became restless and complained a good deal of muscular soreness in the feet and of pain in the ankle joint, so that we were on the point of administering an additional anodyne, when he fell asleep, and on awakening was so free from pain that it was not given. After 1 A. M. he passed the night tranquilly, sleeping composedly much of the time. At intervals since that hour he has taken an ounce of the albumenized chicken broth, alternating with an ounce of milk, to which a teaspoonful of very old and excellent rum was added. All this has been retained, as well as five grains of sulphate of quinia taken this morning at 8 o'clock. The yellowish tinge of the skin mentioned in our last telegram has sensibly diminished. When the antiseptic dressing was renewed this morning, the wound was found to be discharging a small quantity of healthy looking pus. The reaction accompanying the establishment of suppuration is as might be expected, marked by a slight rise of temperature and pulse as compared with the corresponding hours of yesterday. This, however, we do not regard as unfavorable under the circumstances, and should not be surprised if it continued through this afternoon and was repeated in the afternoon and evening for several days. The record since our last telegram is as follows: Yesterday at 3:30 P. M., pulse, 106; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 23. This morning at 8:30, pulse, 96; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 23. At 1 P. M. pulse, 108; temperature, 101.4; respiration, 24.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robt. Reyburn.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 9, 8:30 A. M.*—The President has passed a tranquil night, and this morning expresses himself as feeling quite comfortable. We regard the general progress of his case as very satisfactory. Pulse this morning, 100; temperature, 99.4; respiration, 24.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The President's wound was dressed last night about 9 o'clock. The dressing precedes his preparations for the night. About 9 o'clock the President said: "Where is Bliss?" "Here," replied the doctor, who was by the bed. "Bliss, I am tired," he says; "don't you think you had better put me in my little bed?" The patient was then prepared for the night, and was soon taking a short and peaceful nap. He slept very well during the night. The cool atmosphere made his periods of rest longer than usual.

There was a further discharge from the President's wound this morning. About two ounces of pus was discharged. Dr. Bliss said that it was a very healthy pus. Following healthy discharges of this kind from gunshot wounds is the healing process. If the President's condition continues as favorable as it now is - with the steady improvement going on—it will not be very long, it is expected, before the wound begins to heal. The improvement in the President's condition this morning was more marked than at any time heretofore.

1 P. M.—The condition of the President continues favorable. Pulse, 104; temperature, 101.2; respiration, 22. The next bulletin will be issued at 8 P. M.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn.

The President's pulse was lower at 1 o'clock to-day than at the same time yesterday. It is cooler to-day for one thing, and the President is not so feverish.

Dr. Reyburn said this afternoon at 2 o'clock: "The President's condition is better now than it was at the same hour yesterday. His pulse is better and his temperature lower. He has also eaten more to-day than yesterday."

There were not more than a dozen people, outside the clerical force at the White House, who went there to-day. Early this morning, Mrs. Garfield went out for a long ride with Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Hunt. She looks very well and strong, though apparently somewhat careworn. Contributions for the President's comfort come in from all sides. One was a dish of nicely-cooked woodcock. Very few telegrams were received or sent off. The physicians going in and out of the sick room give only the very best news of the President's condition; their words usually were: "He is in the most favorable condition, and is getting better all the time." The President is to-day given a little milk and old rum every two hours, and gruel now and then. His room this morning was very cool.

Vice-President Arthur called at Mr. Brown's room and remained about fifteen minutes. He asked about the President, and expressed a desire to see Mrs. Garfield. He could not see her, as she was out riding. Dr. Bliss was sent for, and a conversation between him and the Vice-President followed. The latter expressed his gratification at the President's improved condition. Shortly after he left the house Mrs. Garfield returned from her drive. All anxiety about the White House has disappeared upon the improvement of the President and the more than hopeful assurance of the physicians. The President's son James and Colonel Rockwell's son were busy this afternoon making a balloon in the ante-room.

Of course, the President can sign no papers, nor even talk about official business. Last Friday he signed a lot of blanks for appointments of postmasters, and left them with Mr. Brown. This was necessary on account of the daily changes among so large a class of officers. His intention was to direct, away from the city, as the necessity arose, the filling of these blanks with names that should be agreed upon. These blanks are now being utilized for the appointment business of the Post Office Department. The Postmaster-General, when it is necessary to make an appointment, notifies the White House, and a blank is filled out. This is the only business of an executive character that is now or has been transacted since last Saturday morning.

Among the articles which arrived were several Houkah fans. They came from Philadelphia. They are just like the common palm-leaf palm, only about seven times larger. About 11 o'clock the fire-engines, which were ordered out to assist the cooling operations, were at the east of the house, down the area, to-day. No apparatus has yet been used in the President's room. The Jennings apparatus has been working some, but the air from it being a little damp the process has not been finally completed. This plan consists of forcing air through pipes over a chamber filled with ice, and then drying it. The heating pipes of the house are used to conduct the air to the room where desired. It comes into the room through the register. When tried this morning in General Swaim's room the register was found to be a little damp. Damp air is not wanted in the sick room. Mr. Jennings says he will soon have the process perfected. The other process being perfected is that of Mr. Dorsey, which is simply the compression and expansion of air. Air is forced into a chamber until it is compressed to one-eighth its original volume, and then expanded by release from its confined quarters. The air goes through pipes to where it is wanted. The motive power for forcing the air for both of these processes is furnished by the fire department engines.

This afternoon a load of machinery arrived from the navy yard to be used in connection with the Dorsey plan for cooling the President's room. Small engines are also being put in place outside the house. There will be no necessity for the fire department engines for either apparatus, as soon as the engines are got in working order, which will be sometime this afternoon.

A prominent physician of Washington makes the suggestion that a careful examination of every particle of the clothing worn by the President and penetrated by the ball should be made to ascertain if any portion is missing. This examination should be made with a powerful glass that will detect the absence of any fiber, and show whether any scrap or patch has been carried into the wound. Bits of cloth are much more dangerous substances to be lodged in the body than lead bullets. The old-fashioned round ball was much more apt to carry portions of the clothing into a wound than the modern conical ball, such as was used by Guiteau; still the latter does very often take bits of fiber with it, and it should be ascertained definitely whether or not it did in this case. It is not unlikely that such examination has been made, but as no mention has been made of the fact, if it has been done, it is thought proper to make this suggestion.



GARFIELD'S WIFE.



GARFIELD'S MOTHER.



The room occupied by the President, according to an old attache of the Executive Mansion, has always been used by the Presidents. General Taylor, who died in the Executive Mansion, occupied the room during the winter, but as was the custom always removed to the northwest chamber for the summer, and he died there on the 9th of July, 1850. Except for its closer proximity to the street this room would be much more desirable and cooler for the President now. During the visit of the Prince of Wales, in Buchanan's term, he occupied this northwest room, and it was afterwards called the state bed-room. During Lincoln's administration it was newly furnished, the bedstead being magnificently carved, the work of a Boston firm. The first to occupy the room was General Burnside, on the night when, against his personal wishes, he had to take command of the forces after General McClellan was recalled. The room adjoining the President's, into which it was reported he had been removed, is one of the handsomest in the mansion, and during Buchanan's term was occupied by his niece, Miss Harriet Lane.

July 10.—The few persons admitted to see the President yesterday were particularly impressed with the improved appearance of his face. When Colonel Rockwell went in to see him he found that his color was more natural than at any time since he was shot. The President manifested a disposition to talk a great deal, and the doctor in attendance had to caution him about it, and the danger if persisted in. While Colonel Rockwell was with him the President said: "Rockwell, I hear that the Catholics have been saying masses for my recovery; is it true?" "It is," responded Colonel Rockwell. "Were they spontaneous or ordered?" asked the President. "Both," said Rockwell. "Well," said the President, "when I get up, I must make some recognition of this."

Mrs. Garfield is exceedingly confident of the President's recovery, and will not look on the dark side at the bare possibilities. She telegraphed herself for Dr. Boynton, in whom she feels great confidence, and his presence has increased her confidence in the President's recovery. Since the arrival of Dr. Boynton Mrs. Garfield has been greatly relieved, and she no longer hesitates to leave her husband's bedside and take rides in the open air.

Dr. Boynton is in constant attendance on the President, and at Mrs. Garfield's request will remain at the White House during the critical period, and if the President sufficiently recovers will accompany him to such place as may seem most desirable for his complete restoration to health.

Dr. Pomerine, surgeon of General Garfield's old regiment, and for some years Surgeon-General of Ohio, came here promptly on hearing of the shooting of the President, expecting that he might be of some service. He was taken in to the President by Mrs. Garfield, but was very quickly invited to leave by the physician in attendance, and of course complied with the request, although feeling keenly the discourtesy, not to say rude treatment accorded him. He returned to Ohio a sadder man, and wondering how the President's regular physician could be so unmercifully thrust aside and all his rights ignored.

Surgeon-General Wales, in conversation yesterday with the Secretary of the Navy, cited a case, well authenticated, of a wound of the abdomen from buck-shot, where the patient exhibited favorable symptoms, and where the temperature and pulse became perfectly normal, and yet death ensued on the eighteenth day. If the diagnosis of the physicians is correct, two great dangers now attend the President—secondary hemorrhage and pyæmia. It is well known to the medical profession that a person may die of peritonitis with the temperature even below that which has been recorded from day to day in the President's case.

The propriety of surrounding the President's bed with cold wet sheets and blankets suspended has been severely criticised medically, and in consequence they were quickly removed.

The scenes at the White House last night presented a wide contrast with those of a week ago. There were but few lights burning in the official part of the building. Private Secretary Brown's office was the rendezvous for the newspaper correspondents. During the evening all of the Cabinet officers called, some of them accompanied by their wives. By 11 o'clock all the members of the Cabinet had gone for the night except Secretary Blaine, who, with his son, remained a half hour later. Each one seemed pleased with the parting intelligence they had received from the attending physicians. Dr. Reyburn came out of the sick room about 11:15 P. M. and immediately was surrounded by a flock of reporters, and in answer to his question of "What is the latest news from the President?" Dr. Reyburn replied: "The President is resting quietly at present, and seems much

refreshed by the sleep from which he has just awoke. On waking he complained of a heavy feeling, accompanied by an acute pain in his limbs. The President said: "If I could get rid of these pains in my legs I would rest easier." "I thought all the pain had left his limbs, doctor," put in a scribe." "Oh, no!" said the doctor, "not entirely. There will be an unpleasant feeling in his legs for some time to come." And after saying good-night to all present the doctor left for his home to take a much-needed rest. Dr. Bliss came out of the sick room and was soon joined by District Attorney Corkhill, who came in about 10 o'clock. They took seats near the window overlooking the river—and the malarial flats—and were engrossed in earnest conversation, during which the Bliss-Baxter controversy was discussed. Dr. Bliss thinks Dr. Baxter overstepped the bounds of professional etiquette by the manner in which he addressed him.

The interview between Colonel Corkhill and Dr. Bliss lasted almost an hour. It seemed like a week to some of the members of the press who were waiting to get a word from the doctor.

An innocent-looking young man advanced and said: "I am a representative of the New York *Herald*." The doctor replied: "Well, sir, we don't think much of the New York *Herald* here. It pretends to know more about the President's condition than the attending physicians. Now, if the New York *Herald* thinks it will gain anything by mud-throwing let it keep on. It has been said that we are representing the case to be more serious than it really is. Now, such accusations are unjust and unkind." Here a messenger brought from the consultation room an anatomical plate, and Dr. Bliss explained to Colonel Corkhill the supposed course of the ball. All present in the room gathered around the desk and listened attentively to his lucid explanation.

About 11 o'clock Dr. Bliss went into the sick room, where he and Dr. Woodward kept watch during the night. At this time the President was sleeping quietly, with his pulse, respiration and temperature about the same as at the time of the previous bulletin. The workmen were engaged all night at the eastern end of the building trying to get the ventilating apparatus in working order in case of extreme warm weather. They were lighted in their work by a huge locomotive reflector. By 12 o'clock the house was shut up for the night, and the waiting crowd outside were informed that there would be no more bulletins until morning, owing to the favorable condition of the President.

Major Swaim, in conversation with a group of gentlemen last evening, said that the President had told him that he at times had been very despondent, but that he had fought strenuously against his feelings and had conquered, and his recovery was now only a question of time. Major Swaim said: "Mr. President, the people, with one accord, are in sympathy with you." The President replied: "Yes; but it is a very sore heart."

The basement of the Executive Mansion is gradually assuming the appearance of an extensive machine shop or of a model-room in the Patent Office. Every hour adds to the number of engines, ventilating fans, steam-blowers, electric motors and refrigerating mechanical devices, which sanguine inventors from all parts of the country are bringing in and offering to the attending surgeons, with assurances that they will lower the temperature of the President's room from ten to thirty degrees. From the basement, near the main entrance, comes faintly the hum and hiss of an engine and boiler taken from a steam launch at the navy yard, and brought here to run a blower or fan which is forcing artificially cooled air, or, to speak more correctly, air which is supposed to be artificially cooled, into the President's chamber. At the eastern end of the Mansion lies a large iron boiler, which is shortly to be brought in and set up to furnish more power, and near it stands one of the city fire engines, which was used last night in an unsuccessful attempt to refrigerate air by alternate compression and expansion. In the Cabinet officers' room stands a mechanical device, which resembles as much as anything one of the wooden towers on wheels used in ancient warfare, and which is regarded by those who are compelled to pass it with a sort of supercilious apprehension, as if it were an infernal machine of undefined but destructive power. In the lower hall an apparatus, which looks a little like an old-fashioned sign-post from a country cross-road, is rotating slowly on an axis formed by its upright shaft, sweeping its one arm in a wide circle like a capsized and half-dismantled windmill. In the private secretary's room and the upper corridors may be seen air-cooling machines of all sorts, from what appears to be a Brobdignian squirrel-trap with a revolving cylinder to a contrivance for carrying an endless band

of Turkish toweling through a tank of ice water. Most of these machines have already been tried and condemned. They would be adequate, perhaps, in a small room, but in a room of the dimensions of the President's chamber they have no perceptible effect. Various and often paradoxical reasons are assigned by the proprietors of these machines for their failure to produce the required refrigeration. One inventor this afternoon, after loading his apparatus with a hundred pounds or more of ice and setting it in operation, and after watching vainly in perspiring anxiety for the expected current of cool air, explained to the bystanders that his machine generally raised the temperature three or four degrees in the beginning, but that this would be followed by intense refrigeration. The first part of his statement was generally accepted as true, but the last part still awaits verification. Thus far only one of the many fanning and ventilating machines which have been tried has seemed to be really useful and valuable, and that is a two-bladed brass screw like a steamer's propellor, which is whirled at a very high rate of speed by an electric motor, and which throws a strong, steady stream of air to a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. Unfortunately, the electric motor makes a loud, continuous hum, which, in the judgment of the attending surgeons, would interfere with the President's rest. Its use has therefore been discontinued. Although all the machines hitherto tried have failed, partially or totally, to meet the requirements of the case, too much cannot be said in acknowledgment and praise of the cheerful readiness of inventors in all parts of the country to put themselves to trouble and expense in coming here with devices which they hope will alleviate the President's discomfort and contribute to his recovery. Most of them have been actuated by the sincerest motives of sympathy and regard for the President, and many have expressly requested that, whether their machines were useful or not, no mention should be made of their names. A score or more of men cheerfully and eagerly volunteered to work all of last night in setting up refrigerating and ventilating machinery merely that they might do what lay in their power to add to the President's comfort.

4 P. M.—The President has been more comfortable to day than at any time since he was wounded. His children were permitted to see him this morning, and the attending physicians report at 4 P. M. that he is improving satisfactorily. None of the systems of artificial refrigeration thus far tried have entirely met the sanguine anticipations of their inventors and suggestors, but as the weather continues reasonably cool, the President has not suffered much from the heat since Thursday. Experiments are still being made with refrigerating apparatus in anticipation of a return of the hot weather, which is predicted by General Hazen.

7.15 P. M.—The President's condition has continued favorable during the day. The febrile reaction does not differ materially from that of yesterday. Pulse, 108; temperature, 101.9; respiration, 24.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

There is beginning to be considerable doubt whether the original diagnosis of the President's wound did not make it more alarming than it really was. The *New York Herald* in a leading editorial (and leaders in such cases, though written by laymen, are almost sure to represent high professional authority) boldly says: "We have interpreted all this as the evidence that the man was less seriously hurt than had been apprehended, for we were more disposed to believe that a surgeon was at fault in his diagnosis than that the ordinary operations of nature were set aside for this occasion;" and goes at length into its reasons for refusing to believe that the ball penetrated the liver or entered the abdominal cavity. It quotes Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, retired, as remarking upon yesterday's bulletin: "That would indicate a slight fever, but nothing more than would result from a flesh wound. If the President continues over Sunday as he is now I see no reason why he should not recover. If after seven days there is no fever, no inflammation, nor any of the symptoms that would indicate the presence of the bullet in the abdomen, the chances are a thousand to one he is not there. I don't believe it is. I think the diagnosis has been wrong from the beginning. I don't believe the ball passed through the liver, and I don't believe it is in the abdomen. There has been no wound in the liver nor any of the peritoneum. I think the bullet struck the ribs and probably the thick muscles in the side and then glanced off. It will be found in the small of the back or may be lower down. Judging by the report bulletined from the White House the President is not so well as he has been since the shooting, still there is not much difference nor much cause for alarm in his condition. Up to this we have been going on the theory supplied us that the ball

passed through the liver; now we are almost confident it did nothing of the kind."

Dr. Faneuil D. Weisse, professor of practical and surgical anatomy in the medical department of the university of the city of New York, has, for several days past, been engaged in making some experiments upon a cadaver with a view to ascertaining the probable course pursued by the bullet in the President's body. A reporter of the *Times* called upon the professor at his office on West Twenty-second street Friday evening and found him quite well pleased with the result of his experiments thus far.

"Since the shooting of the President," said the professor, "or rather after the first forty-eight hours after the shooting, being deeply interested in the case, I had evolved a theory which seemed to be strengthened day by day as the case progressed. I determined to make some observations by special dissections in the region involved by the wound. The results of my dissections were such that they seemed to confirm or at least give some weight to my theory. I then called upon Dr. Hamilton and asked him to give me a statement of the exact condition of the President at the time he visited him. The facts obtained from the doctor went still further toward corroborating my theory, and this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Dr. Hamilton came to the medical department of the university, accompanied by Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the *Medical Record*, and several other physicians. The demonstrations occupied nearly four hours, and their object was to prove, if possible, the truth of my theory. Three cadavers were used, each one as nearly as possible of the size and weight of the President. The dissections were very successful. Drawings were made from the nature of the region of the wound, and they will be published soon in a medical journal. Several days ago I obtained a revolver said to be of the same make as that used by Guiteau, in order to practice with it as to its penetrating power. My first theory was that the cartridge fired at the President was defective, but when I came to see and handle the weapon I realized that it is not effective at short range. I fired repeated shots at the cadaver, and found that wherever the ball struck a bone it did not go through the body, but where no bones were struck the bullet went straight through. Where the ball struck a rib it would be deflected. The bullet is said to have entered the President's body four inches to the right of a medium line of the back, striking the eleventh rib. This is a movable rib, and the effect of striking it was to diminish the force of the missile, as well as to deflect it. If the ball struck a convex surface it would naturally be deflected downward, because it is natural for the rib to rise upon being crowded forward. In the progress of my experiments it was determined that the planes through which the ball passed to reach the eleventh rib were skin, subcutaneous tissue, a broad, flat muscle known as the latissimus dorsi and serratus posticus, inferior muscle. The nerves between the ribs (intercostal) and vessels being removed from the cadaver by cutting through the plane of the external intercostal muscle exposed the costa or external layer of the pleura. The costal layer of the pleura was then separated from the eleventh rib, after which the bone forces cut out an inch of the rib, which was the probable seat of the fracture. In so doing the pleural cavity of the cadaver was opened and from it fluid flowed out. The finger inserted in the cavity of the pleura determined the wound as reaching the twelfth rib, rising posteriorly to the spinal column and anteriorly to the eleventh rib, springing from the tip of the twelfth rib. The diaphragmatic layer of the pleura being cut off determined the muscular structure of the diaphragm, and the latter being removed brought into view the peritoneal lining of the diaphragm. This, being opened, presented the liver to view. Now, the point that I make is that the ball could not have penetrated the liver without passing through the pleura and wounding the peritoneum, and I do not believe the peritoneum was wounded at all."

"You are convinced, then, that the liver was not touched?" "Very nearly convinced. I see a great many more reasons for thinking it was not wounded than there are reasons for believing that it was. The pains of which the President complained in his legs and feet were undoubtedly caused by an injury to the sciatic nerve. In brief, the ball, striking the eleventh rib, was deflected downward. It may or it may not have opened the lower portion of the pleura. It reached the anterior surface of the quadratus lumborum muscle, tracked through the fat on its surface without wounding the peritoneum, wounded the ilio hypogastric and ilio inguinal nerves distributing to the skin of the scrotum. Hence the pain and soreness of the skin of the scrotum. Continuing on its course, the ball reached the surface of the iliacus internus muscle, passing through the

substance of or below the proas magnus muscle and lodged upon the lumbosacral cark of the sacral plexus, or even beyond that chord upon the sacral plexus. That the leash of the nerves forms the contributing nerve trunks, which in turn form the sciatic nerve. This nerve leaves the lower abdominal cavity, passing down the back of the thigh, distributing to the muscles of the leg and foot; hence the immediate pain in the President's right leg and foot, and the tingling, the cramps, the subsequent soreness and numbness which were due to the pressure of the ball. The bullet probably remains there, pressing upon this origin of the sciatic nerve. Therefore, the sensitiveness of the patient's lower extremities continues. The immediate fall of the President when wounded, together with the occurrence of vomiting, are symptoms of injury to the nerves."

"Is there any safe way of getting the bullet out under the present circumstances?"

"I presume the bullet had better be let alone for the present. I do not want to say anything about treatment, however, but I am satisfied the bullet can be felt. A finger insinuated in the dissected body upon the sacral plexus can be felt by another finger inserted into the rectum, and the bullet in the President's body is undoubtedly on the sacral plexus."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12, 8 A. M.—The President is comfortable this morning. The rise of temperature noted in last evening's bulletin began to diminish about an hour later. Pulse, 96; temperature, 99.6; respiration, 22.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

Mr. Brown, the President's secretary, this morning sent the following note to the members of the Cabinet. It explains what was thought last evening to be an unfavorable change in the President's condition:

"The unfavorable symptoms which made their appearance yesterday afternoon have entirely subsided. The President passed a very comfortable, restful night, and this morning his pulse is 96 and temperature 99.6. This would seem to indicate that the increased pulse and temperature of last evening was merely a temporary fluctuation, due, as the surgeons supposed at the time, to some momentary tax upon his nervous system rather than to any permanent unfavorable change in his condition.—J. S. BROWN, Private Secretary."

1 P. M.—The President is passing a comfortable day. Pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 24.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The President's condition at half-past one this afternoon was much better than at the same time yesterday. The President was very cheerful; the physicians equally so. One of the attending physicians is constantly by his side. His appetite to-day has been better than since the shooting. Every two hours the President is given three ounces of milk with a small dram of rum. This morning he was given a slice of milk toast. All of this he retains on his stomach. He seemed to enjoy the toast. The color of the President's skin is perfectly natural, and the skin cool.

The usual amount of pus was discharged from the President's wound to day. It was of a healthy character. Although the President was so weak at 2 o'clock this afternoon that he could only raise his head with difficulty all the physicians agree in the opinion that he is in an improved condition.

Dr. Bliss at this hour—2 P. M.—reports that the President's condition has been steadily improving ever since morning. The transient increase in pulse and temperature last night was only a natural fluctuation of the fever and not an indication of any unfavorable change. The President is better in every way this afternoon than at the corresponding hour yesterday, and he has not a symptom which need cause uneasiness. His pulse at 2 p. m. is only 96, and although he has taken no anodyne since yesterday, he is now sleeping a quiet, natural sleep. The atmosphere of his room is still maintained by the refrigerating apparatus in the basement at the steady temperature of 75 degrees, which the President finds most comfortable.

The surgeons who have charge of the President's case, even in the excitement of the first hours, recognized the intense desire of the people to get information, and they arranged to issue frequent bulletins showing the state of the pulse, temperature and respiration. These bulletins have been most eagerly watched for throughout the whole civilized world. The use of technical terms in the bulletins could not be avoided, especially when the necessity of condensation, in order that they might be quickly prepared and frequently issued, is taken into consideration.

It is but natural that very many persons should be unfamiliar with these technical terms, and with the view of rendering the bulletins intelligible to all, the surgeons accompanied the figures showing temperature, pulse and respiration with a brief remark to the effect that "the President's condition continues favorable," etc. These bulletins are now issued three times daily, and will be so continued. Some explanation of the technical terms employed, and the manner of determining the President's condition, will, no doubt, assist many to a quick comprehension of the bulletins, as it frequently occurs that the man of business or labor has but time for a glance at them, as he passes. "Pulse," on a bulletin, means the number of beats per minute of the patient's pulse. This, as everybody understands, is determined by counting the pulsations, watch in hand. "Temperature" means the degree of heat, Fahrenheit, of the patient's body. This is ascertained by placing the bulb of a small thermometer, specially arranged and adapted for the purpose, in the mouth of the patient, or under the armpit, as the attending surgeon may see fit. The highest degree registered by the mercury shows the temperature of the body. "Respiration" means the number of breathings per minute, and these, like the pulsations, are ascertained by watching and counting the times the chest rises and falls per minute. In good health the natural beats of the pulse vary in different persons. The average of adults is from sixty to seventy per minute. There are, however, very wide differences, even in healthy persons. For instance, Bonaparte's natural pulse-beat was only about 42, while that of one of the lord justices of England (the name is not now remembered) was as high as 128 per minute. These, however, are extremes. Then, too, the pulse-beats of healthy persons vary at different times of the day, or according to the position of the body or to the activity or quiet of the person. The greatest frequency of the beat occurs during the middle of the day and the least about midnight. As a rule in health the pulse is quicker in the morning than in the evening, but in a fever, especially in warm weather, this is reversed, and the increase is in the evening. The President's pulse, since the hopeful symptoms of his case set in has invariably quickened in the evening and decreased in the morning. The doctors attributed the increase to the heat, stir and bustle incident to the daytime and the decrease to the cooler atmosphere and the general quiet which prevail at night. President Garfield's natural pulse, when in good health and quiet, is about 70 beats per minute. The highest pulsation yet reached in his case has been 126. For the past several days it has ranged from 108 to 96. In cases of extreme lethargy the pulse has been known to go down to 17, and the other extreme on record is 200, the latter occurring in children afflicted with water on the brain. The average temperature or natural heat of the human body, in good condition of health, is $98\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, (98.5 Fahrenheit.) The 98th degree is marked on the thermometer as "blood heat." Cases are on record in which the temperature rose to 108 in children and 107 in adults, but 105 is regarded as almost certain death, and 104 as extremely dangerous. Raving yellow-fever patients are said to rarely go above 105. The President's temperature has been as low as 98.9 , only four-tenths of a degree above normal. Last night it reached the highest point— 102.8 . The surgeons ascribed this unusual rise—it had not been going above 101 and fractions—to excitement of the patient, produced by the hammering and other noises and stir necessary to the introduction of the pipes for the compressed air. The fact that the temperature receded this morning to 99.6 proves the accuracy of this opinion. In cases of cholera the temperature of the body has been known to fall to 77, but the icy hand of death already had hold of the patient. The President's respiration has varied 19 to 24. In health, and when entirely free from any exciting influence, the natural respiration (number of breathings per minute) of an adult is from fourteen to eighteen; but in cases of sickness and of wounds it has been recorded as low as 7 and as high as 100 per minute.

"Peritonitis" is a term that was frequently used in the earlier bulletins to denote one of the dangers of the President's condition; but his case has now reached a state of progress which relieves that apprehension. The term, briefly defined, means inflammation of the peritoneum, which is a membrane that envelops the intestines and other abdominal organs and generally the interior of the abdomen. Inflammation of that membrane is a most dangerous, if not fatal, phase of disease on a wound.

"Tympanitis" was another unfavorable symptom in the earlier stages of the President's case, now happily passed. Its meaning was that the abdomen was

swelling up tight, like a drum (tympa) from an accumulation of air or gases in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum. The tympanitis disappeared before it developed to an alarming extent.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 13, 8.30 A. M.—The President is doing well this morning. Pulse 90; temperature 98.5; respiration, 20. His gradual progress towards recovery is manifest, and thus far without serious complications.—[Signed by the physicians.]

1 P. M.—The President's condition continues favorable. Pulse, 92; temperature, 100.6; respiration 22.—[Signed by the physicians.]

For about three hours last night the President was restless. He was sponged off, and shortly afterwards went to sleep, getting a very good night's rest for one in his condition. This morning opened more hopeful than ever for the President. His condition was better than it has been at any time. His pulse—90—was lower than at any time since the wound was received. His temperature was normal, the first time it has been in that satisfactory condition, and his respiration has gone down to 20. In short, everything was not only satisfactory in every way, but the indications of a steady improvement more marked than ever.

At 3 o'clock the President was resting quietly. The improvement over his condition heretofore, which was very noticeable this morning, continues. It is as marked this afternoon, compared with the same hour yesterday, as the improvement this evening was over his condition yesterday evening.

The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons this afternoon:—"Executive Mansion, July 13, 1 P. M.—To Drs. Frank H. Hamilton and D. H. Agnew. The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was less marked and occurred at a later hour than on the previous day, and to-day, for the first time, the President's morning temperature fell to the normal point. The general progress of his symptoms appears more favorable than hitherto. During the last twenty-four hours he has taken thirty-two ounces of milk and one ounce of rum. This morning he had also a slice of milk toast, and chewed the breast of a woodcock, but did not care to swallow the meat. He had last night one-quarter of a grain of sulphate of morphia hypodermically, (in no twenty-four hours during the past week has he received more than a single dose of this quantity,) and slept well during the night. This morning he received ten grains of the bi-sulphate of quinia. Yesterday at 7 P. M. his pulse was 104; temperature, 102.4; respiration, 24. To-day at 8:30 A. M., pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 20. At 1 P. M., pulse, 94; temperature, 100.6; respiration, 22.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

Secretary Blaine sent the following cable this morning :

LOWELL, Minister, London: The President's condition this morning is much better than at any time since he was wounded. Temperature normal; respiration very nearly normal; pulse 96. Pain in feet and legs greatly diminished. Weather very warm, but President's room kept as cool as desired.—BLAINE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 14, 8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a comfortable night and continues to do well. Pulse, 90; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 22.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

1 P. M.—The progress of the President's case continues to be satisfactory this morning. Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 22.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The 1 o'clock bulletin, this afternoon, is the best that has been issued yet. The pulse and temperature of the President were lower than at noon of any day yet. The President was given this afternoon a sandwich of raw beef. He ate it with satisfaction. At 1 o'clock his condition was of the most favorable character.

The President at 3 o'clock this evening was unchanged from his very favorable condition. He is better than ever before. Each hour he seems to get better though. There is no longer any doubt that he is on the high road to recovery. The great danger is past. Unless some turn of a very serious and unfavorable character is taken the President can be said to be practically out of the great danger in which he has been. For the past ten days he has improved so much that nothing too hopeful can be said of his condition, except that his recovery will be rapid. It will be slow but sure, the doctors all say.

Last night at midnight the President was sleeping quietly, as he had been most of the evening. His symptoms at that hour were all favorable. When he was last awake he asked Dr. Reyburn what the news was. The doctor replied that the governors of the several States had in view to issue, when he (the President) should be out of danger, proclamations appointing a general day of thanksgiving to God for the answered prayers of the nation. The President seemed touched and gratified. In conversation with the President yesterday Colonel Rockwell made the remark to him that "the heart of the nation was in this room." The words seemed to make an impression on him, and last night, while Colonel Rockwell was sitting by his bedside, he murmured in his sleep: "The heart of the nation will not let the old soldier die."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 15, 8.30 A. M.*—The President has rested well during the night; is doing admirably this morning, and takes his food with relish. Pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

1 P. M.—The President doing very well. The President continues to do very well this morning. Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.5; respiration 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President was resting comfortably. His favorable condition continued. He is doing better to-day than any day of his illness. He is stronger than yesterday. He is recovering surely. But little anxiety as to the final result is now felt. The President moved his legs considerably during the day, and has partly regained the use of his arms.

The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 P. M.—For Drs. Frank H. Hamilton and D. H. Agnew: The President continues to do well. The afternoon fever is daily less marked. A smaller quantity of milk has been given and solid food substituted and relished. He has had less rum, and at intervals of several hours some Tokay wine, in all about two ounces and a half of the latter. Last night his hypodermic injection consisted of 3/16 of a grain of morphia only, which proved sufficient to secure rest. This morning we have altered the dose of sulphate of quinia to three grains, to be taken three times daily. Yesterday, at 7 P. M., his pulse was 98, temperature, 101; respiration, 23. To-day, at 8.30 A. M., pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18. At 1 P. M., pulse, 94; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

Mr. Jennings had the larger cooling apparatus at work last night. This machine will furnish some 100,000 feet of cool air hourly. The other one furnishes about 18,300 feet an hour. It will still be used to keep the President's room at the uniform temperature of 75 degrees. The large machine is said to cool the corridor, upon which the President's room opens. This invention has attracted a great deal of attention, because of its perfect success. Commodore Shock, chief of the bureau of steam-engineering, has made elaborate drawings of it for comparison, with the plans for the ventilation of ships employed in the navy. Mrs. Garfield yesterday paid a visit to the basement to examine the machine and was greatly pleased with its workings. Dr. Woodward keeps a record of the amount of air furnished and its temperature, taking his data once every hour. He visits the basement every night.

Professor Bell, of the telephone, arrived at the White House yesterday afternoon with an instrument for ascertaining by electricity the location of the bullet in the President's body. The instrument is called an induction balance. A number of experiments with it were made last evening, but not on the President. It was decided that there was no necessity for disturbing the President in order to see if the machine would locate the ball in his body. It may possibly be time after the President gets up and is walking about, but not before. The ball, wherever it is, is not causing any alarm even if its exact location is not known. Under such circumstances it is thought better not to disturb the President by an experiment with the machine.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 16, 8.30 A. M.*—The President has passed another good night, and is steadily progressing towards convalescence. Pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

In view of the favorable progress of the President's case, the surgeons have decided to issue bulletins only in the morning and evening.

The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons this afternoon :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 P. M.—To Dr. F. H. Hamilton and Dr. D. H. Agnew: The President progresses steadily towards convalescence. During the last 24 hours he has had but one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia (in a single hypodermic injection at bedtime). He slept well and this morning expresses himself as feeling quite easy. The quinia is continued in three-grain doses three times daily. He is taking a still larger proportion of solid food, with more relish than hitherto, and some old Port wine has been substituted for the Tokay, its flavor being preferred by the patient. The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was less than on any day since you saw him. At 7 o'clock P. M. his pulse was 93; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 20. This morning, at 8:30, pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18. At 1 P. M., pulse, 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. Hereafter, our dispatch to you will be sent after the evening consultation.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

No bulletin was issued at 1 o'clock this afternoon as heretofore. The temperature and pulse had gone up but very little, and there were no symptoms in the least unfavorable. There was no fever, nor any signs of it. The President slept a good deal this morning. He is stronger than yesterday—stronger than at any time since the reaction from the shock of the wound. He was more cheerful this afternoon and did not complain of the pain. He still suffers pain but it is not so acute as it has been. Mrs. Garfield has been in the room with him since breakfast this morning fanning him and sometimes talking a little with him.

This afternoon has been a very comfortable one for the President. He did not talk any, but remained easily and quietly on his bed. He took a little sleep. At one time he had his eyes closed and appeared to be sleeping. Suddenly he opened them, and said to Colonel Rockwell, who was by the bed, "You thought I was asleep, but I was not." His breathing is perfectly free and easy.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 16*, 7 P. M.—The President has passed a better day than any since he was hurt. The afternoon fever is still less than yesterday. At 1 P. M. his pulse was 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. His pulse is now 98; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The history of the President's case to-day was almost a duplication of the record of the day before. At 10 o'clock last night there had been a further reduction of two-tenths in the maximum temperature for the 24 hours, which indicates a continued abatement of the afternoon fever, and there had also been a steady improvement in the general symptoms. The patient ate a small quantity of roast beef yesterday afternoon, swallowing both juice and fiber, and took the usual allowances of toast, milk, meat extract and wine. At 10 o'clock last night he was sleeping quietly after a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of morphia. The discharge from the wound continues to be normal in quantity and appearance, and from the fact that the drainage tube cannot be pushed further than three inches and a half into the wound without encountering resistance, it is inferred that the pus all comes from that part of the bullet's track which lies between the external surface of the body and the ribs, and that the depths of the wound have closed.

Dr. Reyburn, upon being asked at a late hour last night whether he regarded the President as out of danger, said: "I should hardly like yet to pronounce him safe, but he is rapidly approaching the safety line. There is not the slightest indication of pyæmia, the danger of secondary hemorrhage has almost entirely passed, the surgical fever has so far abated as to be apparent only for a few hours in the afternoon and evening, and the patient is making steady progress toward convalescence."

The Executive Mansion presented a quiet and almost deserted appearance yesterday, the callers being for the most part newspaper correspondents and reporters. The members of the Cabinet, with one or two exceptions, have gone either down the river or to Deer Park to escape the heat and to recover from the prostrating anxiety of the past two weeks.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 17*, 1:45 A. M.—The President has rested well since midnight, and at this hour is sleeping quietly.

The President's progress towards convalescence, noted in the official bulletin of Saturday, steadily continues. He feels greatly refreshed by the restful, unbroken sleep which he had last night, and which was materially assisted by the agreeable change in the weather. His pulse is gradually lessening; it now being 88, with normal temperature and respiration. He will receive for breakfast beefsteak, toast, and meat-juice and poached eggs, and later on a little oatmeal cooked to a jelly. It is deemed best by the surgeons to give him solid, substantial food in the morning, discontinuing it at 1 o'clock, after which time only liquid nourishment is administered.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 18*, 8:30 A. M.—The President has passed another comfortable night, and is doing well this morning. Pulse, 83; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reburn.

1 P. M.—The condition of the President has not materially changed since morning. He has no fever and is resting quietly. Pulse, 90; temperature and respiration normal.

The following bulletin was sent this morning to the Cabinet officers by the President's private secretary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 19*, 8 A. M.—The slightly increased febrile rise which occurred yesterday evening, but which was not due to any unfavorable change in the condition of the wound, has entirely disappeared this morning, and, at this hour, the President's pulse is 90, with a normal temperature and respiration. He rested well during the night, at one time sleeping $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours without awakening, and is now feeling bright and comfortable. There will be a slight change in his diet, something else being substituted for potatoes and oatmeal, which have been found unsatisfactory.

8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a very good night, and this morning he was free from fever, and expresses himself as feeling quite comfortable. Pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reburn.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the President's pulse was 92, with respiration and temperature normal. He slept more during the day, and was comfortable and easy. His appetite continues good, and he would eat more if it were given him. There is no sign of fever, and its return is not expected.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the President's condition was still very favorable. He is having a very comfortable day. There was no sign of fever. The wound discharged copiously to-day. The discharge continues to be healthy. The patient is none the worse to-day from last night's fever.

The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons last night:

"Shortly after our dispatch of yesterday the President received a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia. He slept well during the night, and this morning at 8:30 o'clock had a pulse of 88, temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. His day, however, was not quite as comfortable as yesterday. Slight gastric disturbance was noted toward noon, in consequence of which the quantity of nourishment administered was temporarily diminished. This was followed by rather more afternoon fever than yesterday, but the difference was not great, and is thought to be merely a temporary fluctuation. About 1 P. M. his pulse was 98; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18; at 7 P. M. pulse, 102; temperature, 100.7; respiration 21."

Dr. Bliss, upon being asked at 10:30 o'clock last night whether there was anything in the patient's condition to justify uneasiness, replied: "Nothing whatever. He is doing well. The fever is subsiding. His pulse is below 100 again, and he is sleeping quietly. He became a little overworn this afternoon, but he will probably be as well again to-morrow morning as he was this."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 20*, 8 A. M.—There is a decided improvement in the President's condition this morning. He slept very well during the night, and his pulse at this hour is 86, which is lower than at any previous time.

Temperature and respiration normal. The wound is doing well and is discharging freely and properly. The President's appetite is still good and great care will continue to be exercised in his diet.

1:30 P. M.—The President is passing a comfortable day and making steady progress toward convalescence. At this hour his pulse is 88, and his temperature and respiration are normal.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the President's temperature was 88, an increase of two beats since this morning. The temperature and respiration continue normal and he was resting easily. He dozed at intervals during the morning and afternoon. There was no fever at two. The condition of the patient was very favorable and satisfactory. He gets a little stronger almost daily, though the strength returns very slowly.

The progress of the President towards recovery continues uninterrupted. He has passed a quiet night. Pulse this morning 86; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. (Signed) D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The following dispatch was sent last night by the attending physicians to the consulting physicians: "Last evening the President received a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia, and slept well during the night. He continues to take sulphate of quinia in three-grain doses thrice daily, and has enemata when required. As anticipated, the increased fever of yesterday proved only temporary, and he has had a better day to-day than any since he was injured. The wound looks well and is discharging healthy pus freely. This morning at 8:30 his pulse was 90; temperature, 98.4 degrees; respiration, 18. At 1 P. M., pulse 92; temperature, 98.5 degrees; respiration, 19. At 7 P. M., pulse, 96; temperature, 9.98 degrees; respiration, 19.

July 21.—The President passed a good night. He slept more continuously than heretofore: in fact, from 1 to 5 o'clock he slept without a break. There was no fever during the night. This morning the President expressed a desire for more solid food than has been given him the past two days. The physicians did not grant all the President's request, but allowed him a piece of chicken, which he apparently enjoyed very much. In addition to the chicken he ate a piece of toast, with the juice of a steak squeezed over it, and some milk with a little old rum. He was more cheerful than usual this morning, and was allowed to talk without much restraint to Mrs. Garfield and the others who were in the room. The following official bulletin was issued this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 21, 8:30 A. M.*—The President has had a good night, and is doing excellently this morning. Pulse, 88; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. (Signed) D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

2 P. M.—The President is steadily convalescing, and has thus far passed a quiet and comfortable day. He has had no fever since last night, and at this hour his pulse is 92 and his temperature and respiration are normal. Dr. Reyburn said: "He is doing excellently. I am free to say to-day, as I did yesterday, that he is better than at any time during his illness. He is recovering very nicely."

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President had no fever, and everything was still of the most favorable character. He has taken a good deal of liquid nourishment since breakfast. He has had milk and rum, and beef-tea at intervals.

The following bulletin was sent, this morning, to each of the Cabinet officers by the President's private secretary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 21, 8 A. M.*—The improvement in the President's condition continues to be steady and uninterrupted. His pulse this morning is 88, with a normal temperature and respiration. He is bright and cheerful, has an excellent appetite, and expresses a desire for more substantial nourishment. There is no better indication of his progress than the disposition which he is now manifesting to think and to talk of outside matters. The surgeons express themselves as entirely satisfied with the progress of the case.

The President's sick room always has plenty of pretty flowers in it. They are placed where he can see them and enjoy their fragrance. Mrs. Garfield attends specially to them. Every morning handsome bouquets are prepared in

the conservatory and taken to the President's room and the flowers of the day before are removed. The White House conservatory is one of the best in the city and there is no trouble in keeping the flowers in the sick room constantly fresh.

Colonel Rockwell passed the night in the President's room. He said this morning that it was a splendid night for the President. He was very comfortable and restful, and had the best night since he was shot.

The President passed a very comfortable night. The first part of the night he dozed at intervals. The latter part of the night he slept very, very well and continuously. He had no fever during the night. The fact that he is steadily recovering—though the progress is by no means rapid—is patent more and more each day. The doctors all agree upon a sea voyage as soon as sufficient strength is regained; but they cannot say how soon that will be. The President was less restless last night than upon any night since he was wounded. He continues to improve in color and general appearance; but that improvement is commensurate with the regaining of strength; that is, it is very slow.

Dr. Bliss, this morning, said: "Another most favorable day has set in." This morning's bulletin was as follows:

8:30 A. M.—The President rested well during the night, and is quite easy this morning; pulse, 88; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The improvement in the President's condition continues. He slept well during the night, the cool weather being greatly in his favor. This morning his pulse is 88, with a normal temperature and respiration. The nourishment now being administered more than supplies the waste, and while it is probable that he is daily adding a little to his strength, still it is found that his system is not yet capable of resisting any unusual excitement, and the surgeons in charge insist upon as perfect repose as can be secured.

At half-past twelve o'clock the President was dozing. He dozed at intervals during the day. No fever has appeared. The symptoms were all favorable, and the pulse normal.

The President passed a very comfortable afternoon. He asked for water several times after he was given rum and milk at 12 o'clock. He is allowed but very little water. At 3 o'clock this afternoon there had been no fever nor any indications of it. He has dozed again this afternoon; not not so much as this morning. The pain in his legs is not so sharp to-day. At 3 o'clock, his temperature, pulse, and respiration were normal. The doctors agree that he is not far from the convalescent stage.

The matter which is discharged from the President's wound is always subjected to microscopic examination. There has been found in the pus small particles or fragments of cloth. Upon close examination, these were revealed to be pieces of the President's pantaloons and shirt, which had been forced in the wound by the bullet. Their discharge was a very satisfactory sign, as it indicates that the wound is being thoroughly cleaned.

When the President's wound was dressed this morning there was a fuller and freer discharge of pus than at any previous time. With the discharge came small portions of the clothing worn by the President on the morning he was shot. There was also thrown out a small piece of bone. It was a portion of the rib which was fractured by the ball. There also came out some slough, or dead tissue. These are the most satisfactory signs. They indicate that the wound is being cleaned out. The wound is in better condition to-day than at any time heretofore.

The cooling apparatus continues to do its work satisfactorily. The temperature of the President's room is kept under perfect control, and is regulated to the nicety of a balance wheel. Mr. Jennings, who has kept personal charge of it, continues on duty, and will not leave, he says, until the President is removed.

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were hurriedly sent for again, and on the 20th it was discovered that a pus cavity had been formed some three inches below the spot where the ball had entered, and this complication was relieved by Dr. Agnew by a skillful use of the knife, making an incision some two inches deep below the mouth of the wound, which released a quantity of about two ounces of imprisoned pus. The next day, for the first time, the gravity of the comminution of the rib was developed, and Dr. Agnew at the morning dressing removed with his fingers and forceps a number of sharp splinters of bone, which had been, it was believed

up to this time, the aggravating cause of the large pus discharge and the formation of the pocket which had necessitated the incision. The operation was a severe one, but was borne without etherization, the patient being relieved simply by an application of carbolized spray to the parts to which the knife was applied. The President was very much weakened by the shock of this treatment, and to such an extent was it manifest that it showed in his voice, his accelerated pulse, and general debility.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 23. 10 A. M.—The President was more restless last night, but this morning, at 7 A. M., while preparations were made to dress his wound his temperature was found to be normal; pulse, 92; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 19. At 7.30 he had a slight rigor, in consequence of which the dressing of his wound was postponed. Reaction followed promptly and the dressing has now just been completed. At present his pulse is 110; temperature, 101; respiration, 24.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

7.30 P. M.—The progress of the President's case continues without material change. At 1 P. M. the pulse was 98; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. At 7 P. M., pulse, 98; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 19.

July 24.—The President's fever last night was very sharp. He subsequently perspired and it partly went off that way, but this morning it took the shape of a chill. The chill lasted about fifteen minutes, and the President shook with it very much. It was a pretty severe chill. At one time the pulse reached 130—a most unsatisfactory sign. It dropped back right away, however. The chill set in about 8 o'clock, and it was a little after 9 before the reaction took place. After it the patient rested pretty comfortably. The doctors do not assign any exact reason for the President's unsatisfactory condition to-day. They say that it is probably caused by the failure of the wound to discharge freely. When it was dressed this morning the wound did not give forth near as much matter as during the past few days. By pressing on the body a little was forced out. It is possible, the doctors think, that a new formation is being made near the bullet. The method of dressing the wound was changed a little this morning. Dressing that will keep the wound more open was applied. The drainage tube was also changed for one a little longer. The new tube was so adjusted that it penetrated the wound about three inches and a half from the opening. In dressing the wound this morning, when it was found that the discharge was by no means free, the pressing upon the abdomen, which has heretofore caused a flow of pus, was tried, but it did not work satisfactorily. This would indicate an accumulation of matter where the bullet is located.

Mr. Gladstone, the English Premier, has written the following note to Mrs. Garfield. Its text was cabled to the State Department through Minister Lowell at London:

LONDON, July 21.—**MADAM:** You will, I am sure, excuse me, though a personal stranger, for addressing you by letter to convey to you the assurance of my own feelings and those of my countrymen on the occasion of the late horrible attempt to murder the President of the United States in a form more palpable at least than that of messages conveyed by telegraph. Those feelings have been feelings in the first instance of sympathy and afterwards of joy and thankfulness almost comparable, and, I venture to say, only second to the strong emotions of the great nation of which he is the appointed head. Individually I have, let me beg to believe, had my full share in the sentiments which have possessed the British nation. They have been prompted and quickened largely by what, I venture to think, is the ever-growing sense of harmony and mutual respect and affection between the two countries and of a relationship which from year to year becomes more and more a practical bond of union between us, but they have also drawn much of their strength from a cordial admiration of the simple heroism which has marked the personal conduct of the President, for we have not yet wholly lost the capacity of appreciating such an example of Christian faith and manly fortitude. This exemplary picture has been made complete by your own contribution to its noble and touching features, on which I only forbear to dwell because I am directly addressing you. I beg to have my respectful compliments and congratulations conveyed to the President, and to remain, dear madam, with great esteem, your most faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

In reply to this Secretary Blaine last night telegraphed as follows :

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—LOWELL, *Minister, London* : I have laid before Mrs. Garfield, the note of Mr. Gladstone just received by cable. I am requested by her to say that among the many manifestations of interest and expressions of sympathy which have reached her none has more deeply touched her heart than the kind words of Mr. Gladstone. His own solicitude and condolence are received with gratitude. But far beyond this she recognizes that Mr. Gladstone rightfully speaks for the people of the British isles, whose sympathy in this national and personal affliction has been as quick and sincere as that of her own countrymen. Her chief pleasure in Mr. Gladstone's cordial letter is found in the comfort which it brings to her husband. The President is cheered and solaced on his painful and weary way to health by the many messages of sympathy which in his returning strength he safely receives and most gratefully appreciates.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 25, 8.30 A. M.—The President has passed a more comfortable night, and has had no rigor since that reported in the bulletin yesterday morning. He is doing well this morning. Pulse, 96; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

As yesterday wore on it became more and more evident that the operation performed upon the President in the morning had been very beneficial in its results. The pus which had collected in the cavity, and which was the cause of the President's critical condition, flowed freely. It came from both the wound and the counter opening. A semi-circular tube through the incision and connecting with the track of the wound, allowed the cavity to be washed thoroughly. The doctors announced early last evening that the collected matter had been thoroughly cleaned out. This allowed the discharge from the wound to be resumed—the obstruction having been removed. The discharge was free and full. The removal of the pus from the cavity took with it all fear of blood poisoning at present. The symptoms of pyæmia which were so strongly marked were caused by the accumulated pus. There is yet danger of pyæmia, however. Another cavity may form. Medical opinion is that there is more probability of the formation of another cavity where the one just removed was located than at any other point along the track of the wound. Great care by keeping the cavity perfectly clean is taken to prevent such a new formation. The President rested well yesterday afternoon. He ate more toast with beef juice and took his milk and rum at intervals. There is everything to encourage the hope that the President's improvement will continue. Drs. Hamilton and Agnew both feel greatly encouraged after the operation of yesterday, but at the same time admitted that the patient was in much danger yet and had a long road to travel before recovery.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, at 8 o'clock last evening, Dr. Reyburn expressed the opinion that the crisis of the disturbance caused by the formation of the pus cavity had passed, and that there is now every reason to expect an abatement, if not an entire disappearance of the unfavorable symptoms of the last thirty-six hours. In explaining the nature of the operation performed by Dr. Agnew yesterday morning and the necessity for it, 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 then deflected still farther downward and a little to the right, so as to make an acute angle with the line of the back. In other words, when a probe was introduced into the wound to a depth of 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, this 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 the 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 anaesthetics were used, but the part to be operated upon was numbed 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 into the wound made by the ball, and then 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 to 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 had been left as it was originally placed, and will remain there 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 direct line with the deeper parts of the wound, and it is thought that the pus will escape through it without any of the obstructions 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 all wanting. You may say upon my authority that no indications of blood-poisoning have been observed, and that we have no reason to expect any:"

The following official bulletin was issued after the consultation and operation yesterday :

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 chance of recovery. The President bore the operation well, and his pulse is now 112.

The news of an alarming change in the President's condition was so unexpected that it was like a shock to the country. Favorable reports of the President's progress had gone out from day to day, until the public mind settled upon the conviction that he was out of danger. A relapse was not apprehended. The first information sent out from the White House Saturday morning was of an assuring character. It cautiously alluded to a slight febrile rise of the night before, and closed with a reference to a "gain in the President's favor." This conveyed the impression that he was doing well. Following this, within an hour or two, was the bulletin of the surgeons stating that the President had passed a restless night, and had had a "slight rigor" that morning. The figures given showed an increase of fever, which caused general alarm. The fear that the President was in greater danger than the bulletins indicated took possession of the people, and every face was marked with the deepest anxiety. The news to-day is reassuring, and it now looks as if hope may reasonably take the place of fear again. The surgical operation performed yesterday was followed immediately by good effect, and it has apparently removed the cause of all the trouble. The President rested well last night, his fever has once more abated, the discharge of pus from the wound continues to be free, and everything looks hopeful. The grave danger which confronted the President Saturday is passed. Of course the danger remains of the formation of other abscesses, but the chances are that each new development of the sort can be successfully dealt with, as in this case.

July 26.—Matters at the White House to-day were quiet. The members of the Cabinet and one or two others were all who called during the forenoon and early afternoon. Now and then an intimation came to the House of certain wild reports that were in circulation. One had it that mortification had set in, and that the President was in danger of death within a few short hours. Another was that blood-poisoning was fully developed. It is almost unnecessary to say that neither of these reports had any foundation in truth. There was not the excitement created by these wild reports that was induced by similar ones which were circulated last Saturday. The operation performed this morning was not so im-

portant, though more painful and longer in duration than the operation last Sunday. Dr. Agnew continues to speak hopefully of the patient. The good results of the operation were perfectly apparent this afternoon in the President's reduced pulse and the half-hour's sleep that he obtained.

July 27.—The information from the President is cheering indeed. He slept all through last night with the exception of a single brief interval, and the beneficent effects of this refreshing rest, just at this time, could scarcely be overestimated. He is apparently on the road to convalescence once more. The surgeons believe now that the worst is passed. Since yesterday forenoon the President has continued to improve, and last night he expressed himself as feeling better than he had for several days. There is every reason now to hope for his recovery. The surgeons have evidently handled the case with the greatest care and skill. During the past several days they have been subjected to sharp, almost fierce criticism from some journals, but the marked improvement in the President will overcome any feeling of doubt in the public mind that these arraignments of their course and treatment may have caused. The surgeons may feel assured that they have the confidence of the country, and that their efforts in behalf of the President entitle them to the nation's gratitude.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 28, 8 A. M.*—The President rested well during the night, and no rigor or febrile disturbance has occurred since the bulletin of yesterday evening. This morning the improvement of his general condition is distinctly perceptible. He appears refreshed by the night's rest, and expresses himself cheerfully as to his condition. Pulse, 92; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—Frank H. Hamilton, J. J. Woodward, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

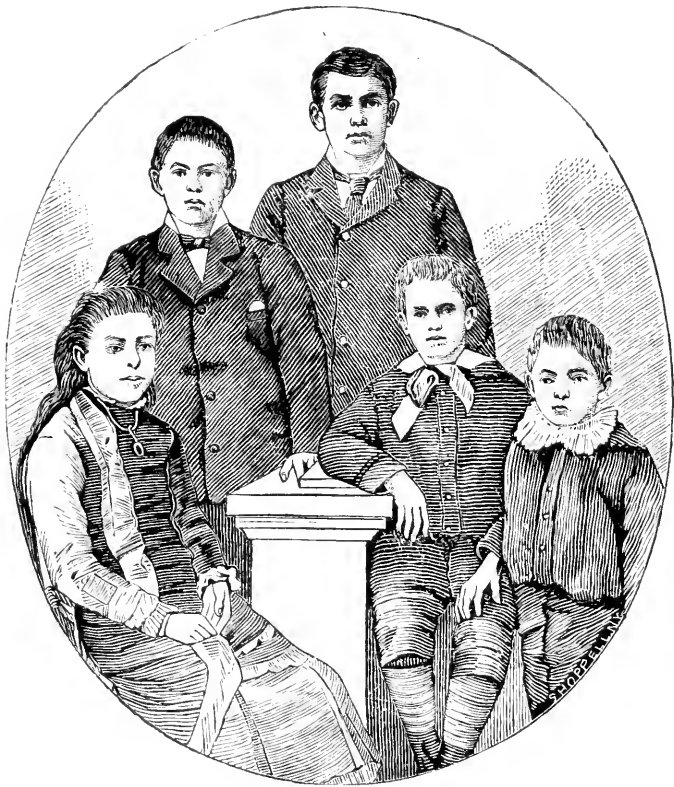
The doctors had beforehand agreed that the President should be removed from the room in which he has rested since he was brought from the depot. The new room selected for him is that right across the corridor from the one heretofore occupied, which is the southwest room of the building, overlooking the river. The new sick chamber is the northwest room of the house, looking out upon the parking in front, upon Pennsylvania avenue and Lafayette Square. The removal was accomplished by wheeling the bed upon which the President rested very slowly and carefully out of the old room, and across the corridor into the new. The change was made without any shock to the patient, and without disturbing him in the least. The reason of this change was that the President might be in perfectly pure quarters not pervaded by any of the odors which always are to be found in an apartment occupied for any length of time by the sick. Everything in the new sick chamber had been carefully arranged before the change was made. The room heretofore occupied was thoroughly cleaned. The matting and the druggot over the bed were removed, all the windows were thrown open, and the room is being thoroughly purified. It is probable that the President will be moved back to his old quarters when another change is necessary.

It is so pleasant to-day that there is no need of artificial cold. The pipes for cold air will not be run in the northwest room and the President will stay there only temporarily—until the room across the corridor is thoroughly cleaned and purified.

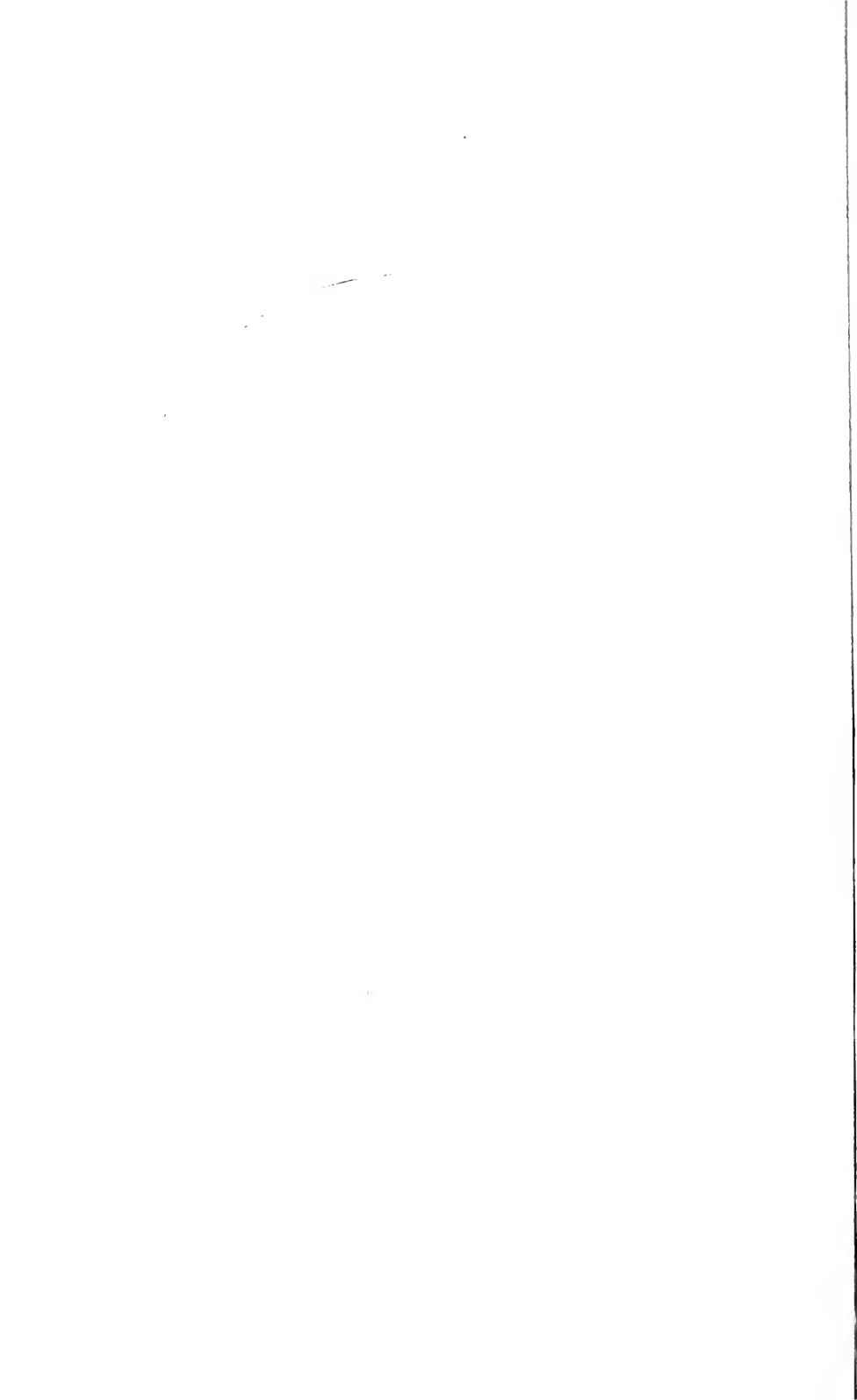
EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 29, 8.30 A. M.*—Immediately after the evening dressing yesterday, the President's afternoon fever began gradually to subside. He slept well during the night, and this morning is free from fever, looks well, and expresses himself cheerfully. No rigors have occurred during the past twenty-four hours, nor indeed at any time since the 25th inst. A moderate rise of temperature in the afternoon is to be anticipated for some days to come. At present his pulse is 92, temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The President this afternoon continued in his very favorable condition. He slept a little during the afternoon and there was no fever. All the physicians, including Dr. Hamilton, continue to express themselves in the most hopeful terms. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President was doing very nicely. There has been no unfavorable change and nothing to indicate but a very satisfactory condition of the President.

The history of the President's case presents no new features. He has rested quietly throughout the day, taking a small quantity of solid food for the first time



GARFIELD'S FAMILY.



in a week and sleeping at intervals naturally and peacefully. The usual febrile symptoms showed themselves late in the afternoon, but began to subside soon after the evening examination. The discharge of pus at the dressing of the wound last night was copious and of a healthy character. It is impossible to say definitely whether the discharge comes now from the end of the wound where the ball lies or from the suppurating surface along the ball's track near the wound's mouth, but it is probable that the latter is the case.

July 30.—8.30 A. M.—The President slept well during the night and this morning is cheerful and expresses himself as feeling better than at any time since he was hurt. After the slight rise of yesterday afternoon his temperature became again normal early in the evening and so continues. He appears stronger and has evidently made good progress on the road towards recovery during the last few days. His pulse is now 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Dr. Hayes Agnew.

Everything was as favorable at 3 o'clock this afternoon as it was this morning. The President was doing very well. There has been no drawback in the nature of fever or other disturbance. General Swain said at 3 o'clock: "We are half a day further on, and everything is progressing as well as possibly could be expected."

The President passed Saturday evening and yesterday most comfortably. He was raised again yesterday and remained in that posture for some time. The fever Saturday evening appeared later and went away earlier. There was but a little rise yesterday evening and it soon subsided. The President's appetite yesterday was very good. In addition to the liquid nourishment and a small piece of tenderloin steak he was allowed mutton chops. He took during the day 24 ounces of liquid nourishment and 4 ounces of solids.

The President passed last night very pleasantly, and secured a good night's rest. The morning examination showed a very healthy discharge from the wound. The nature of the discharge showed that suppuration is going on along the remote track of the wound as well as in that portion near where the ball entered. The President this morning had for breakfast some beefsteak and toast saturated in milk. His pulse this morning is better than at any time of the illness. The strength and general tone of the pulse shows a great improvement. The following was this morning's bulletin:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 2, 8:30 A. M.—The President passed a very pleasant night and slept sweetly the great part of the time. This morning he awoke refreshed, and appears comfortable and cheerful. Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

The morning was passed very comfortably. The President was again raised and expressed himself as easier in that position. He is not allowed to retain the semi-sitting posture, however, until he becomes tired. The bulletin issued after the noon examination was as follows:

The President is passing the day comfortably with his head and shoulders raised in the same manner as yesterday. At the morning dressing his wound was found to be doing admirably. His pulse is now 99; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 19.—D. Hayes Agnew, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President was restful. There had been no change for the worse during the day. On the contrary, he seemed to be doing better. He is improving daily. He can safely be pronounced out of any except unusual and unexpected danger.

The question of removing the President is now being talked of at the White House. It is thought that in three weeks, if he progresses as he now does, it will be entirely safe to give him a trip. The sea voyage is what is best thought of by the physicians. If the President continues to gain strength without any serious break, it is almost safe to predict that in three weeks he will start on a short sea voyage in the Tallapoosa, which will be ready to receive him.

It is an old story now that the President is "doing remarkably well." Every day he is better and better. All the reports from the sick room, official and unofficial, continue to be of the most encouraging character. There are but very few inquirers at the White House about the President. The official bulletins, which are posted on a tree in front of the White House and distributed around the different departments, and also posted behind the plate-glass windows of the drug

stores, furnish such good news that the White House is spared from inquiries about the President. This morning all that was said at the White House was even of a more encouraging character than yesterday.

It is probable that before being taken anywhere else the President will, as soon as he is able to be removed, be conveyed to the Soldiers' Home and located in the northwest room of the President's cottage there, which has been selected by Mrs. Garfield for her husband's occupancy, as heretofore stated.

Dr. Agnew left for Philadelphia this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Dr. Hamilton will arrive either on the limited express from New York at 4:30 this afternoon or at 10 o'clock to-night. This morning's bulletin was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 3*, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept tranquilly the greater part of the night. This morning his temperature is normal and his general condition satisfactory. Another day of favorable progress is anticipated. At present his pulse is 96; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. Hayes Agnew, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn.

12:30 P. M.—The President continues to progress steadily towards convalescence. He has taken to-day an increased proportion of solid food. His wound is doing well, and his general condition is better than yesterday. At present his pulse is 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robt. Reyburn.

This afternoon the President has passed very comfortably. He has slept some, and several times spoke of feeling much better. There has been no fever during the day up to 3 o'clock. He is getting along surely on the road to recovery.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 4*, 8:30 A. M.—The President continues to improve. He slept well during the night, and this morning looks and expresses himself cheerfully. Another satisfactory day is anticipated. At present his pulse is 90; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. The next bulletin will be issued this evening, and hereafter the noon bulletin will be dispensed with.—Frank H. Hamilton, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn.

The President passed an excellent night. The reduction in the amount of the hypodermic injection of morphia last night did not in the least interfere with his slumbers. He got along as comfortably under an injection of one-sixteenth of a grain as under the one-eighth which had previously been administered to him each night. This morning the President was cheerful and inclined to do a good deal of talking. He is allowed now to converse more than heretofore. His appetite continues to grow as he regains strength. Each day he partakes of more nourishment than on the day preceding. Dr. Hamilton was present at the examination this morning. It was decided that it was unnecessary to issue a daily bulletin at noon, in view of the President's steady progress. Bulletins will hereafter be issued only in the morning and evening. There has been some comment by outside surgeons on the fact that the President's pulse and temperature have not been reduced to their normal state. The attending physicians say that the maintenance of those symptoms above the normal point is natural and to be expected. They are kept up, they say, by the irritation to which the President is naturally subjected. Dr. Hamilton is the guest of Attorney-General MacVeagh. He arrived last night but did not see the President, as it was deemed best not to disturb the patient, who was sleeping when Dr. Hamilton arrived. Dr. Hamilton will remain until Dr. Agnew returns, which will be either Saturday night or Sunday.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President continued in his very favorable condition. He has rested very comfortably during the day.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 5*, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept naturally the greater part of the night, although he had taken no morphia during the last twenty-four hours. His improved condition warranted, several days ago, a diminution in the quantity of morphia administered hypodermically at bedtime, and it was reduced at first to one-twelfth and afterwards to one-sixteenth of a grain in the twenty-four hours, without any consequent unpleasant results, and finally has been altogether dispensed with. His condition this morning exhibits continued improvement, and another good day is anticipated. At present his pulse is 88; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—Frank H. Hamilton, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

At the noon examination the President's pulse, following its usual course, was a little higher than in the morning. The pulse was 98 and temperature and respiration normal. There has been no drawback to his improvement and he continues to progress favorably. Dr. Bliss said that he was getting along swimmingly, and that he was better to-day than yesterday. He is doing as well as he could. There has been no change in the treatment of to-day. At 3 o'clock the President was doing remarkably well. He has been passing a most comfortable day. The progress made towards full recovery is more marked each day.

The President's condition this morning was in every respect as satisfactory and encouraging as could be wished. He slept the greater portion of the night. No morphine was administered to him. Last night there was none of the restlessness noted on the first night of the abstinence from morphine. The President slept naturally and peacefully. The dressing of the wound this morning showed that it was in a very healthy condition. The discharge from it was healthy, though, as was the case yesterday, not as full as it has been. The bulletin issued after the morning's examination continued its good tale of steady progress. It was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6, 8:30 A. M.—The President has passed an excellent night, sleeping sweetly the greater part of the time without the aid of morphine or any other anodyne. This morning he is cheerful, and all the indications promise another favorable day. Pulse, 92; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

Before breakfast this morning the President had a dish of strawberries placed before him. They were splendid specimens of the fruit, which had been sent to the White House by Mr. W. H. Ward, of New York. The President ate nine or ten of the berries. After this followed the breakfast. The bill of fare was more extensive than usual. It consisted of beefsteak, potatoes, tea and toast.

The noon examination of the President showed a little higher pulse than has recently been usual. The warmth of the day had to do with the rise. The pulse was 100 and the temperature and respiration normal. The President is pronounced to be doing very well indeed by his physicians. They consider to-day another long step towards recuperation and recovery.

1 P. M.—The President continues to do well. He said to the surgeons this morning that he felt better than at any time since his injury. His breakfast this forenoon consisted of beefsteak and potatoes, toast, tea and a few strawberries. The latter were much relished. The patient has had thus far a comfortable day, and at this hour his pulse is 100, and his temperature and respiration normal.

3 P. M.—The President this afternoon slept a great deal. A 3 o'clock pulse had gone down a little from the 100 beats of noon, and his temperature and respiration continued normal. He was resting very nicely, and nothing had occurred to break his steady progress. He is very much better to-day than a week ago.

August 7.—The President continues to do well. He expresses himself as feeling much better yesterday morning than he has at any time since the shooting. His appetite continues to improve and he is gaining strength every day. The excessive heat had a retarding effect upon him during the afternoon, but the agreeable change in the atmosphere and cooling showers last night added much to his comfort.

Several of the Cabinet officers and their wives called at the White House last night and remained until about 10 o'clock, when they left for the night, much gratified with the cheering news they received from the sick-room. Dr. Agnew arrived last night and relieved Dr. Hamilton. The latter gentleman says he is entirely satisfied with the progress the President is making, and entertains the belief that his permanent recovery is not far distant. Drs. Bliss and Reyburn and Major Swain were in attendance during the night.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 4.45 P. M.—Dr. Bliss reports at 4.45 P. M. that the President has had in every respect an excellent day, and that his present condition is better than at any time heretofore. He has had no fever since last evening, his temperature and respiration have been and are still normal, and his pulse since morning has ranged from 92 to 100.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 P. M.—The President passed a comfortable morning, his symptoms and general condition being quite favorable. At 12.30 P. M. his

pulse was 100; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 19. During the afternoon he complained somewhat of the weather, the external heat being such that it was found impracticable to keep the temperature of his room much below 90° without closing the windows and doors, which was not thought prudent. The afternoon rise of temperature began as late as yesterday, but has been higher, though unaccompanied by dryness of skin. At 7 P. M. his pulse was 102, temperature, 101.8; respiration, 19. The appearance of the wound at the evening dressing was, however, good, and there has been no interruption to the flow of pus.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

Up to about 5 o'clock this afternoon the President had a very satisfactory day, although the extreme heat of the weather caused him a great deal of discomfort and acted to some extent unfavorably upon his general condition. On account of a strong hot wind from the south it was found impracticable, even at the full working capacity of the refrigerating machines, to keep the temperature of the patient's room down without closing the doors and windows, and this it was not thought prudent to do. Cold air enough was furnished by the machines, but instead of filling the room and crowding out the heated air, as it had heretofore done on warm days, the cold air itself was swept away almost as fast as it came from the pipes by the hot south wind which blew strongly through the Mansion. The thermometer in the patient's room, therefore, for the first time in several weeks ranged 85° to 90°. This temperature, of course, operated to the President's disadvantage in his present weak condition, and this afternoon fever was higher than usual. There was no indication, however, of any other cause for the increased febrile rise. The discharge of pus at the evening dressing was satisfactory, there were no symptoms of malaria, and with the single exception of high bodily temperature the condition of the patient at 7 o'clock seemed quite as good as yesterday, if not better. Soon after the evening examination the fever began to abate and the President went to sleep naturally without anodynes and has rested quietly ever since. Before 10 o'clock the febrile rise had entirely subsided, and at this hour—11.30 P. M.—the patient's pulse is again below 100, and his temperature is normal. He is sleeping peacefully, and as the weather has grown cooler with refreshing rain there is every probability that he will have a good night.

August 8.—The President passed the night comfortably. The fever went down, and the cool weather after the rain helped him in his slumbers. The wound this morning presented a very healthy appearance. At the morning examination it was dressed, and the discharge of pus was free. Apparently all that had accumulated was taken out. The following bulletin was then issued.

8.30 A. M.—The President passed a comfortable night and slept well, without anodyne. The rise of temperature of yesterday afternoon subsided during the evening, and did not recur at any time through the night. At present he appears better than yesterday morning. Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, Frank Hamilton, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

After the bulletin was issued the physicians made a thorough examination of the President. The cause of the febrile rise of yesterday, which created so much anxiety, was decided to be due to the fact that there was some difficulty in draining the wound through the incision made by Dr. Agnew at the first operation. The track of the original wound to the pus cavity which was cut into some time ago has almost entirely healed. It was decided that another incision should be made, so that the pus could flow downwards under the rib, instead of the tube, having an ascending direction. This was what caused the irritation and febrile rise, the passage of the pus becoming obstructed somewhat by the fact that it had to ascend a little. A new opening was made on the surface of the body. It was a continuation downward of the first incision. The flesh was cut down to below the rib, and then the cut connected with the former incision. A new drainage tube was put in, which being inserted from below, instead of from above the rib, gives a decline instead of the slight ascent to the passage of pus. The drainage tube through the first incision was not removed. There is now a tube through the old and a tube through the new incision which was made to-day. There is no tube in the old wound. The operation was performed very successfully. Drs. Agnew and Bliss performed it. At the request of Dr. Bliss Dr. Agnew did the cutting. The President was in splendid condition for it. The place into which the cut was made was treated with the spray of rigorine. Ether was also administered to the President. He never flinched during the operation. There was no flow of pus

after the incision to-day. The wound had been drained before the operation was performed. The trouble was that the drainage had not been so well adjusted as to prevent irritation and consequent high temperature and pulse. The President, after the operation, expressed himself as feeling better. The doctors are much pleased with the operation, and think it will be very beneficial towards recovery. While every operation performed is a strain on the President, it is not thought that he is any worse now or that there is any great danger to be finally apprehended. The electric probe was not used to-day. There is no intention of using it. No probe has been used on the President since he lay at the depot. There is no intention of cutting for the ball. After the operation this morning the following bulletin was issued:

10:30 A. M.—It having become necessary to make a further opening to facilitate the escape of pus, we took advantage of the improved condition of the President this morning. Shortly after the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized. The incision extended downward and forward and a counter opening made into the track of the ball below the margin of the twelfth rib, which it is believed will effect the desired object. He bore the operation well, has now recovered from the effects of etherization and is in excellent condition.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, Frank H. Hamilton, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

The following has been sent:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: During the past three days the President has periodically experienced a rise of temperature, indicating another obstruction to the flow of pus. A surgical operation was performed at 9 o'clock this morning by Dr. Agnew, assisted by all the surgeons in attendance, by which a free communication between the pus cavities and the surface of the body has been effectually established. The operation was performed under the influence of ether. The President endured it well, and at this hour, 10:30, is doing as well as could be hoped.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

The necessity for the operation which was performed upon the President this morning became apparent to the surgeons yesterday, when they found that a drainage tube of the size hitherto used could no longer be passed along the track of the ball between the ribs. The process of granulation at that point had gone on so far as to partially close the orifice, and the ribs prevented the pushing aside of the flesh which was healing between them enough so that the tube could be introduced. The result of this state of things was that pus formed in the deeper parts of the wound rather faster than it could escape through the half-obstructed opening between the ribs, and its gradual accumulation began to cause disturbance. It was therefore decided to make a new opening into the track of the ball below the last rib, so that the ribs should no longer prevent the keeping open of the wound by the solid backing, which they afforded to the granulating flesh between them. The operation was performed at the request of the other surgeons by Dr. Agnew. As soon as the patient had been put under the influence of ether, a long and slightly curved instrument was introduced into the wound, pushed between the ribs and carried downward along the track of the bullet until its end could be felt below the last rib from the outside. Holding this instrument in the wound, as a guide, Doctor Agnew then made a counter incision below the twelfth rib, cutting directly through the integument until his knife met the end of the first-mentioned instrument at the point where he wished to intersect the track of the ball. The operation was not a difficult or dangerous one, and the patient bore both it and the etherization extremely well. There is now an opening to the deeper parts of the wound, which does not pass between the ribs, and which can always be kept free and unobstructed, and no further trouble from the accumulation of pus is anticipated. Since the operation the President has rested quietly, and is now asleep. His pulse, at this hour is 100, and he has neither fever nor any other unfavorable symptom.

Notwithstanding the surgical operation which was performed upon the President yesterday, his condition to-day is by no means unfavorable. Throughout the night the patient slept naturally without the use of anodynes. This morning his temperature and respiration have been higher than during any day since the relapse of two weeks ago. This, however, the doctors attribute to the etherization of yesterday. They feel hopeful that during to-day the pulse, temperature and respiration will again subside to the normal points. This morning the President was given liquid nourishment—milk, lime-water and the Russian preparation of koumiss.

At the dressing of the President's wound this morning, it was found that pus had been discharging spontaneously and freely through the counter opening made yesterday. He has been quite comfortable this morning, and taken a liberal supply of liquid nourishment. His pulse is now 104; temperature, 99.7; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

The above bulletin, it will be seen, shows an increased pulse over that of the morning, but a slightly reduced temperature. Dr. Agnew, it is reported, told Secretary Blaine last night that during to-day and to-morrow he looked for a high pulse and temperature, but that after to-morrow he expected a marked improvement in the President's condition. That he has faith in his improvement is the fact that he left at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia. Dr. Hamilton, who is now in New York, will not return until Thursday.

Throughout the city to-day there was considerable apprehension. There was a feeling that the doctors are concealing some of the worst features of the case. Dr. Reyburn said nothing was concealed from the public, and that the bulletins represented the actual state of the case, there being no desire to either rose-color or misrepresent the facts.

At 2 o'clock the President fell into a sleep, which seemed peaceful. He makes no complaints during the day and bears his infliction with true heroism.

The following was sent this afternoon :

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: At this hour, 2 P. M., the physicians give an encouraging report of the President's condition. Pulse and temperature slightly diminished since morning; pus flowing freely; appetite improved. He has been able to sleep with comfort, lying on his wounded side.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Drs. Reyburn and Bliss were still on duty at the White House. They report the President to be as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. The fact that the new operation made yesterday allows the pus to be discharged without the use of the drainage tubes is considered by the physicians as good evidence that there will be no further use for the knife. The unfavorable symptoms of to-day in high pulse and temperature are attributed entirely to the operation of yesterday. It may be Thursday before the President fully rallies from it; but that he will rally all the physicians unanimously declare, and of all persons they ought to know.

The following official bulletin was issued last night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 P. M.—After the last bulletin was issued the President suffered somewhat for a time from nausea due to the ether; but this has now subsided. He has had several refreshing naps, and his general condition is even better than might have been expected after the etherization and operation. At noon his pulse was 104; temperature, 109.2; respiration, 20. At present his pulse is 108; temperature, 101.9; respiration, 19. Under the circumstances the fever must be regarded as moderate.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

August 9, 8:30 A. M.—Notwithstanding the effects of yesterday's operation, the President slept the greater part of night without the use of any anodyne. The febrile rise of yesterday afternoon slowly subsided during the night. This morning, at 8:30, his pulse is 98; temperature, 99.8; and respiration, 19. Since yesterday afternoon, small quantities of liquid nourishment, given at short intervals, have been retained, and this morning larger quantities are being administered without gastric disturbance.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

August 10.—The following was sent to day:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*:—At 1 o'clock P. M. the President's condition has not essentially changed since the morning report. At 12 noon he signed an important public document, to which his signature was indispensable, with a firm, clear hand.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

7 P. M.—The President has been very easy during the day, and has continued to take the nourishment allowed without gastric disturbance. The discharge of pus from the wound is quite abundant, and it is evident that thorough drainage has been secured by yesterday's operation. The degree of fever this afternoon differs but little from that of yesterday. Pulse, 106; temperature, 109.1; respiration, 19.

The following was sent at 11 o'clock last night:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: At 11 o'clock to night the physicians report the President's condition as satisfactory. He sleeps well without the aid of anodynes. It is now the sixth day since he took any morphine. The pulse and temperature did not rise as high to-day from the effect of yesterday's operation as the surgeons expected. The situation is one of continuing anxiety, but also of cheerful hope.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

August 11.—All the advices touching the President's condition given out at the White House continue to be assuring. Last night the patient rested well and his sleep was peaceful. At the morning examination the pulse was 100, the temperature a fraction over 98, and the respiration 19. The President was given for breakfast chicken, potatoes and koumiss. The wound when dressed this morning was found to have discharged freely, without the use of the drainage tube. The character of the discharge was healthy. The sides of the cut made recently still continue inflamed, and, of course, are still quite sensitive to the touch. About 11 o'clock Representative Le Fevre, of Ohio, called and inquired anxiously after the President. He was answered by Private Secretary Brown that there was no cause for alarm, and that the physicians had succeeded at last in causing the wound to suppurate without the use of any artificial appliances.

8:30 A. M.—The President has passed an exceedingly good night, sleeping sweetly, with but few short breaks, and awakening refreshed this morning at a later hour than usual. At the morning dressing, just completed, it was found that the deeper parts of the wound had been emptied spontaneously. The quantity of pus secreted is beginning to diminish; its character and the appearance of the wound are healthy. His temperature shows an entire absence of fever this morning, and his pulse, which is less frequent than yesterday, is improving in quality. At present it is 100; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 12:30 P. M.—The President is doing well to-day. Besides a liberal supply of liquid nourishment at regular intervals he has taken for breakfast, with evident relish, an increased quantity of solid food. He continues free from fever. His skin is moist, but without undue perspiration. Pulse, 102; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

Later this afternoon the condition of the President remained entirely satisfactory to his physicians. The belief is that as soon as the President fully recovers from the shock of Monday's operation he will rapidly convalesce. He has had no fever to-day, and other than the usual nocturnal fever, which has been a characteristic of the case all through, none is expected. The President's appetite is improving, and as soon as he can retain nourishing food he is expected to gain strength at a rapid rate.

The important state paper signed by the President yesterday, as indicated in Secretary Blaine's dispatch to Minister Lowell, was a formal requisition for the extradition of a criminal who sometime since took refuge in Canada, and is now in the custody of the Canadian authorities pending the action of this Government. This is the first official act performed by the President since the 2d of July last.

7 P. M.—The President has passed an excellent day. The drainage of the wound is now efficient, and the pus secreted by its deeper portions has been coming away spontaneously. The afternoon rise of temperature is almost a degree less than yesterday and the day before. Pulse at present 108; temperature, 101; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

The total amount of the subscriptions received by Mr. Cyrus W. Field for the fund for Mrs. Garfield up to noon Tuesday aggregated \$155,000. From Philadelphia a note was received inclosing one dollar, and reading: "From one who has but little money to give, but would willingly give her own life if in the giving that our President might be spared."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 12, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept well the greater part of the night. The fever of yesterday afternoon subsided during the evening and has not been perceptible since 10 P. M. His general condition

this morning is good. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The doctors state that the President is better to-day than he was yesterday. Doctor Bliss says in making his comparison he takes the day as an entirety and not the parts of a day. He feels certain that when the President fully rallies from the shock of Monday's operation his convalescence will be notably rapid. The fever which comes on each evening is the usual surgical fever. Every evening after the wound is dressed an examination is had for the bulletin. The new wound is still very painful to the touch and its dressing annoys the patient. It is usually found that an hour after the bulletin is issued the fever subsides. Doctor Bliss says it is not intermittent fever, as has been suggested, nor has it any malarial type. The contents of the letter written yesterday by the President to his mother have not been disclosed. It was, however, a letter of good cheer and hope.

12:30 P. M.—The President has passed a comfortable morning. He continues to take, without repugnance, the liquid nourishment allowed, and ate with relish for breakfast a larger quantity of solid food than he took yesterday. At present his pulse is 100; temperature, 99.3; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The above bulletin shows that the President's pulse has not increased between 7 A. M. and 12 M., as on yesterday. Yesterday it went up eight beats between these hours. There is, however, an increased temperature from 98.6 to 99.3. This, however, excites no alarm. In every way the President is represented to be improved. The talk of removing the President to a healthier locality is again revived. At the Soldier's Home the Presidential cottage is all ready for occupancy. The repairs to the U. S. Steamer Tallapoosa are also nearly complete. There is no doubt but that as soon as the President has sufficient strength he will be removed from where he now is. The rank weeds on the flats of the Potomac begin to ripen about this time of the year, and the effluvia therefrom reaches the White House. When removed it is highly probable that a sea voyage will be the programme.

The United States Steamer Tallapoosa, which has been undergoing repairs and fitting out for sea during the past month, has been thoroughly completed and will be manned to-morrow. Assistant Paymaster Henry D. Smith, formerly of the Dispatch, has been transferred to the Tallapoosa. In conversation this morning, Mr. Smith gave a description of the manner in which the vessel has been fitted out. A suite of rooms has been prepared expressly for the use of President Garfield in the event of its being found practicable to take him out on the water, when he becomes sufficiently strong to warrant his being moved from the Executive Mansion. The suite consists of four comparatively large rooms including a bed chamber, reception and ante-room, and a bathroom. Paymaster Smith says if it is determined to take the President on the vessel, a swinging bed will be hung in his chamber for the purpose of preventing the patient from being annoyed by the motion of the vessel. A steam heating apparatus has also been placed in the President's quarters, whereby the four rooms can be kept perfectly dry and warm. This precaution is said to be principally for use during the continuance of foggy or damp weather. There can be nothing definite said as to what will be determined upon should the President rally sufficiently to be removed, but the attending surgeons have expressed themselves in favor of a trip on the water, providing the same should be found agreeable to the patient.

Since the 12:30 P. M. bulletin there has been no material change in the President's condition. At this hour he is doing very well. There is no more fever than was noted at the last official bulletin, and the patient is resting quietly.

The febrile rise to-night it is not expected will reach as great a height as last night. The doctors think by to-morrow all the indications will be most assuring.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 P. M.—After the noon bulletin was issued the President's condition continued as then reported until about 4 P. M., when the commencement of the afternoon febrile rise was noticed. In its degree it did not differ materially from that of yesterday. His pulse is now 108; temperature, 101.2; respiration, 19.

Assistant Secretary of State Hitt sent the following telegram to Minister Lowell at 9 o'clock last evening:—"The President's condition and progress continue substantially the same this evening as yesterday."

The President wrote a letter yesterday. It was to his mother, and brief. In it he spoke cheerfully of himself, and bade her to keep in good cheer, saying that he felt better, and thought he would recover. It was addressed and mailed by Mrs. Garfield.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 12, 7 P. M.—The President has passed a comfortable day. At the evening dressing the wound was found to be doing well.

The quantity of pus secreted is gradually diminishing; its character is healthy. The rise of temperature this afternoon reached the same point as yesterday. At present the pulse is 108; temperature, 101.2; respiration, 19.

August 13.—The President to-day at noon was no worse than when the noon bulletin was issued yesterday. Last night, however, was a troubled one with the President, his sleep was broken, and the fever which comes on at night did not subside until this morning. This the doctors have an explanation for. It appears that the dressing of the wound last night was not as thorough as it should have been. A quantity of pus was retained, and to this is ascribed the unfavorable night. "A small angle of the wound was not cleansed as it should have been" is the way a Cabinet officer put the case this morning to ex-Secretary Bristow.

8:30 A. M.—The President did not sleep as well as usual during the early part of the night. After midnight, however, his sleep was refreshing, and only broken at long intervals. This morning he has a little fever, nevertheless he expresses himself as feeling better than for several days past. Pulse, 104; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

Soon after the morning bulletin came out, and subsequent to the morning dressing of the wound, the President began to improve. His pulse and temperature receded.

12:30 P. M.—The President has been cheerful and easy during the morning, and his temperature has fallen a little more than a degree and a half since the morning bulletin was issued. The wound is discharging healthy pus. His pulse is now 102; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

2 P. M.—The fever indicated by the morning bulletin has been gradually subsiding and the patient at this hour is very comfortable. Private Secretary Brown says that the President is decidedly better at the present time than he has been during the past forty-eight hours, and that the fever apparently continues to decrease. The day is extremely oppressive, but the President's apartments are kept comfortable by means of the cooled air which is forced into them, the temperature being about 80. General Swain just said that the President is better now than he was at the same time yesterday, his pulse now being below 100 and his temperature about 90.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the doctors renewed their assurance that the President was doing well. They, of course, do not deny that he is exceedingly weak, but they do say that when the rally comes it will be permanent and from thenceforward the improvement will be marked and noteworthy. The President is said to be in excellent spirits.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 14, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept well during the night, and this morning expresses himself as feeling comfortable. His temperature is one degree less than at the same hour yesterday; his general condition good. Pulse, 100; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 18.

12:30 P. M.—The President has done well this morning, his temperature falling one-half of a degree since the last bulletin was issued. At the morning dressing, the condition of the wound was found to be excellent, and the discharge of pus adequate and healthy. Pulse, 96; temperature, 96.3; respiration, 18.

6:30 P. M.—The condition of the President has not materially changed since noon. The afternoon febrile rise is about the same as yesterday. Pulse, 108; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 19.

August 15.—The condition of the President to-day does not seem to be quite as favorable as for some days past. The night with the patient was not a good

one. He had spasms of retching and vomiting. This, of course, weakened him and broke in on his sleep. This morning he was weak, with a rapid pulse and high temperature. The White House was early besieged to-day by a score or more of anxious newspaper correspondents. When the noon bulletin was read, Private Secretary Brown remarked: "It is a favorable one." This showed though that the President's pulse had gone up to 118, yet the temperature had gone down from 100 and a fraction to 99 and a fraction. It was almost impossible to see the doctors to-day. Not one of them had come into the room up to the hour the noon bulletin was issued. Of course, all kinds of alarming rumors were afloat. One was that another operation was being performed. Still another that the President was too weak to take food, and was being sustained by injections through the bowels. Private Secretary Brown gave flat denial to the first rumor, and the noon bulletin (as will be seen) contradicted the second, inasmuch as it set forth that the President had taken nourishment and that the wound continued to discharge. The following is the morning bulletin:

8:30 A. M.—The President did not rest as well as usual last night until towards 3 o'clock. His sleep was not sound, and he awoke at short intervals. His stomach was irritable, and he vomited several times. About 3 o'clock he became composed, and slept well until after 7 this morning. His stomach is still irritable, and his temperature rather higher than yesterday morning. At present his pulse is 108; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 29.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

11 A. M.—Private Secretary Brown reports, at this hour, that the President's condition has considerable improved since the official bulletin of this morning was issued. He has taken a little nourishment which has been retained on his stomach.

The President is said to be considerably better at this hour than when the morning bulletin was issued. He has taken some milk and a small quantity of beef extract. He has also partaken of some whisky with egg, all of which he has retained. In response to an inquiry as to the cause of the President's vomiting, Private Secretary Brown said that it was due entirely to a weak stomach, and while it was more or less aggravated by the wound, that it could not be attributed solely to its effects. He added that the President contracted dyspepsia while he was in the army and had at no time since been entirely free from it, and that when he was in apparent good health he was oftentimes troubled with nausea. Mr. Brown says that the surgeons are not at all alarmed at the patient's present condition. During the last hour he has slept some and appears to be stronger. It having been intimated that the operation performed on Monday last was in fact an attempt to remove the ball, Mr. Brown was asked if the story had any foundation. He replied that it was entirely erroneous, and said that there was no immediate intention of disturbing the ball.

12:30 P. M.—Since the last bulletin the President has not again vomited, and has been able to retain the nourishment administered. At the morning dressing the discharge of pus was free and of good character. Since then his pulse has been more frequent, but the temperature has fallen to a little below what it was at this time yesterday. At present his pulse is 118; temperature, 99; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

When the noon bulletin was issued it created a great deal of uneasiness and anxiety throughout the city, and more especially so in the departments. The high pulse and reduced temperature was construed by many to mean that the President was in so weak a condition that he could not have fever. At the White House but little of the President's condition could be learned save what the bulletins themselves officially vouchsafed. It was known, though, that all the doctors were in attendance upon the distinguished patient.

Shortly after 1 o'clock it was announced that the President was sleeping. The fact that he had not vomited at all to-day was accepted as a gratifying sign. Still but little else could be learned except that the wound continued to discharge and was in good condition.

The son of Dr. Bliss came out of the surgeons' room after 1 o'clock. He admitted the frequency of the President's pulse, but added that the reduced temperature was a favorable sign. It was noteworthy, however, about the

White House to-day that there was not that degree of confidence which has been manifested during the week. The stomach of the patient is giving the doctors anxiety. To-day, to allay it, small doses of sub-nitrate of bismuth were given.

Those who have had advices from the sick room say that it is not denied that the President was nourished to-day by food injections. The doctors, however, are said not to be alarmed. They hold that the fact that all the conditions of the wound are satisfactory is evidence that it is only the rebellious stomach, and not the wound itself which is now complicating the case. What they want to do is to give the patient strength, and he is nourished through the bowels until his stomach is restored in tone to again take nourishment that way. To the bad night, the retching and vomiting is ascribed the frequency of the pulse noted in the noon bulletin. It is announced, too, that the doctors say that the pulse shows debilitation and not fever. Since morning the fever has subsided.

2:15 P. M.—Much anxiety is exhibited throughout the city regarding the President's condition, and numbers of inquiries have been made at the Mansion through the day. The feeling throughout the country was similarly manifested by the large numbers of press correspondents who called at the White House to receive the 12:30 P. M. bulletin for the respective papers which they represent. Aside from this, many requests for the "latest news" have been received from the several executive departments. The temperature and respiration, as stated in the last bulletin, are generally conceded as favorable indications, but the pulse, which is given as 118, causes considerable uneasiness in the public mind. Since the issuance of the last bulletin it has been impossible to confer directly with any of the attending surgeons. Attorney-General MacVeagh called a short time ago, and as he was leaving the White House said, in reply to an interrogatory, that Dr. Agnew attributed the unusually high pulse to the weak condition of the patient, caused by the nausea with which he has been troubled. The Attorney-General said further that the surgeons informed him that there were no indications of "pus fever," and that they hoped they had overcome the trouble caused by the nausea. If no further trouble from nausea is experienced it is thought the patient will soon rally from the bad effects of the attack he has already had.

The surgeons took the patient's pulse about 1:45 P. M., when it was 112, being a decrease of 6 beats in less than two hours. At this hour Private Secretary Brown, who just came from the surgeons' room, says the pulse is still decreasing.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon all the doctors were still in the sick chamber. But very meager details leaked out. Those were, however, encouraging. Doctor Agnew told Sheriff Daggett that he was not without hope by any means. The alarm outside the White House is much greater than it is in. All the Secretaries and attendants are hopeful that all is still well.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 15, 6:30 P. M.—The irritability of the President's stomach returned during the afternoon, and he has vomited three times since 1 o'clock. Although the afternoon rise of temperature is less than it has been for several days, the pulse and respiration are more frequent. So that his condition on the whole is less satisfactory. Pulse is now 130; temperature, 99.6; respiration, 22.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

LOWELL, *Minister, London*:—President's condition less satisfactory. Irritability of stomach returned. Vomited three times since 1 o'clock. Temperature, 99.6, less than for several days; pulse, 130; respiration, 22.

HITT, *Acting Secretary*.

The following was also sent last night:

General R. B. HAYES, *Fremont, Ohio*:—Have reached another very serious point in the case. Conditions at this hour—8 P. M.—are of a character that cause great anxiety. We hope for better things in the morning.

H. C. CORBIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 16, 8:30 A. M.—The President was somewhat restless and vomited several times during the early part of the night. Since 3 o'clock this morning he has not vomited, and has slept tranquilly most of the time. Nutritious enemata are successfully employed to sustain him. Altogether, the symptoms appear less urgent than yesterday afternoon. At present his pulse is 110; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

The very guarded language of the physicians in comparing the condition of the President with his condition yesterday afternoon is a matter of comment. Still, the figures noting the condition of the pulse, temperature, and respiration, to the unprofessional mind, obviously indicate an improvement; and lead the public to give the most favorable interpretation to the language of the bulletin.

10:30 A. M.—Private Secretary Brown came from the surgeons' room a few moments ago, and reported that the President was then sleeping. No morphia has yet been injected, and there has been no report of nausea since 3 A. M. Two enemata have been successfully administered since midnight. Secretary Brown says the morning dressing showed that the wound was in a perfectly healthy condition. The members of the Cabinet arrived at various times during the early morning; Attorney-General MacVeagh, accompanied by Dr. Agnew, arriving at the Mansion about half-past seven. When he returned from the private part of the house, he expressed the opinion that while there was yet hope, the patient was certainly in a very critical condition. There is a noticeable despondent expression visible in those having access to the President's chamber, and the greatest reticence is observed, especially by the attending surgeons, who do not enter the business portions of the house unless it is absolutely necessary. The despondent expression of Attorney-General MacVeagh was especially noticeable. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Lincoln, who arrived at a later hour, having just returned from New York, left the White House for their respective departments. The day bids fair to be one of anxious waiting.

The midday bulletin is looked forward to with intense interest. The opinion prevails at the Mansion, among those who are thoroughly conversant with the President's condition, that should the temperature after the noon dressing be below the normal point, and the pulse become more frequent, the gravity of the situation will be increased. If, on the other hand, the temperature should remain normal, or decrease a little, and the pulse still keep up, the situation will not be considered as materially changed. A stationary temperature and an improved pulse would be the most favorable indications which could be had at the present time. Nothing directly from the sick-room has been received since the facts above stated. There are now but few visitors at the house, but the windows throughout the city in which the official bulletins are displayed indicate that there is a general feeling of anxiety throughout the city.

As usual pending an anticipated crisis there are many rumors on the streets; such as "the pulse is rapidly increasing," "it is known that the President cannot recover," &c., &c. While such stories may prove to be correct, there is no foundation for them beyond what has been stated.

From 11 o'clock until the 12:30 bulletin was issued no news could be got from the sick room except that the President was no worse. Secretary Windom and wife and Attorney-General MacVeagh and wife remained at the White House until 11:30 o'clock. Secretary Windom said the case looked more favorable, but all that Attorney-General MacVeagh had to say was "He is no wor-e." Mrs. Doctor Edson, the faithful nurse, went on duty at 11 o'clock. She would say nothing one way or the other. It was announced that the President was resting quietly, and that it was not the intention of the doctors to give him food until after the noon bulletin came out.

At half-past eleven o'clock Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese minister, and one of the attaches of the Chinese legation, called, dressed in full court costume. Their cards were sent to Mrs. Garfield and they were received in the Blue room. The object of the call was to convey to Mrs. Garfield a message from the Chinese emperor.

The 12:30 bulletin, it seems to be generally agreed, was not nearly so reassuring as had been hoped. It shows that while the pulse was frequent and increased since morning, that the temperature had fallen. This morning the bulletin registered temperature at 98.6. At noon it had fallen three-tenths to 98.3, or below normal. This, some physicians say, indicates that there is nothing left for the fever to feed upon, and that the President's body is growing cold. It must be borne in mind, too, that yesterday at noon, when the pulse ran up to 118, its frequency was ascribed to the nausea and vomiting. To-day, however, there has been no vomiting since the issuance of the morning bulletin.

Mr. Hitt just sent the following cablegram:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: The President's condition causes great anxiety. Restless and vomited early part of night. Tranquil to-day, but not rallied as much as hoped at 12:30. Pulse, 114; temperature, 98.3; respiration, 18. Stomach refuses nourishment.
HITT, *Acting Secretary*.

6:30 P. M.—The President's symptoms are still grave, yet he seems to have lost no ground during the day. His condition is, on the whole, rather better than yesterday. He has vomited but once during the afternoon. The enemata are retained. At present his pulse is 120; temperature, 98.9; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robt. Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 17, 8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a tranquil night, sleeping most of the time. He continues to retain the enemata and has not vomited since the last bulletin. His general condition appears more hopeful than this time yesterday. Pulse, 110; temperature, 98.3; respiration, 18.—Frank H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew, D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

After the issuance of the bulletin of last night the President did not grow worse. At midnight he retained upon his stomach cracked ice, and Dr. Bliss said that in the dressing of the wound an area of granulation was found which was surprising, in view of the President's condition. Towards 1 o'clock everything about the White House was quiet. Dr. Hamilton arrived at 10 o'clock last night, and is the guest of Attorney-General MacVeagh. The fact that the President has had no disturbance through the night encourages the doctors to say that they hope this day will prove more encouraging than yesterday.

The scenes at the White House last night were a repetition of those of the night before. There was, however, a deeper intensity apparent in the gloom and anxiety of members of the Cabinet and other prominent officials within doors, and in the wistful watching of the thousands of the populace who keep vigil on the pavement in front of the grounds.

The same crowd of bureau officers, heads of departments, prominent army and navy men and members of the medical fraternity of Washington, which crowded Secretary Brown's room Monday night were present last night.

Out of doors, immediately in front of the White House, and at every place a bulletin was displayed, the assembled crowds were even less confident as they were still more outspoken. The eagerness with which they watched every appearance from the White House, and the earnestness with which they plied each fresh arrival with questions, were as strongly marked last night as on the night of the shooting.

The medical attendants generally agree that the President is better to-day. Not only does Dr. Bliss say that the patient is somewhat better, but Dr. Agnew assumes the responsibility of authorizing the same statement. Dr. Boynton, who has been conservative in all his utterances touching the President's condition, says that while the case is undoubtedly critical, it is by no means hopeless. Since the night bulletin was issued up to 11 o'clock to-day the President had not again vomited.

Most of the time the patient sleeps. All that has been given him, however, for nearly thirty-six hours, except an occasional piece of cracked ice or water, has been administered by injection. The doctors feel now assured that the enemata are sustaining life, and that the rest which is given the stomach will fit it for holding food when it is decided to administer it in the natural way.

Certain outside "medical experts" having vouchsafed the theory that the President is suffering with pyæmia or blood-poisoning, Doctor Bliss feels it incumbent upon him to vigorously deny it. The President has no such symptoms. If he had, the medical men in attendance say, it would be made manifest by the color of the skin and breath. Dr. Bliss says there is no connection whatever between the wound and the present troubles; that the unfavorable symptoms are due entirely to the condition of the patient's stomach, and himself and the other attending surgeons are confident that the treatment adopted would soon remedy this. In speaking of the President's appearance he said that when he was shot he weighed 210 pounds, but his confinement had reduced him to nearly 140 pounds.

While it is not conceded by those nearest the President that he is not in a critical condition, the fact that he is better than he was twenty-four hours ago inspires hope. Indeed, the fact that he is still alive, of itself inspires hope. It is true he is now in a crucial stage of his illness, but instead of growing worse, he is growing, as Dr. Agnew says, "much better."

At the White House this morning there was exceeding quiet. Up to noon there were few callers, among them all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Blaine. Rev. Dr. Power also came early in the morning and remained an hour or so. Captain Henry, the marshal of the District, also called. Yesterday Captain Henry left Mrs. Garfield, the mother of the President, at Mentor. He says while she is apprehensive she is hopeful of the President's recovery. "The letter the President wrote his mother," the Captain says, "gave her much assurance."

10:30 A. M.—In conversation this morning on the President's condition, Dr. Boynton said the prospects were considerably brighter, and that the patient is resting comfortably. In reply to an inquiry, the doctor explained that the enemata, which were being administered, consisted principally of diluted extract of beef, a yolk of an egg and whisky, the whole being dissolved and slightly heated. Dr. Bliss, in conversation on the same subject, stated that a small portion of muriatic acid was also a part of the enema. The latter gentleman expressed the opinion that the President's stomach was gradually becoming stronger, and referred to the fact that the nourishment was being retained as proof thereof. The doctor still remains hopeful, and says there is no reason for giving the President's case up yet. Dr. Boynton, in response to a question, regarding the President's taking nourishment in the regular manner, said it was possible that a very small quantity of diluted beef extract, probably a teaspoonful, would be given him about noon; it would depend, however, upon the patient's condition at that hour. He has not been troubled with nausea since yesterday afternoon, at which time he threw off about a gill of liquid matter containing a quantity of bile. Dr. Boynton says Mrs. Garfield continues very hopeful, and feels rather more encouraged to-day than she did yesterday.

Up to 12 o'clock, there was nothing communicated from the sick room of a discouraging character. Colonel Rockwell, as he was passing into the White House about noon, said: "The President slept like a breeze last night, and he is going to get well." At noon, Dr. Bliss said: "The President is better than he was yesterday. The bulletin shows that." At the morning examination of the wound, its character was found to be satisfactory, and the discharge, although diminished, healthy. When Dr. Hamilton looked at the President this morning, he said he looked really better than he expected to find him.

Throughout the city to-day there was less anxiety than yesterday; but everything that came from the White House was received with intense interest. The morning bulletin seemed to be accepted as offering more encouragement than that of yesterday. Soon after 12 o'clock, Assistant Secretary Hitt called at the White House with the announcement that Secretary Blaine was in New York this morning, and would be here this afternoon.

Up to the time the noon bulletin was issued, the doctors had not attempted to try the state of the President's stomach. It is probable they will, however, this afternoon with a preparation of beef in a weak state. The doctors think the stomach has improved in tone; but, of course, do not know whether it will perform its functions until the experiment is actually made. All the indications up to noon indicated that, on the whole, to-day would be a better day with the President than yesterday.

12:30 P. M.—The President's condition has not materially changed since the last bulletin. He has been tranquil and slept some. Has not vomited, and the nutritive enemata are still retained. Pulse, 112; temperature, 98.7; respiration, 18.—D. Hayes Agnew, D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, F. H. Hamilton, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

The doctors say this bulletin is a favorable one.

The members of the Cabinet are beginning to regain hope under the assurances from the doctors that the President has an even chance for his life. The only medication which is given the patient is the sub-nitrate of bismuth to restore the stomach.

The noon bulletin was somewhat comforting. The pulse was more rapid by two beats than in the morning, but the increase of four-tenths in the temperature indicated that the enemata which are being administered the President are sufficient to keep his temperature up for the present. The physicians to-day act as if they were a good deal more hopeful. The rumor is that this afternoon food will be given the patient, and if it is retained much of the gravity which now surrounds the case will be dissipated. Should it not be, however, the President's condition will continue critical. The doctors feel satisfied that the wound is doing well, and that what they now have to do is to restore the stomach. The experiment upon the stomach will be made with what is called peptonized beef. It is said that during the Presidential campaign, under the cares and anxieties of the canvass, his stomach gave out and that for weeks he ate but little. After the noon bulletin was issued the usual crowd of newspaper men and officials, who gather in the private secretary's room to hear it read, dispersed, and quiet was again resumed.

Previous to the midday dressing, Dr. Agnew was asked the condition of the President, to which he responded: "He is better to-day." When questioned further, the doctor said, "There is nothing further to say than is contained in the bulletin, which is stated over my own, together with the signatures of the other surgeons." The doctor was pressed for a reply to the question as to whether he considered that the patient had an equal chance for recovery. He said: "It is a bad plan to speculate on chances; the bulletin tells the story that the President is better to-day. Good morning."

2 P. M.—Dr. Bliss just came from the patient's room, and before leaving the Mansion said that the President had taken nourishment twice since the midday dressings, which occurred at 12:45 and 1:45. It consisted of cool infusion of beef mixed with a few drops of muriatic acid.

The patient is given but about a teaspoonful at a time. What has been administered thus far has been retained, and the improvement anticipated by it has been realized. The President, shortly after the first dose was taken, expressed himself as feeling better, and his pulse indicated great improvement, having become stronger and the number of beats materially decreased. The nourishment will be administered again about 3 o'clock P. M. The doctor is in excellent spirits and feels confident that the patient will now rally rapidly. The enemata are being continued as usual in addition to the other nourishment, and will not be dispensed with for the present.

6:30 P. M.—The President's condition is even better than it was this morning. There has been no vomiting during the day, and the enemata continue to be retained. Moreover a teaspoonful of beef extract has twice been administered by the mouth and not rejected, and small quantities of water swallowed from time to time excite no nausea. The wound continues to do well. At present his pulse is 112; temperature, 98.8; respiration, 18.—D. Hayes Agnew, F. H. Hamilton, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

Secretary Blaine reached the city this afternoon on the limited express. In company with Mrs. Blaine he called at the White House at once and remained an hour or more. He said he was glad to get back; that when he heard of the President's relapse he was, of course, worried, but he was glad to say the President was not so bad as he expected to find him.

The following dispatch was sent to London to-day:

LOWELL, *Minister*: At half-past four the physicians report the President as in better condition than at any time during the past forty-eight hours. He has retained a very small quantity of liquid food on his stomach. Hope is somewhat revived.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

The following dispatch was received to-day by Mrs. Garfield from Queen Victoria:

August 17, 1881.—I am most anxious to know how the President is to-day, and to express my deep sympathy with you both.

THE QUEEN.

To the above Mrs. Garfield sent the following reply:
To Her Majesty, QUEEN VICTORIA, *Osborne, England*:

Your Majesty's kind inquiry finds the President's condition changed for the better. In the judgment of his medical advisers there is strong hope of his recovery. His mind is entirely clear, and your Majesty's kind expression of sympathy are most grateful to him as they are gratefully acknowledged by me.

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

August 18.—The President's condition gives ground for hope. He is still in danger, but there has been a very perceptible improvement in the last thirty-six hours. This morning's bulletin indicated that he was entirely free of fever at 8:30. His pulse is said to be stronger, and Dr. Boynton, who has been very frank and plain in all his statements about the President, says he is slowly gaining strength from the enemata nourishment. The wound is healing rapidly, and no longer gives any trouble. It is the President's weak stomach that now complicates the case. The improvement visible this morning affords reason for believing that that difficulty is disappearing, and that the most serious aspect of the present crisis has passed.

8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a most comfortable night, sleeping well the greater part of the time. There has been no further vomiting and the nutritive enemata are still retained. This morning his pulse is slower, and his general condition better than yesterday at the same hour. Pulse, 104; temperature, 98.8; respiration, 17.—D. Hayes Agnew, Frank H. Hamilton, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

11 A. M.—The indications are that everything is progressing nicely in the sick room. Dr. Agnew, who left for Philadelphia on the limited express, will probably return to-morrow, in order that Dr. Hamilton may go to New York on Saturday. Private Secretary Brown accompanied the doctor to the train, and says he talked very encouragingly of the President's chances. Previous to leaving the Mansion Dr. Agnew had a talk with Mrs. Garfield, and informed her that he felt perfectly secure in being temporarily absent, that if an emergency should occur he could easily be summoned, &c. At this hour the President is resting quietly. About three-quarters of an hour ago he took a small quantity of koumiss, which was given him by his wife, as stated above. Up to this time no bad effects have been experienced from it, and the patient is sleeping.

At 12 o'clock to-day General Swain made the statement that the President had been given nourishment through the mouth four times, and had retained it. All the outward signs at the White House this morning are of the most cheering character. The long faces of the callers yesterday and the day before have given way to more cheery ones. The members of the Cabinet, the private secretary, and the attaches about the White House are decidedly in better spirits. When ex-Postmaster-General Jewell called to day he was given most gratifying assurances of the President's recuperation. Justice Harlan called at noon, and remained until the 12:30 bulletin was issued. It did not come from the surgeons' room until 1:15 P. M. and was as follows:

The President is suffering some discomfort this morning from commencing inflammation of the right parotid gland. In other respects his condition is somewhat improved, and especially his stomach is becoming less intolerant. He has asked for and retained several portions of liquid nourishment, much more than he could swallow yesterday. The nutritive enemata continue to be used with success. At present his pulse is 108; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

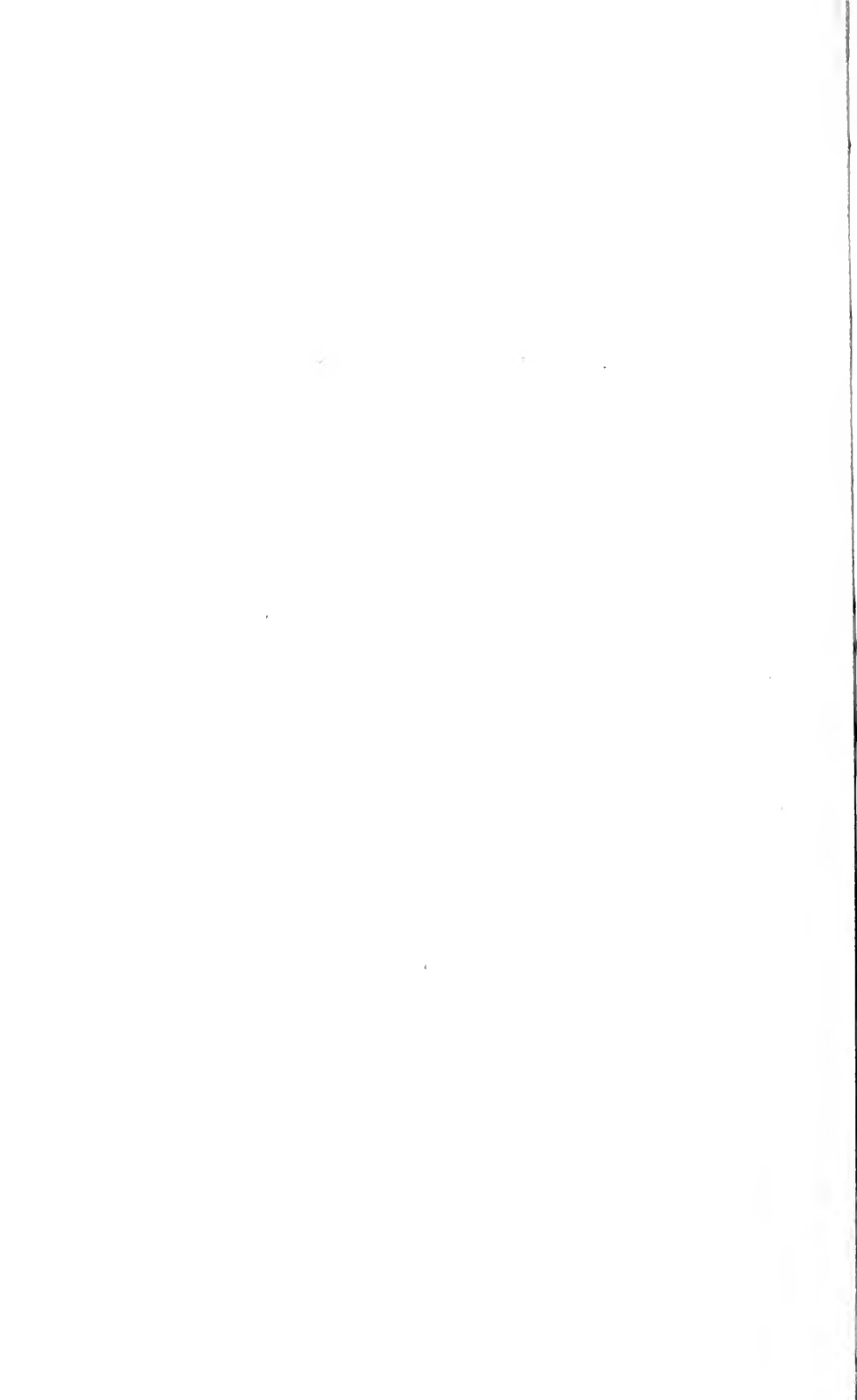
The new complication in the President's case announced in the bulletin as the "swelling of the parotid gland" causes an anxiety that after all there may be a slight poisoning of the blood. The parotid gland is the largest of the salivary glands, and is situated on the right side of the face, between the eye and immediately in front of the ear. It is the gland which is inflamed when one has the mumps. The swelling, according to the bulletin, has only commenced. The night bulletin will probably show to what extent the doctors have been able to arrest it.

2 P. M.—As Dr. Hamilton was leaving the White House ten minutes ago, he said, in response to the questions of a representative of the press, that he could not conveniently explain the cause of the inflammation of the parotid gland at that time; but he said it was perfectly proper to state that it was not an indication of any serious complication; was not an unusual occurrence in such cases, and that it caused no alarm whatever to the attending surgeons. The doctor then proceeded on his way to luncheon.

2:45 P. M.—Dr. Bliss, in response to interrogatories on the subject of the inflammation of the President's parotid gland, agrees with Dr. Hamilton that



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it is no occasion for alarm, and is not an unusual occurrence in cases where patients become greatly debilitated. He says it is not an indication of pyemia or of fever.

At the White House there is no alarm created by the new feature developed in the case. Colonel Corbin, who had a talk with Dr. Boynton, says that while the latter does not concede that there has been blood-poisoning, that even had there been, the swelling of the glands is an indication of the poison passing off.

The following was sent this afternoon:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: At 2 o'clock P. M. the President shows a slight improvement in his power to retain and digest food; but his general condition is not strongly reassuring.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Dr. Agnew left this morning for Philadelphia on the limited express. When his presence on the train became known, there was a general feeling of relief, as his departure indicated that there was no immediate danger to the President, otherwise he would have remained here.

The condition of the President is so much more favorable to-day than it was yesterday that strong hopes for his recovery are again revived. He spent last night comfortably, sleeping tranquilly, and awoke very much refreshed. At the morning dressing of the wound, it was found to be in good condition. The discharge of pus had considerably decreased; but what there was of a healthy character. About a half hour after the dressing, the President asked Mrs. Garfield, who sat by his side, if he could have some koumiss. As this gave indications that his stomach was in better tone than it had been, the doctors were greatly pleased. He was given two drachms of the preparation, which he seemed to relish exceedingly, and retained without any symptoms of nausea. Half hour later he was given a second administration, which was also retained. This gave assurance that the capricious stomach of the President was on the mend. The doctors have decided between 12 and 3 o'clock to again administer beef juice, which, if retained, will be given at intervals during the day. This voluntary desire of the President for food is a hopeful sign.

August 19.—The President's condition to-day is better than any day since the unfavorable symptoms of Monday last. He had a continuous and refreshing sleep last night, and awoke this morning so much refreshed and better that it was noticed by the attendants even before the doctors made the morning examination. The glandular swelling is giving no trouble. The President is beginning to have an appetite, and the rebellious stomach is being restored in tone. The following bulletin, issued this morning, shows the pulse to have dropped to 100, and the increased temperature, which was noticed last night, has gone down to the normal point, and, in fact, it is the most reassuring bulletin issued for a week:

8:30 A. M.—The President slept much of the night, and this morning is more comfortable than yesterday. The swelling of the right parotid gland has not increased since yesterday afternoon, and is now free from pain. Nutritive enemata are still given with success, and liquid food has already this morning been swallowed and relished. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The members of the Cabinet all called this morning, and gathered renewed hope from the very favorable conditions reported. The air of solemnity and anxiety noticed about the White House for a week past has been dispelled, and hope and good cheer have again penetrated the gloom. There is no danger of blood poisoning, as the outside doctors feared, and the President can now be said to be mending as rapidly, if not more so, than his physicians had reason to anticipate. Nourishment continues to be given him through the mouth, and it is retained upon his stomach without producing irritation.

The work of the secretaries and clerks at the Executive Mansion has not abated at all during the President's illness, but the character of it is entirely changed. While there is no mail for the President, that for Mrs. Garfield has grown as large as the official mail used to be. This has to be assorted, briefed, and filed, and replies have to be written to many of them. Hundreds of letters expressing sympathy or offering assistance in some shape or other are received every day. Then the officials are kept pretty constantly busy replying to questions of newspaper reporters and other visitors.

10 A. M.—Everything is quiet about the White House, and the President is said to be resting comfortably. He still retains nourishment, which is administered in small quantities at intervals. The morning bulletin was received as an indication of improvement.

11 A. M.—The President continues to do well. He partakes of nourishment more frequently, and the quantity is being gradually increased. The stomach offers no resistance, and the attending surgeons express themselves as very much gratified with the outlook. The inflammation of the right parotid gland is gradually subsiding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 12:30 P. M.*—The President's condition has perceptibly improved during the last twenty-four hours. The parotid swelling is evidently diminishing and has not pained him since last night. He is taking to-day an increased quantity of liquid food by the mouth, which is relished and which produces no gastric irritation. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.8; respiration, 17.—Frank H. Hamilton, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reburn.

The noon bulletin served to confirm officially the unofficial report from the sick chamber. The pulse had gone up somewhat since the morning examination, but this is considered by the doctors as trivial. What is after all the most encouraging sign is that the liquid nourishment is retained. Up to the time the noon bulletin was issued the President had been given fifteen ounces of liquid nourishment through the mouth. So far as the parotid swelling is concerned, it now causes no alarm. It is being reduced and does not cause as much annoyance to the President as it did yesterday. By the hopeful and smiling way in which Private Secretary Brown read the noon bulletin it seemed to give him genuine pleasure. Among the White House callers to-day were Major Morgan, Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Rogers, Justice Harlan, Rev. Dr. Power and others.

Colonel Rockwell and General Swain both say that Mrs. Garfield is now greatly encouraged. They report, too, that the President is better in every way. During the afternoon the administration of liquid nourishment through the mouth will be continued during the President's waking hours. As usual the President sleeps a good deal during the day, more especially in the afternoon.

The following was sent this afternoon :

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: At half-past one o'clock the condition of the President is better than at any time during the past four days. There is an increase of hopeful feeling in regard to his recovery. BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Dr. Hamilton left in the 2:10 P. M. train for New York. Dr. Agnew is expected to arrive to-night. Dr. Bliss says the patient continues to improve. During the day he had twenty ounces of beef extract administered by means of enemata, in addition to the sixteen ounces of koumiss and milk gruel taken naturally.

Up to 3 o'clock there was nothing reported from the sick room to depress the assuring reports of the morning and midday bulletins. The President had slept some and had taken additional nourishment without producing irritability. The glandular swelling continued to be reduced and gave the President but little trouble and caused the doctors no anxiety. The White House at 3 o'clock was deserted by all, except the usual employees and attendants. There was a feeling of relief manifested, not only around the immediate sick room, but outside as well. There were no crowds about the bulletin boards.

So far as the wound is concerned, it continues to progress more favorably than the doctors hoped. The suppuration has considerably diminished, but this is explained because it has healed within three inches of the orifice. The discharge continues to be healthy in character. The fact that the stomach is slowly being repaired, gives the doctors renewed hope that the patient will now slowly but surely improve. Of course there are a number of dangers which yet beset the case, but the hopeful view taken by the doctors, the family, and the attendants leads to the conclusion that the crisis has been passed. No solid nourishment will be given the President until there is an absence of all nausea. It is just possible, Dr. Boynton thinks, that there are traces of septicemia, but not of pyæmia. The President is represented to be quite hopeful that he is going to recover.

The clerks in the office of Colonel Rockwell get occasional messages from the Colonel regarding the President's condition. The messenger that arrived at noon to-day came in with his face all wreathed in smiles, and said: "The Colonel told me to tell you that the President is all right. He is getting well."

The following communication has been received from the Patriarch of the Armenians in Turkey:

MR. PRESIDENT: Providence, which watches over the days of virtuous men in the service of free countries, has saved the illustrious President of the United States from the cowardly attempt against his life. As a servant of the Armenian Church, who prays daily for all the chiefs of Christendom, I hasten to express to you my most sincere felicitations. The Armenian Church, so little known in America, is an ancient church, which, in Asia and in the midst of non-Christian peoples, has observed with a heroic perseverance the Gospel of Christ and that spirit of religious tolerance which the Armenians consider as the basis of truly understood Christianity. This Church feels consolation in its misfortunes on seeing the fortunate liberty enjoyed by other Christian nations, and it rejoices in their prosperity. As a representative of the Armenians of Turkey I am happy to avail myself of this occasion. Mr. President, to be the channel of conveyance to you of the sentiments of high admiration which my nation feels for the Government and the people of the United States—a government which realizes all the dreams of friends of liberty, and a people whose philanthropy obeys the highest precepts of religion and morality. Invoking the benedictions of Heaven upon you and upon the people, whose destinies you so nobly rule, and praying the All-powerful to hold your precious life in His keeping, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, your humble servant in the Lord Jesus Christ,

ARCHBISHOP NERCES,

Armenian Patriarchate.

A recognized medical authority, writing of the parotid gland, says it is the largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear and near the angle of the lower jaw. It is composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts, which unite to form one canal, called the parotid duct, Steno's canal—the *ductus superior* or superior salivary gland of some. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening into the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the upper second molaris. About the middle of its course, it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body, situate in its vicinity, and called the accessory gland of the parotid. In the substance of the parotid gland are found a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face and the posterior auricular. It receives also some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situate at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw. The parotid secretes saliva, and pours it copiously into the mouth.

6:30 P. M.—The President has done well during the day. He has taken additional nourishment by the mouth th's afternoon with evident relish without subsequent nausea. There is some rise of temperature, but his general condition is rather better than at this time yesterday. Pulse, 108; temperature, 100; respiration, 18.

Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to Minister Lowell at 11:15 last night:

The condition of the President at 11 o'clock to-night shows improvement. He has swallowed, retained, and apparently digested nine ounces of liquid food during the day, asking for it himself and relishing it. The swelling of the parotid gland has created some uneasiness in the public mind, though it is not regarded as especially discouraging by his medical advisers.

The whole amount subscribed to the Mrs. Garfield fund up to this time is \$155,-381.

August 20.—Saturday, since the President's illness, seems to have always been a day of anxiety, and sometimes a critical day. To-day, however, seems to be an exception to the rule. The morning bulletin—printed below—was a most gratifying one, and seemed to greatly restore confidence. The President's pulse had gone down two beats since yesterday morning, but in other respects the figures were the same as yesterday morning. The bulletin, though, was assuring, forasmuch as it indicated no unfavorable symptoms, and the reports unofficially received

from the sick room were that the President was doing well; that his stomach was regaining tone, and that he continued to take and retain nourishing food. The swelling of the parotid gland had also subsided, and it was less painful, and in the opinion of the doctors it would not form an abscess, but scatter, and it was not believed it would appear elsewhere.

7:45 A. M.—Dr. Bliss feels much encouraged at the condition he finds his patient in this morning. He reports him having passed a comfortable night, sleeping considerably at intervals. About 7 o'clock this morning his pulse ranged at 96 and his temperature was apparently about normal.

8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a quiet night and this morning his condition does not differ materially from what it was yesterday at the same hour. The swelling of the parotid gland is unchanged and is free from pain. This morning his pulse is 98; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

Just before the morning dressing occurred Dr. Bliss came into Private Secretary Brown's room. He said in reply to inquiries regarding the President, that he had passed a very comfortable night, that he slept from a half an hour to an hour at a time, and that the last twelve hours had shown considerable improvement. During a waking hour, about 1 o'clock, an enemata was administered, and about 2 o'clock the patient took two ounces of milk gruel. After that he rested quietly until the doctors arose. Dr. Bliss saw the President for the first time during the night after daylight. The conversation with the surgeon was as follows:

"How is the patient, doctor?"

"He has had a good night."

"Then I suppose he is better?"

"Oh, yes; he shows an improvement since yesterday. I saw him only a few moments ago. He was lying there as quietly as could be. I took his pulse; it was about 96."

"How was his respiration, doctor?"

"It could not have been more than 16; he was breathing so easily, and his skin was cool and moist."

"Was the pulse firm?"

"It was soft and clear."

"The pulse will become more frequent after the morning dressing, I suppose?"

"Yes, possibly three or four beats."

"How is the parotid gland? Does it bother him much?"

"Did you ever have the mumps?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you know something about how it troubles him. He cannot open his mouth wide at all times. He told me this morning that his mouth would not open but about half an inch."

"Is it still swollen?"

"The swelling is not so much now, but the soreness affects the muscles of the jaw."

"Doesn't it cause a collection of phlegm in the throat then?"

"Oh, yes; but he clears his throat so loudly that he can be heard in the next room. He told me just now that he thought if he should vomit it would clear the phlegm away. I told him that it was not necessary."

On one occasion during the early morning one who happened to be in the hallway outside the door, near the President's bed, distinctly heard the patient ask Colonel Swain for his handkerchief. When it was given him he cleared his throat and wiped his lips, and repeated the operation several times.

During a further conversation with Dr. Bliss he talked in regard to a mistake which occurred in a telephone interview with him late last night regarding the use of an instrument in connection with the wound. He said he appears to have been understood to say that the flexible tube used for cleansing the wound had not been put into the wound further than three and a half inches. "What I intended to say," continued the doctor, "was that no probe had penetrated the wound beyond that depth." How far the flexible cleansing tube had been inserted he could not say, but he would ascertain exactly and probably mention the fact in one of to-day's bulletins.

Dr. Reyburn came into the room just as Dr. Bliss concluded, and said that the indications this morning were better than they had been for a week.

10 A. M.—Dr. W. H. Hawkes came to the Mansion about ten minutes ago, and desiring to obtain the exact condition of the President, conferred with Dr. Boynton, who stated that “the patient is still better this morning, and everything is favorable.” The feeling of reassurance is rapidly increasing.

In response to an inquiry, Dr. Boynton said at 11:15 A. M. that the President continues to improve slowly, and that everything is favorable. It is worthy of notice that the condition of the patient this morning, as shown by the 8:30 bulletin, was better so far as pulse, temperature and respiration are concerned than at any corresponding hour during the past eleven days. On the 9th of August the patient's pulse at the morning examination was 98; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 19. Since that time the pulse has never been below 100, morning or evening, until to-day, when it was again 98, with temperature and respiration correspondingly improved. It is hoped that this fall of pulse below 100 indicates a gradual return to the favorable conditions which existed about a week before the last operation.

12:15 P. M.—The President has taken nourishment through the mouth several times to-day, and in considerable quantities. In all, he has swallowed about ten ounces of koumiss and four ounces of milk gruel, without any indications of gastric disturbance. It has not been thought prudent up to the present time to give him any other kinds of liquid food, but the juice of a beefsteak is being prepared and will be tried soon. If it be retained and assimilated, beef juice will henceforth be given every day. An enema was also administered to the patient this forenoon, consisting of three and one-half ounces of beef extract, with the yolk of an egg.

The callers at the White House to-day were few. Of course, as is usual, all the members of the Cabinet dropped in at intervals. Representative Dezendorf, of Virginia, also called. About the White House there was an air of quiet, serenity, and confidence. The excitement of the last few days had entirely subsided, and everybody wore a more hopeful look.

The 12.30 o'clock P. M. bulletin was not issued until 1.15 o'clock, and it is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 20, 12.30 P. M.—The President continues to do well. He is taking liquid food by the mouth in increased quantity and with relish. The nutritive enemata are still successfully given, but at longer intervals. His pulse is now 107; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. At the morning dressing the wound was looking well, and the pus discharged was of a healthy character. After the operation of August 8th the flexible tube used to wash out the wound at each dressing readily followed the track of the ball to the depth of three and a half or four inches. At the dressings, however, a small quantity of healthy pus came, as was believed, from the part of the track beyond this point, either spontaneously or after gentle pressure over the anterior surface of the right iliac region, but this deeper part of the track was not reached by the tube until yesterday morning, when the separation of a small slough permitted it to pass unresisted downward and forward for the distance of twelve and one-half inches from the external surface of the last incision. This facilitates the drainage and cleansing of the deeper parts of the wound, but has not been followed by any increase in the quantity of pus discharged. The large pus cavity which had formed in the immediate vicinity of the broken rib is filling up with healthy granulations, and the original wound of entrance, as far as that cavity, has healed.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew, J. J. Woodward.

The delay in the issuance of the above bulletin caused a gloomy foreboding among those anxiously waiting for it, that it would not be reassuring. Such, however, did not prove to be the case. It took the doctors a good deal longer to prepare it; that was all. The explanation set forth in it shows that the doctors are now able to reach the wound almost its entire depth, and can facilitate the drainage of the wound entire much better than heretofore.

At 1 o'clock the reports from the sick room were all of a most favorable character. The rebellious stomach seems to have become docile, and the pain from the glandular swelling is now insignificant. The wound, henceforward in the dressing, will be explored and cleansed almost to its full depth.

The noon bulletin happily set at rest the fear that the President was to have his usual bad Saturday. On the whole his condition is fully as favorable this afternoon as when the very favorable morning bulletin was issued. True, his pulse has

risen somewhat, but the doctors do not attach much importance to this incident. What gives them great encouragement is that the food given the patient is assimilating, and he is gaining strength.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President had fallen to sleep, with Mrs. Edson and Colonel Rockwell watchers by the bedside.

The following has just been sent by Secretary Blaine :

LOWELL, *Minister, London* : At 2 o'clock P. M., all reports indicate that the President's condition is about the same as yesterday. There is certainly no loss and there is no very marked gain.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Dr. Hamilton will return here on Tuesday next to relieve Dr. Agnew, who desires to go home on that date, conditioned of course if all the present favorable signs continue.

The steady improvement in the President's condition for the past two days has again revived the hopes of his recovery, which existed prior to the last relapse. To-day's bulletins were very encouraging. They were waited for with a peculiar interest. The changes for the worse in the President's case hitherto have all occurred Friday night or Saturday, and this has caused a sort of superstitious feeling about the last day of the week. Yesterday the President took altogether about forty-six ounces of nourishment, without experiencing any nausea or unpleasantness whatever in consequence. The fact that he can take and digest food enough to impart strength, taken in connection with the rapid healing of the wound, is indeed reassuring.

The uneasiness produced by the Sunday reports from the White House disappeared to some extent to-day by the more favorable indications set forth in the two bulletins printed below. Sunday with the national patient was a bad day. The first bulletin issued was not a good one, and there was no appearance for the better in the second. When the night bulletin came out, which announced the return of vomiting, there was general alarm, which had not fully subsided until the bulletin of this morning was issued. The vomiting yesterday was at 3 o'clock and at 5:30. The President's throat had been clogged during the day with phlegm, and in one of his efforts to relieve himself of it he brought on the first attack. It was rather severe and caused him to throw from his stomach the nourishment he had taken during the day. The second attack was less severe. The medical attendants say that the vomiting did not produce any gastric disturbance, but was brought about solely by the phlegm in the throat. Up to 11 o'clock last night there was a great deal of uneasiness about the White House. All of the members of the Cabinet were on hand, and the general surroundings were gloomy in the extreme. It was conceded that if the morrow did not mark an improvement the case had again reached a critical point.

Happily after midnight the President, who had been restless, fell into a sound sleep. There was no return of the vomiting, and when the patient awoke this morning he was found to be much better. The glandular swelling gives the President much discomfort. The bulletin issued this morning was as follows :

8:30 A. M.—The President has not vomited since yesterday afternoon, and this morning has twice asked for and received a small quantity of fluid nourishment by the mouth. He slept more quietly during the night, and this morning his general condition is more encouraging than when the last bulletin was issued. Pulse, 104; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

The assurances contained in the morning bulletin that the stomach had reasserted itself, and that other indications were no less satisfactory, raised the hopes of the dependant this morning. The night compared with the preceding one, was a comparatively quiet one. The President woke frequently; but not so often as during the night before, the accumulation of phlegm being less troublesome. About 4 A. M., the President asked for kummiss and a small quantity was given to him, which was retained by the stomach. The morning dressing showed a normal temperature and respiration; and the pulse two beats less than yesterday morning; the wound was found to be doing well, and the inflamed gland in about the same condition as last night.

Dr. Reyburn said at 9 A. M.: "The swelling is no worse, and the general condition of the President is a little better." The anxiety is somewhat lessened by the developments of the morning, but the gravity of the situation is still apparent.

Up to 11 o'clock A. M., there had been no further disturbance of the stomach.

The President had also been given liquid nourishment, including peptonized beef extract, which was retained. The usual enema was also administered. If there should be no further stomacic disturbance, the doctors think the tone of the stomach will be slowly restored. The members of the Cabinet all called this morning, and felt a great deal more hopeful than last night. General Sherman, Justice Harlan and Rev. Dr. Power were also among the callers. It is reported that the parotid swelling is painless. Dr. Reyburn is apprehensive that if suppuration ensues it may lead to grave complications. Thus far while the doctors have kept the swelling stationary, they have not been able to scatter it. So far as the wound is concerned, it is said to be doing well. It is now cleansed thrice each day by the antiseptic process to the depth penetrated by the flexible rubber tube.

The President's condition has not materially changed since the morning bulletin. There has been no recurrence of vomiting and the patient has taken a small quantity of milk porridge and a little koumiss without nausea. It has been rumored that his mind has wandered at intervals, but this reported mental disturbance seems to have been nothing more than a slight incoherence of speech immediately after awaking from sleep, before the senses were fully under control. It has not occurred at any other time, and is perhaps due to extreme weakness. The swelling of the parotid gland remains about stationary. The feeling at the Executive Mansion this forenoon is one of anxiety, but the general impression seems to be that there is no greater cause for alarm now than there has been for two or three days.

Dr. Bliss reports, at 11.40 A. M., that the condition of the patient is slightly better than yesterday. There has been no nausea or vomiting since yesterday afternoon, and the stomach seems to be again resuming its functions. The patient has swallowed and retained, without discomfort, since morning, about twelve ounces of milk porridge and koumiss, and at 7 A. M. an enema of beef extract was administered. Another enema will be given about noon. There has been no change in the appearance of the parotid gland since yesterday, although there has been a further slight subsidence of the inflammation of the surrounding parts. The surgeons hope that they have the feature of the case under control, although they cannot yet speak with confidence. The gland may suppurate within the next three or four days, notwithstanding the measures which have been taken to reduce the inflammation. In that case the pus will be liberated by an incision just as soon as its existence becomes apparent. This will not necessarily involve great peril if the patient's strength can be sustained. The danger most to be apprehended now, Dr. Bliss says, is exhaustion, and with this danger they hope to deal successfully unless the stomach entirely breaks down. Thus to-day the indications are that that organ is improving in tone, and the secretion of phlegm in the throat has so far decreased that it gives the patient no especial annoyance, and he is relieved from the necessity of making such efforts to expel it as those which brought on the vomiting yesterday afternoon. Doctor Bliss says that the patient's pulse at 6 o'clock this morning was 98, and at half-past eleven 104.

As the day progressed there was a more hopeful feeling apparent about the White House. Every visitor was impressed with the belief that the vomiting should not necessarily cause great alarm as it was due entirely to nausea caused by the sickening mucous from the swollen gland getting into the throat. In all other respects the President was reported as getting along nicely. The noon bulletin sustained the cheering reports received at intervals from the sick room. It was as follows:

12.30 P. M.—The President has continued this morning to retain liquid nourishment taken by the mouth, as well as by enema. There has been no recurrence of the vomiting and no nausea. The parotid swelling is not materially smaller, but continues painless. It has caused for a day or two an annoying accumulation of viscid mucous in the back of the mouth, but this symptom has now much abated. His pulse is 104; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. Hayes Agnew, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, J. J. Woodward.

The above bulletin was considered not at all unfavorable. The pulse of the patient had not risen, and there was an improvement since morning, by reason of the fact that the President had retained twelve ounces of liquid nourishment. It was found, too, that the troublesome phlegm was not so annoying as yesterday. The parotid swelling still remains, but continues to be painless. There had been no recurrence of the vomiting.

2:10 P. M.—The President is passing a quiet afternoon, and sleeps a good deal of the time. Up to the present hour he has swallowed and retained to-day twenty-four ounces of liquid nourishment, consisting of milk porridge and koumiss. He has also had two enemas, one at 9 o'clock A. M., and one soon after noon. No new unfavorable symptoms have appeared, and his general condition is about the same as at 12:30 o'clock.

3 P. M.—The callers were few at the White House this afternoon, and such as came were assured by Private Secretary Brown that all was well. There had been no recurrence of the vomiting up to 3 o'clock, and the patient continued to be given nourishment through the mouth, which he retained. The phlegm in the throat gave the President less trouble. In brief, the President is much better than at this time yesterday, and is no worse than he was before the unfavorable symptoms of yesterday set in. His pulse and temperature remain about the same as at noon.

The following was sent this afternoon :

LOWELL, *Minister, London* : The President's condition has somewhat improved since the last report. He has not vomited for twenty-one hours, and during the forenoon has swallowed liquid food several times, in all about ten ounces. Weather very warm, but it does not affect him.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

The following bulletins were issued yesterday by the President's attending physicians :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 21, 8:30 A. M.*—The President awoke more frequently than usual, yet slept sufficiently during the night, and appears comfortable this morning. The parotid swelling is about the same, but is not painful. He took liquid nourishment by the mouth several times during the night, as well as this morning. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.8; respiration, 18.

12:30 P. M.—The President's condition is about the same as reported in the morning bulletin, except that there is a slight rise of temperature. He continues to take liquid nourishment by the mouth, as well as by enema. Pulse, 108; temperature 99.4; respiration, 18.

6:30 P. M.—The President has vomited twice during the afternoon. The administration of food by the mouth has therefore again been temporarily suspended, and the nutritive enema will be given more frequently. His temperature and his pulse are rather less frequent than yesterday afternoon. The parotid swelling is painless, but stationary. Pulse, 108; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 18.

Secretary Blaine telegraphed to Minister Lowell last night as follows: "The President's sleep last night was broken and unrestful. His symptoms throughout the day have been less favorable, and his general condition is not encouraging. He is unable to retain food on his stomach, having vomited twice during the afternoon, the last time at 5 o'clock. This evening he has been able to drink water and retain it. The swelling of the parotid gland has not increased. Pulse and temperature about the same as yesterday. His sleep up to this hour (11 o'clock) is somewhat disturbed. We are all deeply anxious."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Herald*, dated August 20, says that Captain Henry telegraphed as follows to friends in Ohio: "The improvement of the President has been more than marked the past 24 hours; especially the tone of the stomach has improved, and this gives strength. Dr. Boynton has watched this feature of the case with the greatest care. The President has felt no sign of hunger for weeks until a trifle to-day. Even the wind has been favorable. During the past two days it has not blown from the Kidwell bottoms, but has come fresh and bracing from the north. Mrs. Garfield has been not only hopeful and cheerful during the day, but appeared happy. I told her of little Abe and Irve at Lawnfield—some things they said about 'papa's illness.' I told her of their little sun-browned hands and faces. The brave, womanly heart that had stood the terrible strain for weeks, melted to think of her dear little boys at home and papa and mama away from home, but longing to be there. For three or four weeks previous to last Monday the President often spoke of home. He longed to be at his Lawnfield home; to be in Cleveland; to walk down Superior street, meeting and greeting old friends. He wanted to see Hiram and Solon, and Cousin Henry Boynton and some of Aunt Alpha's Indian bread again, and pick wintergreens on the hill. He wanted to see Burke and Harry, Mary and Lettie, and a score of others. He wanted to be in the shade of the maples at Captain Henry's farm. He longed to be in Ohio, as he expressed it, 'on the old sod once more.' Thou-

sands upon thousands of familiar friends would appear before him as he lay on his bed of pain. On Monday, however, the pulse went up to 130, a feeble flutter. Since then he has been too weak to think much about old times, scenes and faces. While he is decidedly better than a few days ago, he is feeble and wasted. Probably 60 pounds of flesh has gone in seven weeks. The bullet-hole was 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, by actual measurement this morning as they washed it out. His strength is nearly wasted, but the little left has been increasing slowly and hopefully during the past two days. If he continues to improve, I shall not consider him out of danger for some time. To-day is the forty-ninth since he was shot. He is 49 years old. I was troubled yesterday about to-day on account of the coincidence of these numerals. A score or more of his old friends will understand why. Twenty-five years ago he often said that he expected to die at 33, the age of his father when he died. He passed 33, and then thought he would die at 42, the number of his regiment. His mind, however, to-day was too weary to be troubled about the application of facts and numerals. His faculties, however, are quite active. When awake he is quick to see what is going on in the room. The grip of his hand is firm. He can hold a glass of water in his hand and carry it to his mouth without trembling. His voice has become natural since Monday. The pulse is firm, and his eyes brighter and more natural in expression. In these letters I have endeavored to give a faithful picture of the condition of the President, such facts as would not be noticed by others, and, in the main, not attainable by the ordinary methods of getting information. I believe the people have the right to hear all the facts and incidents that would enable them to know the whole truth. I do not, however, distrust the doctors. I think they state the facts in their bulletins, while the zeal and industry of newspaper correspondents in separating the chaff from the wheat and sending correct news awakens my admiration. To sum up, let us bear in mind that our President is weak, sore, and in danger, and that he must continue to improve for many days before he will be entirely out of danger."

August 23.—The President was less restless last night than he was the night before. There has been no loss since yesterday, though there has been no gain. The President was annoyed during the night by phlegm in the throat, but there was not necessarily as much exertion to lift it. During the night he was given two enemata, and also took some nourishment by the mouth. This morning, in addition to koumiss and milk porridge, he was given some of the juice of a steak, and seemed to relish all that was administered to him. Later this morning he was given some beef tea, and retained it on the stomach. The morning dressing showed that the wound was repairing slowly. The swelling of the gland remains about the same. It is confined to the gland itself. The swelling is hard and clearly defined. There are no evidences of its scattering. It cannot now be told whether suppuration will ensue from the swelling, but there are no indications that the treatment administered has had the effect of preventing the act of suppuration. During the forenoon all that could be said of the President was that he is holding his own. The physicians in attendance say that such is the case, and all persons who have access to the sick room coincide with them. The stomach, the great point to be watched, is in better condition this morning than yesterday. The word "better" should, however, be qualified. The stomach is a little less capricious than yesterday, though it is by no means in a condition that could be wished for. The President's vitality, though considerably exhausted, is not as reduced as some reports have made it. He has considerable vitality left yet, though he is greatly emaciated and very weak indeed. The morning bulletin shows no material change in the patient. It is as follows:

8:30 A. M.—The President slept the greater part of the night, but awoke at frequent intervals. He has taken since last evening a larger quantity of liquid food by the mouth than in the corresponding hours of any day during the past week. The use of the nutrient enemata is continued at longer intervals. The parotid swelling is unchanged. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

11:30 A. M.—The condition of the President has not materially changed since yesterday afternoon, and is yet a subject of grave anxiety. The improved tone of the patient's stomach, which gave some encouragement to his attendants yesterday, is still maintained, and this is the most hopeful feature of the case. He has taken this morning six and a half ounces of beef juice without nausea or any other symptom of gastric disturbance. Upon the continuance for several days at least of this

ability to take and assimilate food, and upon the continued absence of further complications would seem to rest the patient's chances of recovery. If the wound continues to do well, if no serious consequences result from the swelling of the parotid gland, and if the stomach continues to take food enough to make good the waste caused by suppuration, there will at least be improvement enough within the next four or five days to carry the patient to a high plane of vitality, and perhaps to put him on the road, although not on the sure road, to recovery. The continuance of these favorable conditions, however, while universally hoped for, cannot be confidently predicted.

About 11 o'clock the President took some peptonized milk. There has been no disturbance of the stomach, and everything reported from the sick room is reassuring. The peptonized milk contains the substance from chickens' stomachs, which, in its natural way, causes their strong digestion. The President's stomach lacking the digestive fluid in such a measure as is satisfactory, the peptonized milk is being administered to supply, if possible, the deficiency. The President is not delirious nor has he been. He is like other people who are suffering; upon waking there is a mental aberration for a few moments. The pain from the swollen gland causes his frequent wakings during the night. When consciousness has returned he is for a short time unable to fix anything in his mind. He does not know for that time who is by him or what is going on, and when spoken to just after he awakes sometimes does not understand or pay any attention to what is said. That is the extent of his delirium.

At noon to-day there has been nothing new developed in regard to the President. No word had come from the sick room except by second-hand. The news received in that way stated that all was going on fairly, and that nothing unusual in the treatment of the patient, or in the progress of the case had appeared. There is anxiety of course. Sifting all that is heard from physicians, and from others, in regard to the President's case, the general result arrived at is that the President has a chance for recovery. That chance is not as well-defined nor as large in proportion as it has been since he received the bullet; but still it is a chance. It is also evident that the full gravity of the situation is not appreciated either by the public as a rule or by those who are comparatively near the sick-room. The doctors certainly are to be pitied. If they issue a good bulletin they are accused of keeping the worst back, or it is said that the President has never been as bad as has been represented. If, on the other hand, the bulletin is not satisfactory, the doctors are said to be over-feeding the patient or doing something else to kill him as quickly as possible.

Dr. Ellis Bliss said at noon that there had been an improvement during the day in the President's condition. It was an improvement that could be noticed readily. There had been no unusual occurrence in the sick-room during the day, he said, and nothing of any interest beyond the regular treatment of the patient had taken place. There had been no disturbance of any kind and not the slightest retrogressive symptoms. Of the midday bulletin, which is issued about an hour after noon, it was known beforehand that it would be favorable and would show that there had been some improvement in the President's condition. This news spread around generally and the bulletin was looked forward to without any foreboding.

12:30 P. M.—The President continues to take by the mouth and retain an increased quantity of liquid food. At the morning dressing the wound looked well and the pus was of a healthy character. The mucous accumulations in the back of the mouth, on account of the parotid swelling, is less viscid, and now gives but little trouble. At present his pulse is 104; temperature, 98.9; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn.

The following was sent this afternoon :

LOWELL *Minister, London*: In the last twelve hours since 1 o'clock this morning, the President has swallowed eighteen and a half ounces of liquid food. He has had no nausea. The pulse and temperature not essentially changed. In the judgment of his physicians he has lost nothing since last dispatch. If there be any change it is for the better.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the President had taken eighteen ounces of liquid food. The nourishment administered to him has been of a stronger character, including beef tea and peptonized milk. Dr. Bliss said that the only result from the increased nourishment was in the character and tone of the pulse. He said

also that the gland swelling was about the same in size and character as yesterday. He could not tell when suppuration from the gland might be expected. It might be three days before there was any change in the swelling. Dr. Bliss expressed himself as being satisfied with the progress of the President to-day. The President has slept at intervals during the day, but not for any continuous long time.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 22, 6.30 P. M.—The President has continued to take nourishment in small quantities at stated intervals during the entire day, and has had no return of nausea or vomiting. The nutritive enemata are also retained. The wound is looking well and the work of repair is going on in all positions exposed to view. The pus discharged is healthy. At present the pulse is 110; temperature, 100.1; respiration, 19.

The following was sent last night :

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: The President has been able to swallow and retain about twenty ounces of liquid food to-day, showing a better state of the stomach, but his general condition is serious, if not critical. He is weak, exhausted, and emaciated, not weighing over one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty pounds. His weight when wounded was from two hundred and five to two hundred and ten pounds. His failure to regain strength is the one feature which gives special uneasiness and apprehension.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

The following correspondence by cable is furnished from the State Department :

ROME, August 15.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State, Washington*: As the Holy Father learned with painful surprise and profound sorrow the horrid attempt of which the President of the Republic was the victim, so now he is happy to felicitate his Excellency upon the news that his precious life is now out of danger, and will ever pray that God may grant him a speedy and complete recovery of his health and long spare him to the benefit of the United States. The undersigned has the honor to join in these sentiments of sincere congratulations and wishes for complete recovery.

L. CARDINAL JACOBINI.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1881.

To His Eminence L. CARDINAL JACOBINI, *Rome*:

Please convey to his Holiness the sincere thanks with which this Government received the kind expression of his prayerful interest in behalf of the stricken President. Since your message was sent, the President's condition has been changed and we are now filled with anxiety, but not without hope. The President has been very deeply touched by the pious interest for his recovery shown by all the churches and by none more widely or more devotedly than by those of the Roman Catholic communion.

JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State*.

Bishop Watterson, of Ohio, has issued a pastoral letter to the Catholic clergy of his diocese directing them to offer special prayers for the suffering President.

Last night was a good one for the President. He slept well during the early part of the evening. At 11 o'clock he was awake from the restful sleep of the earlier hours of the night. Shortly after 11 he again went to sleep, and remained in that condition until between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The dressing of the wound this morning showed it to be in good condition. The discharge and character of the pus was pronounced satisfactory. Dr. Hamilton, who arrived from New York last night, was present at the dressing. The morning's bulletin was a very good one indeed. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 23, 8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a very good night, awakening at longer intervals than during several nights past. He continues to take liquid food by the mouth, with more relish and in such quantity that the enemata will be suspended for the present. No change has yet been observed in the purulent swelling. The other symptoms are quite as favorable as yesterday. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 17.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The White House was closed early last night. About 10 o'clock the offices were closed and the gas put out. The members of the Cabinet left just before the lights were extinguished and the newspaper men dispersed about the same time. This morning there were few callers except about bulletin time, when they came for copies of that document. Secretary Windom, Postmaster-General James,

Deputy-Commissioner Rogers and Warner M. Bateman called during the forenoon.

The President this morning asked for food. He was given it and retained it on his stomach. About 3 o'clock this morning he was given five ounces of milk porridge. Again at 7 o'clock this morning, he was given liquid nourishment by the mouth. Up to 10:12 o'clock he had taken thirteen and a half ounces of nourishment, consisting of milk porridge, beef juice and peptonized milk. The stomach shows itself to be in an improved condition—slightly improved, but still there is an improvement. There is less trouble to-day in clearing the throat. The mucous matter is given up without any retching, and with apparently a comparatively slight effort on the patient's part. In short, there is to-day a general improvement outside the swollen gland. The condition of the gland causes some anxiety from the fear of weakening consequent upon suppuration which may set in.

This morning about 3 o'clock Dr. Bliss went into the sick room. Dr. Boynton was in attendance upon the President. Touching his forehead with his hand Dr. Bliss inquired: "Have you noticed any disturbance here?" The President heard the question and said: "What disturbance do you mean?" Dr. Bliss turned the inquiry away by saying, "disturbance of the throat." Afterwards Dr. Boynton told Dr. Bliss that there had been no mental disturbance. That the President should take Dr. Bliss up so readily when he made this inquiry was a good enough sign that his mind was clear.

Signs of suppuration in the swollen gland.—This afternoon there seems to be no doubt but that the glandular swelling will suppurate. The signs of it noted this morning have become more strongly marked. The softening is increasing and it is evident that there must be a drainage of accumulated matter from the gland. The doctors do not say when the drainage will commence. Dr. Bliss does not fear any serious results from suppuration. He says that he thinks the accumulation can be drained without causing any great disturbance to the patient or setting him back materially. He thinks that the drainage can be accomplished completely in five days after it commences, and that at the end of that time the swelling and its results will have entirely disappeared. It is evident, however, that there is considerable anxiety in regard to the culmination of the glandular complications and the effects that its suppuration may have on the patient.

Dr. Bliss is quoted on the streets as having told a friend last night that everything that could be done by human beings had been resorted to by the attending surgeons, to scatter the swelling of the President's parotid gland, but it did not appear to yield, and that suppuration seemed inevitable. The doctor thought, however, it is said, that the discharge would be comparatively light.

10:20 A. M.—The attendants of the President report this morning that the latter had a very quiet, comfortable night, sleeping longer at a time than heretofore, and showing less restlessness. Before the morning examination he expressed a desire for food, and Doctor Bliss warmed slightly and gave to him about four ounces of beef extract, which he swallowed with apparent satisfaction. In a brief interview with a reporter of the Associated Press, after the morning bulletin appeared, Dr. Bliss said that the President had had a very good night and was doing well. The glandular swelling had not, he said, perceptibly changed in appearance yesterday, but he thought it seemed a very little softer to the touch. The wound continued to present a healthy and in every way a satisfactory appearance. Generally speaking the patient's condition this forenoon is about the same as last evening. The slight improvement which was then noted is fully maintained, and there has been a little additional gain in the capacity for nourishment.

At 11 o'clock there had been no change since the bulletin was issued. The reports from the sick-room were cheering, and there was no evidence anywhere about the White House that grave apprehension was felt. The only change that was marked in the President's condition up to noon was in the swollen gland. The swelling was softer than yesterday. The touch it gave was slightly yielding instead of the hard resistance which was its unchanged feature yesterday. This softening is a sign of suppuration. It is not, however, yet certain that there will be suppuration, or that the efforts to scatter the matter and prevent that phase of parotid swelling will not be successful. The danger in the suppuration, of which there is already evidence, as stated, lies in the fact that the drainage of the matter would likely result in a further weakening of the President. His vitality is now so very low that any further strain on it, even of the slightest character, would be attended by dangers not to be estimated.

The President during the forenoon was not as free from fever as when the morning examination was made. The pulse rose five beats, making 104 as compared with 100 this morning. The temperature had gone up to 99.2 from 98.5; respiration remained the same. The bulletin issued after the noon examination was not as favorable as the one issued this morning, but there is nothing in the least alarming. The President's condition was slightly improved as compared with it at the same hour yesterday. The rise in temperature and pulse was expected during the day. The following was the midday bulletin:

12:30 P. M.—The President continues to take liquid food by the mouth, as reported in the last bulletin. His temperature has risen slightly since that time; in other respects his condition is about the same. Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 17.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

Secretary Windom came to the White House again this afternoon. He staid sometime in the physicians' room, and upon coming out said that he felt very hopeful. Everything looked very fair, he said, and the President was in as good condition as he was this morning.

1:45 P. M.—After the issuance of the noon bulletin all the doctors remained at the White House. Usually one or two of them leave after an examination is made. The stay of the doctors was due to the condition of the swollen parotid gland. It was found to have such marked evidences of suppuration that it was decided to open it. The knife was used and an incision made by cutting, which liberated a small quantity of pus. The patient did not take any anesthetic, and did not seem much weakened by the operation. His pulse immediately afterward went up to 115, but soon receded, and is now 104. Dr. Reyburn says that the results are entirely satisfactory, and this information is confirmed by Dr. Hamilton.

Dr. Hamilton performed the operation, being invited to do so by the President. The President bore it very well. The opening made was not very large, being about three-eighths of an inch in length. The amount of pus discharged was two drops about the size of a pea. No drainage tube was put in, as any matter that may accumulate can be readily discharged by finger-pressure around the incision. It was evident that pus had accumulated, and the doctors thought it better to cut for it than to allow the matter to search for an outlet elsewhere, probably through the ear. The results of the operation will be shown this evening in the bulletin which will be issued. It is thought that there will be some further rise in the temperature and pulse. The President was given nourishment after the operation and went to sleep.

As stated in the unofficial bulletin sent at 10:20 this morning the swelling of the President's parotid gland, although it had not perceptibly changed in appearance since yesterday, seemed a little softer to the touch. A more careful examination, made later in the day, convinced the surgeons that pus had already begun to form, and as the patient's condition was satisfactory it was decided to make an incision immediately after the noon examination. The operation was a comparatively trifling one, and was performed by Dr. Hamilton without the use of anesthetic, local or general, but with antiseptic precautions in the shape of carbolic acid spray. The cut was made just under and forward of the right ear, and resulted in the liberation of a small quantity of healthy pus, estimated by Dr. Bliss to be about equivalent in the bulk to two medium-sized peas. The patient's pulse went to 115 immediately after the operation, but soon began to recede, and in half an hour had fallen to the point at which it stood when the examination was made for the noon bulletin, viz: 104. The patient is now resting quietly and his general condition is in no respect worse than before the incision was made. It is thought that there will now be no further trouble with the parotid gland, since if more pus forms it can readily escape through this opening. The patient has swallowed to-day about fourteen ounces of liquid food, consisting principally of beef extract, peptonized milk, and milk porridge. At this hour he continues to do well.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President was doing well. Nothing to cause apprehension has been developed. The pulse continued at about 104. Dr. Bliss said that he was getting along nicely. Despite the cutting of the early afternoon the day, so far as the days now go, has been a fair one.

The President continues to be very anxious to get away from the White House. He is always talking about it. He wants to go down the river on the

Tallapoosa or to Mentor. He never speaks of the Soldiers' Home. To-day he asked Dr. Bliss if he could be removed by cold weather. Dr. Bliss told him that he would be removed as soon as his stomach was all right. "It's all right now," said the President, "I want to get away. If we can't go to Mentor I want to go down the river on the Tallapoosa."

The following was sent this afternoon:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: According to the opinion of his physicians, there is no marked change in the President's condition since last dispatch. At this hour, half past one o'clock P. M., there is some indication of an increase of fever, which they say is in part caused by the increased heat of the day. He continues to take liquid food and does not seem troubled by nausea or indigestion.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 23, 6:30 P. M.*—The President has continued to take liquid food by the mouth at regular intervals during the day, and has had no recurrence of gastric disorder. The parotid swelling remains unchanged. In other respects the symptoms show some improvement over his condition yesterday afternoon. Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 19.

Secretary Blaine sent the following cablegram to Minister Lowell last night: "The President's condition is more encouraging than it was at this time last night. During the last twenty-four hours he has swallowed ten ounces extract of beef and eighteen ounces of milk, retaining and digesting both. He has twice asked for food, which he has not done before for several days. Pulse and temperature are both somewhat lower. The swelling of the parotid gland has not specially changed. Its long continuance at present stage increases the fear of suppuration. At this hour, 11 o'clock, physicians report that the President has rested quietly the entire evening."

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, the senior of the consulting surgeons, was to have been relieved at the President's bedside yesterday by Dr. Hamilton, and after the morning examination he left the Executive Mansion for Philadelphia. To a *Press* reporter, who found him on the sunny lawn of his home at Haverford late yesterday afternoon, the eminent surgeon seemed in better spirits than at any time since the unfavorable change in the President's condition more than a week ago. He asked what the noon bulletin from the White House had contained, and added that there was very little to be said in addition to what the attending physicians regularly reported of the President's condition. The public, he said, had been led within a day or two to magnify the new danger the President was in and to fear a sudden change for the worse, which the physicians had not looked for. Replying to the assertion of his visitor that many persons who held the President's recovery very near at heart, had never given up hope until now, Dr. Agnew said it was equally true that many people had hardly realized before now that the President was very badly wounded, and that the injury might almost at any time have caused his death. It was only within a short time that the wound had passed its most aggravated stage, a stage which was inevitably attended with great weakness and debility, followed by a period of almost complete prostration.

"It is necessary," said Dr. Agnew, "for a patient so wounded to reach the bottom of the ladder before he begins to ascend it again to the high ground of restored health. That period of complete prostration through which he is passing was complicated by the failure of the stomach. That has been partially restored to strength, and now it is a question of the staying powers of the President and of his recuperative forces whether he shall advance toward convalescence."

"Secretary Blaine, in his official dispatches last night, spoke of the President's exhausted and emaciated condition, and said plainly that his failure to regain strength was the one feature which gave special uneasiness and apprehension. Is this extreme weakness which the Secretary of State refers to accounted for and prolonged solely by the stomacheic trouble of the past ten days?"

"That and septicaemia. The amputation of a limb is followed by a sort of wound fever, which is sometimes called surgeon's fever. The President's wound has caused this same continued low fever, which the whole system is fighting against and which will decrease if the stomach continues to receive necessary nourishment."

"There are no indications of malarial fever?"

"Not any. With particular care I have looked out for that. There are no traces of malaria at the White House, nor could I find that any one who had ever lived near the Executive Mansion had been affected with it in the past. The sick room is perfectly comfortable and healthy. The temperature may be reduced almost to any degree by the refrigerator apparatus, and the chamber where the President lies is by far the most comfortable place I have been in at all."

"Are there fears of new complications from the swollen parotid gland? Dispatches from Washington anticipate another operation."

"It may become necessary to open an abscess if the inflammation develops to that point, but it would hardly be called an operation. The soreness came from the impoverished condition of the blood, but the danger of the present inflammation from that cause has been magnified by unofficial dispatches."

"It has been stated that the President's mental faculties have at last succumbed to the assaults of the wound and the failing strength of the system, and that his mind has become partially if not wholly obscured."

Dr. Agnew replied that the patient was very weak and emaciated, but that his mind was quite as clear as it has ever been. He was the first to know the result of the physicians' examination which precedes every bulletin. He talks very little to his attendants, but no one in the sick-room knew better than he what was going on about him. All that he says is spoken as rationally as Dr. Agnew was himself talking at that moment.

"It has been stated, too, that the attending physicians withhold from the public many dangerous symptoms which transpire in the sick-room?"

"It is not true," said Dr. Agnew, "that the physicians know much more than is communicated through the bulletins." From private interviews with the physicians correspondents at Washington, he said, had gathered hints of a new complication in the President's illness, as in the case of septicæmia, before it had been announced in the bulletins. Correspondents jumped at conclusions. The physicians did not conjecture anything. Septicæmia was announced in private dispatches several hours before those dispatches were indorsed by the bulletins.

"You may say," concluded Dr. Agnew, "that the case is by no means hopeless; that we do not anticipate any sudden change either for the worse or better; that our hopes are based upon the recuperative power of the President and the restored strength of his stomach to bring renewed vigor, and if in the end his improvement is permanent that his convalescence will be a very long one."

Dr. Agnew spoke guardedly and with that reserve which the distinguished surgeon has shown from the first, and which has given so much weight to every encouraging word that he has vouchsafed since his first summons to the President's bedside seven weeks ago. He will not return to Washington until Saturday, unless he is summoned thither by the attending physicians in the meantime.

August 24.—The President did not pass what might be called a good night. There was much pain around the swollen gland. The swelling has not diminished any since the incision made yesterday. This shows that other matter is collecting, and that the drainage through the incision will have to go on as the accumulations reach a quantity sufficient to be evacuated. While the President slept most of last night it was not a refreshing sleep, nor were his slumbers at any time continuous for any extended period. The stomach continued to be in an unrebelling state during the night, and the reports from the sick room this morning are that it shows no capriciousness now. The President is not as strong to-day as he was yesterday. There has been a wasting which, though slow, is unmistakable. This wasting has been very perceptible during the past ten days; it has not on any day during that time been fully checked. The 8.30 bulletin of this morning was rather unfavorable as compared with the bulletin issued at the same hour yesterday. The pulse this morning is six beats higher than yesterday; the temperature is the same, and respiration yesterday at 8.30 was 17, while to-day it was 18. The following is the bulletin:

The President slept most of the night. He has taken liquid food by the mouth at stated intervals, and in sufficient quantity, so that the enemata have not been

renewed. No modification of the parotid swelling has been observed. His general condition is much the same as at this time yesterday. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, Frank H. Hamilton, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. Hayes Agnew.

As Dr. Bliss stated in his dispatch, asking Dr. Agnew to return to Washington, the object of his desired presence was to consult and decide whether the President should be removed or not. The President himself brought on the agitation of that question. He is most anxious to go somewhere, but not to the Soldiers' Home. He will not think of that. During the past three days his demands for removal have been frequent and almost imperative. He has been very restless over the subject, and his determination to be taken to another place has been the cause of much concern in the sick room. Upon that subject alone he has refused to listen to his attendants and the doctors. He would not pay any attention whatever to the statements that it was impossible to take him away from the White House. After he had been told that he could not be removed, he would not be in the least convinced, but would still as persistently and earnestly say, that he must get away. Mentor is where he wants to go. Next he wants to be taken on board the Tallapoosa to salt water. He is very anxious to get to the ocean. His persistency in that direction is to be explained by the fact salt water has always agreed remarkably well with the President. Whenever he went upon a sea voyage he was always greatly benefited thereby. The salt water never failed to benefit the dyspepsia from which he had been a sufferer. In consulting upon the question of his removal there was a disagreement among the surgeons last night and no conclusion was reached.

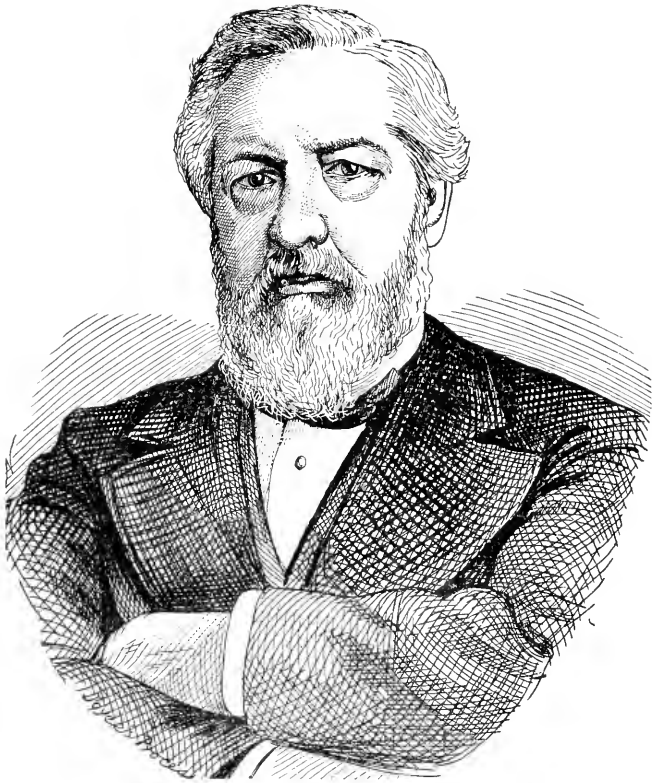
This morning after the issuance of the 8.30 o'clock bulletin there was a further consultation on the same subject. It was decided not to remove the President. Again this morning there was a division of opinion. Dr. Hamilton was in favor of removal and advocated a sea voyage. Dr. Bliss was of the opinion that the President should be taken to the Soldiers' Home. The others were of the opinion that there should be no removal, and Dr. Bliss was against a trip down the river. From these opinions the conclusion that no removal should be made at present was arrived at. Upon one thing, however, there was perfect unanimity; all the physicians concurred that there was no malaria in the President's system, and that there had been none. The result of the consultation as to removal was given official announcement in the issuance of the following special bulletin:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 25, 9.15 A. M.—The subject of the removal of the President from Washington at the present time was earnestly considered by us last night and again this morning. After mature deliberation the conclusion was arrived at by the majority that it would not now be prudent, although all agree that it will be very desirable at the earliest time at which his condition may warrant it. We are, moreover, unanimously of the opinion that at no time since the injury has the President exhibited any symptoms of malaria.—Frank H. Hamilton, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, D. Hayes Agnew, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn.

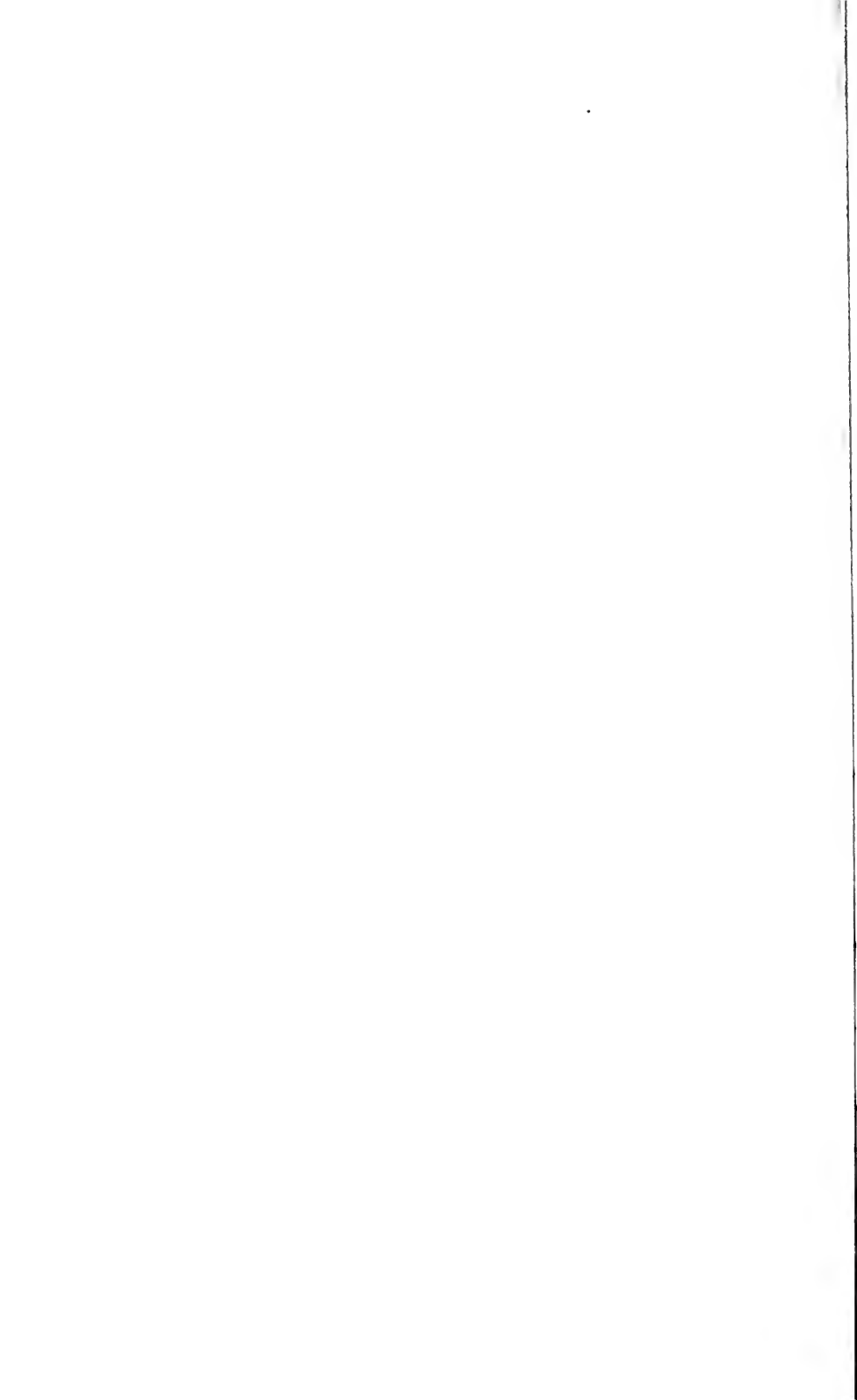
Mrs. Dr. Edson in conversation with Dr. Tindall, secretary to the District Commissioners, last evening stated that in her judgment there is very little hope for the recovery of the President unless he is removed from the President's house; that she has been of this opinion for some time past and has not been backward in expressing herself upon this subject, and that the President himself is convinced that a change of place and air is necessary. His constant and extreme longing for such a change has a very wearing and depressing effect upon his health and spirits, under which he is daily losing flesh.

General Sherman has had a number of stout soldiers drilled in carrying people on stretchers with a view to their employment in the work of removing the President, should it be decided to change his location. These men have become very expert and methodical in their movements. They have so far been perfected that their steady tread and uniformity of movement will not disturb the water in a glass held by the hand of an 150-pound man lying on the stretcher. These men would undoubtedly be called into service should the President grow strong enough to be removed.

The old mansion at Arlington has been offered as a place to which the President can be removed. A widow lady, who has control of the house, has written saying that the whole mansion will be placed at the disposal of the President and



JAMES G. BLAINE.



fitted up for his comfort and reception if it should be decided to remove him thither. Of course, it having been decided not to remove him, the invitation cannot be accepted. There are, however, many who think that the admirably located old house is a very desirable location for the President, and one which would be better suited to his condition than either a trip down the river or removal to Menter or the Soldiers' Home.

10:20 A. M.—Doctor Bliss reports that the condition of the President this forenoon is about the same as yesterday forenoon, except that his pulse is a little higher. He was somewhat restless at times during the night, and did not sleep quite as well as on Tuesday night. There has been no perceptible change in the appearance of the inflamed parotid gland, and two or three days may elapse before the swelling subsides. Taking everything into consideration, the patient has not gained any ground since yesterday morning.

Dr. Boynton said this morning that the stomach was all right and doing admirably. The President had taken about the same amount of beef-juice and peptonized milk as yesterday. Still, however, in Dr. Boynton's opinion the President is not in quite as good a condition as he was yesterday. There has been no very marked change, but the change, if any, was, in his opinion, for the worse. He did not feel as much encouraged to-day as he did yesterday. If the patient can maintain his strength, the slight poisoning of the system will be eliminated. The question is, can the strength be maintained? Dr. Bliss, this morning, seems to think that if there has been any change since yesterday it has not been a change for the better.

That the forenoon was not as comfortable for the President to-day as yesterday, and that the President's condition was not as good, was fully shown by the mid-day bulletin. The President was more feverish during the morning, and his general condition has continued to be not that of a man improving, or even that of a man holding his own. Compared with the midday bulletin yesterday, the pulse to-day is 8 beats higher; the temperature is the same—99.2, and the respiration is two points more frequent. There is a general air of discouragement around the White House to-day. This was not shown so much in what was said as in what was left unsaid. Compared with this morning's bulletins, there was a rise from 106 to 112 in pulse, an increase from 98.5 to 99.2 in temperature, and from 18 to 19 in respiration. All things considered, there was at 12 o'clock a great deal of anxiety as to the condition of the patient. The noon bulletin was as follows:

Since the issue of this morning's bulletin a rise in the President's temperature, similar to that which occurred yesterday morning, has been observed. His pulse is somewhat more frequent. From the incision in the parotid swelling a few drops of pus were discharged this morning; the size of the swelling has not diminished. In other respects his condition has not perceptibly changed. Pulse, 112; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 19.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon there had been no change reported from the sick room, except the statement made at that time by Dr. Bliss that the President was slightly better than this morning.

Secretary Blaine's midnight dispatch to Minister Lowell told pretty clearly the anxious feeling, amounting almost to dread. It was as follows:

"The President has not gained to-day. He has had a high fever, which began earlier than is usual with his febrile rise. In the afternoon an incision was made in the swollen parotid gland by Dr. Hamilton. The flow of pus therefrom was small. The one favorable symptom of his swallowing liquid food with apparent relish and digestion has continued, but the general feeling up to midnight is one of increased anxiety."

The following was the 6.30 A. M. bulletin:

"Shortly after the noon bulletin was issued an incision was made on the right side of the President's face for the purpose of relieving the tension of the swollen parotid gland and of giving vent to pus, a small quantity of which was evacuated. He has taken a larger quantity of liquid food by the mouth to-day than yesterday, and has been entirely free from nausea. His temperature this afternoon is, however, higher than yesterday at the same hour, and his pulse somewhat more frequent. Pulse, 108; temperature, 100.7; respiration, 19.

August 26.—The gravity of the situation at the White House yesterday grew on the immediate official family with an almost imperceptible, but terribly certain

advance. The street stories were not so wild as usual, but the dread fact appeared to impress all with its solemn truth that the President was slowly nearing the end of his long and heroic struggle with fate.

There were grave apprehensions afloat in the city in the morning on account of the apparent mystery of Wednesday night's proceedings. The impression seemed to gain ground that the summons to Dr. Agnew, while its principal object was stated, meant more than that. The tenor of Secretary Blaine's late cablegram to London showed how anxious he was. The conference of the doctors was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the question of removal. It was found that no conclusion could be reached then, and the Cabinet were informed that the matter could not be decided until morning.

The morning bulletin was issued at the usual hour. Its contents were as follows: "The President slept most of the night. He has taken liquid food by the mouth at stated intervals, and in sufficient quantity so that the enemata have not been renewed. No modification of the parotid swelling has been observed. His general condition is much the same as at this time yesterday. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18." This showed the condition to be about the same as at the same hour the day before. Further inquiring developed the fact that the President did not sleep quite so well during the night. The slow supuration of the swollen gland caused some restlessness. In the morning he took nourishment satisfactorily, but there was no apparent improvement of the general condition since Wednesday. The statement that the swollen gland was not much better told a great deal. The fact was that the incision made Wednesday had not proven as satisfactory as was hoped, and as indeed at first it seemed likely to. The swelling had not diminished since the discharge was secured, and the discharge was very slight indeed. The character of the pus was said to be good. The apprehension felt was not based on new knowledge, but on lack of knowledge as to just what was to be the result of the inflammation. Immediately after the morning examination had been made the doctors again went into consultation in regard to the President's removal. It seems that the idea was seriously broached on account of the President's expressed wish for a change of scene and air. Dr. Hamilton was one that favored the idea of removal. All agreed that it would be best to remove the President as soon as possible, but it was thought best not to remove him now, as shown in the following extra bulletin, issued at 9:15 o'clock: "The subject of the removal of the President from Washington at the present time was earnestly considered by us last night and again this morning. After mature deliberation the conclusion was arrived at by the majority that it would not now be prudent, although all agree that it would be very desirable at the earliest time at which his condition may warrant it. We are, moreover, unanimously of the opinion that at no time since the injury has the President exhibited any symptoms of malaria." Secretary Kirkwood, Attorney-General MacVeagh and Postmaster-General James met at the White House when the physicians were conferring about the removal of the President. The others waited for the decision to be announced by bulletin. When the Attorney-General went away he was asked if he had heard anything to make him feel better or worse. He replied that he had felt very despondent for a long time, and that he had heard nothing to make him feel much better. He was further asked if any new development added to his despondency, and replied: "No, nothing in particular, but this continued drain must wear him away." Postmaster-General James had nothing to say, except that there did not seem to be much change one way or the other.

Dr. Agnew returned to Philadelphia on the 10:30 A. M. train. He has patients to keep him busy there, and does not expect to return before Sunday. Meanwhile Dr. Hamilton remains here. Dr. Hamilton felt in no way antagonized by the other surgeons because they did not decide to remove the President from the White House. Dr. Agnew has long been on record against any attempt to remove the President until he should be very much better, and Dr. Bliss has expressed the same sentiment. Dr. Hamilton's proposition seems to have been made greatly in deference to the desire of the President, and was deemed worthy of full consideration by all.

The decision was not generally accepted as further evidence of the hopelessness of the case, but as evidence that no unimperative risks were to be run. The slow progress of the gland was an evident source of discomfort to the physicians. Dr. Bliss stated at 11 A. M. that it would probably be several days before the best effects of the incision would be apparent. He said the swelling had not seemed

to decrease. Other indications seemed not unfavorable. The stomach was retaining fully as much nourishment as on Wednesday.

The noon bulletin showed another rise in pulse and temperature. It read as follows: Since the issue of this morning's bulletin a rise in the President's temperature similar to that which occurred yesterday morning, has been observed. His pulse is somewhat more frequent. From the incision in the parotid swelling a few drops of pus were discharged this morning; the size of the swelling has not diminished. In other respects his condition has not perceptibly changed. Pulse, 112; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 19."

There has been very few callers at the White House during the forenoon. There seemed to be a settled feeling that there was no use trying to hasten conclusions. The crisis still continued and it was apparent that the inmates of the White House were less encouraged than on Wednesday. Dr. Boynton just before noon stated, in reply to a question, that he did not consider the President any better yesterday than Wednesday. He was asked whether he thought he had held his own. Dr. Boynton replied that he could point to no symptom that showed him to be worse, but it seemed to be the general impression that he was hardly so well. He considered the important feature of the case to be his extreme weakness and the low condition of his blood. He did not think there had been any gain of strength since Wednesday. The wound seemed to be doing well enough. The parotid swelling had not begun to yield. The President seemed to be receiving enough food, and was taking it willingly. If the wound should continue to do well and the stomach to act, the blood ought to improve by and by. It was only a question whether the nourishment would be sufficient to carry him over the crisis. If it did he might recuperate; if not, he would not like to say what might come. The noon bulletin was not at all reassuring. The recurrence of the febrile rise so early in the day was very unsatisfactory. The physicians still kept cheerful and insisted that he was not much worse; but the outside public seemed again coming to the conclusion that he was worse than he has seemed lately.

The evening bulletin was awaited with great anxiety by both the inmates of the White House outside of the surgeons' room and the public, who seemed more interested in the figures than the other contents, in which but little faith is put by the majority. It was as follows: "There has been little change in the President's condition since the noon bulletin was issued. The frequency of his pulse is now the same as then. His temperature has risen somewhat, but is not so high as yesterday evening. There has been a slight discharge of pus during the day from the incision in the parotid swelling, but it is not diminishing in size. No unfavorable change has been observed in the condition of the wound. He has taken by the mouth a sufficient supply of liquid food. At present his pulse is 112; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 19.

The anxiety of the situation did not seem to be yet approaching alarm among the inmates of the White House. Private Secretary Brown had not been feeling so confident, but would not surrender his hope. He still believed that the President was not beyond recovery and that he would yet rally. If no alarm existed on Wednesday none ought to have been abroad yesterday, according to Dr. Hamilton's idea. He stated definitely to one reporter, in the hearing of others, during the afternoon, that he felt "more encouraged to-day than yesterday," and in answer to a question as to whether there was any immediate danger, he promptly answered in the negative. Dr. Boynton was anxious about what was going to come of the gland, but, at the same time, he thought he could see a way to recovery. "It is slight without explanation," said one who heard this remark.

"That's so," said the doctor; "I don't undertake to show why I think the President may yet recover, but I still have the hope that he will."

Dr. Reyburn, late in the afternoon, said there was no apparent improvement in the President during the day, but that he seemed to be holding his own. The wound and stomach were now secondary considerations. The amount of nourishment was taken sufficient to have shown better effects if the gland was not causing so much trouble. One who saw Mrs. Garfield in the afternoon said that she still clung to her firm Christian faith that her husband would get well. "We do not give him up by any means," said she. She, however, had begun to look weary with long anxiety, but she could see a chance for better prospects and took it.

Dr. Susan Edson, than whom no one has been near the President more, said that he "remains just about so." She had said for several days that what he needed was a change of scene. She did not pretend to say that he was in a con-

dition to be moved, but that his chances for recovery would be much better if he could have something to take his mind, even for a moment, from the reality of his situation. The decision of the physicians not to remove the President found no severe critics, because he was acknowledged to be too ill at present. Dr. Hamilton hoped only that possibly some slight change might be made, rather than let the President worry because a prisoner between the same four walls. He did not insist on removing the patient in his present state, but advocated no further delay than absolutely necessary. In this he carried his point without difficulty, for all agreed that a change would be highly desirable immediately the President could bear it. It was suggested that good might be wrought even by so slight a change as moving his bed into another room, giving him another outlook and a different breath of air, but as yet the subject had not been seriously considered.

The inflamed gland caused a great deal of discussion among outside physicians yesterday. One prominent surgeon said: "When I first heard of this glandular swelling I did not think it would amount to much; such things are common; but when one suppurates it is apt to be accompanied with more or less constitutional disturbance. A suppurated gland would make a well man sick, and the effect of such a one on a patient so weak as the President cannot but be watched with the deepest anxiety."

The evening bulletin showed a little less than the usual increase of temperature over that of noon, and the pulse remained the same. All other conditions remained the same. The old story was repeated, "just holding his own," and it was mighty poor encouragement to the public.

A change for better or worse seemed to be expected during the evening, and callers became more plenty. Among those who came merely to pay respects were Senator John A. Logan, ex-Senator Chaffee, and ex-Governor Rout, of Colorado. These gentlemen saw only the private secretary, and were informed that the President was no worse, though he did not seem to gain much. This was about all that the Cabinet officers learned as well.

There had been no more quiet day at the White House in the history of the President's case than yesterday. The greatest regret was that the quiet was not due to a feeling of perfect security. There have been days when all seemed to be going so well that even correspondents did not try to anticipate the bulletins. Yesterday there was a noticeable feeling that the case was at a standstill; that no amount of anxiety could give good assurance that the President was better, and that he was not perceptibly worse. Still it could not but be felt that no better and no worse meant that each hour gave the President a less firm hold on life. There were no facts to warrant such an interpretation, perhaps, but the indications pointed toward it. The idea that Dr. Agnew's summons meant merely a conference on the proposed removal of the President was combatted for a while, but soon became generally admitted. Close observance of the physicians and attendants showed that the President was not doing as well as it was wished he might. Dr. Bliss talked cheerfully, but appeared somewhat nervous—nothing strange, perhaps, in one so tired as he had a right to be, but sufficiently marked to excite comment in connection with the earnest conversation in regard to the gland. His remark was: "I do wish that gland was out of the way. Once that is cured and we will have plain sailing." Then, too, in explaining about the incision in the face, he described how the gland was full of little pockets of pus. Just such pockets Dr. Bliss talked about two weeks ago as one of the symptoms of pyæmia. Now he hoped the walls of these cells would be broken down by suppuration, that the pus could, after a few days, be thoroughly drained. He admitted that this condition was the result of an affection of the blood, but hoped to see the President rally from these effects when the inflammation subsided. This would be, in his opinion, several days. Therefore, on the statement of the physician in charge of the case, there were more days of anxiety ahead. No one who heard Dr. Bliss talk doubted that he still expected the President to recover, but he did not seek to disguise the fact that the gland was causing serious trouble. In fact, the gland had completely supplanted the stomach in public interest and general dread as well, yesterday. All the physicians agreed that the inflammation was now the main thing, and the question was, could the President's vitality hold out until the swelling was gone? There seemed to be the only hope.

At 10 P. M. a reporter had a conversation with Dr. Boynton. He was found reading the bulletin. "Yes," he remarked, "he takes nourishment enough, but it will have no effect as long as the parotid inflammation exists, together with the trouble that caused it."

"What trouble do you mean?"

"Blood poisoning."

"But can't that be eliminated?"

"Only by time, and I fear the President can't bear up long enough for it. I tell you I feel just about discouraged. I have seen all along favorable conditions of the wound, and even of the parotid swelling, that kept me in heart, but there has been a change. I can't just tell you how it is apparent, but I very much fear that the worst will come to the worst."

"You anticipate no sudden end?"

"I do not yet give him up entirely, but my hope is growing weaker. I do not like to think but that he will yet recover; at any rate, he is not likely to die immediately."

Meanwhile the Cabinet were all at the White House, and some of the ladies were with Mrs. Garfield. There was a deep feeling of gloom with them. Hope had almost forsaken them when the contents of the evening bulletin were learned. In conversation with the doctors they learned that the situation was growing more and more grave, and they were given to understand that a change must come soon. In fact, one of the members stated afterward, they were told that if a change for the better did not come within 24 hours the worst might be expected. The Cabinet and their ladies all left at 10:30. Before leaving Secretary Blaine sent the early cablegram to Minister Lowell, the plain facts of which were very significant of the general feeling. The Secretary of State had no more to say after he left the house. Secretary Windom had tears in his eyes as he escorted his wife to their carriage. In answer to an inquiry, he replied: "It's bad enough, I tell you." Secretary Hunt said: "I don't know any more than you do about it." Secretary Kirkwood said: "We think the President will not recover." Postmaster-General James, whose hope has been strongest, could not speak for emotion. Secretary Lincoln said: "The end looks near." Attorney-General MacVeagh said: "It is turning out as I feared, and it won't be long, I fear, now. The only hope lies in the effect of the nourishment in the next few hours."

Thus were the official visitors almost convinced that the end was near. All went home and to bed, but most of them left messengers at the White House to bring news of any change during the night. Drs. Hamilton, Woodward, and Barnes went out during the evening and did not come back. After the increased anxiety was known they could not be seen for purposes of an interview, as they had retired for the night. Drs. Bliss and Reyburn remained with the President. Miss Edson sat by the bedside during the early part of the night. Mrs. Garfield was near the President a while during the evening. She was with him when he showed wandering of the mind. She said not a word when she left to go to bed. With her wifely instinct she, of course, recognized the gravity of the situation, although she knew the physicians did not yet abandon all hope, and she certainly did not seem to. She went to bed, as did also her children. Private Secretary Brown slept at the White House. Before retiring he made the remark: "The President is not dead yet. I look for better news to-morrow."

During the evening the President's pulse rose to 120. At 11:30 P. M. it had fallen to 112 again. The swollen gland was covered with poultices all the evening, and at the hour just mentioned had not changed in appearance. The President continued to wander in his mind until a late hour. He slept some, but awoke very frequently. At one time he said, "Where is Dr. Bliss?" On the doctor's stepping to his side he said, "I want Dr. Bliss to put me in my own bed." The doctor explained that he was in his own bed and seemed to be very comfortable; and with that the President seemed better satisfied. At 11:20 P. M. Dr. Bliss said that there was no marked change in the President's condition; that he was then asleep; the pulse was about 112 and other indications about the same as at evening bulletin.

At midnight the President was asleep. No marked change had occurred thus far, but he seemed a little more quiet. The end was not expected before morning, though it was generally conceded not to be far off, unless almost a miracle intervened.

At 1 o'clock the White House was quiet as on any night for a week. The doctors were lying down. Miss Edson remained beside the President. He had slept some but was restless. Mrs. Garfield kept company with Miss Edson for a few moments during the last hour, but had gone to her room again.

There had been no decided change in the President's condition up to 2 o'clock. The doctors had not been needed at the bedside but once since midnight and then he was apparently not uncomfortable. He continued to be slightly delirious at times.

At 3 o'clock the situation had not altered during the last hour. The President was then resting quietly and the members of the household remained undisturbed.

4 A. M.—The President's condition remained unchanged. The inmates of the White House felt that there may yet be hope.

At 9 o'clock last night Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch :

LOWELL, *Minister, London* : The President has lost ground to-day. Some of his symptoms this afternoon and evening are of the gravest character. The condition of the swollen gland and of the pulse and temperature suggest serious and alarming complications. His mind, at intervals, has been somewhat beclouded and wandering. His strength fails, but he still swallows liquid food of a nourishing character, and apparently digests it. On this one fact rests the hope that is still left of a reaction.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Last night was a very bad one for the President and a sad one for the other inmates of the White House. It could hardly have been sadder if the word had come. Everybody was downcast. The physicians had no words of encouragement for anxious inquirers. During the earlier part of the night a change in the condition of the swollen gland became apparent. It was discovered that instead of one accumulation of pus, matter was collected in at least a half dozen cells. There was evidence, also, that the accumulation of matter in cells was going downward. Great fears were entertained, however, that it would also ascend and reach the brain, as it was found that the swollen gland was what is known as a burrowing abscess. Such an abscess is a pretty sure sign that there is blood poisoning and of a rather virulent form. The President slept very poorly. He was suffering from mental aberration a great deal of the time ; was restless and impatient.

Later in the night the burrowing abscess broke inside, and pus was discharged through the mouth. All efforts to control the abscess seemed to avail nothing. The break inside was admitted to be a most dangerous sign. One of the physicians said before it occurred that if such a contingency should arise he did not think the President could survive. There is no need of concealing the fact that the dreaded culmination of the assassin's deed may be looked for at almost any hour. Again last night the President became anxious and worried on the subject of being removed. Mrs. Edson was with him. The President said : " Where is Bliss ? " " In the next room," was the reply. After an impatient movement the President said : " Go and tell him to come here. Tell him I want to be removed to my own bed. Tell him I want to be removed and put in my own bed. I won't stay here any longer." After considerable trouble Mrs. Edson quieted him, and he went to sleep for a few minutes.

This morning the President was resting somewhat easier—a result of the bursting of the gland and the relief consequent upon a discharge of pus from the burrowing abscess. His mind was clearer this morning. Last night he was frequently out of his head and knew nothing that was going on around him, and recognized no one. Early this morning there was an anxious crowd in front of the White House. The waiters for bulletins were on hand at the house in much larger numbers than usual. There was a rush for the bulletins when they were distributed, and a scampering away after they had been captured by eager hands. The following was the official bulletin :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 26*, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept most of the night, awakening at intervals of half an hour to an hour. On first awakening there was, as there has been for several nights past, some mental confusion, which disappeared when he was fully roused, and occasionally he muttered in his sleep. These symptoms have abated this morning as on previous days. At present his temperature is slightly above the normal, and his pulse a little more frequent than yesterday morning. Pulse, 108; temperature, 99.1; respiration, 17.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The best that can be said about the President this morning is that he is not in a dying condition. He is weaker than he was yesterday, and all the symptoms are for the worse rather than the better. He was weaker yesterday than the day before, and is weaker to-day than he was yesterday. In other words, the wasting process is going on and has not been checked. The liquid food which he still takes by the mouth does not seem to assimilate and build up the system as it should by enriching the blood. Such recuperative action is necessary, as stated yesterday, for an improvement of any endurable character. There now seems to be no doubt whatever but that blood poisoning has a firm hold on the President, and it is very doubtful if it can be thrown off or checked, in view of the weakened condition of the patient and the impoverished state of the blood. Everything about the White House to-day was gloomy. While hope was not abandoned, it was apparent to the most casual eye that fears of the worst were planted in every breast. It was reported that another pus cell in the gland had been cut open after the morning examination, but inquiry among the doctors elicited only a denial of it.

The pus from the inward break in the gland is being discharged from the ear instead of through the mouth. It was at first thought, as stated above, that the discharge was from the mouth, but it has been discovered that the matter from the mouth was mucous pus, and that the discharge from the abscess is through the ear. It will be remembered that when Dr. Hamilton cut the gland the other day, he did it in order to give an outlet for the accumulated matter, fearing that it might seek an outlet itself, and possibly go through the ear. The swelling of the gland has not gone down perceptibly.

But little information was obtained direct from the physicians concerning the condition of the President this morning prior to the issuance of the morning bulletin. The absence of all reference in the bulletin to the general condition of the President and to the parotid swelling was at once noted and commented upon by those waiting for it. Attorney-General MacVeagh pronounces the situation extremely critical, and when asked this morning how long he thought this suspense would continue, replied: "God only knows." Postmaster-General James and Secretary Hunt telegraphed to Thurlow Weed that "a gleam of hope at 10 A. M. comes from the surgeons. His symptoms are no worse and improvement not impossible." Dr. Bliss came out of the surgeons' room about 9:30 this morning and telephoned to his wife that the President was a little better than last night. In reply to interrogations, he said that the President's pulse this morning was less frequent, and that the parotid swelling had broken into the right ear, and was discharging through that orifice. The patient's mind was clear, and he conversed rationally with the surgeons about the condition of the inflamed gland. He partook of food, which seemed to be grateful to him, and his general condition appeared to be a little improved. The doctor expressed himself as hopeful that the swollen gland would be relieved by the discharge through the ear, and that he would pull through the day without much change.

10:40 A. M.—Secretary Kirkwood came out of the Cabinet-room a few moments since, and in reply to questions asked by a reporter of the Associated Press gave the following statement of the President's case as he understood it this morning: "I have never thought," he said, "until last night that the President would die; but the information which we received from the surgeons late in the evening was of such a character as to leave very little room for hope. The danger which then seemed most imminent was the danger of the absorption of unhealthy pus from the swollen parotid gland. The mental disturbance and the increased pulse seemed to indicate that this process of absorption had already begun, and that it was poisoning the blood, and thus acting upon the brain and heart." Taking up a small egg-shaped piece of sponge which lay on the reporter's table, the Secretary continued: "As I understand the case from what the surgeons have told me, the President's right parotid gland is, in some respects, like this sponge; everywhere through it there are little cells or pockets, in each of which there is an accumulation of pus. The incision which was made day before yesterday pierced one of these pockets, and released the pus which that particular one contained, but it did not drain the others; and, in fact, the others could not be effectually drained at this stage of the suppuration by a single incision made anywhere. The fear last night was that the pus retained in these small cavities would become unhealthy, and as I before said,

result in acute blood poisoning. Dr. Bliss told us, however, last night, just before we went home, that he had not given up the hope of a favorable change during the night, and the surgeons think this morning that there has been such a slight change for the better as Dr. Bliss hoped for. The breaking of the suppurating gland into the cavity of the ear will, it is thought, afford more relief than could be given in any other way, and it is, therefore, regarded as a favorable symptom. The discharge through that channel seems to be free, the pus is thus far of a healthy character, and the patient's mind this morning is clearer than last night, showing that there has been no blood poisoning of consequence from the gland as yet. Taking everything into consideration, I think there is reason this morning for a little more hope."

"The greater the discharge from the gland the better it will be," is what comes from the physicians. The discharge from the ear induced by the inward bursting of a cell in the swollen gland, continues. There has also been and still is a discharge from the incision made by Dr. Hamilton the other day. Towards noon the appearance of things at the White House was much brighter, and the gloom of the morning was partially lifted. The reports from the sick room gave the glad news that the President was resting a great deal easier, and that he was much relieved. Upon these reports was founded the more cheerful spirit that pervaded the house. It is not so much any one symptom or mere development that causes anxiety now, as the complication of the many different ones which seem to follow each other in an endless procession.

Dr. Hamilton says that the President is better, and that he still has hope for the patient.

In times of deep public anxiety, whatever there is of superstition among the people comes to the surface. The announcement that the President demanded to be taken to his old home at Mentor was regarded by the superstitious as a very bad sign, for there is a vague notion among them that such wishes always precede death. After the President was shot, the *Washington Evening Star* republished an extract from the horoscope of General Garfield, as published in March, 1881, by "Ruthiel." At that time the prediction as to the mode of death seemed to have no application to the President's wound, but since the danger has been removed to the face it will be read again with interest, and may, perhaps, strengthen the superstitious in their belief in signs in the sky. The astrologer said:

"This being a nocturnal birth, and the moon being on the cusp of the ninth house, she was the hyleg, or giver of life. Her position could scarcely have been more unfavorable. She was very near the most evil of the unfixed stars, Caput Algol, at her full, and nearly in parallel to Mars. These things threaten injuries to the face and eyes and a painful death."

The gathering at the White House for the noon bulletin was unusually large. The talking in the private secretary's room went on in undertones. The crowd got impatient, as the bulletin was delayed for some minutes. As usual there were those on hand to say that the delay was the sign of a bad bulletin. This impression was strengthened by the recollection that usually it is known beforehand the general character of the medical announcement, and that to-day there was not the slightest thing known about it before its promulgation. There was a rapid break for down stairs with the bulletins as they were distributed. Sergeant Dinsmore has to stand at the stairs and check the stampede of the bulletin holders, to prevent too much noise being made in the hurry to get out of the house with the bulletins. The bulletin bearers are becoming a nuisance. The building was as depressing as had been anticipated. The pulse had gone up ten beats since this morning, the temperature had gone up nearly a tenth, and there was no improvement in the respiration. The bulletin was as follows:

At the morning dressing of the President it was observed that pus from the parotid swelling had found its way spontaneously into his right external auditory meatus, through which it was discharging. Some pus was also discharging through the incision made into the swelling. His wound looks as well as it has done for some time past. His pulse and temperature are at present higher than at the corresponding hour for some days. He continues to take by the mouth the liquid food prescribed. Nevertheless, we regard his condition as critical. Pulse, 118; temperature, 100; respiration, 18.—D. W. Bliss, J. J. Woodward, J. K. Barnes, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The above bulletin had the effect of spreading discouragement everywhere, even at the White House. It was the first really bad bulletin that the doctors have issued. It showed that the doctors themselves were beginning to weaken in confidence. It being the first bulletin that carried with it alarm on its face, the depression was more widespread than if there had been similar bulletins previously. The words "nevertheless we regard his condition as critical," looked ominous. This afternoon hope is still feebly entertained. It looks as if the President cannot recover and that his death is only a question of time. The doctors do not give any tangible hope, but they do not, by any means, say that they give the patient up. The fever during the day came on early and has continued. Compared with yesterday's noon bulletin there was to-day six more beats to the pulse, the temperature was eight-tenths higher and respiration less by one. It looks bad this afternoon. The same difficulty is experienced in keeping up the patient's strength. He does not gain in that direction in the least.

The following was sent this afternoon:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: At this hour (half-past one) the patient's pulse and temperature are higher. Pulse, 118; temperature, 100. During several hours last night his pulse was 120. In the early morning it fell to 108. It is hoped that the parotid swelling has found a slight release by a discharge of pus through the right ear. He continues to swallow liquid food in adequate supply. He exhibits a tendency to continuous sleep or drowsiness. His physicians pronounce his condition to be critical. BLAINE, *Secretary*.

This dispatch stating that the pulse last night went up to 120, and that the President has a tendency to continuous sleeping, was the first information as to these conditions that had been made public. The sleepiness is a sign of blood poisoning well advanced.

The President's condition at 3 P. M. was more alarming than it has ever been. There is no longer hope of his recovery. The end is approaching with steady stride. Since the issuance of the noon bulletin his pulse has at one time run to 138, with a corresponding increase in temperature.

There has been administered to him since the afternoon examination a quantity of stimulants. He has been given brandy, milk and raw eggs. His pulse went down under their effect, but there has been no general improvement. The indications are that by to-morrow he will be in a comatose condition.

August 27.—Last night was a gloomy one. During the early part of the night some faint rays of hope came from the sick room, but as the morning hours approached the light shed by them was extinguished by the information that the President was worse. The members of the Cabinet remained at the house most of the night, and expressed the deepest anxiety and fear. Mrs. Garfield slept some during the night, but did not retire. She has been told that the worst is possibly near. As she has done during the whole illness of the President she bears up well. There is nothing new given out as to the wound and the glandular swelling. The trouble seems to be the failure of the nourishment administered to build up the patient any. The exhaustion continues and is not checked. When, this morning, the pulse began to fluctuate so that it could not be counted, it was evident that the end was near. There seems to be absolutely no hope of a rally.

Dr. Bliss this morning before the bulletin was issued, told Mr. Brown that there was no encouragement. The other physicians say the same thing. The President's case is now regarded as hopeless by every one, including even the physicians. He is sinking perceptibly. The bad change occurred this morning about 4 o'clock. Until that time the little hope that had found its way into the breasts of the people at the White House was held there. But the change was so great as to be entirely unmistakable. The President may live for 24 hours. It is a bare "may live," however. Dr. Bliss said in answer to an inquiry that he would not predict that the President would live 24 hours. Two of the doctors, who knew nothing of the change early this morning, were greatly surprised at the very bad news which greeted them when they came to be present at the morning examination. The bulletin was very depressing. It was bad all around, except in the fact that the nourishment was retained. The pulse was fluctuating still when the examination was made, and the figure 120, at which it is placed in the bulletin, is only approximate. The following is the bulletin:

August 27, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept from half an hour to an hour or more at a time throughout the night. He continues to retain the liquid food ad

ministered by the mouth, and the stimulating enemata; nevertheless, his pulse has been more frequent since midnight, and he is evidently feebler this morning than yesterday. Pulse, 120; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 22.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton.

The failure of the pulse and temperature to rise and fall together is now one of the very worst signs of the case. The pulse going one way and the temperature another is usually a sign of approaching dissolution. Their see-sawing causes the gravest apprehensions.

Last night Dr. Reyburn, recognizing the great danger, told Mrs. Garfield that it would be better that all the children should sleep in the house. For this reason Miss Mollie, who has been passing the nights at Colonel Rockwell's, came from there and passed the night at the Executive Mansion. There was not much sleeping at the White House except by the President, and that sleep was of a character to give unrest to others.

All the Cabinet officers called early this morning, having been informed of the bad condition of the President. Postmaster-General James, Secretary Kirkwood and Secretary Windom left together about 9 o'clock. Not one of them felt the least encouragement.

"What do you think of it?" asked a reporter of the Postmaster-General.

"I cannot think," was the reply.

"Is it not about as bad as it could be?"

"It is very bad; but while there is life there is hope."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 6:30 P. M.—The President's condition has not changed materially since the last bulletin was issued. He continues to take by the mouth the liquid food prescribed, and occasionally asks for it. Since yesterday afternoon, commencing at 11:30 o'clock, the enemata have again been given at regular intervals as a means of administering stimulants as well as nutrition. They are retained without trouble. At present his pulse is 116; temperature, 99.9; respiration, 18.—Signed by the five surgeons.

Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch at 10 o'clock last night to Minister Lowell: "While the President has made no gain to-day, his loss of ground has been less, in the judgment of his physicians, than was feared last night. In this aspect there is a slight feeling of encouragement, or at least a ray of hope. The adverse symptoms are still manifest, and the one favorable indication of swallowing and digesting liquid food continues. Two or three times during the day he has asked for nourishment. He has spoken intelligently and voluntarily, and throughout the day his mind has been less affected than yesterday. The expected relief to the parotid swelling from the discharge through the ear has not been realized. The situation is one of great gravity and danger."

August 27.—At 7 o'clock this morning the first intelligence of the condition of the President was received from the physicians' room. This information, though meager, was discouraging. It was substantially to the effect that the President's condition was a little less encouraging than at a late hour last night; that his pulse had not yet been taken, but that it was noticeably less firm. This feeble rise of pulse was not noticed until Dr. Bliss went to his bedside about 6 o'clock this morning. He then observed that although the frequency of the pulse had not materially changed its character was weaker and more unsteady. He did not interpret this as certain evidence of the nearness of the end, but a circumstance calculated to narrow still more the President's chances of recovery. A painful period of suspense intervened between the receipt of this information and the appearance of the morning bulletin, and the latter was waited for with an ominous foreboding that it would confirm the worst fears. The bulletin when it made its appearance with the positive statement that the President had grown feebler since yesterday, and noting a marked increase in pulse and respiration, extinguished the last ray of hope held by the general public, and cast a deeper gloom over those near and dear to the President. The physicians do not say, however, that hope is dead.

Secretary Blaine sent the following telegram to Minister Lowell this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 27.—LOWELL, Minister, London:—The President had a bad night, and his symptoms at this hour—9 o'clock—are of the most alarming character.

BLAINE, Secretary.

This morning the President's pulse ran up to 148. At another time last night it was 130. Towards noon everything was very quiet about the house. Frequent

messengers to the drug store were dispatched during the morning. The reports from the sick room continue to bring the same words, "no change."

12.30 P. M.—There has been no improvement in the President's condition since the last bulletin was issued. He continues to retain the liquid food administered by the mouth as well as the enemata. At the morning dressing the parotid swelling appeared about the same as yesterday. No material change was observed in the wound. Since morning the temperature has risen about a degree, and the pulse has fluctuated somewhat. At present his pulse is 120; temperature, 99.6; respiration, 22.—Frank H. Hamilton, J. K. Barnes, D. W. Bliss, Robert Reyburn.

Gen. Mason, who is a cousin of Mrs. Garfield, had an audience with Mrs. Garfield between half-past one and two o'clock. She had not abandoned hope and still clinged to the belief that the favorable turn in the President's condition will yet appear.

2. P. M.—*LOWELL, Minister, London*:—There has been no change for the better in the President's condition since morning. His fever has risen and his pulse at this hour (2 P. M.) is 120. His physicians do not regard the case as hopeless, but very dangerous and critical

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Surely no such load was ever taken away from any nation as that which has been lifted from the hearts of the American people within the last forty-eight hours, by the great change for the better in the condition of the President. It is true, the gallant patient is still far from well; he is yet in very great danger, indeed; but the improvement has been so marked and the prospect is now so encouraging that sorrowful countenances and despairing hearts have everywhere given way to cheerful faces and bright hopes.

The more confident view of the case taken at the present time seems to be fairly justified by the official bulletins, and it may also be said to be fully shared by the attending physicians. That the grounds upon which it is based may continue to exist and grow broader and firmer every hour is the prayer of the whole civilized world.

The improvement in the President's condition so suddenly and happily begun Saturday afternoon, has been maintained without interruption. Hope has grown with each hour, and now almost amounts to the happy assurance that unless some untoward and unexpected complication appears, the President will live.

Last night was passed almost comfortably by the President. He was restless. There was none of the coughing that had disturbed him the night before. The gland continued to behave excellently, and did not cause irritation. The bowels acted better than they have for many days. This morning all was bright and comparatively cheerful at the White House. The news from the sick room was better even than the encouraging reports of last evening.

The members of the Cabinet came early and went away cheerful. Secretary Lincoln said that after his conversation with the surgeons he was very hopeful: "The President has certainly passed the corner. There may be other corners, but I do not think there are. Danger is still present, but I do not think that it will augment, but decrease and gradually draw off."

At the morning dressing the wound was found to be in good condition and looked well. The gland was getting along and showed no signs of rebellion. The gland is suppurating freely and the pus is of a very good character. Dr. Bliss said as he came from the sick room after the dressing, "Everything is lovely. The President is getting along splendidly. The gland suppurates very satisfactorily." In answer to a gentleman who asked him what kind of a dispatch he should send to New York, Dr. Bliss said: "You can predict that the President is going to live."

Dr. Hamilton is reported as having used these words last night before he left for New York: "I will stake my professional reputation on it that the President is going to recover." Dr. Hamilton left at about 10 o'clock. Dr. Agnew remains. The bulletin this morning was as acceptable as those of yesterday. It was as follows:

8:30 A. M.—The President's symptoms this morning are as favorable as yesterday at the same hour. He slept, awakening at intervals, the greater part of the night. At these intervals he took and retained the liquid nourishment administered. His mind continues perfectly clear. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 17.—[Signed by the attending physicians.]

During the intervals of wakefulness the President's mind was perfectly clear. Once, about 2 A. M., when awake and while taking nourishment, he remarked to Dr. Boynton—evidently referring to his several relapses—"I wonder how many more stations I will have to stop at." Dr. Boynton says the President looks better and feels better this morning. The doctor's hope is strengthened this morning, owing to the fact that the President has held his own through another day and night. He will feel contented and satisfied with the continuance of this stationary period for a few days; after that he hopes the work of repair and recuperation will commence.

11 A. M.—The surgeons report that the condition of the President is quite as favorable as at the morning examination.

The President's lungs have been examined several times. These examinations have been very close and thorough. There was another examination today. It was found that the lungs were all right and that they have not been in the least affected, as was erroneously reported. They are not inflamed, nor is there any indication of a pulmonary abscess having been formed.

There was a rumor afloat this morning that an examination had been made of the President's lungs, and that unmistakable evidence in the shape of pus accumulations had been discovered of the secondary or pyæmic stage of blood-poisoning. In reply to questions asked by a reporter of the Associated Press at noon, Dr. Reyburn said: "Since the President's condition became so low we have examined his lungs carefully every day and have always found them healthy. The report that pus cavities have formed there is entirely without foundation."

Dr. Boynton, upon being questioned with regard to the same subject, said: "I made an examination of the President's lungs myself last night and found them all right. There are no new complications whatever in the President's case, and no unfavorable features, which are not already known. He continues to do well."

At the morning dressing of the President's wounds there had been a plentiful discharge of pus during the night from the three openings in the parotid gland. Another yellow spot was discovered on the side of the face this morning, but when pricked permitted a free discharge of pus from another pus-pocket. The wound in his body was found to be doing well. It still continues to discharge freely. The character of the pus discharged has not changed materially since yesterday, but is thicker and healthier in character than what flowed from the wound a few days since. While dressing and cleaning the wound this morning the cleansing catheter entered to a depth of fully twelve inches.

Another slight opening was made in the swelling of the President's face. Dr. Bliss used the lancet and did the cutting. He made quite a deep incision, just below the point of prominence in the cheek-bone. A discharge of about a teaspoonful of pus followed. This makes the fourth point from which there is a discharge of matter—one through the ear and the others from openings made by the lancet. The President's beard, on the right side, has been cut off, so that now there is but little of it left. The handling of the gland made the removal of a part of the beard necessary.

12:30 P. M.—At the morning dressing of the President an additional point of suppuration was recognized in his swollen face, which being incised gave exit to some healthy looking pus. The other openings on the exterior of the swelling are likewise discharging, but though less tense the tumefaction has not yet materially diminished in size. Nothing now has been observed in the condition of the wound. The usual daily rise of temperature has not yet occurred, and the general condition has not materially changed since morning. Pulse, 106; temperature, pulse, 104; respiration, 18. He slept well during the night, awakening only at 98.6; respiration, 18.—[Signed by the attending surgeons.]

Last Friday there was a little conversation between Mrs. Garfield and one or two of the physicians, who told her that there seemed to be no chance for the President's recovery. Mrs. Garfield replied that the President was not going to die and she did not want to hear any one say that he was. She requested that they would never tell her that there would be death until the President had ceased to live. Mrs. Garfield held that the President would tell her if he felt that he was going to die.

The following was sent this afternoon:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*:—The President had a good night and is having a good day. At this hour (2 P. M.) his pulse is 103; showing a decrease from the forenoon. For many days past the pulse has shown a decided increase by this time in the afternoon. His respiration is normal. All other symptoms are reported by his surgeons to be favorable.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

3 P. M.—The afternoon wore on at the White House comfortably for the President. He is passing a better day than yesterday. All of his symptoms are favorable and in general appearance good, with pulse from 100 to 104.

Secretary Blaine sent the following telegram to Minister Lowell last night: "The condition of the President at 10 o'clock continues as favorable as could be expected. Within the past thirty hours his improvement has given great encouragement to the attending surgeons. He swallows an adequate supply of liquid food. The parotid swelling discharges freely and gives promise of marked improvement. His mind is perfectly clear. He has perhaps a little more fever than was anticipated, and his respiration is somewhat above normal. The general feeling is one of hopefulness. Two or three days more of improvement will be needed to insure confidence."

The Saturday evening bulletin said the President's symptoms show slight amelioration this afternoon. His pulse is somewhat less frequent and his temperature lower by the mouth and the enemata continue to be retained. Pulse, 114; temperature, 98.9; respiration, 22.

This was supplemented by encouraging words from the physicians.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night Secretary Blaine sent the following to Minister Lowell, at London:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*:—There is a somewhat more hopeful feeling to-night in regard to the President. The regular evening bulletin was more favorable and the good indications have continued. His pulse is lower, being now 111 and of better quality. His mind is entirely clear. He has shown positive appetite, asking for milk toast, a small quantity of which he was permitted to eat. This is the first time for many days that he has swallowed anything but liquid food. A slight increase in his respiration is the only adverse symptom reported at this hour—half-past ten.

The continued improvement yesterday brought forth expressions of the strongest hope from the physicians. Dr. Bliss and others stated that they believed the crisis had passed, and that the President would recover.

"The amelioration of the President's symptoms, announced in last evening's bulletin, continued during the night, and since midnight some further improvement has been observed, the pulse progressively diminishing in frequency. The stomach has continued to retain the liquid nourishment administered, and last evening he asked for and ate a small quantity of milk toast. Stimulating and nutrient enemata continue to be retained. There has been no mental disturbance during the night or this morning. At present his pulse is 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17."

During yesterday morning another incision was made in the swollen gland. All the conditions were reported as favorable. The Sunday noon bulletin which described the operation was as follows:

"At the morning dressing of the President several yellowish points were observed just below the ear over the swollen parotid, and an incision being made about a teaspoonful of healthy-looking pus escaped. There was also some discharge of pus through the two openings (into the ear and the incision,) mentioned in previous bulletins. The wound looks rather less indolent than it has been doing for several days past. Since the morning bulletin there has been some rise of temperature, but little increase in the frequency of pulse, and in other respects no material change has occurred. Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 18."

At 2 o'clock Secretary Blaine sent the following to Minister Lowell:—"The favorable indications in the President's case have continued since the dispatch of last night. The respiration has grown better, and at this hour—2 P. M.—is nearly normal. The condition of the swollen parotid has visibly improved. A slight increase of fever is observable, but was not unexpected. His mind continues clear. The possibility of recovery, in the judgment of his surgeons, have increased and are increasing."

The evening bulletin was as encouraging as the three which preceded it. It said:

The improvement in the President's condition, declared yesterday afternoon, is

still maintained. He continues to take willingly the liquid food given by the mouth, and is apparently digesting it. The stimulants and nutrients given by enemata are also retained. At the evening dressing an increased quantity of healthy-looking pus was discharged from the suppurating parotid. The appearance of the wound has not perceptibly changed since the morning dressing. But little rise in temperature or pulse has taken place since noon, and the pulse is perceptibly stronger than this time yesterday. Pulse, 110; temperature, 99.7; respiration, 20.

On Saturday Secretary Blaine received, through Minister Lowell, a message from Queen Victoria saying: "I am most deeply grieved at the sad news of the last few days, and would wish my deep sympathy to be conveyed to Mrs. Garfield." Secretary Blaine, in reply, telegraphed to Mr. Lowell saying that Mrs. Garfield's request was "that you will return to the Queen her most sincere thanks, and express her heartfelt appreciation of the constant interest and tender sympathy shown by Her Majesty toward the President and his family in their deep grief and most painful suspense."

The sultry weather of yesterday morning was thought to be an inauspicious augury for the President. It was soon learned, however, that he had slept tolerably well, and while there was no positive accession of strength, no ground had been lost and perhaps a little gained. It was semi-officially announced before the bulletin was issued that the President had had another good night and had started on what bid fair to be another good day. The gain was as yet perceptible only in the general appearance of the patient and the favorable progress of the symptoms. It would doubtless be several days before there is any noticeable gain in strength, it was said. The patient slept remarkably well during the night, causing his attendants very little trouble. Early in the morning he was a trifle more restless on account of the "gathering" of the pus at another point in the gland. The early examination proved very satisfactory, as shown in the following bulletin:

August 28, 8:30 A. M.—The President slept the greater part of the night, awakening at intervals and retaining the liquid nourishment administered. His general condition this morning is about the same as at the same hour yesterday. Pulse, 102; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.

The pulse and temperature were, perhaps, a little higher than they would have been if the accumulated pus could have been removed before the indications were recorded. After the issuance of the bulletin, in fulfillment of Dr. Bliss's predictions of Monday night, another incision was made in the gland, at a point where an accumulation of pus was most evident. The result was a liberal discharge of healthy pus, and, of course, further relief to the gland. The size of the swelling has materially diminished now and, from present indications, a few more days of favorable progress in other respects, it is thought, will materially alleviate the drain on the system from this source. The wound was reported to be doing well and no new unfavorable symptoms had been discovered. In fact the case appears to stand about where it did Monday morning. If there had been any gain it seemed to be in the fact that another night had passed without the rise of any new complications, and it was generally admitted that every hour passed under present conditions was favorable.

The noon examination resulted in the following bulletin:

12 30:P. M.—At the morning dressing another small incision was made in the lower part of the swelling on the right side of the President's face, which was followed by a free discharge of healthy-looking pus. A similar discharge took place through the other openings. The swelling is perceptibly smaller and looks better. The wound remains in an unchanged condition. There has been little rise of temperature since morning, but the pulse is more frequent. In other respects the condition is about the same. Pulse, 116; temperature, 98.9; respiration, 18.

The incision made by Dr. Bliss to further relieve the gland caused quite a decided fluctuation in the President's pulse. It ranged from 104 to 118, and when the noon bulletin was taken it was 116. The temperature was slightly increased, perhaps from the same cause, the respiration remaining normal. The midday bulletin was, therefore, not satisfactory to the public. The physicians, however, said that the whole trouble was with the gland, and that the high pulse was an accompaniment of its progress. Each incision, when made, though affording relief to the gland, caused much irritation to the patient and consequent fluctuations. The wound seemed to be doing no harm, and the physicians insisted that no other unfavorable

symptoms had been developed. In the present state of public feeling such a high pulse had a tendency to cause considerable anxiety on the streets. At the White House, however, all seemed to think the case was proceeding satisfactorily. After the noon bulletin was issued Dr. Agnew remarked: "The President continues to do well." Dr. Bliss said the high pulse caused no alarm as long as all the other indications were favorable. Dr. Reyburn said the gland would not be past a troublesome point for several days yet, and until it was such fluctuations must be expected and need cause no alarm. The day being so hot, the cooling apparatus was set to work again. During the morning Drs. Agnew and Barnes paid a visit to the Washington Asylum for the Insane. The President had chicken broth and other nourishment, as usual.

At 1:30 P. M. Colonel Rockwell stated that the President was doing very well. The high pulse at noon caused no anxiety, particularly since it fell six beats within half an hour after the bulletin had been issued. The Colonel said the physicians had told them that as long as the gland remained troublesome as now they must expect fluctuations of pulse without thinking them dangerous. Dr. Woodward stated at 2 P. M. that the pulse was causing no anxiety; that it was due entirely to the gland; that the gland was progressing satisfactorily, and that, on the whole, the case was proceeding favorably.

The evening bulletin restored the somewhat shaken confidence of the public. It was issued rather late and was therefore all the more eagerly watched for. The following is the text of the bulletin, which was signed, as were the other two, by all the surgeons but Dr. Hamilton:

6:30 P. M.—The President has passed comfortably through the day. He has taken the usual amount of nourishment by the mouth, with stimulating enemata at stated periods. His rise of temperature this afternoon is a degree less than yesterday at the same time and his pulse is less frequent than at noon today. The parotid swelling has been discharging more freely and is continuing to diminish in size. Pulse, 109; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 18.

The following is Secretary Blaine's afternoon dispatch:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: The President's condition has not materially changed since my last dispatch. Another incision was made this morning in the parotid gland with very satisfactory results. Pus flows freely and the swelling grows less. The pulse at this hour (2 P. M.) is lower than during the forenoon, as yesterday. But on both days it is higher than his other good symptoms would seem to warrant. It is now 110: at noon it was 116.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

Yesterday was a day devoid of incidents round about the White House, and the record of the sick room was equally monotonous. Not monotonous, perhaps, to him who, in the morning, suffered another incision of the gland and a consequent accelerated pulse, but monotonous to the other anxious ones who were longing for a decided change for the better. The patient had been better only in the sense of the general improvement that would naturally come with twenty-four hours' continuation of favorable conditions. That is to say, the much-needed marked improvement was not yet apparent. Even the most sanguine fail to recognize conclusive evidence of sure progress, but those even who are only hopeful are abundantly satisfied as long as no new unfavorable symptoms appear. The morning bulletin indicated the presence of a considerable accumulation of pus somewhere. The decline of these indications after another incision was made in the gland proved conclusively that the extra accumulation was there. About two tablespoonfuls of healthy pus were removed from the gland during the day. This, of course, materially relieves the tension on the swollen part, and gives more satisfaction, too, since the swelling has now begun to decrease. The swelling was once two and a half by three inches in size and as thick as the fleshy part of a man's hand. The cheek, neck, and right eye were also swollen. Now, however, the surrounding swelling has entirely disappeared, and the lines of the gland were distinctly evident, while the glandular swelling proper was reduced about one-sixth. It is stated that the walls between the pockets of pus in the gland are gradually breaking down and that there is a fair prospect of the gland being a safe condition after a few days more. This trouble obviated, the physicians expect to have plain sailing, if, however, the President's system will not decline under the continued strain. To nourish the system the same means are being resorted to. Enemata are administered at stated intervals, and the President takes liquid

nourishment easily and in sufficient quantity. Kounmiss, milk porridge, peptonized milk, and chicken broth still constitute his bill of fare, with another piece of toast added yesterday.

The increased pulse shown by the noon bulletin, and caused, according to the surgeons, by the irritation consequent upon the incision of the gland, resulted in creating considerable uneasiness outside the White House. Inside, however, it was better understood how light a matter affected the patient's pulse, and all other indications being favorable, it seemed no cause for alarm. The surgeons agreed that the whole trouble was now with the gland and its effect on the system. The President particularly dislikes the frequent incisions that have had to be made. One of his attendants said he dreads them. This, doubtless, did much toward increasing the pulse in the morning. It began to decrease soon after noon, however, and the evening's bulletin was so satisfactory that the feeling was one of general quiet. There had been no difference of opinion during the day among the physicians in regard to the continued favorable character of the case. Dr. Bliss stated last night that he was very well satisfied with the progress of the case. There had been no great general gain, but the gland was improving every hour. He had not expected the case to take a decided turn toward recovery until the gland was less troublesome; now he expected to see the beginning of marked improvement by Saturday or Sunday. He said the wound was doing nicely, that the flow of pus was better in character and quantity than it was a week ago. Dr. Reyburn said his hope was no less than on Monday, and that it increased every hour with the improvement of the gland. Dr. Woodward said the President was doing well. He said, too, that fluctuations of pulse, and temperature, too, must be expected as long as the gland remained troublesome, but that he thought the case was progressing to entire satisfaction. Dr. Barnes keeps very quiet, and is evidently waiting to see signs of a more decided improvement before renewing confidence. Miss Edson, too, said there had been nothing unfavorable in the progress of the case during the day. Dr. Boynton was hardly as confident in his remarks yesterday as Monday. He did not think the wound looked quite so well as it might. He admitted that the President was no worse than Monday, but said he was very little better. Dr. Boynton further said that a very close watch is being kept on the possible outbreak of septic evidences in other parts of the President's body. No indications of the spread of such a condition had yet been discovered. He would be better satisfied if the granulation of the wound were more marked. He was satisfied with the way the stomach behaved, and the only adverse point made by the doctor was that no marked gain was yet apparent. In the course of a late conversation, Dr. Boynton said that were it not for the advent of septicæmia in the President's case he would now be convalescent. That the stomach trouble of two weeks ago, the glandular complication, the stupor and delirium, the rapid pulse, loss of strength, etc., were all due to this cause. That the wonderful vitality of the President had enabled him to overcome all of the dangers and complications attending the wound prior to the occurrence of blood poisoning. That in his case septicæmia had undermined the very foundations of life, producing a condition much resembling typhoid fever, attended with stupor, delirium and great prostration. The processes of digestion and assimilation had been pretty much arrested, so that, although he partook of a sufficient amount of nutritious food, he became greatly emaciated and exhausted. The blood, beside being vitiated by the absorption of septic matters, had become more and more depraved on account of the failure of the system to assimilate food and transform it into blood. The President had been laboring under influence of this blood poison for some time, and during the past week it became evident that unless a favorable change soon occurred his vital powers would give way. On Friday evening a change for the better was noticeable, the first indication of it being an abatement of the stupor and delirium. This was followed by the appearance of other favorable symptoms, which indicated that the blood poisoning was being eliminated and that the system was making an effort to rally from the terrible depression caused by the pyæmia. The problem was now to sustain his strength until nature could further eliminate the poison. The President was weaker on Saturday than at any previous time, yet his condition was less critical than on the two preceding days. On Saturday it was more a struggle with exhaustion, the cause of the exhaustion having to some extent

been removed, while on the preceding days the exhaustion was not nearly so great, with no apparent abatement of the cause. If the blood poison continued to be eliminated and no more septic matters were absorbed, the President would slowly but surely regain his strength. In his present condition it was not impossible that there might be further absorption of septic matters, bringing with it serious complications, but it was confidently hoped that such will not be the case. No irreparable mischief had occurred to any of the vital organs, and recovery was more than probable. As the processes of digestion and assimilation became more fully re-established better blood would be manufactured from the food, which, as it circulates through the system, would stimulate to more healthy action all the functions of the body. The process of repair in the wound, which was now at a complete standstill, would be re-established, the discharge of pus, which had almost ceased, would again become normal as to quantity and quality, granulations would spring up and the wound rapidly heal. The glandular trouble, although the result of the septic and depraved condition of the blood, became not only an annoying but a dangerous complication, and its subsidence was a very important element in bringing about a favorable change in the President's condition. In answer to the question as to the difference between septicæmia and pyæmia, Dr. Boynton stated that the same condition of blood poisoning in a patient might be pronounced pyæmia by one physician and septicæmia by another: but that in all cases septicæmia precedes pyæmia; that septicæmia could and did exist independent of pyæmia, but that pyæmia had no existence independent of septicæmia; that, of necessity, the two conditions often existed simultaneously in the same patient.

During the evening the President enjoyed two naps and took nourishment twice. An enema was administered at the usual hour. The pulse remained pretty high till midnight, but no other unfavorable symptoms appeared.

At midnight there were no new indications of a discomfiting nature. The President's pulse had been fluctuating between 108 and 114, but his temperature and respiration were normal.

At 2 o'clock the pulse was averaging lower than an hour or two before, and the other surface symptoms were satisfactory. The President had been sleeping fairly well so far into the night.

The 3 o'clock report from the sick room indicated that there was no change up to that hour. The prospects were then regarded as favorable for a good morning bulletin.

The following was sent at 10 P. M. to Minister Lowell and Minister Morton: "The President, if not rapidly advancing, is at least holding his own. His fever was less than last night, and his swollen gland steadily improves. His pulse continues rather high, running this evening from 110 to 114. Perhaps the best indication in the case is that the President himself feels better, and his mind being now perfectly clear, he readily compares one day's progress with another.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

August 30.—The only feature out of the ordinary run of events since the President has commenced to improve was the rise in pulse and temperature, as shown by the evening bulletin. This rise was relatively consonant as regards those two symptoms. It was explained by the announcement that there had been accumulated a quantity of pus since the handling of the gland in the morning. The evening dressing resulted in the evacuation of that pus, after which the slight fever subsided, and the pulse and temperature lowered with it. Later in the night the pulse went up in accord with the history of the case. Early this morning the pulse went down again, and at the morning examination registered 102—two beats higher than yesterday morning. The President slept well. His sleep was perhaps a little less satisfactory than the night before, but so little less that it was almost imperceptible. The wound at the morning dressing was found to be in very good condition. After the examination followed the dressing. The gland discharged freely and the wound was evidently resuming its operation of granulation, which was suspended during the recent and most dangerous crisis. An accumulation of pus in another place in the gland was apparent.

Another incision was made to remove it. Dr. Bliss used the lancet and made a slight cut in the neck below the jawbone, on the right side of the face. It was a very slight cut. It was followed by a discharge of healthy pus. After

the new incision was made the opening was connected with the incision in the cheek by means of tubing, and the two cells were thoroughly washed out. This makes five outlets for matter from as many cells where the pus has gathered in the parotid gland. Four outlets were made by the doctors. The other was from the inward bursting and flow of pus through the ear. Every outlet, instead of being of a dangerous tendency, is a very good sign. It is of great benefit to the patient to have the accumulated matter come out of the system.

Another notable and satisfactory feature was observed at the morning dressing. The gland was softer to the touch. It is softening in all its surface. The physicians would probably say "the tumefaction is subsiding." The patient was given this morning the usual liquid nourishment, and again he took milk toast—a small quantity. There is not yet noticeable any increase in strength; but there is no loss. It is not expected that vitality will be increased for several days; but the mere fact there is no loss is in itself, at this time, considered a gain. All the symptoms continue favorable.

10:15 A. M.—The President's stomach still continues to perform its work satisfactorily, and the parotid gland is progressing favorably. His pulse, temperature, and respiration, as compared with yesterday morning, are about the same. On the continuance of these favorable symptoms another day of progress is predicted.

The President has not been given any chicken or chicken broth yesterday or to-day. In his present condition, it is not advisable to feed him on solids. The milk toast, which can hardly be termed a solid, and the very little chicken jelly—the latter of which was administered yesterday afternoon—are the only things approaching the solid that have been given him. That form of food will not be returned to for some time yet. There is now considered to be no danger of the gland sloughing off. That danger was to be feared before suppuration set in, but it is not now apprehended. The right side of the face, although the inflammation has gone down, is still much swollen. After the morning dressing, there was during the afternoon a rise in the pulse. From 102 it went up to 110, and hung about there.

12:30 P. M.—At the morning dressing another small incision was made in the lower part of the swelling, on the right side of the President's face, which was followed by a free discharge of healthy-looking pus. A similar discharge took place through the other openings. The swelling is perceptibly smaller and looks better. The wound remains in an unchanged condition. There has been little rise of temperature since morning, but the pulse is more frequent. In other respects the condition is about the same. Pulse, 116; temperature, 98.9; respiration, 18. [Signed by five surgeons, Dr. Hamilton being absent.]

The cause of the rise of pulse noticed in this bulletin is attributed to the incision made this morning and the disturbance caused by the squeezing necessary to exude the pus.

Within three-quarters of an hour after the issuance of the 12:30 bulletin the President's pulse was taken, and showed that it had gone down to where it was during the forenoon. It went down to 110. Colonel Rockwell says that the President's hair has not got any grayer, but that he imagines that the gray has a little more white in it.

The President complains some this afternoon of the sensitiveness of the swollen side of his face. That the swelling is diminishing is evident. The incisions made in the face are washed out with permanganate of potash. The connections between the two incisions heretofore noted is made by means of a probe under the flesh of course. A flow of permanganate potash through the probe thoroughly cleanses the two connected cavities.

There has been within the past few days a slight shifting in the position of the ball. It has worked its way downward a little. This can be told by feeling upon the outward portion of the anterior wall of the stomach. The hard resistance heretofore met with in pressing upon that part of the stomach where the ball was located, has disappeared, and the fact is apparent that it made a downward movement. This progress has been slight. It is thought that the change in the locality of the ball might have been the cause of the recent favorable change in the President's condition. A report has been circulated to some extent that the ball was passed through the rectum last Saturday. It has not been passed. Dr. Bliss says that if the ball is taken out it will require a surgical operation. Another report that is circulated is that the ball is in the rectum; that it was lodged there

in the first place, and the physicians mislocated it or that it has worked its way backward into the abdominal cavity, and is now lodged in the less dangerous locality, the rectum. Both of the reports are pronounced as untrue as the report that the ball had been passed. But it is a fact that there has been a slight change in the locality of the bullet.

At 3 o'clock there was nothing new to note in the President's condition. He has slept some during the day and has taken the usual amount of nourishment.

Dr. Bliss has just said that he considers the President's condition as keeping at the satisfactory point. He is no worse than yesterday.

His pulse has fluctuated more to-day than yesterday. Very few people have been at the White House.

Mrs. Garfield prepares the beef extract that is now administered to the President. Her husband likes her handiwork better than the already prepared article. The preparation which Mrs. Garfield gets up is made by taking one pound of lean beef and cutting it up fine. The beef particles are then put in one pint of cold water and six drops of muriatic acid are added. After being thoroughly mixed it is allowed to stand one hour and then strained and pressed until all the liquid is extracted.

Mrs. Garfield does not spend all her time in the sick room now. She is, however, there during the greater portion of the day.

Intelligence of the shooting of President Garfield produced a profound sensation at the several civilized settlements along the west coast of Africa. The feeling in Liberia was intense, promptly finding expression in the following by order of President Gardner:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MONROVIA, July 28, 1881.

SIR: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your communication conveying the startling intelligence of an attempted assassination of President Garfield, and to express the deep horror which the President experienced at the sad news, and further to beg you to convey to your Government the earnest congratulations of the President at the escape of President Garfield, and his hope also that President Garfield's health has not seriously suffered from the dastardly attempt upon his valuable life.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. GIBSON,
Secretary of State.

HON. J. H. SMYTH,

U. S. Minister Resident, &c., U. S. Legation, Monrovia, Liberia.

Secretary Blaine sent the following telegram to Minister Lowell last night:

At half-past ten to-night the general condition of the President is favorable. Late in the afternoon his pulse rose to 112 and his temperature to 100, both a little higher than the surgeons expected. Pulse has now fallen to 108 and fever is subsiding. The parotid swelling is steadily improving and is at last diminishing in size. Apprehensions of serious blood-poisoning grow less every hour.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 6:30 P. M.—The daily rise of the President's temperature began later this afternoon than yesterday, but rose eight-tenths of a degree higher. The frequency of his pulse is now the same as at this hour yesterday. He has taken willingly the liquid food prescribed during the day, and had besides during the morning a small piece of milk-toast. At the evening dressing a pretty free discharge of healthy pus took place from the parotid swelling, which is perceptibly diminishing in size. The wound manifests no material change. Pulse, 110; temperature, 100.5; respiration, 18.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

The total amount thus far received for the Garfield fund has reached \$163,000. Mr. Fred. Wolfe, of Montgomery, Ala., called on Mr. Cyrus W. Field yesterday and gave him his check for \$500.

August 31.—It can be said that the President passed a comfortable night. The sensitiveness of the gland of which he complained yesterday afternoon abated and he was without pain during the night from that cause. His sleep was tranquil. The pulse went up during the night, as usual, and again repeated itself during the early hours of the morning by going down. The night was devoid of interest of incident in the sick room beyond the regular attendance upon the patient. The morning examination demonstrated that the wound was in an improved condition, and that the healing was going on. The gland also was in an improved condition. It had diminished perceptibly, and the discharge was full and freer. An agreeable absence is to be noted as the result of the morning dress-

ing. There was a break in what had become the daily cutting into some other cell of the gland. The great dwindling away of the gland and the absence of necessity for a new opening shows that it is healing. The bulletin this morning dwindled down to its proportions of the successive days when there was nothing but improvement to be noted. It was as follows :

8.30 A. M.—The President has passed a tranquil night and this morning his condition is quite as favorable as yesterday at the same hour. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—[Signed by the six surgeons.]

This morning beef-steak again made its appearance in the President's bill of fare. In addition to the liquid nourishment which he was given, he chewed a piece of steak and swallowed the juice. The change of locality of the ball is perfectly apparent, and is clear proof that it has not been encysted. It has not been in its new position—a little further down—long enough to become encysted there. Unless it should become encysted, the ball will at some time have to be taken out. It may shift to a place where there would be considerably less danger in taking it out when the time arrives than there now is.

12.30 P. M.—At the dressing of the President this morning the parotid swelling was found to be discharging freely. It looks well and has materially diminished in size. The wound remains in about the same state. His general condition is evidently more favorable than at this hour yesterday. Pulse, 55; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17.—[Signed by the six surgeons.]

The noon bulletin confirmed the information of the morning that the President was better than yesterday. The pulse was 21 beats lower than at the same hour yesterday. It was a very favorable bulletin.

The following was sent this afternoon:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*:—The President's condition is very encouraging to-day. Pulse down to 95; lower than it has been for several weeks. Temperature and respiration normal. No adverse symptoms apparent at this hour (2 P. M.)

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

The President passed the afternoon up to 3 o'clock very quietly. His pulse remained below 100, and he rested some. The White House was very quiet. The day so far has been a very good one. It is much better than yesterday, which, on the whole, was a bad day.

Rev. F. D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, has written a letter concerning the President's character as a Christian man, in which he says: "He has never hesitated when it was necessary to testify to his faith. He has lectured publicly in this 'Christian Church,' within two years, on the evidences of the Christian religion, and he has for six years been a devout and constant worshipper and communicant."

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Garfield to the President's mother only a day or so before his recent great danger:

WASHINGTON, August 23.

DEAR MOTHER: Slowly, but very steadily James is coming up from this trouble with his stomach. I begin to wonder what can happen next, and whether there is any lower note in the scale for him to touch. But if there is, I shall not despair, and you must not. His strong constitution and superabundant vitality I believe will carry him through. I begin to see how little I know of the troubles attending such a wound. It seemed to me that when he got through the first week and then the second so well it must be plain sailing. I can now understand why the surgeons were never ready to say that the dangers were all past. They would say that they thought they were, &c. It has been a strange, disappointing summer, but if we all come through alive and well we will not complain.

September 1.—The President did not rest as well last night as the night before; but there was no cause for alarm in his condition. His pulse went up after the evening bulletin. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the fever came on, and the pulse, which at 6:30 was 100, mounted upward. It fluctuated some. Its highest point was 116. After midnight the fever went down, and the pulse receded with it. The sleep during the early part of the night, though fairly good, was not as restful as it was after midnight. On the whole, the night was a good one. The President this morning is doing very well. The bulletin issued after the morning examination was as follows:

Towards 9 o'clock last evening, the President had some feverishness, and his pulse ranged from 108 to 116. This condition, which was unaccompanied by rigors or sweating, had subsided by midnight, and did not interfere with his sleep. He had, on the whole, a good night, and this morning his condition is fully as favorable as yesterday at the same hour. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

This bulletin caused some apprehension from the fact that rigors were mentioned, even although it was stated that there were none. Dr. Bliss, in answer to a question upon this point, said that people would find something to complain about in any bulletin. There was not the slightest significance to be attached to the appearance of the word rigor in the bulletin. The President's fever has been higher for the past twenty days towards midnight than it was last night, and the fever has been more marked. In fact the President's state before midnight last night was an improvement. The fact that the mere appearance of the word "rigor" even in a negative way, caused apprehension shows how quick the public is in digesting and theorizing upon the bulletins. This morning in addition to his liquid nourishment, the President took a piece of beefsteak, and after chewing it swallowed the juice: he also took some beef gruel.

The parotid gland looks better than it did yesterday, the swelling having been considerably reduced. There is a slight flow of pus through the opening in the cheek into the mouth. This is thrown off by the President in expectoration. The act of expectoration eliminates matter from the throat in parts about one-half pus and one-half mucous, an improvement since yesterday. The President is this morning in better condition than yesterday morning, speaking in general terms. His pulse since the morning bulletin continued good and remained at about the figures given in the bulletin during the early part of the forenoon.

12:30 P. M.—At the morning dressing of the President the abscess of the parotid gland was found to be discharging freely. It looks well and continues to diminish in size. The state of the wound remains the same. His general condition is not materially different from what it was at this hour yesterday, except that the pulse is somewhat more frequent. Pulse, 108; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 18.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

This bulletin shows that the pulse was thirteen beats faster than at the same hour yesterday. The bulletin rather added to the impression that got abroad early this morning that the President was not doing so well to-day.

6:30 P. M.—The President has passed a better day than for sometime past. He has taken his food with increased relish, and the usual afternoon rise of temperature did not occur. At the evening dressing the fluid used to wash out the parotid abscess found its way into the mouth, which it did not do this morning, showing that an opening into the mouth has spontaneously occurred. The abscess is discharging freely and the swelling continues to diminish. There is some increase in the discharge of pus from the wound. Pulse, 109; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 18.

The inflow of fluid into the mouth, as noted in this bulletin, caused some little anxiety in the outside world last evening. It was feared that pus would find its way into the mouth and throat. The doctors said that pus went downward instead of upward. The position of the outlet was such as would preclude the possibility of pus getting into the throat. The opening into the mouth is a very small one.

Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to Minister Lowell last night at 10 o'clock: "The President has less fever this evening than upon any previous evening since he was wounded. His temperature at 6 o'clock was normal. The entire day has been most encouraging in all his symptoms. Hereafter I shall send but one report daily."

The best that can be said of the President is that he holds his own. That is, he still maintains the point to which he rallied from his last relapse, without perceptible gain of strength.

It is not expected that he will begin to "pick up" until existing drafts upon his system have somewhat further ceased. In the meantime the gland and the wound are doing well. The increased pulse and temperature that were noticeable yesterday are attributed in part to the hot and depressing weather.

The question of the President's removal is being considered again. If practicable a change is certainly desirable. The patient is weary enough of the White

House, and the atmosphere of that locality is liable to be even worse in September than it was in July and August.

The following was sent last night :

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: The President continues to do well in eating and digestion, and the swollen gland steadily improves. But in the past twenty-four hours he has made no substantial progress in his general condition. In the judgment of his physicians, however, he still holds the ground gained on Sunday and Monday last. His pulse and temperature to-day have shown marked increase from the record of yesterday. The weather to-day has been exceedingly warm and sultry, and this may account in part for the adverse changes noted. In the September climate of Washington such an oppressive day as this has been is rare.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

8:30 A. M.—The President slept well during the night, and this morning his condition is in all respects as favorable as yesterday at the same hour. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

12:30 P. M.—The President's condition has not materially changed since the morning bulletin was issued. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.7; respiration, 18.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

September 2.—The President had a recurrence of the high pulse and restlessness of four nights ago. As the early hours of the morning came on, the pulse went down and sleep went on; after 1 o'clock the President slept well. He is a very little weaker than yesterday morning, but otherwise he has held his own. The physicians say that the President is keeping about even. This morning the breakfast of the patient was somewhat varied. He had some milk toast, and got the benefit that lies in the breasts of three reed birds cut up in fine pieces. The President did not swallow the meat, but the juice of the slightly underdone reed-bird meat was assimilated. This morning it is more than ever imperative that the President shall be removed. The doctors say this. It is now only a question of at what time, and how the removal shall be made by rail. Removal by water is now one of the things not taken much into consideration. Dr. Bliss was thoroughly out of all concern with a voyage by water after he inspected the Tallapoosa yesterday afternoon. He was never much in love with that project anyhow. The morning bulletin showed nothing bad, but at the same time it was not as good as might have been expected from the favorable announcement of last night. It was as follows :

8:30 A. M.—The President was somewhat more restless than usual during the early part of the night, but slept better after 1 A. M. This morning his general condition does not differ materially from what it was at the same hour yesterday, except that there is a slight increase in the frequency of the pulse. Pulse, 104; temperature, 98.6; respiration, 18.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

At the dressing of the wound this morning it was found not to have been much changed. There was a slight improvement in it, however. There was a discharge of pus from the wound, and it had become thicker and more healthy in appearance. There had been no discharge from the wound for several days until this morning to speak of. The parotid gland was further diminished, and the discharge from it was satisfactory. The gland is not yet healing, but is doing as well as it could do. There is no indication that pus has accumulated in other parts of the body, nor is there any fear on that account entertained.

The President passed the forenoon comfortably. His pulse went down below the figures of the morning bulletin about 11 o'clock. His condition was a little better at 11 than it was this morning. There was but little if any fever. All reports from the sick room were that all was going well and the President was holding his own.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 2, 6:30 P. M.—The President has passed a comfortable day, and this evening appears better than for some days past. He has taken a larger proportion of nutriment by the mouth, and manifested greater relish for it. His pulse shows some improvement as regards frequency and strength. The parotid abscess continues to improve. The wound shows, as yet, little change. This evening his pulse is 104; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 18.

Secretary Blaine's dispatch last night to Minister Lowell was as follows :

"The President has had a very satisfactory day, and, in the judgment of his surgeons, all his symptoms are favorable to-night. Taking the 24 hours through, he has had less fever and better appetite than for many days past."

12:30 P. M.—The President's condition has not materially changed since the morning bulletin was issued. Pulse, 104; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.—[Signed by the six surgeons.]

The President was reported to be still doing well at 3 o'clock, and nothing had occurred to disturb him.

The conference of surgeons to-day resulted in a decision that the President should be removed as soon as he is strong enough. It was also decided that he was not strong enough to be removed now. It was also decided that he be taken to Long Branch, and that he be taken there by rail. Arrangements to carry their decision into effect will be immediately commenced.

That the President will go to Long Branch there is not much doubt. It is not thought that the change could be made inside of four or five days. Dr. Bliss says it will be impossible to take along newspaper correspondents, as a guard of soldiers will go with the President.

It can be stated on the authority of one of the physicians at the conference that the President will be moved just as soon as the preparations are made. These have already commenced. He will be out of the city in a very few days—probably inside of seventy-two hours.

September 3.—The President did not pass a good night. His pulse fluctuated during the night and he was feverish. There was no recurrence of vomiting, and there was none this morning up to noon. Sleep overtook the President about 10 o'clock last night, but he did not rest at all comfortable until after midnight. He talked about his removal and the arrangements for it. Although every effort was made to quiet him he would not, for a time, be quiet, but persisted in talking of the matter and arranging the details of his going. Dr. Bliss and the others told him that all arrangements were being made as rapidly as possible, and that as soon as they were completed they would start on their journey. This morning he was very weak, but there was no change for the worse beyond the fact of being a little weaker than yesterday. His pulse has become more tractable. This morning he took beef extract and chicken broth. Three squirrels which were brought from Arlington this morning are being prepared for him. The following was the morning bulletin:

8:30 A. M.—The President was somewhat restless during the early part of the night, but slept well after midnight. He has taken by the mouth and retained the nutriment prescribed. This morning his pulse is less frequent than yesterday. His temperature is a degree above normal. Pulse, 102; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 18.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

The President did not pass as comfortable a forenoon as was desirable. He was restless and his fever came on. His pulse ran up to 114 between 11 and 12 o'clock, and was high all during the forenoon. The President continued to talk about his removal this morning, and perhaps to that excitement his higher pulse is to be attributed. The noon bulletin was as follows:

12:30 P. M.—The President's condition has not changed materially since the last bulletin was issued, except that there is some change in the frequency of the pulse. He has taken with some relish the nutriment administered by the mouth, and had no return of gastric irritability. Pulse, 114; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 18.—[Signed by five surgeons.]

The first thing the President asked Dr. Bliss this morning when he went into the room was: "Well, is this the last day in the White House?" Dr. Bliss tried to quiet him, telling him that he was doing so well where he now is that there was no necessity for immediate removal. "No, no," said the President, "I don't want any more delay."

There was some uneasiness yesterday about the President's condition, which continued during the night. The patient was a little weaker yesterday. The recurrence of vomiting, which was caused by the gagging in the throat, was not looked upon with alarm by the doctors. The story of the day is told in the following:

LOWELL, *Minister, London*: Last night the President did not rest well, and twice during the night his stomach was so disturbed that he vomited. During the day he has been better, and has swallowed the usual quantity of food and retained it. His pulse, however, has been higher than for the two preceding days. His surgeons do not think he has lost ground, but he certainly has not gained since last night's dispatch. At this hour, 10:30, he is quietly sleeping.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

September 4, 8:30 A. M.—The President vomited once late last evening, and once about an hour after midnight. Notwithstanding this disturbance he slept well most of the night, and this morning has taken food by the mouth without nausea and has retained it. His pulse is somewhat more frequent, but in other respects his condition is about the same as at this hour yesterday. Pulse, 108; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

12:30 P. M.—The President's condition has not changed materially since the last bulletin was issued, and there has been no further gastric disturbances. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

6:30 P. M.—The President has passed a comfortable day. He has taken his food with some relish, and had no return of the irritability of stomach reported in the morning's bulletin. The parotid swelling continues to improve, and is now so far reduced that the contour of his face is restored. The wound shows no material change. The rise of temperature this afternoon has been very slight, but his pulse was more frequent throughout the day than yesterday or the day before, and he showed more fatigue after the dressings. Pulse, 110; temperature, 99; respiration, 18.

The details of the President's removal are being perfected this afternoon. He will not be taken from his bed. The bedstead will be removed from the White House to Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street in a covered vehicle. The track was extended up to that point, as mentioned above, in order to avoid going over the cobble-stones which pave the streets immediately contiguous to the depot. Where the Belt line street-car road, the Ninth street road, and the Seventh street road cross the avenue there would be some jolting of the vehicle containing the President. This will be overcome by planking laid over the railroad ties.

Superintendent Ely, who has charge of the motor department of the Pennsylvania railroad and who has fixed up the President's car, called at the White House to-day in company with Attorney-General MacVeagh, and saw the surgeons. He explained to them the arrangement of the car and answered all questions. It was decided that the surgeons should inspect the car during the day. The three cars will be occupied by the President, his family, the surgeons, and those who go from the office. Mrs. Garfield and Miss Mollie will accompany the President. The surgeons, including Dr. Agnew and Dr. Boynton, will go along. Mrs. Edson will also be taken on the train. Outside of those will be Private Secretary Brown, Colonel Rockwell and Mrs. Rockwell, General Swaim, and Colonel Corbin. Mr. Hendley, the official stenographer, may go. There will be no one from the President's office except Mr. Brown. There is no necessity of others going. If they are wanted after the President gets to Long Branch they will be sent for. The train will move at a very fair speed. No newspaper men will be on it.

At Long Branch the President will occupy Francklyn cottage, near the Elberon hotel, which has been placed at his disposal. There also will be located Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie, Gen. Swaim and Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell. Colonel Corbin will only remain at the Branch two or three days. There are two small cottages near Francklyn cottage. One of these will be occupied by the surgeons and the other by Mr. Brown as a sort of an executive office.

Car 33, in which the bed for the President is laid, was fitted for the occasion at Altoona, and left there yesterday. All the seats were taken out and the car thoroughly renovated. A false top was put on a few inches above the roof of the car, in order to give the air an opportunity to circulate between it and the roof, so as to keep the car cool. The partition was taken out and replaced by folding-doors, and storm doors added to the platform doors. Wire gauze was fastened on the outside of the car, completely inclosing the parlor apartment, to keep the car free from dust. The inside was hung with heavy curtains, and Brussels carpet was laid on the floor. Two large ice-boxes, well-filled with ice, are in one apartment. On the sides of the car are several heavy engine axles for ballast. About the center of the apartment for the President, his bed is made—a mattress over fifteen inches deep being set on two boards covered with cloth, the ends resting on cleats on the top of the wash-board, and jolting from the trial made he will ride easy. If the rate of speed should be twenty to twenty-five miles per hour the elevation in going round the curves, (about five in-ches) will scarcely be perceived.

The project of removal to the train, near the Washington monument, has been given up, and when ready it is understood that the President will be removed down Pennsylvania avenue on a stretcher, in a covered wagon, and be lifted into the car at the corner of Sixth street and the avenue. To make this possible Chief Engineer Walters had on the ground this morning a force of 300 men, who at once proceeded to lay a track on the east side of Sixth street, to that point from the main track, below the depot—a distance of over three hundred yards. In less than two hours all the ties were down, and in two and a half hours the rails were in place, and a train, with gravel to ballast it, was ready to back on and do that work.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 5, 6:30 P. M.*—No material change has taken place in the condition of the President since morning. The parotid abscess continues to improve, and the wound remains about the same. The pulse is somewhat less frequent than at noon. At present it is 108; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 18. Should no untoward symptoms prevent, it is hoped to remove the President to Long Branch to-morrow.

Secretary Blaine's dispatch last night to Minister Lowell was as follows: "This has been the hottest day of the season, and the heat has told upon the President. His pulse and temperature have been higher than for several days past. In other respects there has been no special change either favorable or adverse. It is expected that he will be removed to Long Branch to-morrow. It is hoped the sea air will strengthen him."

CHAPTER III.

REMOVAL TO LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NEW JERSEY.

September 6.—The President was removed from the city this morning. All night preparation went on in the White House. The doctors spoke not much of the President's condition, but of the President's removal. Most of the baggage from the White House was at the depot and in the car by 11 o'clock last night, but until 1 o'clock this morning there were trips to the train, with this or that thing that had been forgotten, or was not ready when the bulk of the baggage went down. The principal points under discussion by the doctors and nurses were as to the exact method of the removal. These discussions resulted in a slight change from the plan of yesterday. The bed upon which the President has lain was not taken into the express wagon, as was the intention. At 5:30 o'clock the actual removal commenced. The President was removed from his bed and placed upon a stretcher, which had been prepared during the night. The doctors and nurses took the stretcher up and carried it feet foremost down the stairs. It was taken down the private stairway, which is to the right of the building as you enter. A brief stop was made inside the glass doors which shut off the lower corridor of the house from the public vestibule. There the President was transferred to a bed which had been specially prepared for him. Along the sides of this bed had been run an outer framework of white pine. From the framework there branched out three handles on either side, braced with iron bandages. Upon it was a hair mattress, with sheet, blanket and pillow. The head of the mattress was elevated about 10 degrees more than was afforded by the pillow. The President was changed from the stretcher to this bed in a few minutes. The blanket and sheet were placed over him. Then was commenced the progress to the express wagon.

The same people who had brought the President down stairs on the stretcher took hold of the bed. They were General Swain, Colonel Rockwell, Colonel Corbin, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Reyburn and Mr. O. E. Rockwell. When the President was out of the door and being moved toward the wagon some of those who had hold of the stretcher were relieved by Sergeant Dinmore and Dubois, Atchison, Louis and Smith, of the White House. The express wagon, which had been in waiting for some hours, had been backed close up to the eastern end of the porch. A movable platform of boards nailed together was extended from the porch to the tailboard of the wagon. Inside the wagon was a set of double bed springs. Lying thereupon and covering the springs was a section of planking

made for the purpose. The bed was taken in almost on a level, and rested upon the planking. There were cleats in the planking to prevent a shifting of the bed, although such a thing could not have occurred, so gently but firmly was the bed managed by those on the wagon. Dr. Boynton sat at the head of the bed, on the right side. Next him in the wagon was General Swaim, and at the foot of the bed on the same side was Mr. O. E. Rockwell. On the left side of the wagon was Colonel Rockwell, Dr. Bliss and Dr. Reyburn, in the order named, from the head of the wagon. Mr. Warren S. Young, of the White House executive force, stood at the foot of the bed. Dan Spriggins, one of the President's body servants, was also there. All having been comfortably arranged the horses, which were to haul the wagon to the depot, were put to the pole. They had been standing by in ready harness for two hours. The small congregation of carriages, which, since half-past four, had been knotted around the White House portico, began to break.

First there went a carriage containing Drs. Agnew, Barnes, and Woodward. Next came a carriage with Mrs. Edson, Miss Mollie Garfield, and Mrs. Rockwell. Mr. Brown in his buggy followed. These left by the front gate, and drove at good speed to the train. Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Rockwell left about the same time, but by the back way. Then came the starting of the wagon containing the President. Sergeant Dinsmore was on the box with the driver. A slight word to the two horses, and they pulled over the sand which had been laid on the six feet of concrete between the porch of the White House and the roadway. As the wagon moved away the President waved his left hand to those on the porch, and commenced his journey to Long Branch.

His head was elevated considerably, and the bed being pretty high up a good view of him was to be had. He lay on his back squarely. A sheet and blanket covered his body up to the arms. Around the head was a bandage of white, saturated with water to keep his temples cool. The morning, even at that early hour, was very warm. His face was pale, but did not look as wan or wasted as it was thought by many it would look. There was surprise on the part of those who had not seen him since he was shot to note how much better he looked than they thought possible. His face, by no means, bore out the reports that he was attenuated even unto a living skeleton. It was noticeable where the whiskers had been cut off on the right side in dealing with that troublesome gland. The President looked 100 per cent. better than any one who had formed an opinion as to his appearance could have expected.

Slowly the wagon moved down the carriage way. It was followed by Steward Crump in a market wagon, and by Mrs. Garfield's maids in a carriage. The bed on its springs rose and fell easily with the heavy but pliant motion of the springs of the express wagon. There was no conversation among those steadying the President. Colonel Rockwell, with a large palm-leaf fan, kept the air around the President's head, constantly in motion. The White House gates were passed in a few minutes, and the turn was made down the avenue. There was no jolting; there was no noise, save the heavy, dull sound peculiar to the motion of compact and heavy-built wagons. There were not over 150 people around the gate. Many of them had been there all night. They roosted and dozed on the stone of the fencing around the grounds.

There was not a vehicle or a car on the avenue from Seventeenth street down. Sergeant Perry had stopped all vehicles from coming upon the street below Seventeenth street. Now in a rapid walk, now in a dog trot, the sturdy boys drew the wagon down the avenue. Policemen stationed at every corner of intercepting streets kept all people off the carriage-way, but allowed them on the sidewalk. The early crowd which was at the White House gate when the President passed through, followed at a short distance or kept apace with the wagon. The crowd was composed mostly of half-grown boys, bootblacks, and colored people, with now and then a young woman. There was no craning of necks to see the patient. He was so carried that all could look upon him by simply turning their heads in his direction. "He looks much better than we expected," was the general comment. He did not look any worse than he did when being taken into the house from the depot on the day Guiteau shot him.

The President laid on his back. He turned his head now and then and took a view of the avenue as he went down and of the people walking beside him. There appeared to be a relieved expression on his face, as if he were glad to get away. The horses went on steadily, keeping to the south side of the avenue. There were heads in the windows, as the wagon passed on. The crowd just below the Treasury began to grow larger.

In a short time the carriage containing Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Mrs. Edson and Mrs. Rockwell arrived, followed by the two servants, Lizzie Cutter and D. Spraggs, and they were shown seats in President Roberts' car.

At twelve minutes past six o'clock the wagon containing the President arrived, Col. Rockwell, Col. Corbin, and Drs. Bliss and Reyburn, Gen. Swain and E. O. Rockwell being on the sides of the wagon. The horses having been detached, the bed was carefully lifted in. Some little time was taken in shifting the mattress on which the President had lain to the bed prepared for him.

The train moved out about 6.30 o'clock, Washington time, and went off apparently without a jar.

The train was made up as follows: Engine 658, known as an anthracite coal engine, P. R. R. standard, which is furnished with a muffler, to prevent the escape of steam. This was manned by Wm. Page, engineer, and J. W. Lami-on and E. Gwinnell, firemen. John Unglaub, engineer, and S. A. Reynolds, fireman, running as local to Bay View. Car No. 268, [an Eastlake compartment car, in the baggage department of which were some twenty five or thirty pieces of baggage] for the attendants. Car No. 33, the Eastlake fitted up for the President and surgeon, and car No. 120, President Roberts' private car, placed at the disposal of Mrs. Garfield and the family. Mr. J. K. Sharpe, of the Baltimore and Potomac, was in charge of the train to Bay View, and it was run to that point with Capt. T. L. Lockett as conductor, G. F. Schuman and D. C. Wilhelm as brakemen; R. H. Geming, traveling operator; Mr. Ely, superintendent of motive power; Mr. Elder, master car-builder; Chas. Watts, general train-master, New York division, with J. N. Whelpley, conductor; James Kelly and George R. Deane, brakemen, who took charge of train at Gray's Ferry. Baltimore and Potomac engine No. 5, with Jacob Fry engineer, and P. F. Riley firemen, preceded this train ten minutes as pilot, Assistant Train-Master Bell being the conductor.

Beyond the recurrence of the nightly fever and restlessness, the President passed a comfortable night. He again talked about his removal, but was soon quieted by the statement that he would be taken away this morning without fail. After 11 o'clock it can be said that he slept well. There was no more vomiting. There was nothing of a disturbing character about his case. At midnight he was pronounced to be in better shape than for a week past. The night was oppressively warm, and the cooling operation was kept moving until the early hours of the morning. In making preparations for his journey no morphine or any narcotic was administered. He was given nutriment early this morning. It was of the liquid form. The President went away in what Dr. Reyburn said to a *Star* reporter at the depot was an "encouraging condition."

BALTIMORE, *September 6.*—The President has stood the fatigues of travel up to this hour with remarkable fortitude. His pulse is even less frequent than it was before leaving Washington. It is now 106. The arrangements are so complete in every detail that the inconvenience to the President is reduced almost to a minimum. The bed upon which he is now lying is so carefully adjusted that the vibration is hardly noticeable. The train ran from Washington to Baltimore at an average rate of speed, causing less annoyance than if it was reduced one half. At 7 o'clock the President took three ounces of beef tea with relish. J. S. BROWN.

BALTIMORE, *September 6.*—The President's train passed Perryman's, twenty-six miles east of Baltimore, at 8:29. The following dispatches were thrown off the train:

"To Mrs. Eliza Garfield, Garrettsville, Ohio: 8:15 A. M.—All goes well up to this hour, and President standing the journey splendidly.

"J. STANLEY BROWN."

"To Dr. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., Washington: Pulse on leaving 114; now 108; has slept; doing splendidly.

S. A. BOYNTON."

"To Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Elberon Hotel, N. J.: All goes well up to this hour. At this rate of speed will reach Elberon between 1 and 2 o'clock; pulse, 106; arrangements most complete. His discomforts of travel reduced to minimum.

J. STANLEY BROWN."

PHILADELPHIA, *September 6.*—Presidential train passed Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, thirty-six miles this side of Baltimore, at 8:59. A private dispatch from Havre de-Grace says the President is really enjoying his journey and is doing well.

GRAY'S FERRY, PHILADELPHIA, *September 6.*—President continues to do well. Brief stop made at Bay View and wound successfully dressed. Out of Bay View, by reason of good track, the speed was increased to 50 miles per hour, and no discomfort was felt by the President. The vibration of the bed was no greater than at a lower rate of speed.
J. STANLEY BROWN.

NEWARK, DEL., *September 6, 10:40 A. M.*—The President's train arrived at Charles Street depot, Baltimore, at 8:03 A. M.,—a slight delay having occurred at Patapsco while the engine was taking water and the attendants were changing the position of the patient. The train arrived at Bay View at 8:10, and left at 8:17, and when the Baltimore and Potomac officials left Mr. Brown said that there was a decided improvement in the President's condition since he left the White House.

By the time the first ten miles were passed, a speed of 25 miles per hour was reached, and Mr. Sharp sending to the President's car to know how the President rode received answer: "Excellently, you may increase your speed." The speed was thereupon increased to 35 to 40 miles per hour. Along the road at the stations small knots of people had gathered to see the train pass, and the train which under orders had taken the sidings, were lying as dead trains, there being no escape of steam from the engines. The engine of the special worked efficiently, but with the least possible noise, using neither bell nor whistle, and the windows having been gummed there was no rattling.

Mrs. Garfield when the train started was somewhat nervous, but by the time the train reached Odenton she had recovered, and Colonel Corbin stated at Bay View that she was perfectly delighted with the trip thus far.

The President here being asked how he bore the journey, said: "Why this is better than the White House."

The train is passing here (53 miles from Baltimore) at 9:39, and it is apparent from the recent increase of speed that before the end of the journey a mile a minute may be made if the Presidential party do not object. The President slept some before reaching Baltimore—the gentle motion of the coach being conducive to sleep.

WILMINGTON, DEL., *September 6.*—The Presidential train passed through here at 10:10 A. M., moving through the city at the rate of about ten miles an hour. About 1,500 people had assembled at the depot. It was reported that the President was in good condition, the only change since leaving Washington being a slight acceleration of pulse.

LAMOKIN, PA., 10:20 A. M., *September 6.*—The Presidential train made the run from Wilmington to Lamokin, fourteen miles, in fourteen minutes, and then stopped for coal. Ten men are engaged in getting the coal in quickly. She was seven minutes in coaling and left Lamokin at 10:21 A. M.

CHESTER, PA., *September 6.*—The Presidential train passed the depot here at 10:25 A. M., running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. The President's car was apparently tightly closed, and no bulletin was thrown off.

CHESTER, PA., *September 6.*—While the locomotive of the Presidential train was receiving coal at Lamokin, Dr. Agnew told Dr. Milner, of this city, that the President had improved since he left Washington, and was getting along very comfortably. They were glad to get out of Washington, for the heat was oppressive. The doctors on the train were well pleased with the progress the train was making, quite free from jolt or jar, and had high hopes of reaching Long Branch in good time and without any serious results. The President had suffered very little fatigue. The crowd at the depot were very orderly, and showed their respect by not attempting to board the train. Dr. Agnew spoke from an open window, and seemed in excellent spirits.

Passengers on the Presidential train say that the speed over the P. W. & B. division of the road approximated forty-nine miles an hour. When the President was informed that more than one-half of his journey had been completed he seemed greatly pleased, and said this was decidedly the most interesting day since he was shot.

General-Superintendent Kenney, of the P. W. & B. division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was on the President's train. He says it is true that the

President's pulse fell ten beats before reaching Baltimore. The President seemed cheerful, and when asked if he would like to travel faster, replied: "Yes, he rather liked it." Mr. Kenney says he seemed in very good spirits, and was not under the effects of any opiates. He was as rational as could be, and occasionally chatted with the doctors. Mr. Kenney added that he was surprised to see the number of people who turned out, particularly in country places, to witness the passage of the train. Even at prominent stations, where there were crowds, people raised their hats with reverence, and all seemed affected by the gravity of the situation. Another dispatch from Long Branch, dated 1:35 P. M., says that the President's pulse is 110, and that the weather is hot, with a good breeze blowing.

Dr. Boynton says here that the removal of the President promises to be a perfect success. He is confident that the patient will be in a better condition when he reaches Elberon than when he started. His pulse on leaving Washington was 114, and at Philadelphia was 106.

The presidential train passed through West Philadelphia without stopping at 10:32; Mantau, 10:58; North Penn Junction, 11:05; Frankford Junction, 11:08½; Holmesburg Junction, 11:14; Tullytown, 11:38; Morrisville, 11:47; Trenton depot, 11:48½; Princeton Junction, 11:59; Monmouth Junction, 12:07; Dayton, 12:10; Jamesburg, 12:14; Englishtown, 12:23; Freehold, 12:28; (running at the rate of a mile a minute.) Farmingdale, 12:37; Manasquan, 12:46; Sea Girt, 12:48.

General Manager Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, received a dispatch this P. M. from Attorney-General MacVeagh, saying that everything is working well at Elberon, and that if necessary the car containing the President will be pushed by hand over the track to Francklyn cottage. He will be taken up to the room door on his bed, and thence carried a distance of about ten feet. An ambulance will follow the train alongside the new track to guarantee against accident, and a stretcher will be stationed in the cottage, when the change is made from one bed to another. There will be a covered platform from car to cottage, so that he will be protected from the sun, the entire distance being less than twenty feet.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., *September 6.*—Dr. Hamilton, one of the consulting surgeons, arrived at Long Branch at 9:30 o'clock this morning. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press on the train, the doctor expressed the opinion that the President's removal from the malarious atmosphere of Washington would soon prove beneficial. He did not attribute so much importance to sea air as to the general change of scenery, &c. He thought the fact that the President's desire to leave Washington had been granted would have a good moral effect upon him, and that he would commence to mend almost immediately upon his arrival. When asked how long he expected that the President would remain at Long Branch, Dr. Hamilton said he could not venture an opinion; in fact, he did not at this time desire to enter into any detailed conversation on the subject.

The train which arrived at Long Branch at 9:30 conveyed a squad of regular troops from Battery A, 1st artillery, Governor's Island, under the command of Captain J. M. Ingalls, the other officers being 1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson and 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Rafferty. The squad numbered 30, inclusive of officers. These troops will be placed about the cottages set apart for the presidential party. The cottages are all in readiness to receive the President, and large crowds have gathered about the Francklyn cottage. Much inconvenience is being experienced by representatives of the press owing to the inadequate telegraphic facilities, the nearest office to the President's quarters being about a mile and a half distant, and the only method of conveyance is by carriage or coach. Rooms have been set apart by the proprietors of the West End hotel for the accommodation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and an additional force of men is expected to arrive during the day. There is a land breeze blowing and the day is quite sultry.

The train bearing the President reached Elberon station at 1 o'clock precisely. There was no delay in adjusting the switch, and five minutes later he was in the front of his quarters, the entire train being backed up almost to the door. The assembled crowd, and there were thousands, made no attempt to invade the line of soldiery deployed about the house and grounds. The multitude uncovered while the President was being borne to the cottage assigned him. Dr. Bliss says the trip was made under the most favorable auspices. The pulse of the patient remained lower than yesterday in Washington, and to use the doctor's expression, he "really enjoyed the trip."

The special with the President arrived at Elberon 1:09 P. M. New York time, and at 1:20 the President was in his room in the cottage. Pulse, 102.

The sight of the ocean seemed to give the President delight. He said to those about him, "It is refreshing to get where I can look at the sea." The room where he was placed was large and handsomely furnished. When the President was taken in he noticed at once that the bed was so arranged that he could not look out at the sea, and he insisted that a change in the furniture should at once be made, which was done. After a short rest, the surgeons proceeded to dress the wound, and its condition was found to be slightly improved, some healing indications being observed. At 6 o'clock he went to sleep quietly and had an unbroken sleep of about two hours. At the dressing of the wound and evening examination the pulse was found to be 124 and temperature, 101.6; the highest it has been for some time.

The evening official bulletin was as follows: "September 9, 6:30 P. M.—Since the last bulletin was issued the President has been removed from Washington to Long Branch. He was more restless than usual last night, being evidently somewhat excited by anticipations of the journey. This morning at 5:30 o'clock, his pulse was 118, temperature, 99.8; respiration, 16." We left Washington with the President at 6:30 A. M. Owing to the admirable arrangements made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the ingeniously arranged bed designed by Mr. M. Ely, the fatigue incident to the transportation was reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless, as was anticipated, some signs of the disturbance produced by the journey have been exhibited since his arrival, by rise of temperature and increased frequency of pulse. At present his pulse is 124; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 18.—[Signed by the six surgeons.]

Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch last night to Mr. Morton, minister at Paris, and to Mr. Lowell, minister at London:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., *September 6*.—The President left Washington at half-past six o'clock this morning and reached Long Branch at 1:20 P. M. He seemed to bear the journey well, though the heat was very oppressive. After his arrival he was for several hours restless. He showed signs of great fatigue, and complained that his back had a bruised feeling. His pulse rose to 124 and his temperature to 101.6. At this hour, 10:30 P. M., he is sleeping, and his fever is abating. His surgeons regard his symptoms as the necessary result of the journey, and expect a favorable change on this air within the next two days. His fever is partly attributable to the excitement he felt at the prospect of coming. He earnestly desired to leave the White House, and his weary eyes welcomed the sight of the sea. The development of the next sixty hours are awaited with solicitude.

BLAINE, *Secretary*.

All the members of the Cabinet are at Long Branch. Secretary Lincoln is quartered at Mr. Pullman's cottage, on Ocean avenue, while the remainder are at the cottage opposite the West End hotel. In conversation last night Secretary Lincoln said the entire Cabinet would remain there for the present.

September 7.—The *New York Herald* of to-day says: "An early train from Washington yesterday morning brought to this city Harry and James A. Garfield, Jr. The young men are on their way to Williamstown, Mass., where they expect to enter Williams College on or about Thursday next. They are accompanied by their tutor, Dr. D. W. Hawkes. During the terrible suspense of the past few months both of the boys have been kept busy answering the President's letters, &c., but anxiety has told upon them, and they looked careworn and tired. Both are glad that their father has been removed from the White House, and are united in thinking that he will now rapidly improve. The party will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as long as possible so as to be ready to go to Long Branch at once if it becomes necessary."

ELBERON, N. J., *September 7*, 8:30 A. M.—General Swain, in discussing the condition of the President this morning, said that he had slept well all night; that his pulse was not more than 106, and that his temperature was but slightly above the normal. There is a very sanguine feeling among the attendants this morning. The morning bulletin will be issued shortly.

9 A. M.—The President slept well the greater part of the night, awakening, however, as often as it was necessary to give nourishment, which he took very well. The fever reported in last evening's bulletin had subsided by 11 P. M. This morning his temperature is normal, and he appears to have quite recovered from

the fatigue of yesterday's journey. At the morning dressing the parotid abscess was found to be doing well. The visible parts of the wound look somewhat better. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. The next bulletin will be issued at 6 o'clock this evening.—[Signed by the six surgeons.]

12:10 P. M.—The situation regarding the President's condition continues favorable, and the attending surgeons and Cabinet officers express themselves as entirely satisfied with the present outlook. The morning bulletin has had the effect of allaying all uneasiness on the part of those who were extremely anxious last night, and it is confidently expected that the favorable symptoms will continue. The fact of the President having had sufficient recuperative power to rally from his depressed condition of last night is received as a very good indication that his recovery is only a question of time. Dr. Bliss thinks that the ocean air will henceforth have a decidedly bracing effect on the patient. Attorney-General MacVeagh, who last night was extremely despondent, is feeling in good spirits this morning, and thinks that the change during the night was almost marvelous. Secretary Brown entered his office early this morning with a very pleasant smile on his countenance, and showed by his general conduct that there had been a change for the better. It having been decided to issue official bulletins but twice per day is another good indication, and tends to prove that the surgeons do not anticipate the occurrence of anything serious. The weather to-day is said to be the hottest of the season; the thermometer at this hour is nearly 90 in the shade, with the land breeze blowing.

2 P. M.—At the noon examination the President's pulse was 114, temperature slightly above normal, respiration 18. Dr. Boynton says the patient's condition is entirely satisfactory, and that he now expects daily improvement.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 8*, 8:30 A. M.—At the morning examination made at 8 o'clock, the President's pulse was 104; temperature, 98.7; respiration, 18. He was restless and wakeful during the early part of the night, but after 12 (midnight) slept well until morning. His general condition appears more encouraging.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Hamilton.]

Two physicians to-day sign the bulletins. All the others except Drs. Bliss, Agnew, and Hamilton have retired from the case. Drs. Barnes and Woodward left for Washington this morning. Dr. Reyburn will stop a day or two at Asbury Park. Before leaving Washington the President said he had too many doctors; they were too expensive, and he preferred only the three who have been retained. Nevertheless the others came on yesterday. The President insisted upon a compliance with his request. At 9 o'clock last night Mrs. Garfield asked Dr. Bliss to notify the other doctors. This he did not do at once, whereupon Mrs. Garfield herself notified the three retiring doctors of the President's order that they should retire. She assured them that it need not reflect on their professional skill, as that did not enter into the question. Mrs. Edson is also retired, as there are many reasons why only male nurses should be in the sick room. She will leave for Washington to-night.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 9*, 9:15 A. M.—At the examination of the President at 8 A. M., the temperature was 98.5; pulse, 100; respiration, 17. The conditions of the parotid and wound are improving. He was somewhat wakeful during the night, but not restless, and slept sufficiently. The enemata and stimulants have been suspended during the past thirty-six hours. On the whole the past twenty-four hours give evidence of favorable progress.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Hamilton.]

The official bulletin of this morning shows no unfavorable turn in the President's case, although the reports are that it does not sufficiently set forth the bad night which the patient passed. While he did not vomit during the night, his stomach was somewhat nauseated through what is attributed to over-feeding.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 10*, 9:40 A. M.—Official Bulletin.—At the examination of the President at 8:30 o'clock this morning the temperature was 99.4; pulse, 104; respiration 18. He slept well during the night, awakening only at intervals of one-half to one hour. There is a perceptible increase of strength with an improved condition of the digestive apparatus. The tumefaction of the parotid gland has entirely disappeared and the suppuration greatly diminished. The wound continues to improve and presents a more healthy appearance.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Agnew.]

12:33 P. M.—Dr. Bliss has just said everything is all right. The reserve of those who have access to the President's cottage led some people to believe that the doctors feel disappointed. The great trouble now is to keep the patient's temperature down.

2:25 P. M.—Dr. Agnew states that the figures have not been taken recently. He considers the President quite as well as he was yesterday.

2 P. M.—It can be authoritatively stated that the President is passing nearly, if not quite as good a day as yesterday. The pulse and temperature at the morning dressing, although higher than yesterday, are not indicative of anything serious, and do not disturb the feelings of the surgeons that the patient is doing nicely. During the night the febrile rise caused the pulse to run up to a comparatively high figure, but it soon decreased again. As a matter of fact the President did not commence the day this morning under as favorable circumstances as yesterday, but after the morning dressing he began to grow stronger, and at 1 o'clock his condition compared favorably with that of yesterday, and there were no alarming or serious indications. Up to this time the figures are not obtainable.

At 11 o'clock to-night Dr. Agnew said that the President had had a very fair day, and that he was resting comfortably. Up to this hour there have been no signs of febrile rise.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 11*, 8:30 A. M.—At the examination of the President this morning his temperature was 98.8; pulse, 104; respiration, 19. He was more restless, and the febrile rise later than on the preceding night. He continues to take sufficient nourishment without gastric disturbance.—D. W. Bliss, D. Hayes Agnew.

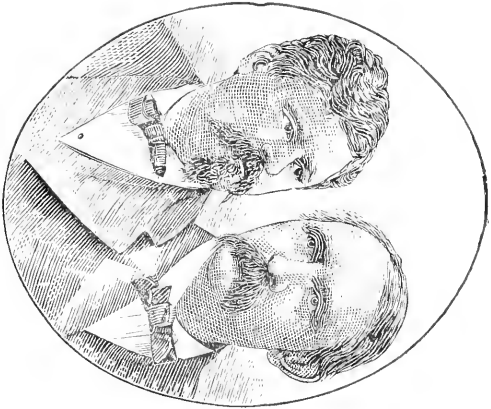
The high pulse of the morning was due to the effects of the daily febrile rise, which, having lately been occurring at a later hour each day, began at so late an hour last night as to have extended over the period of this morning's examination. The President partook of the necessary amount of liquid and solid food by the mouth, and no enemata are now given.

The official evening bulletin, when posted, caused a sensation in the hotels and cottages at Long Branch. Its entire character was a surprise, and the people read it over many times before finally accepting it as the official description of the President's condition at the beginning of the eleventh week of his illness. It read as follows:

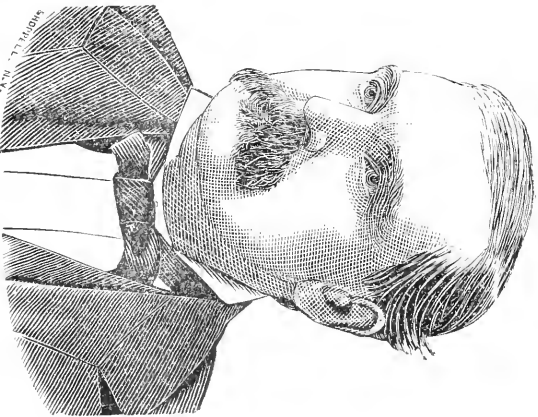
6 P. M.—The President has passed a quiet day, although his temperature has been somewhat higher and his pulse more frequent than during the previous twenty-four hours. At the evening dressing quite a large slough of connective tissue was removed from the region of the parotid gland. He continues to take a sufficient quantity of nourishment, and enjoys it. At the noon examination the temperature was 100; pulse, 110; respiration, 20. At the evening dressing his temperature was 100.6; pulse, 110; respiration, 20.—D. W. Bliss, D. Hayes Agnew.

All unofficial reports during the day had been so favorable the people were sure of a favorable bulletin this evening. Not more than twenty minutes before the official bulletin was given out, some of the immediate attendants upon the President publicly said there was every reason to believe the examination then going on would result in the most favorable bulletin issued for many days. Dr. Agnew declined to be interviewed or make any extended explanation of the bulletin.

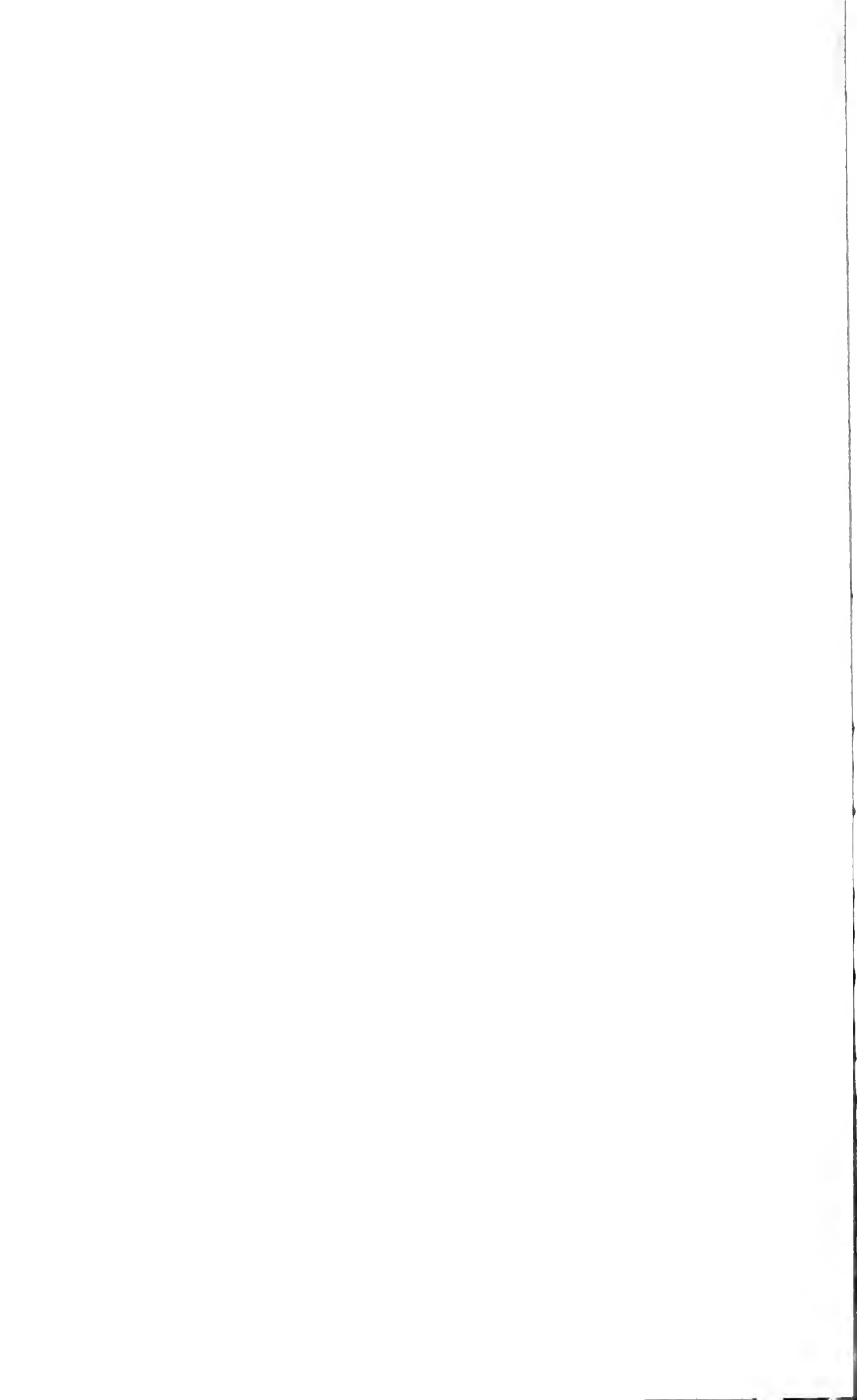
What he did say, however, was in its full meaning a rather favorable view of the situation. He would not say the President had really gained anything since yesterday. He was willing to be quoted as stating that he had lost nothing and had absolutely held his own. This, the doctor explained, was not to be understood as a statement that the President's condition has remained merely stationary; it would bear a more favorable construction than that. Ever since the President was shot he had had relapses more or less depressing on every Saturday or Sunday. At these relapses the President usually ran below the condition he held immediately preceding the relapse, and generally had had a very marked rise in pulse, temperature and respiration. During the present Saturday and Sunday he had suffered no such relapse. To-night he was in the condition of a man who had held himself over Sunday in the condition he was on Saturday, which was favorable and better than that of Friday, when he was and had been improving. That being the fact, the statement that he had held his own, that he had had no relapse,



COL. ROCKWELL. GEN. SWANN.



Geo. B. CORKHILL,
U. S. Attorney in Guiteau's Trial.



had not slipped back, had passed the weekly period of relapse safely, meant something more than that the case was stationary. To have held his own over such a period was indeed a gain, and might be accepted as favorable. Dr. Agnew concluded by saying; "This is merely one of those little temporary fluctuations, and there is nothing serious about it. Also, you can say that there is nothing malarious about it."

Attorney-General MacVeagh said: "Of course this evening's bulletin will cause anxiety among the people, but really there is nothing in the present condition of the President to cause alarm. The high figures will be satisfactorily explained by the physicians and shown to be due to a temporary disturbance. If something far more serious than anything which appears in the bulletin had occurred we should not even then have been alarmed. This is Sunday, and every Sunday since the President was wounded he had had disturbances, and if one should have come to-day it would not have been surprising. But none did come, and this slight temporary affection is a mild visitation of the usual periodical trouble. It is really getting through the periodical disturbance day with but little trouble, and should not be considered serious. The President is actually getting along nicely. He had a quiet day and passed it well. He has been comfortable, bright and cheerful. I do not believe there is any periodicity in this."

ELBERON, N. J., *September 12*, 9 A. M.—Official Bulletin.—The President passed an unusually good night, his sleep being uninterrupted except occasionally to enable him to take nourishment. The suppuration from the parotid gland has almost entirely ceased, the opening from which the pus discharged rapidly healing. The cough is less, and the expectoration materially diminished. The temperature is 98.4; pulse, 100; respiration, 18.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Agnew.]

10:15 A. M.—The morning bulletin has had the effect of allaying somewhat the apprehension which was caused last night, and it is generally conceded by the attending surgeons that the patient is in a more favorable condition. Whether the lung trouble will pass away or develop into an abscess cannot yet be predicted. If the patient passes a quiet day and maintain the gain made during the night, his condition will be more favorable; but until this time elapses it cannot be said that he has entirely overcome the lung trouble. A continued favorable condition, however, may enable him to gain sufficient strength to override any serious results from the apprehended abscess on the right lung. The situation is considered sufficiently grave by the members of the Cabinet to warrant a postponement of the proposed trip to the White Mountains, and Postmaster-General James said this morning that he would go to New York, but should return this evening. The day is bright and bids fair to be quite warm.

The news from the President to-day while not entirely reassuring is much more hopeful than the reports sent out from Long Branch last night. The morning bulletin states that the President passed an unusually good night; that the cough was less and the expectoration materially diminished, while the respiration had fallen to 18. In view of the alarming reports concerning the condition of his lungs, the statement by the surgeons that there is less cough and expectoration and slower respiration will be accepted as hopeful signs. Had the oppression upon his lungs increased, the theory of the development of a dangerous abscess there from blood poisoning would have been alarmingly strengthened. That danger is by no means over, but the chances are, again, that the surgeons may be able to deal as successfully with the new complication as they did with the trouble with the parotid gland. It is probable that the wet weather at Long Branch may have had an unfavorable effect upon his lungs, and that the change to sunshine and clear air to-day will give him relief. It is probable also that his visitation of fever yesterday was but a recurrence of the weekly Sunday fever he has had ever since he was shot. Of course it is a great disappointment to find that the President's progress to recovery is not as continuous as was promised by his improvement last week, but we ought surely to have learned by this time that pull-backs of this sort are to be looked for periodically and should not cause discouragement.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 13*, 8:30 A. M.—At the examination of the President at 8 A. M., to-day the temperature was 99.4; the pulse, 100; respiration, 20.

He passed a comfortable night, sleeping most of the time, and on the whole his condition this morning is encouraging and gives promise of a good day.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Hamilton.]

Although the morning bulletin did not make a good showing on its face, still the President is doing well. At 10 o'clock the doctors decided to give the patient a change. A day or two ago an invalid or reclining chair was received from Washington. The President was lifted from his bed to this chair this morning, and remained in it an hour. During the morning his pulse fluctuated wildly, but it soon settled down to the figures of the morning bulletin. The position occupied by the President while in the chair was a recumbent one. He said: "This is delightful; it is such a change." Hereafter each day he will spend an hour or so in the chair. An examination will be made to-night to ascertain if the change of position has changed the position of the ball.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the President sent for the surgeons, and Drs. Hamilton, Bliss and Boynton hurried over, creating some alarm by their rapid movements. The surgeons were in the cottage but about fifteen minutes later, when they emerged. Dr. Hamilton said to the agent of the Associated Press that the President being very desirous to be moved from his bed into his invalid chair, and feeling strong enough to stand the change, had sent for the doctors to have it made. They deemed it safe and lifted him into the chair, where he now sits in a reclining position, enjoying the change very much.

12 A. M.—The fact that the President's respiration is again at 20 gives the doctors no little concern, despite the assertion that the trouble with the lung will yield to treatment. Dr. Bliss will not say what the treatment is. It is explained by Dr. Boynton in this wise: He says the President's throat is filled with phlegm, which gives him some trouble to get his breath, and thus increases the rapidity of breathing. He does not say the President has an abscess on his lungs, but he is afraid one is liable to develop.

The feeling about Elberon to-day is more cheery than yesterday. General Swain, who staid in the sick-room all last night, said the patient had a good night. Dr. Hamilton, at noon, told a brace of newspaper men that the President was progressing slowly, still he was progressing. Attorney-General MacVeagh will hereafter send the Lowell telegram. Secretary Blaine left a request for either Drs. Agnew or Hamilton to take care of it. This was construed by some to be a reflection on Dr. Bliss. For this reason Hamilton and Agnew turned the matter over to the Attorney-General. He is not out of the woods yet. I do not think there is any immediate danger from the lungs, but it will take some days yet to get at the extent of the lung trouble. I am inclined to think, in view of the dangers that the President has overcome, that he will get well. Still he is liable to have a set back."

ELBERON, N. J., *September* 14, 9 A. M.—[Official Bulletin.]—At the examination of the President at 8:30 A. M. this morning the temperature was 98.4, the pulse, 100; the respiration, 19. He passed the night comfortably, sleeping sufficiently. He is bright and cheerful this morning and has taken fruits and his first meal for the day with relish.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Hamilton.]

Dr. Bliss says the President passed a good night, and awoke refreshed this morning. The febrile rise came on about 1 A. M., and commenced passing off before 6. At the time of the morning dressing the temperature was normal and respiration 19. The President commences the day as favorably as yesterday, and has not a single disturbing symptom. For breakfast, among other things, he ate nearly a whole peach and appeared to relish it. The weather continues very desirable and is invigorating. It is perfectly clear excepting over the ocean, where a beautifully tinted haze prevails, rendering the scene pleasant and refreshing.

ELBERON, N. J., *September* 15, 9 A. M.—[Official Bulletin.]—At the morning dressing at 8:30 to-day, the President's temperature was 98.4; pulse, 100; respiration, 20. He passed the night comfortably, sleeping until 3 A. M., when he was wakeful for a period of two hours, during which time the pulse rose to 120, but without the marked elevation of temperature, which has characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept until morning. More nourishment was given during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the President, since his arrival at Long Branch, it may be said that in spite of the various septic accidents which have

for several weeks, and do still complicate his case, he has certainly not retrograded, but on the contrary has made some progress toward convalescence.— [Signed by Drs. Bliss, Hamilton, and Agnew.]

10:30 A. M.—When first taken this morning, before dressing occurred, the President's pulse was 106. A short time afterward it fell to 104, and at the morning dressing it indicated 100 beats per minute. At this hour it has decreased to 98.

The official bulletin issued this morning for the first time admits that there have been septic accidents which have overtaken the President since his arrival here. There is no doubt but that the lung complications is one of great solicitude to the doctors. They hope, however, that it will yield to treatment and that an abscess can be prevented. It is next to impossible to get at the true condition of the treatment from the doctors. Even Attorney-General MacVeagh, who is the only Cabinet officer here, complains that he cannot get the exact facts from the surgeons.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 16, 9 A. M.*—[Official Bulletin.]—At the examination of the President at 8:30 this morning the temperature was 98.6; pulse, 104; respiration, 21. The febrile rise during the night was not as pronounced as it usually has been. There was at times considerable acceleration of pulse. He, however, slept comparatively well, and took stimulants and nourishment as directed. The cough was somewhat more troublesome during the first part of the night and the expectoration rather more purulent. The discharge from the wound is less abundant and not quite as healthy in appearance. The pulse, however, has more volume, and his general condition does not seem to have materially changed in any respect.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Hamilton.]

The President passed a fairly good night. During the early part, however, he was considerably troubled with coughing, more so than on the previous night. His general condition, while not materially changed, is not so favorable this morning. In fact he has made no gain, and there has been a gradual, but not marked, falling off.

The situation this morning is less favorable, and grave anxiety exists as to whether the President will be able to overcome the result of his extreme debility. Bedsores have again made their appearance, and the discharge from the wound is very unsatisfactory.

Small bedsores have again made their appearance. These, Dr. Boynton says, are caused from constant lying in the bed, and are attributable principally to the extreme debility of the patient. These sores have appeared heretofore, but recently they healed, and for some days have not been a disturbing or annoying feature in the case. The circulation of the patient, Dr. Boynton says, is good, and the pulse is not of a more depressed or unfavorable character than it has been. The anxiety which now prevails is whether or not the President will be able to withstand the burden which he is now carrying.

From now on the official bulletins will approximately state the true condition of the patient's case. This was brought about by Drs. Agnew and Hamilton outvoting Bliss. The latter objected because the President insists upon seeing every bulletin issued, and up to yesterday morning the bulletins all along, it is now conceded, have to a lesser or greater extent been rose-colored. There is no denying the fact that the doctors now reluctantly admit that the President has made no substantial progress since he was removed from Washington. He again longs for another change of scene, and at times expresses dissatisfaction with his quarters. It is admitted by Drs. Agnew and Boynton that he has chronic pyæmia, and that it may take many weeks to eliminate it from his system.

On the whole, the case may be summed up with the assertion that the present is a moment of extreme anxiety and devoid of sufficient ground for assuming that the patient will overcome the excessive debility, which has established itself. All are hopeful, however, especially Dr. Boynton, who asserts his opinion, without hesitation, that the probabilities are that there is sufficient vitality left to override the present unfavorable symptoms; but on the other hand he is unwilling to grant that there is anything to warrant a sanguine opinion to that effect.

At the noon reading of the President's condition his pulse was 114; temperature, 99.6; respiration, 21. At this hour his pulse is 108, temperature not

much above normal. The patient has not been placed in his chair to-day on account of the febrile rise which occurred.

The President is nearing another crisis. The septic condition of his system is manifesting itself in various threatening symptoms. The bedsores, for instance, which were present in Washington and which healed, apparently, after his removal here, have again made their appearance this morning. His pulse fluctuates wildly, and his mind is less clear. Upon the whole the outlook is not encouraging, and the next forty-eight hours may bring very sad news. Dr. Boynton said this morning that he now feared the President had not sufficient vitality left to surmount the present difficulties even if no new complications made their appearance.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 17*, 9 A. M.—[Official Bulletin.]—At the morning examination and dressing of the President the temperature was 99.8, pulse, 108; respiration, 21. The fluctuations of the pulse during the night varied from 116 to 130, the temperature during this time not deviating much from the normal. He slept quite well, taking nourishment at proper intervals. His cough was not troublesome, and the expectoration moderate. The discharge from the wound is more healthy and the color of the granulation slightly improved.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Agnew.] From three o'clock yesterday until a very early hour this morning the condition of the President was such as to create the greatest alarm and distrust, not only among those anxiously waiting and watching, but among physicians as well. All of the complications which have beset the case were aggravated, the lung trouble had increased the wound, the wound was behaving badly, and there were unmistakable evidences that the President was not only losing his courage but his mind as well. When the night closed Dr. Bliss admitted that the unfavorable symptoms were due to an increase of blood-poisoning. Three days ago he said he thought the blood-poisoning was being eliminated, but the record of the day was one which convinced him it was on the increase. The President frequently complains of being tired and worn out. At times he is flighty. His mind wanders, and more than once he expressed dissatisfaction with his quarters here and asked when he is going to be removed to Mentor. Up to midnight last night the patient's general condition did not improve. At 11 o'clock his pulse was up to 130, and his temperature over 100. Toward 2 o'clock there was but slight decrease in these figures.

About 3 o'clock he fell asleep and slept until 6. When he woke his pulse had receded to 106 and his temperature had gone down to 98. When the surgeons (and all of them were in attendance) met to make the morning examination of the wound, the general symptoms of the patient showed some improvement. First, the wound looked better and its discharge was now of a more healthy character. The pulse, though frequent, was a better pulse than yesterday, because it was what doctors term stronger and less wiry.

"I feel better" said the President. The day opened at Elberon with fear still uppermost. While there was a change for the better it was so slight that it was not calculated to restore confidence. Dr. Boynton said, "I cannot see that the President is any better," while Dr. Hamilton told Attorney-General MacVeagh that "the President is still a dangerously sick man." Dr. Agnew said he would form no opinion until later in the day.

10:50 A. M.—Dr. Bliss does not think that there has been any marked change for the better in the President's case. The wound looks more favorable this morning, the pus being of a more healthy character. The suppuration from the parotid is a trifle less than it has been and looks more healthy. The lung trouble has not increased in area, and is considered to be in a better condition. The cough is less annoying, and the expectoration not so exhaustive. A better day than yesterday is expected. Pulse now 106.

11:15 A. M.—Dr. Bliss says the President's pulse is now 102. His general condition is unchanged. Assistant Secretary of State Hitt arrived last evening.

The President had a rigor between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, lasting about half an hour. The pulse ran up to 137, and at this hour (12:45 P. M.) the pulse is about 120.

1 P. M.—The President had a rigor about 11 o'clock this morning. It lasted about 20 minutes, during which time the pulse ran up to 137. After the rigor passed off the President vomited considerably. His pulse at this hour has decreased to 120, temperature being 101, and respiration 24. The situation is decid-

edly critical, inasmuch as there is great probability that more chills will occur. It now transpires that there were indications of a rigor yesterday. The President also suffered from over-eating last night, being troubled with pains in his stomach. Dr. Boynton, in answer to interrogations of a representative of the Associated Press shortly after the rigor became known, said that it was one of the many unfavorable symptoms which must be looked for at this stage of the case, at the same time reasserting his remarks heretofore to the effect that everything terrible follows the existence of chronic pyæmia. Great apprehension prevails.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 19*, 7:05 A. M.—The President passed a very comfortable night—far better than was expected—and is now sleeping quietly.

9 A. M.—The President had a rigor at 7:30.

9 A. M.—The President has just had another severe chill.

9 A. M.—[Official Bulletin.]—The condition of the President this morning continues unfavorable. Shortly after the issue of the evening bulletin he had a chill lasting 15 minutes. The febrile rise following continued until 12 midnight, during which time the pulse ranged from 112 to 130. The sweating that followed was quite profuse. The cough, which was troublesome during the chill, gave him but little annoyance the remainder of the night. This morning at 8 A. M. the temperature was 98.8; pulse, 106; and feeble respiration, 22. At 8:30 another chill came on, on account of which the dressing was temporarily postponed. A bulletin will be issued at 12:30 P. M.—[Signed by Drs. Bliss and Agnew.]

9:50 A. M.—The rigor of this morning lasted nearly 20 minutes and was quite a severe one. The President is reported as having slept some since it subsided, but is now awake. He has taken a small quantity of nourishment.

The frequency of the chills occasions grave anxiety. Dr. Bliss is of the opinion that if the rigors continue for 48 hours the President cannot live, and it is quite possible that he will be carried off in one of the chills.

10:10 A. M.—Dr. Boynton says that during the prevalence of the rigor the President's pulse went up to 143 beats and was very feeble. At this hour it has decreased to about 140 beats. The patient is extremely weak, and there is cause for great alarm.

10:40 A. M.—Dr. Agnew says the situation at this time is decidedly gloomy and could not well be worse. The President has not rallied, as usual, from the effects of the rigor. Much excitement prevails and the worse fears are entertained, and justly so.

Until after the issuance of the evening bulletin the President's condition, while showing no progress, was not such as to cause renewed alarm. With the exception of the renewed efforts which were employed to keep the temperature from falling below the normal range, the day passed without an event of an extraordinary character. In about an hour after the evening bulletin was put out the comparatively favorable condition of the patient noted therein was broken. Another rigor occurred, lasting about ten minutes. In comparing it with the one of the day before it was light; but, according to Dr. Bliss, "it was severe enough." The pulse ran up to 140.

11:45 A. M.—Dr. Boynton has just said: "While the case is not hopeless, I have no hope that the President can recover." Much excitement prevails here. All the doctors in the case are despondent.

11:50 A. M.—Dr. Bliss says if the chills continue the President cannot live forty-eight hours. Dr. Agnew told Editor Pulitzer, of St. Louis, that he regarded the case as extremely critical. While he did not think the President would die to-day, he could not last more than two days unless the chills can be controlled. At 10 o'clock the pulse was up to 143.

12:05 P. M.—Dr. Boynton says while he does not anticipate immediate death that the President is now in such condition that embolism may come on at any moment and carry him off. This is the clotting up of the blood in the veins and arteries. The usual nourishment of beef blood by enemata was given the patient a few minutes ago. The President, those who were near him say, is fully alive to the perils of his case this morning. The sweet breath, one of the well-defined symptoms of pyæmia, was discovered.

12:10 P. M.—The President is resting somewhat easier now. The recurrence of the chills is dreaded to-night. Dr. Agnew thinks that before the end approaches he will go into a comatose state, in which he will remain many hours before death. Attorney-General MacVeagh has taken, under the law, posses-

sion of the telegraph wire at Elberon. The Cabinet are all here except Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln. The others are now at Elberon, thoroughly discouraged and disheartened.

12:20 P. M.—The manner in which the President rallied from the morning chill astonished the doctors. After the wound had been dressed he asked for a hand glass, and after looking himself over, said: "I can't understand why I should be so weak when I feel so well and look so well."

12:30 P. M.—The President is now sleeping. His pulse is 118, temperature normal, respiration 20. Dr. Bliss, who has just come to the West End from Elberon, says the case is next to hopeless. Dr. Agnew told John Russell Young the case was as bad as it could be, and he saw no encouragement whatever. Dr. Agnew was asked ten minutes ago if he expected that the present complications of the case would carry the President off to-day. He said: "Oh, no; oh, no. He may last three days. He may last ten. Again the paroxysm of some of the chills may be too much for him." The weight of opinion here is that the President will not survive over Wednesday, if he lives until then. His rigors, they say, proceed from his debilitated system. Dr. Agnew says that when they opened the abscess in the parotid gland he felt that the beginning of the end had come. He is reticent, but it can be noticed by his manner that he has no hope. The surroundings at Elberon are dismal enough; sorrow sits in every face and people talk low and walk slowly as in the presence of death. Each word from the sick room is eagerly caught up, and the gloom deepens as time progresses.

2 P. M.—The President is sleeping, and is in partial stupor. He grows weaker, but may rally to-morrow, unless he has a chill to-night. There is no hope for recovery felt, but the doctors say it is simply a question of time.

Dr. Bliss this morning dictated the following as the diagnosis of the President's case: "After he was wounded the limited area of traumatic trouble in the lower portion of the lobe of the right lung was found due to hypostatic congestion. This was caused by proximity to the inflamed diaphragm perforated by the bullet, the inflammation being aggravated by nearness to the fractured rib. This congestion increased in intensity, though not in area, owing to the long continued recumbent position of the patient. There was no difficulty in breathing and no cough at that time, nor until the parotid troubles. When the latter became aggravated the pus from the gland found its way into the mouth and the coughing efforts to throw it off being difficult and continuous, induced an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth. The pus continuing to cause this cough, the inflammation extended to the throat, then to the larynx, and thence to the bronchial tubes downward. This inflammation naturally extended to the right, because the patient nearly all the time lay on one side, and when it reached the neighborhood of the afflicted lung it became naturally aggravated. During all this time the septic condition of the blood was doing its work, and when the lung and bronchial affections at last met they found a deranged and enfeebled system at a very low grade. Still the blood lesions were all repairing at this time. The conjunction of the two inflammations came at the best opportunity for the dissemination of the combined activities of each, and there was a spreading of the united troubles. The healing of the lesions was stopped at about this time, and the repairing process was arrested. We do not know yet if the result has been a deposit of pus in the lungs. If any pus is now in the right lung, it is not indicated, and the deposit must have occurred within the past three or four days. The amount would be extremely small. If there was not innutrition the patient would be able to resist the operation of all these causes even yet. But there is innutrition. The healing process is stopped. The blood cannot furnish the constituents of repair, and there is nothing to build on nor even to support what vitality is still left, and that is being continually drawn upon and diminished.

11:20 P. M.—Attorney-General MacVeagh just came to the Elberon Hotel from the Franklyn cottage, and made the following statement: "I sent my dispatch to Minister Lowell at 10 P. M. Shortly before that Dr. Bliss had seen the President and found his pulse at 106 beats per minute, and all the conditions were then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the President if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The President answered, 'Not at all,' and shortly afterward fell asleep, and Dr. Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the President. Cols. Swain and Rockwell remained with the President. About 10:15 the President awakened and remarked to Col. Swain that he was suffering

great pain, and placed his hand over his heart. Dr. Bliss was summoned, and when he entered the room he found the President substantially without pulse, and the action of the heart was almost indistinguishable. He said at once that the President was dying, and directed that Mrs. Garfield be called; also the doctors. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neuralgia."

CHAPTER IV.

HIS DEATH.

The last of the famous "bulletins" was issued at 1:15 o'clock this morning, and made the mournful announcement that the end had come, in the following words:

11:30 P. M.—The President died at 10:35. After the bulletin was issued at 5:30 this evening the President continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon, the pulse varying from 102 to 106, with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep about thirty-five minutes before his death, and while asleep his pulse rose to 120, and was somewhat more feeble. At 10:10 o'clock he awoke, complaining of severe pain over the region of the heart, and almost immediately became unconscious, and ceased to breathe at 10:35.—D. W. Bliss, Frank H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew.

Well may it be said in the words of the immortal Tennyson:—

"Divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green;

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star;

Who makes, by force, his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden key
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne;

And moving up, from high to higher,
Becomes, on fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire."

But now by fate's direst arrow,
The grand spectacle of a nation's sorrow.

ELBERON, N. J., *September 20*.—The following official bulletin was prepared at eleven o'clock to night by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President: "By previous arrangement a post-mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this evening in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew Smith, of Elberon, and acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by D. S. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column, in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of the small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging below the pancreas, about two and one-half inches to left of the spine, behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower portion of the chest, com-

plained of just before death. An abscess cavity, six inches by four inches in dimensions, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which was strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was formed between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney almost to the right groin.

This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball. On an examination of the organ of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides of the broncho-pneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung and, though to a much less extent, of the left.

The lungs contained no abscesses and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free of abscesses. Nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.—D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew, Andrew H. Smith, D. S. Lamb.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., *September 20*.—The following arrangements for the funeral services have been ordered by the Cabinet, and are given to the press for the information of the public: The remains of the late President of the United States will be removed to Washington by a special train on Wednesday, September 21, leaving Elberon at 10 A. M. and reaching Washington at 4 P. M. Detachments of the United States army and from the marines of the navy will be in attendance on arrival at Washington to perform escort duty. The remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by a deputation from the Executive Departments and by officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. At 5 P. M. the remains will be transferred to a funeral car and be removed to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania railroad, arriving there Saturday at 2 P. M. In Cleveland the remains will lie in state until Monday at 2 P. M., and be then interred in Lake View Cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of the bells. Detailed arrangements for the final sepulchre are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the executive of the State of Ohio. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Wherever the eyes turn at the capital here the sable symbols of the nation's mourning can be seen. The palaces of the wealthy and the humble cots of the poor alike show forth the grief of the inmates over the death of the nation's chief. Even in the alleys of our city, where penury and painful poverty abound, almost every tenement exhibits some meager show of mourning, which the inhabitants, out of their abject poverty, have utilized to show that they, too, claim the right to mingle their tears with those of their more prosperous neighbors in this hour of universal grief. In a word, all classes of our people show by their conduct that they fully appreciate the national calamity which has made them all akin in their demonstrations of mourning. Time can never efface the memory of this sorrow. There will come no year in all our national future when President Garfield will be forgotten, when the story of his noble life will not furnish an incentive to pure and lofty ambition, when the sad tragedy that shrouded his sun, at meridian, in perpetual eclipse, will no more be remembered.

CHAPTER V.

REMOVAL TO WASHINGTON.—LYING IN STATE IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

September 21.—Shortly after 8 o'clock the cottage was opened to the people, who formed in line and began to pass through. The casket lies in the parlor, in the middle, between two doors, affording easy means of ingress and egress. As to the poor remains within it, the face and form are not like those of the Garfield whom we knew. They are literally remains—all that remains of the splendid physique of the man who became our President on the 4th of March last.

While people were passing through the cottage parlor, the funeral train was being backed to the rear entrance. The hindmost car was for the baggage, which was rapidly carried in. It contained also a large ice-box. The next car was the one which bore the President hither two weeks ago. It is richly carpeted and tastefully draped in mourning, the black being relieved by narrow gathered folds of our national colors. In the center, where the bed was two weeks ago, is a symmetrical and appropriate catafalque, on which the casket is to be placed. At either end of the car are twelve new willow arm-chairs—twenty-four in all. The next car was like any first-class traveling car of superior finish. Between this and the engine was a palace car especially for the use of Mrs. Garfield and her family. The make-up of the train may be changed when the main track is reached. Meanwhile the bell of the little chapel near by has been tolling, and people have been passing through in a steady stream.

Yet every moment the constantly accumulating crowd is forming in line and when the time expires for viewing the remains the procession is longer than ever, and very many are disappointed. Perhaps it is as well. What they would have seen would not have added to their happiness.

At half-past nine o'clock Chief Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster-General and Mrs. James, and Secretaries Lincoln and Kirkwood, and Attorney-General MacVeagh arrived at the Francklyn cottage, and the doors were closed to visitors. The religious services were conducted by request of Mrs. Garfield by the Rev. Charles J. Young, of Long Branch. There were present besides the family and attendants the members of the Cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty individuals. When the moment for the solemnities was announced the windows and doors were closed and all sounds were hushed. Owing to the necessity of starting of the train promptly on time Colonel Rockwell had requested the officiating clergyman to occupy but five minutes. The service was as follows:

The minister read from the Scriptures appropriate passages relating to death and the resurrection, such as are found in the burial service of the Episcopal Church. He then offered the following prayer:

“O Thou who didst open the grave of the brother in Bethany; who hadst compassion on the widow of Nain, as she bore her beloved dead; who art the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, and in whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning, have mercy upon us at this hour when our souls have no where else to fly; but we fly to Thee; Thou knowest these sorrows that we bow under. O Thou God of the widow, help this stricken heart before Thee; help these children and those that are not here; be their father; help her in the distant State, who watched over him in childhood; help this nation that is to-day bleeding and bowed in sorrow before Thee. O sanctify this heavy chastisement to its good. Help those associated with him in the Government. O Lord, grant from the darkness of this night of sorrow there may arise a better day for the glory of God and the good of man. We thank Thee for the record of the life that is closed and for its heroic devotion to principle. We thank Thee, O Thou Lord, that he was Thy servant; that he preached Thee, Thy noble life and example, and that we can say of him now: Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; their works do follow them. Now, Lord, go with this sorrowing company in this last sad journey; bear them up and strengthen them. O God, bring us all at last to the morning that has no shadow; the house that has no tears; the land that has no death; for Christ's sake. Amen.”

Immediately after the conclusion of the services at the Francklyn cottage Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son Harry, Colonel Swain, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield and Miss Rockwell, and Dr. Boynton and E. O. Rockwell, came from the Francklyn cottage and entered the first coach. The members of the Cabinet and their wives followed, and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and in passing to the train exhibited the same fortitude which has characterized her manner throughout.

In addition to the immediate members of the family, the following composed the party on the train: Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown, Executive Clerk Warren S. Young, John R. Van Wormer, chief clerk Post-Office Department; John Jamison, railway mail service; Ridgeley Hunt, son of the Secretary of the Navy; C. F. James, son of the Postmaster-General; Mr. Jay Stone, private secretary to Secretary Lincoln; ex-Sheriff Dagget, of Brooklyn; Colonel H. C. Corbin, and Messrs. Atchison, Rickard, and the other attendants upon the late President and Mrs. Garfield during the sojourn here. Just before the train was ready to start the following State officials, accompanied by members of the legislature, arrived upon the scene: Governor George C. Ludlow, Major-General G. Mott, Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine, General Willoughby Weston, General Bird W. Spencer, Colonel S. Perrine, Jr., Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, Assistant Secretary of State James D. Hall, Comptroller E. J. Anderson, Treasurer George M. Wright, and Private Secretary to the Governor James D. Naar. A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage by six strong men, and, passing through a guard of soldiers formed in parallel lines, was placed in the third coach. The attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. Dr. Reyburn is the only surgeon who went on the special train. At exactly 10 o'clock the funeral train started from the Francklyn cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly. The train reached Elberon station about 10.08 A. M., and stopped up the road about a quarter of a mile from the station. To this point the special train which brought President Arthur and General Grant from New York was run, and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any annoyance from the crowd, there being from five to six hundred persons in the immediate neighborhood. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains, the President and General Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the funeral train. General Grant took the second from the last seat on the right-hand side of the second car. President Arthur sat in the next seat in front of General Grant by himself, and the seat next in front of that in which President Arthur sat was occupied by Secretary Blaine. As the train moved off, President Arthur had his hands on the back of Secretary Blaine's seat, and was leaning forward engaged in conversation with the Secretary.

About an hour after the funeral train left, the special train conveying Governor Ludlow and staff started for Trenton. Immediately after the family of the deceased President left the Francklyn cottage at Elberon.

When Philadelphia was reached a stop of a few minutes was made to take on board Senator John P. Jones. Here the trappings of woe shrouded the fronts of the buildings. The flags were at half-mast, and an immense throng of people had assembled to catch a sight of the train. Nor were these of any particular class, but included staid Quakers, gentlemen in broadcloth, and grimy workmen from the neighboring shops and manufactories. They stood quietly, with uncovered heads, not a word being uttered as the train rolled past. At Chester and Wilmington the same sympathy was manifested. Between these two cities the ships lying at anchor in the Schuylkill and the steamers moving up and down the river all had their flags half-masted.

Besides Philadelphia, the train stopped at Bayview, Bristol and Baltimore. At the latter place every point in the vicinity of the station that would command a view of the funeral train was crowded with a mass of human beings. When the train left Baltimore it was fully thirty minutes late, and between that city and Washington it moved along at a rapid rate. As it drew near the city away in the background the dome of the Capitol was faintly outlined against the sky, and soon the bridge was reached. Here loomed up the square, massive walls of the District jail. As those in the train caught sight of its walls, quick as a flash came the thought of the mad wretch confined in one of

its cells, whose dastardly act has plunged a continent into mourning. With reduced speed the train moved on through the tunnel and down the street toward its stopping point at the Baltimore and Potomac depot. As the cars rolled slowly under the shed your correspondent called to mind the morning of March 3, last, when a committee of citizens were awaiting the arrival of the new President. How well now can be recalled the bright smile and hearty handshake of General Garfield when he walked through the depot with his aged mother upon his arm. Then the cup of hope and ambition seemed full to overflowing, and, surrounded by those who held him dear, President Garfield came to assume the duties of his high office. Now he again comes to the capital, but, alas! how changed is the scene. Friends, tried and true, are tenderly returning his earthly remains to the capital, while on his coffin lies the palm-branch, the victor's prize, and the martyr's crown.

The funeral train, bearing the remains of the late President and the funeral party, arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An immense crowd of people were assembled there to meet the train, though there was no excitement, and when the casket was being removed from the car to the hearse, the silence was only broken by the music of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," played by the Marine Band. When the debarkation was made Mrs. Garfield was escorted to the carriage by Secretary Blaine and her son, Harry.

After them slowly came General Swain and Mrs. Swain, Colonel Rockwell, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield and Miss Lulu Rockwell, Colonel Corbin, Dr. Bliss and Miss Bliss, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton, Secretary Kirkwood, Postmaster-General and Mrs. James, Attorney-General and Mrs. MacVeagh and the two MacVeagh boys, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Captain Henry, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, and their young son, Abe Lincoln.

Then came President Arthur, General Grant, Senator Jones and General Beale. When the party had passed through the depot the carriages were filled in the following order: First, Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son, Harry, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Mollie Garfield and Miss Lulu Rockwell. Second carriage, Mrs. MacVeagh and Mrs. Secretary Lincoln; next, Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Fred Grant; next, General Grant, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and General Beale. The next carriage contained President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom, followed by carriages containing parties in the following order: Secretaries Hunt, Lincoln and Kirkwood, and Postmaster-General James; Attorney-General MacVeagh and Private Secretary Brown; Dr. Boynton, Marshal Henry and Warren Young, General Swain, Colonel Corbin and Colonel Rockwell. Then followed the hearse drawn by six grey horses. The carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and daughter was driven down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street and from there it turned up and was driven to the residence of Attorney-General MacVeagh.

The funeral escort from the depot to the Capitol was formed of the District militia: Washington Light Infantry, Colonel W. G. Moore; Union Veteran Corps, Captain S. E. Thomason; National Rifles, Captain J. O. P. Burnside; Washington Light Guards, Lieutenant F. S. Hodgson; Capital City Guards, Captain T. S. Kelley; detachment United States marines; battalion of United States artillery; four foot and one light battery from the barracks (Arsenal); Washington, Columbia and other commanderies Knights Templars.

How many minds involuntarily contrasted the picture presented at the Capitol yesterday with that at the same place on the 4th of last March. One was life, the other death, portrayed by the hand of the Great Master himself, and, therefore, solemn, striking, impressive. In the splendor of physical manhood and vigor on inauguration day General Garfield drove to the Capitol to formally enter upon the work of the great trust reposed in him. At every step of progress towards the Capitol he was greeted with the glad acclaims of the populace. From every State and Territory of the Union people had gathered at the national capital to testify their esteem for and confidence in their chosen ruler. He was the nation's pride and the hopes of fifty millions of freemen centered in him. He was moved and his heart swelled within him as he observed the deep abiding hold he had upon the popular regard. All was animation, joy and hope. Yesterday the mortal remains of the popular President moved slowly down Pennsylvania avenue. The crowd was there, but sorrow filled every heart. Instead of the lively music of the 4th of March, the solemn strains of a funeral dirge added to the solemnity of the scene.

All heads were bowed, and no sound, save the solemn music, broke the air. Under that same roof, which had so often rung with the eloquent words of the living statesmen, the dead hero was borne, and within a few feet of the spot where he took the oath of office, the coffin was rested. It was a change of scene calculated to impress the most thoughtless with the certainty of death, and in its presence how trivial is all earthly glory.

At 5:20 the head of the procession reached the east front of the Capitol. There was a throng of thousands of people on the plateau to the east. The porticos of the Senate and House wings were black with people. The hearse stopped. The officers of the House and of the Senate and members of the Supreme Court were there to receive the body. They were: The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate Bright; John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; Representatives Tucker, Virginia; Wilson, West Virginia; Urner, Maryland; Townsend, Ohio; Dezenendorf, Virginia; Thomas, Illinois; Shelley, Alabama; Senators Ingalls, Morgan, Pugh, Garland, Kellogg, and Davis, (West Virginia.) Justice Harlan, and Justice Matthews, ex-Justice Strong, General Field, Doorkeeper of the House, and Colonel Adams, Clerk of the House. The military marched past the east front, and were formed in line, with faces to the Capitol. The Marine band broke out in harmony, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and continued that dirge until the casket was inside the rotunda. The casket, on the shoulders of eight soldiers, was taken slowly up the steps. Then followed the following: President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, Chief-Justice Waite, Secretary Windom, General Grant, Secretary Hunt, Secretary Lincoln, Attorney-General MacVeagh, Postmaster-General James, Secretary Kirkwood, General Swaim, Colonel Rockwell, Private Secretary Brown, Colonel Corbin, J. O. Rockwell, W. S. Young, District-Attorney Corkhill; A. A. Adee, Marshal Henry, W. S. Roose, Commissioners Morgan and Dent, and Major Twining. The party which came down from the rotunda to receive the remains followed after. Facing the coffin on either side were platoons of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, who formed the guard of honor. The procession passed into the rotunda and the casket was placed upon the catafalque. The ceremony over, the soldiers withdrew.

The glass at the head of the coffin was then uncovered and the escort took a look at all that was mortal of the late President. Nobody could ever forget that face. It had become blackish. The beard was thin and gray. It could barely be seen where on the right of the face it had been cut away, so carefully was the body arranged. The eyes were sunken and hollow. Dark circles under them extended down to the cheek bones. The nose was the only feature that was recognizable. The dark skin is drawn so tightly over the bones of the face that it would seem as if it would be cut by the pressure. The lips are slightly parted and show the tightly clinched teeth beneath. The people who see the face will remember it forever. Those who had composed the funeral cortege left after looking into the coffin.

President Arthur was the first to see the dead after the head of the coffin was uncovered to light. The crowd of people were then allowed to file in line of twos, marched into the east door of the rotunda, passed on each side of the bier and went out by the western door. All night long this march kept up. Sometimes it reached an hundred yards from the foot of the steps and sometimes it ebbed to a straggling few. Seen under the gaslight of the rotunda the dead looked even worse than by daylight. The dome was illuminated and the globes around the walls were lighted. The light way up in the dome crossed the light from the walls. The one was yellow, the other was nearly white. The result was a peculiar light resembling that which comes through the stained windows of chancels. All was silent. Men and women with heads uncovered passed slowly through, without conversation and without making any stir.

The face of the dead President bears but little resemblance to those fine, open, manly features which everybody admired. Months of severe physical suffering reduced that muscular frame to the shadow of its former self. The remembrance that the popular heart will carry of General Garfield, however, will be a picture of him as he was in health. His kindly nature and always friendly bearing, who can wonder at his great popularity? He was unselfish, generous, and ever considerate of others. The leader of his party in the House of Representatives for years, necessarily taking a prominent and active part in all discussions of political questions, he never indulged in language calculated

to wound the sensibilities of an opponent. If in the heat of discussion any word fell from his lips which could by any possibility be construed into a harsh meaning, he would never rest until the member who might feel aggrieved was found and satisfied that no unkind feeling had prompted his utterances. His great heart was full of the milk of human kindness, and half the labor of his life was given up disinterestedly to the good of others. His remarkably successful career was a testimonial of his true worth. Without any special effort to advance himself, devoting his time and abilities singly to the duties of each position given to him, trusting entirely to the people, he was after less than a quarter of a century of participation in public affairs elevated to the highest place within the gift of the public. He knew absolutely nothing of the arts of the politician. He never schemed for promotion, but was entirely satisfied with the honors conferred upon him. No other man in the history of this Government ever had such honors freely, heartily conferred upon him. While a Representative in Congress he was unanimously elected United States Senator by his party in his native State, and with both these civic honors laid at his feet he was called to the Presidency of the republic; and when he assumed the responsibility of his high office the nation accepted his past devotion to duty and to country as an earnest of what he would do in the future. No man ever entered the Chief Magistracy under fairer, brighter auspices. He had the hearty support of all the people. There was everywhere a feeling of confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of his administration. In fact, the clamor of politics died away with the news of General Garfield's election, and those who had been arrayed against him in the political field loyally greeted him as the President of all the people. So great was the popular confidence in the integrity of his purposes and the wisdom of his plans of administration, that sectionalism, which had more or less disturbed the quiet of the nation for upwards of a third of a century, almost entirely disappeared and the old-time feeling of reverence for the Union took its place.

Some of the people, after standing patiently in the sun for two or three hours, at last got into the rotunda, and, pausing but an instant beside the casket, after one glimpse passed out. It was observed by the guard who were stationed near the coffin, that nearly all the visitors left the coffin with an expression of horror upon their faces. One look was enough, and many said afterward that they wished they had not looked at all. Those most familiar with the features of the deceased said that they were not able to recognize the remains as that of the late President. There were no floral decorations upon the bier except a handsome wreath of rare white flowers. This was presented through Mr. Victor Drummond, *charge d'affaires* of the English Legation, in accordance with the wishes of Queen Victoria, who sent the following cable dispatch: "The Queen desires that a wreath be laid upon the coffin of President Garfield in her name."

Beyond the bier to the west door there were beautiful flowers. They were upon the left of the line as it passed out. There was first a wreath of natural ivy, lying flat upon the stone floor. Beyond this was a broken column about three feet high, surmounted by a milk-white dove, whose head was bent toward the bier. Next to that, standing in the flowers, was an allegorical picture of "The Gates Ajar." The posts of the gate were of white roses and buds, surmounted by globes of immortelles. The posts were in beds of yellow and white flowers. The gate was a double one. The two wings of it were of fern, upon wire, with white flowers here and there. The bars were of fern. One of the gates was slightly pulled open toward the line of people which passed by and admired them. This triumph of the floral art was sent by the members of the Christian Church, of this city. Next to it was a beautiful crown, made of white flowers, principally of buds of roses, and having around its crests the same delicate fern of all the other floral offerings. The crown was surmounted by immortelles. Beyond it was a pillow of flowers, from which sprang a column with dove alight on its top, with head looking up and ready for flight. The bed of white flowers which formed the pillow below had worked upon it in immortelles the words, "Our Martyr President." The row of flower beauty was finished as it commenced. A wreath of ivy lay there flat upon the floor.

Among the floral tributes placed around the dead President were a pillow of white tuberose, from the Union Veteran Corps, which bore on its surface, wrought in purple immortelles, the words: "U. V. C. to Their Old Comrade," and an angel of white carnations, with wings of pampas grass, sounding a trumpet. This last

was contributed by James Wormley, Esq. They were the work of the florist, John Small, Esq.

The flowers, with the exception of the gates, were sent from the White House. At 4 o'clock Mrs. Blaine, in company with Mrs. Windom, entered the rotunda and looked at the remains. Both ladies turned away very much shocked. The guards had noticed during the day that the face was changing. Black spots appeared, indicating that decay was beginning under the skin. The embalming had been done badly, and it was evident that the body was fast decaying. Mrs. Blaine turned to one of the guards and said:

"The coffin must be closed."

The guard responded that it could not be done.

"But," was the quick response, "I am Mrs. Blaine."

"I can't help that. The coffin will not be closed unless by order of the Cabinet."

The ladies retired and the procession went on. At 6:25 Sergeant-at-Arms Bright received an order from Secretary Blaine to close the coffin at once.

This was done. Those who had reached the foot of the coffin were in time only to see the lid closed. Then the wreath sent by Queen Victoria was placed over the head, and the crowds continued to file past to only look at a closed casket. There was, of course, great surprise and some indignation, which, however, was not loudly expressed. The members of the Army of the Cumberland who were around the coffin said that the remains were not fit to be seen, as the face had turned completely black. Many expressed the opinion that the coffin ought never to have been exposed open to the public. There was great disappointment, as many came from a long distance to see the remains. The opinion was expressed that the coffin should have been kept open under any circumstances. Before the coffin was closed the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in full uniform, three hundred strong, passed by the remains, and each placed a white flower on the casket. The crowd still continued to press in, and continued with undiminished numbers until a late hour. It was estimated that about 150,000 people passed through the rotunda during the day and evening.

Many thousands who had witnessed the inauguration of President Garfield, including most of the distinguished personages whose presence had graced the former occasion, assembled at the Capitol to pay a sad tribute of respect to his memory. The frail tenement in which dwelt the soul of James A. Garfield lay in its casket beneath the dome, but a few yards away from the spot on which he had stood when he swore to defend the Constitution in the office of President of the United States.

What a change from that Friday in March to this Friday in September! Smiles of gladness had given place to tears of grief, joyful shouts and loud hurrahs to the muffled drum and the dirge. Joy had vanished before the sad advance of sorrow. It seemed as if all the brightness and beauty of life had passed away, as if all that is dreary, gloomy, and grief-inspiring had come to make its home in the Capitol.

Over the form of him who had spoken so bravely to the heart and hopes of the nation on that other occasion, the prayer, the hymn, and the funeral oration were uttered on the latter.

And when the sad rites were done, the remains of the loved and honored President were borne for the last time out of the edifice in which he had achieved so many triumphs and where he had, unconsciously, hewn his way to the Presidency. They were borne across the balcony where he stood on the 4th of March, and were followed by many of the nation's most distinguished sons who had stood around him on that other day.

These are sharp contrasts, forcibly illustrating the instability of all that men value highest, of all that men strive for in the paths of ambition.

September 6—September 21.—Sixteen days ago, in the gray of early morning, the President, sick and wounded nigh unto death, was removed from the White House to the special railway train that had been so admirably improvised for his conveyance to Long Branch.

The transfer was quietly made, and, as no announcement of the hour had been published, it was witnessed by comparatively few. The least possible publicity was given to the event. But in view of its peculiar circumstances and associa-

tions—the critical condition of the President and the hopelessness of his recovery in Washington—it was one of the most memorable, as it was certainly one of the most melancholy episodes in the whole sad story.

Upon all who witnessed the scene it left an impression startling at the moment and ineffaceable as memory itself.

The spectacle was severe in its simplicity, yet heroic in its significance, and invested with an inexpressible pathos.

The hushed stillness of the chamber of death had stolen out upon the broad avenue and into the light of day. The throng which had gathered at Sixth street to see the strange pageant was voiceless. The sounds of preparation rose only in low murmurs. Even the feet of the horses, and the wheels of the vehicle that bore the President, seemed muffled lest they might disturb his quietude.

It was the last chance.

Only a few weeks before the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in the full pride of his intellect and strength of his manhood, had gone over that selfsame ground to be halted by an assassin's bullet. He was now borne back again, like a dying soldier in ambulance, stretched in the similitude of death upon a matted wagon.

Nature herself stood silent in sympathy and wonder at the awfulness of the contrast.

The sun delayed his coming, that his sultry rays might not fall upon the sick man's fevered temples. The winds refrained, that they might not chill his exhausted blood. The smoke-tinged, leaden clouds only withheld their tears that they might not fall upon the pallid, up-turned face.

It was the last chance, indeed. Bravely he fought for it. Patiently he bore long weeks of weariness and agony that he might possess it. But it was not so willed. The last chance was lost. The eloquent lips are mute. The busy brain is at rest. The heart that always beat to the music of humanity and honor beats no more.

All that is mortal of James A. Garfield was laid in state beneath the dome of the Capitol—close to the theater of his greatest triumphs and within a few steps, only of the consecrated portico where, six months and a half ago, he pronounced that master-piece of statesmanlike delivery—his Inaugural Address.

Thousands of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, and young children who have learned to speak his name with admiration, gazed with tender grief and farewell sobs upon the pallid lineaments of their fallen chief.

It is well—it is better. It is well to mourn, but it is better to hope. It is well to be bowed at a sense of the loss which the country has sustained in the death of President Garfield, but it is better to feel that his immortal spirit, divested of its temporal habiliments, was filling that vast rotunda with its presence and shedding the influences of the good that he wrought through every chamber and corridor, and down into the highways and byways of the city, and far and wide among the people whom he served so well.

This was the faith that permitted us to gaze upon the features of the dead President and feel that he still lives—that his name and fame will ever hereafter constitute a part of the glory of the American Republic—that the greatness of his legacies is measured by the greatness of his achievements, and that the strong soul which made him great has its eternal abiding-place elsewhere than in the grave.

Out of the inanimate clay which was but the symbol of his mortality, sprang the perennial flower of an illustrious example.

The information of the death of President James A. Garfield at 10:35 P. M. Monday, September 19, was flashed over the wires of the world at that hour, and the heart of the American thrilled in painful harmony with the distance-destructive electric power.

He was dead! The earthen vase, wherein his grand soul existed and held its being, was shattered; the spirit had struck upward toward the stars; nothing save the human dross remained behind.

Not unexpected was the death; for eighty days, between the extremes of hope and fear, the nation had paused, and, pausing, held its heart still in dread suspense, for fear was uppermost; but still, though not unanticipated, the sudden shock was too terrible to be other than startling.

The ghastly information reached the national capital, and circulated throughout the streets teeming with human life just as the theaters and places of

amusement had closed, and the exodus from all found the light laughter that the amusement had awoke within them metamorphosed into tears and the intensest grief.

The brave chieftain, who had faced death fearlessly on many a bloody field, who had written the history of a pure life by the purest deeds, whose existence was ever characterized by a natural and a domestic grandness of character; the perfect statesman, valiant soldier, the tender husband and father, was dead! Garfield passed from earth to Heaven baptized into a holier existence by the tears of fifty millions of people—confirmed in the newer and endless religion of the saints by the chaste record of his life.

The city was draped at once, all of the departments closed the next day, business was practically suspended and the very atmosphere was wan with grief.

The funeral cortege arrived September 21, in the afternoon. A sad antithesis, the return of that special train to its departure for Elberon, when millions of hearts leaped happily in hope of the recovery to health of its precious freight.

The avenue was thronged with thousands, and thousands followed the corpse to the Capitol, where it was laid in state on the same catafalque whereon Lincoln, Chase, Sumner, and Wilson rested. For more than twenty-four hours a human tide ebbed and flowed about the coffin of the great dead, casting one last lingering look upon the face of the one man whom all hold as good, whom all regarded with a love as if blood kindred.

It is certain that over two hundred thousand people visited the Capitol to pay their last tribute of personal respect to the martyred Chief Magistrate.

His appearance was unpleasant to look upon as generally stated. To be sure, no one knowing the robust, powerful, youthful man, in the full vigor and in the prime of life, would recognize any trait of him as he lay in the coffin; but the face, though smaller and very dark, was not as much changed as that of many dead men whom we have looked upon.

The funeral services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol on Friday. What a contrast between the two Fridays. It was upon Friday, the 4th of March, 1881, that the grand man Garfield, with a magnificent career before him, rode to that Capitol, with oath appropriate took in hand the helm of the ship of State, tenderly kissed his wife and white-haired mother, and entered upon his administration as son to the laws and husband of the nation. It was Friday, the 23d of September, 1881, that what was once Garfield was solemnly, slowly, sadly conveyed from the same Capitol a corpse, with the city once so joyful, draped in the habiliments of woe, the wife broken-hearted following, and the white-haired mother in the far-off Ohio sobbing her waning life away with the ever-recurring wail, "Why did they want to kill my baby!"

A strange prognostication of the death of President Garfield was made several months ago in the columns of the *Capital* by the remarkable astrologist, "Ruthiel," of Baltimore. This gentleman is the same who prophesied the assassination of the Czar of Russia nearly ten days before its occurrence. The document is a curiosity of literature, and evidences that there really are more things in heaven and earth than are generally accepted in our philosophy. It was published on the 20th of last March, and says:

General Garfield, according to the very best authority, was born November 19, 1831, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The planet Saturn had risen shortly before in the sign Virgo, and Mars was not far below the horizon in Libra. Mercury and the sun each cast a sextile aspect to the ascending degree, and the moon a trine. He has, therefore, some portion of the qualities of each of these planets in his physical and mental organization.

Ptolemy tells us that the intellectual abilities are never first-class unless Mercury and the moon have aspect with one another or with the ascendant. In this case they are configured together, and also with the ascendant. The President is a man of very striking ability. Mercury in Scorpio makes him "just, uncompromising, constant, firm of purpose, prudent, patient, industrious, strict, chaste, mindful of injuries, steady in pursuance of an object and desirous of honor." These characteristics are somewhat diminished by the opposition of Mercury to the moon. Mercury has no aspect with any other body except the sun, and, says Ptolemy: "Mercury alone having dominion of the mind renders it clever, sensible, capable of great learning, inventive, expert, logical, studious of nature, specula-

tive, of good genius, emulous, benevolent, skillful in argument, accurate in conjecture, adapted to science and tractable." He adds: "The sun likewise co-operates to increase probity, industry, honor and laudable qualities."

The nativity is not fortunate except as regards the President's intellectual gifts. The moon was at the full, and neither sun nor moon had any aspect with Jupiter or Venus. He is likely to have a troubled administration.

The year will be extremely unfortunate for the country at large as well as for its Chief Magistrate. On this account I judge there is not the slightest probability of his election to a second term.

This being a nocturnal birth, and the moon being on the cusp of the ninth house, she was the hyleg, or giver of life. Her position could scarcely have been more unfavorable. She was very near the evil of the fixed stars, Caput Algol, at her full, and nearly parallel to Mars. These things threaten injuries to the face and eyes, and a painful death.

The President did not, like Grant, reach his eminence in life by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, but by his conspicuous ability, and this we find designated by the fortunate trine from the ninth house of the moon to Saturn. The only other good position in the horoscope is the trine of Venus and Jupiter.

As already remarked, the President's firmness of character is likely to be considerably modified by the opposition of the moon and Mercury. A writer in the *University Magazine*, in an article some time ago on "The Soul and the Stars," took occasion to point out the remarkable recurrence of this aspect in men of high genius. It was found in Shakespeare, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Heine, Musset and Ruskin, and appears to bestow a tinge of romance and poetry to the mind. These, in Garfield's case, are tempered by the graver characteristics produced by the beautiful trine of the moon to Saturn.

It is a curious circumstance that at the time General Garfield was nominated, June 8, 1880, near 1 o'clock P. M., the last degrees of Virgo were rising, the same portion of the zodiac ascended as he came into the world. The sun, moon and Mercury were all near the meridian, and the sun was in trine (fortunate) to the places occupied at the nativity by Jupiter and Venus. When the tide first turned in the convention the very degree of the sign of the Virgin under which Mr. Garfield was born was making its appearance on the eastern horizon as the machinery of the universe performed its daily course.

September 23.—From the Capitol to the depot the sight of the mournful cortege as it filed out of the historical east portico of the Capitol was a singularly grand and significantly impressive one. Over the same steps from which the inaugural was delivered by the recent chosen Chief Magistrate, then in the full glory of his superb manhood, was now carried the lifeless, and worse than lifeless, remains. Those who had looked upon the features while exposed under the dome could not help shudder as the coffin was carried by, recalling that ghastly sight that marred their recollection of the dead President's finely cut features.

As the services closed the waiting military were prepared to take their parts in the procession. When the corpse was safely placed within the hearse the first movement began, and the finely drilled body wheeled into line.

A larger concourse of people than had, perhaps, ever gathered about the spot were assembled to see that short passage of the dead from the door to the vehicle. All eyes were riveted on the sombre burden carried by stalwart soldiers who had charge of it after leaving the rotunda.

The next thing looked for was the widowed lady, for whom the tenderest sympathy was expressed on all sides, but no indication of a willingness to respect her feelings. This ordeal was spared her by the admirable arrangements made, and the public outside did not know the time or place of her departure from the Capitol.

The funeral cortege extended from the Capitol to Four-and-a-half-street, about half a mile, and was an imposing sight. The soldiers with arms reversed to the muffled beat of the drum and the sad refrain of the bands. It was indeed a sad, grand spectacle. Major Brook, with a platoon of mounted police, headed the procession and was followed by the Second Artillery band.

Colonel Webster and staff, all mounted, came next, with the Washington Light Infantry, 120 strong, Colonel Moore commanding. This command, in their light, dressy uniforms, and soldierly bearing, attracted much favorable comment. Pistorio's Band, in its neat uniform, followed, immediately preceding the National Rifles, 80 men, Col. J. O. P. Burnside in command. The Rifles made an excel-

lent showing by their fine marching. The Washington Light Guards, 50 men, Lieutenant Hodgkins, did well. The Butler Zouaves, Captain Fisher, 40 men, carried themselves in a soldierly manner, as did also the Washington Cadets, Captain Fleetwood, who immediately succeeded them. Following came the Capital City Guards, Captain Kel'ey, 40 men, and the Lincoln Light Infantry, Captain Cornell, 45 men, each organization attracting much attention. Next came the Marine Band, J. R. Sousa, leader, 50 pieces, and drum corps, which acquitted itself in a most creditable manner. Coming as one advancing line followed the Marine Corps, which, though less showy than some of the local militia, for precision of step and bearing looked, after all, ideal soldiers. This command was 200 strong. Following the marines came four companies of artillery, which made an excellent showing. Eight pieces of the Light Artillery, drawn by four horses each, came next, and following this battalion, and preceding the De Molay Commandery, mounted, came Col. Robert Boyd and staff, in charge of the civic branch. The De Molay Commandery, 65 men, with draped colors, R. M. Thorp, Eminent Commander, attracted much attention, and were the feature of the civic part of the procession. Haverly's band, the members wearing silk hats and crape upon the left arm, immediately preceded Washington Commandery No. 1, 79 men, W. J. Stephenson, Eminent Commander. This commandery was composed of an especially fine body of men, who marched well. Next to the Marine Band, the Fifth Regiment Band, that accompanied Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templar from Baltimore, attracted attention and received praise for its excellent renditions. The visiting commandery, too, was a fine body of men, marched well and kept an even line. The troops and militia kept on down Sixth street, and massed about the depot. The Masonic bodies halted on Pennsylvania avenue opposite Sixth street, and were drawn up in line facing down Sixth street, forming an admirable guard from the pressure of the immense throng that had gathered at that point.

The hearse followed, drawn by six iron gray horses, each led by a colored groom. Upon each side of the hearse marched the pall-bearers, the military officers on the right and the naval officers on the left. A carriage containing Rev. Dr. Power, wife and family, followed.

Following came carriages containing Mrs. Garfield and family. Then came carriages as follows: President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, Secretaries Windom, Hunt, Kirkwood, Lincoln; ex-President Grant and Mr. R. B. Hayes, Chief Justice Waite and Justices Harlan and Miller. Foreign legations in carriages; members of the House of Representatives in carriages, members of the Senate; General Ruggles and friends, Major Nickerson and friends, Messrs. Morton, Montgomery, Hudley and Balway, of the President's household; Colonel Corbin and family, Governor Ramsey and friends, Mr. George Rollins and Mr. Bliss, General Elmer J. R. Van Wormer, A. D. Hazen, and Dr. McDonald. Gen. W. S. Hancock and staff occupied a carriage lined with crimson and satin, and drawn by handsome bay horses. It was the finest turnout in line.

The Grand Army of the Republic, William Gibson, commander, followed, with the Pennsylvania Republican Association next, and the Roscoe Conkling Boys in Blue, Colonel Oyster, commanding, bringing up the rear. A number of carriages containing citizens followed. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker Speare, who accompanied the remains to Cleveland. The 125 carriages were furnished by Mr. Allison Nailor, and they were arranged in line without delay.

As the melancholy cortege filed into the depot, the sky added not a little to the mournful effect of the mundane surroundings. A dark leaden hue overspread the heavens, breaking into a fine rain as the train moved out. The most striking feature was the formation of a bow in the clouds at the same moment. This was hailed by many people as an omen of the heavenly peace now enjoyed by the departed President.

There was more or less bustle and confusion within the depot when the procession arrived. A great crowd pressed against the iron railings of the gates and peered curiously through, anxious to catch a glimpse of the sorrowful procession. As it passed by and through the police endeavored to keep the people back to prevent confusion, but they could not do so. Army and navy officers standing around lent their aid in preserving order, but it was a difficult task, and the people, believing they had some rights, not only pressed against the gates, but clambered upon the railings and climbed the posts, determined to see the cortege. And a sad cortege it was. Amid the strains of muffled music the

body-bearers removed the casket from the hearse. They lifted the casket tenderly upon their shoulders and entered the gate with slow step.

They were preceded by three policemen. As they entered the inclosure the army officers, including Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Hancock, stood with bare heads on one side, and Admiral Nicholls, with the naval officers, on the other. There was a blast of bugles from the artillery corps without, and all stood silent watching for the bearers of the casket and its followers to pass. Senator Beck, Marshall Jewell, Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and son; Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, Marshal Henry, Commissioner Loring, Sevellon Brown, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Attorney-General MacVeagh walked past the bearers of the body and hurried up the platform. The Attorney-General was acting as usher. When his party was seated within the train he gave the necessary signal, and the funeral cortege passed in as follows: Revs. Dr. Rankin and Power and Dr. Reyburn, arm in arm, abreast; soldiers bearing the casket. As this passed by the crowd peered through the railing, and sobs broke the stillness. Ladies who were crushed in with others cried piteously, and there were tears in the eyes of the stoutest and most hardened men who witnessed the spectacle. The casket was unadorned, save by the branches of palm and the elegant wreath contributed by the Queen of England.

The bearers walked slowly, while the muffled drums without rolled and the bugles and bands made the welkin ring with sad cadences. Without obstruction the body was finally placed in the car. The bearers mounted the platform and the doors were closed. The army and navy officers followed the body and drew up in line along the platform and watched the body-bearers deposit their burden within. Dr. Boynton, Private Secretary Brown, Colonel Corbin, Major Pruden and Mr. Charles Hendley fell into line with the officers. Then there was a delay of about two minutes.

General Grant, leaning on the arm of Mr. Hayes, then entered the depot under escort of Attorney-General MacVeagh. They were closely followed by Senators Edmunds, Ingalls and Kellogg. This party attracted quite general attention. They walked to where the train was standing and took positions just opposite the car in which the remains of the late President lay. The White House employees were next to pass over the platform and fall in behind those who had preceded them.

Suddenly there was a warning to maintain silence through the depot. Many people believed that Mrs. Garfield was coming next. But the crowd was mistaken. The next party proved to be President Arthur and Secretary Blaine. The arms of the two were locked and both were pale, but they walked briskly and looked straight ahead, and seemed oblivious to the surroundings. When they passed where the officers of the army and navy were standing the latter saluted them respectfully. The two distinguished gentlemen acknowledged the salute by simply bowing their heads. They fell off to one side apart from the others gathered on the platform, and stood uncovered and silent until the train moved away.

Secretary Lincoln and wife, Secretary Windom and wife, Secretary Hunt and wife, Postmaster-General James and wife and Secretary Kirkwood walked slowly in next, followed by Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Senator Sherman walked in alone. After him came Senators and Representatives in Congress indiscriminately.

The train intended to carry the illustrious dead and the mourners and escort was drawn up in the depot, on the west side of the second platform. It was headed by engine No. 1, John Unglaub, engineer, and G. A. Reynolds, fireman. Next was an Eastlake combination coach, No. 369, which went out empty and which was switched off at Baltimore. The object of placing this car on the train was to have one car between those composing the special and the engine in order that the passengers should have less annoyance from the locomotive. The third car was No. 120, President Roberts' private car, specially set apart for Mrs. Garfield and those she might wish to accompany her. Next was the handsome Pullman hotel car Marlborough, No. 331, intended for the ex-Presidents and the Cabinet. After that was the Pullman sleeper Paris, No. 187, for the officers of the army and navy, forming the guard of honor. Then the Pullman sleeper Galitzen, No. 279, for the Judges of the Supreme Court and foreign ministers. Behind this was the car No. 497, which was to carry the remains, and the guard of soldiers. The last car in the train was combination car No. 248, which contained the baggage and refreshments for those traveling

on their sad journey. When the train reached Baltimore it was to be reversed, bringing the combination car next to the engine and Mrs. Garfield's car the last in the train.

The cars were almost hid by black cloth. A border ran the full length along the top and at the ends, and between the windows it assumed a panel shape, finished off with bows and rosettes. The sides of the car were completely covered up with the same material, leaving nothing exposed but the name and number. The work on the car set apart to carry the dead President, and which the railroad officials baptized "the hearse car," was more elaborately draped, of course, than any other. The outside was dressed in keeping with the remaining cars of the train but inside scarcely anything but black met the eye on the sides and ends of the coach. The ceiling was neatly covered with black cloth, studded with bows and rosettes and finished with an edging of red, white and blue lines. In the center stood the catafalque. The base was five by fourteen feet, eight inches in height, and the dais stood three by eight feet and had a height of one foot two inches. The latter was covered with black cloth, festooned by the national colors, pinned up by bows and rosettes. At the base lay two mounds of flowers and the beautiful cross brought from Elberon last Wednesday.

After careful consideration the following were designated to accompany the train by the management of the road: Captain J. M. Whelpley, who went as through conductor at the time the President was taken to Long Branch, on the 6th of September, and who had charge of the one that brought the body back last Wednesday, September 21, went as through conductor to Cleveland; Captain Thomas T. Lockett had immediate charge as local conductor, Mr. G. F. Schuman local baggage master and Mr. L. C. Wilhelm brakeman. Mr. George C. Wilkins, superintendent of the Baltimore and Potomac and Northern Central railroads, and Mr. H. R. Linthicum, road foreman of engines of the Northern Central road, accompanied the train to Marysville, where the local crews were changed.

While the train was waiting for its sad party of travelers, word was received that Mrs. Garfield would come in advance of the others. In order to screen her as much as possible from the gaze of the crowd the engine drew car No. 120 from out of the yard and backed down Sixth street. Shortly after 4 o'clock her carriage turned into the street and stopped by the car. In it were Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Harry Garfield, Mrs. Colonel Rockwell and Miss Rockwell. They entered the car, which then ran back into the depot and coupled on to the remainder of the train. When the train moved off, at 5:10 o'clock, the following persons, besides the family, were known to be on board. In car No. 331 Mr. R. B. Hayes, Secretaries Windom, Hunt, Lincoln, Kirkwood, Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General MacVeagh. Secretary Blaine went back and stopped to talk with President Arthur and the train left without him. He followed in the second section that started five minutes later. In car No. 187 was the guard of honor, consisting on the part of the army of Generals Sherman, Hancock, Meigs, Drum and Sackett. Vice Admiral Porter, Vice Admiral Rowan, Commodore Earl English, Surgeon-General Wales and Pay Director Looker formed the naval guard. In car No. 279 were Chief Justice Waite, and the following members of the House and Senate as special escort: Senators Anthony, Sherman, Bayard, Ingalls, Pugh, Blair, Camden and Morgan; Representatives Walker, Kasson, Randall, Hiscock, Wilson, Thomas, Townsend and Shelley. Colonel Rockwell, General Swain and Marshal Henry entered this car, but it was supposed that they would, after the train got in motion, pass to Mrs. Garfield's car. In car No. 497, the hearse car, were twelve privates, detailed from the Second United States Artillery, who kept faithful watch over the beloved dead. At exactly 5:10 the train started slowly and the journey to Cleveland was begun. As it passed out of the yard it found Sixth street packed with people, the only open space being that where the rails lay. Out on Virginia avenue the same condition of affairs existed, and it was not until the tunnel was entered that the multitude was left behind. As the coaches went by them they gave a long farewell look to the train that was carrying the late President forever from their sight, and tears filled many eyes at the sad ending of what had been such a glorious and brilliant beginning of a Presidential career.

The second section of the funeral train started at 5:24 P. M. There was no one on the second section except Senators and Congressmen, and one representative each of the National Associated Press and New York Associated Press. Both trains moved slowly down Sixth street, between crowds of spectators for nearly a mile. Between C and D streets the coupling pin between the engine and the first car of the second section broke and caused a delay of ten minutes. After a new

start the second section ran at increased speed until in sight of the first section. The second train was made up as follows: Engine No. 11. First car—hotel car. Second car—Senate, occupied by Senators Bayard, Anthony, Camden, Sherman, Ingalls, Pugh, Morgan, Blair, Miller, and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, Executive Clerk Peyton, Stenographer Murphy, and Mr. Christie, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms. Total, 13. Third car—Senate, occupied by Senators Jonas, McMillan, Jones, of Nevada; Garland, Beck, Jones, of Florida; Edmunds, Kellogg, Groome. Total, 9. Fourth car—railroad people. Fifth car—House of Representatives, occupied by Congressmen Jacobs, Harris, Brewer, Everett, Wilson, Candler, Belmont, Chancey, a messenger; Dow, a messenger; Smith, of the library; Jordan, janitor. Total, 11. Sixth car—House of Representatives, occupied by Congressmen Ewins, Robinson, McCook, McKinley, Briggs, Dowd, Henderson, Watson, McClure, Morey, Dawes, Brumm, Taylor, Ritchie, Back, Kasson, Beltzhoover, Mutchler, Urner, West and Rainey, deputy-sergeant-at-arms; Field, doorkeeper; also, Congressmen Randall, Ermentrout and Tucker. Total, 15. Seventh car—House of Representatives—Congressmen Hoge, Townsend, Hill, Hardenburg, Thomas, Clark, Dezendorf, Nathan, Schultz, Camp, Hiscock, Bayne, John H. Starin, General Burke and Dr. Loring. Total, 16. Last car—lunch car. Hotel on second section; seventy-six people, all told. The Congressional train passed Annapolis Junction at 6:16 P. M., some minutes behind the first section, but moving forty miles an hour and drawing closer. The occupants of the second were not at all crowded. Lunch was served when passing Baltimore. The Senators ate on the hotel car, and car No. 6 was arranged for members of the House of Representatives, and those on board were provided for in this way.

The funeral train reached Baltimore at 6:34 P. M. A delay of ten minutes was caused by the enormous crowd of people who, despite all efforts of the railroad company's officials, crowded upon the track outside of the depot, making it impossible to proceed with the train except at an enormous cost of human life. As it became necessary to bring the train to a standstill the train officials decided to make an official inspection of the wheels and running gear and to take a fresh supply of water. Except for the great crowd at the depot, however, no stop would have been made. It was estimated by well-informed persons present that 100,000 people were in and about the depot, and it was stated that all the streets in that vicinity were thronged. It finally became necessary to start the engine at the slowest possible pace and actually push the people off of the track. The mournful cortege steamed out of Baltimore at 6:54, and five minutes later at Mt. Vernon, passed to the Northern Central road, *en route* for Harrisburg.

At 7:09 the train had passed Cockeysville, Md., fifteen miles from Baltimore, and the next fourteen miles to Parkton, Md., was run in ten minutes, more than a mile per minute. Between Parkton and New Freedom, Pa., eight minutes time was lost, occasioned by taking water and climbing a steep grade.

York, Pa., was reached at 8:23 P. M. Over 15,000 had gathered at the depot to see the train, but it passed through at a high rate of speed, in order, if possible, to make up some of the lost time. Marysville, just across the river from this place, was reached at 9.18, and after twelve minutes delay, passed to the Pennsylvania Central tracks. It did not cross the river to Harrisburg.

NEWPORT, PA., *September 23*, 10:23 P. M.—Everything is going well on board the train. Most of the party have retired for the night, but Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Rockwell will sit up all night. The military guard around the casket will be relieved at midnight. The monotony of the night has fairly set in. We are now seven minutes late, the average speed thus far having been about thirty-seven miles an hour, including stoppages, and the actual running time about forty miles an hour.

CRESSON, Pa., *September 24*, 2:29 A. M.—We are now 262 miles out from Washington, and are making excellent time. Nearly all on board are asleep. A stop of four minutes was made at Altoona, the only one since leaving Marysville.

ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND.

The accident on the road west of Pittsburg delayed the funeral train, and the remains of President Garfield, instead of reaching the city at 11 o'clock, as it had been arranged, did not arrive until 1:15 in the afternoon.

The whole city was astir early, and the last details of the funeral preparation were soon perfected. Owing to the fact that the Union depot is located at the

bottom of a sharp declivity, and is otherwise unfavorable for the reception of the funeral train, the committee of arrangements decided to receive the remains at Euclid station. This is in the very midst of the most delightful suburb, and three miles from the public square containing the catafalque, the beautiful, broad, aristocratic avenue leading in a straight line from the station to the square. All along Euclid avenue the residences were draped in costly mourning, and there were exhibited everywhere evidences of deep sorrow.

The procession to meet the funeral train was formed at noon, and at that hour, under the command of Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., marched to Euclid avenue depot. Upon the arrival of the head of the column at Wilson avenue near the station, it halted and formed into line, facing south. The hearse and carriages turned into Kennard street, passing through into Prospect street, thence into Wilson avenue, where they waited the arrival of the train.

The train arrived at 1:15 P. M., promptly on schedule time. Arrangements had all been completed for the reception of the remains at the depot an hour before the train arrived, and the casket was immediately placed in a large hearse, which was massively draped with mourning.

The guard of honor escorted the remains to the hearse. The guard consisted of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Drum, and Meigs, of the army, and Admirals Rodgers, Stanley and English, and Commodores Hooker and Wales. The Ohio executive delegation divided ranks, between which passed Mrs. Garfield and the ladies of the mourning car, accompanied by the Cabinet officers and Colonel Rockwell.

The hearse was drawn by four jet black horses with black broadcloth neck and body blankets trimmed with deep silver fringe. Each horse was led by a colored groom. The first to alight from the funeral train was General Sherman and staff. They formed parallel lines along the platform between which the immediate members of the family of the late President walked two by two to the carriages which were in waiting for them. Mrs. Garfield, her son Harry, and her daughter Mollie first entered a carriage. As Mrs. Garfield passed down the platform, leaning on the arm of her son and accompanied by Secretary Blaine, every eye was upon her. She was closely veiled, but her face could be easily seen. Her expression was somewhat careworn but firm, and she exhibited remarkable fortitude as she passed through the throngs of people about the depot. As soon as the remains had been deposited in the hearse the church bells commenced tolling and continued until the procession reached the public square. The escort from the depot to the pavilion on the square consisted of the Oriental Knights Templar, of Cleveland, 150 strong; the Holy Hood Commandery, of Cleveland, 55 strong, and the Columbia Commandery Knights Templar, of Washington, about 100 strong. The dead President was a member of the latter commandery. Besides these organizations there were the Cleveland City troops and several others. Four hundred members of the State militia were in attendance in the neighborhood of the depot, acting principally as guard. The crowd was very large and extended for two or three blocks in either direction from the station. Perfect order prevailed, however, every one appearing to realize the solemnity of the occasion.

The immediate members of the family took the first carriages and were followed by the members of the Cabinet. Ex-President Hayes occupied a carriage with Secretary Windom, with whom he walked from the cars arm-in-arm. Colonels Rockwell and Swain, the old friends of the deceased President, and who were constantly with him throughout his illness, also occupied one carriage by themselves. Dr. A. V. Boynton, the family physician, accompanied some of the ladies. Mrs. Garfield did not go to the public square, but was driven at once to the residence of Mr. Mason, whose guest she was while in the city. Colonel A. F. Rockwell, Judge-Advocate General Swain, E. O. Rockwell, Colonel Corbin, Private Secretary Brown, Executive Clerk Warren Young, and Mr. Judd, the telegraph operator of the Executive Mansion; Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department, and Mr. Sweet, private secretary to Secretary Lincoln, occupied carriages immediately after the members of the Cabinet. Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown devoted his time to properly seating the members of the Cabinet and seeing that the carriages were started without delay. Dr. Power, pastor of the Christian Church of Washington, accompanied the remains, as did a delegation from Ohio. The time occupied in starting the procession was nearly one hour. The Congressional train arrived about fifteen

minutes after the funeral train, and the joint committee of the houses of Congress were promptly furnished with carriages, and driven with the procession to the public square. Private Secretary Brown informed a representative of the Associated Press, immediately on the arrival of the funeral train, that there were no incidents worthy of note along the route of travel; that everything passed off quietly, and, beyond mentioning the crowds which assembled at the various stations, there could be little said of sufficient importance to chronicle.

Mrs. Garfield bore the journey extremely well, and still maintains the remarkable fortitude which she has exhibited since her husband was wounded. Miss Mollie and Master Harry also bear up under the sorrow extremely well, and, while their countenances denote the severe shock that their father's death was to them, they do not manifest their feelings publicly. During the time the funeral cortege was passing over the route from the depot to the catafalque, which is situated in the public square, there was little or no bustle or confusion; while the broad streets were literally packed with human beings, all seemed to be in heartfelt sympathy with the mourners, and a quietness such as pervades a small funeral was observed by all. After the body was placed in the public square, the gates were thrown open, and the thousands of persons waiting to view the casket and floral decorations were permitted to pass through.

After the remains of the late President arrived at Monmouth Park it was decided not to throw the gates open to the public, inasmuch as the arrangements were not completed. The pavilion was finished during the afternoon, however, and the gates were opened the next day. The pavilion was probably the finest temporary structure of the kind ever erected. A large force was at work on it day and night for several days. It was located in the center of the square at the intersection of Superior and Ontario streets, and was forty feet square at the base. The four fronts were spanned by arches thirty-six feet high and twenty-four feet wide at the base. The catafalque upon which the casket rested was five and a half feet high, covered with black velvet, and handsomely festooned. A long carpeted walk ascended to the floor from the east and west fronts. The pavilion was seventy-five feet high to the apex of the roof. From the center of the roof rose a beautiful gilt sphere supporting the figure of an angel twenty-four feet high. The columns at each side of the arches were ornamented by shields of a beautiful design and were exquisitely draped. Over these were suspended unfurled flags. The centers of the arches bore similar shields. On the angles of the roof were groups of furled flags. Projecting from the angles of the base were elevated platforms to be occupied by fully uniformed guards. Each platform was provided with a suitable piece of field artillery. The structure was appropriately decorated from base to dome with black and white crape. Flowers and flags were displayed in various portions of the pavilion. The interior was beautified with rare plants and choice flowers and exquisite floral designs, two carloads of which were from Cincinnati. It was a magnificent piece of work, both in design and execution. The east and west entrances to Monumental Park are heavy Gothic arches with drives and openings for foot passengers on each side. They were situated a sufficient distance from the catafalque to appear to be a part of it. The eastern one was covered with crape with white and black trimmings, running round each column, and the top border with blue and white stars. Added to these were several golden shields. The western gateway was similar in construction, and seemed fairly to close up Superior street. The extreme outside pillars were the names of the States in black letters. The north and south approaches are in reality gateways, being built with bas-reliefs draped in white, with one large central arch and heavy posts on either side. Surmounting all appear large golden eagles and other appropriate designs. The catafalque was the great temporary monument of attraction, standing with its four open arches and surmounted by its massive golden ball. Its confined grandeur required a close scrutiny to fully appreciate it. Resting on each of its four corners was a cannon heavily draped. Large black flags drooped from each side immediately beneath the cornice and still lower the national colors with streamers of crape alternating with the bars of red and white. An elegant shield, several feet in length, composed of swords, was conspicuously displayed on the octagon faces of the four sides. Half circling the arches were choice ferns upon a white background, arranged in triangular shape, and heavy gold lining run around the pillars. The interior was trimmed

in plain and appropriate bands of rich black goods. At the south of the structure a large platform was erected on a level with the catafalque, on which sat the eminent visitors, the clergy and the singing societies. The catafalque was entered from the east and west by an inclined platform covered with matting. It was sufficiently wide to allow for the passage of not less than thirty persons abreast. During the forenoon wreaths upon wreaths of rare green were attached to the upper part of the structure. Two cartloads of ferns, leaves, plants, &c., came from the Cincinnati exposition, also a cartload from parties in Philadelphia. The arches were beautifully draped with strings of evergreen.

The President's coffin lay with the head toward the east, the words "Life's race well run, life's work well done, life's crown well won, now comes rest," appearing in beautiful letters on a scroll between two pillars. A foot above this was a fine crayon portrait of the deceased. On the head of the coffin rested the elegant floral wreaths, ordered to be made at New York by Queen Victoria. At the foot were two ferns lying crossed. Above the casket nothing intervened except a heavy velvet crape cloth which was attached to the pillows. About 7 o'clock in the evening Postmaster-General James and wife and General Phil Sheridan came into the building.

The car in which the casket was brought was filled with flowers, which almost hid the coffin from sight. The coffin was wrapped in a large flag and in triple folds of fine crape. Upon it were a few white flowers and some large green leaves. It was borne from the train by ten United States artillerymen, who wore white helmets, and who, with drawn swords, took their position beside the hearse. As soon as the casket had been placed in the hearse the beautiful black horses drew it slowly down the avenue towards the file of soldiers and Knights Templar, who were drawn up on the west side, and faced east with heads reverently bowed.

Slowly the procession took up its march down the avenue in the following order: Colonel Wilson and staff, Silver Grey Band, First City Troop, hearse and horses, guarded by Knights Templar, in columns of threes, and flanked by ten horsemen of the City Troop each side; Cleveland Greys, Forty-second Volunteers, the Cabinet, General Sherman and aids, Ohio guards of honor, composed of officers of the army and navy and distinguished guests. As the column, headed by three platoons of police started from the Euclid-avenue station, St. Paul's Church bell commenced tolling. Other churches along the line followed and added to the solemnities of the march. The sidewalks and broad lawns were literally packed with people. Great credit is due to the authorities for the good order which prevailed. Thousands of persons occupied stands erected for the occasion and thousands of others viewed the sad scene from carriages. Inquiries were made all along the route of the march for General Grant, many persons thinking that he had accompanied the funeral party. Secretary Blaine was also an object of marked attention, and "Where is Blaine?" could be heard at intervals along the line. Most of the floral offerings which were exhibited in the rotunda of the Capitol were brought here and placed about the casket and the catafalque. Shortly after the remains were placed on the bier Governor Foster announced, at the request of Mrs. Garfield, that the coffin would not be opened. The scene throughout the city was very fine. Electric lights were numerous, especially about the public square, which was perfectly lighted and the casket could be seen from the adjacent streets. The city was filled with strangers and all the hotels and boarding-houses were overcrowded, it being necessary to place cots in the hallways to accommodate the arriving guests. The Congressional party were mainly quartered at the American Hotel. All the members and immediate relatives and friends of the Garfield family were quartered at private residences. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Rockwell, and the daughters of each were at Judge Mason's.

The last sad rites over the body of the dead President having been performed, in the presence of a quarter of a million people, the remains were conveyed to their final resting-place, at Lake View Cemetery. The services at Monumental Square did not begin until some time after 10 o'clock, and for a while great confusion existed on account of the tremendous crowd of people blocking up the entrance and preventing those who were to participate from getting to the pavilion. At least one hundred thousand people stood about the square watching the obsequies inside, although the sun was intensely hot and depressing. The programme was carried out, and the scene was one never to be forgotten. Thousands of those present were in tears and exhibited the deepest grief as the ceremonies progressed.

The prayer and the remarks of Rev. Mr. Erret could not be heard by one-tenth of those privileged to the inclosure, although perfect silence was maintained. It was sometime after 12 o'clock before the procession started from the square to the cemetery, and many of the societies which had been in line since an early hour were completely tired out.

The first two carriages in the funeral procession contained the family: Grandma and Mrs. Garfield and children, Miss Mollie, James, Harry, Abram, and Irving. Following them were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph, Colonel and Miss Lulu Rockwell, General Swaim, Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, Captain and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Private Secretary Brown, Mr. Warren Young, and all the members of the Cabinet and their wives. Seats had been provided for all these under the pavilion and around the catafalque. Mrs. Garfield leaned on the arm of her son Harry, and the aged mother on the arm of James. Both were closely veiled, and walked with firm, resolute steps. All the family and near friends were in their seats before the clergymen arrived, and it was then that the governor of the State and a delegation of prominent citizens arrived. The six miles of Euclid avenue, through which the procession passed, were appropriately decorated in a manner becoming the occasion.

At Mrs. Garfield's suggestion the casket containing the body of the late President was inclosed in an iron cage, then a cement wall was built around this of sufficient strength to resist all attempts to remove the body, and of dimensions large enough to form the foundation of the proposed monument. The mayor of the city detailed a police force to be on duty continually until the final interment.

The first section of the funeral train on the return trip to Washington started from Euclid avenue at three minutes past 6 o'clock P. M., September 26, with all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretary Blaine, on board. During the hours set for the obsequies memorial services were held in every locality in Ohio.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Dispatches from all quarters of the globe were of but one import. They chronicled impressive funeral services in nearly every church of every faith throughout the civilized world. Appropriate services were held by all the American legations in foreign countries, and there were meetings of condolence in all parts of this country. The day was universally observed everywhere, and business practically suspended. Mock funerals were held in Chicago, New Orleans, and Jacksonville, Fla. In the former city 12,000 persons were in line. A magnificent catafalque was drawn by six black horses, followed by an Arabian riderless steed. The death was the subject of sympathetic sermons in nearly all the pulpits of the civilized world. All denominations united in the tribute to the character of the man.

KINDLY ENGLISH SENTIMENTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* said: "To-day when England and America stand as mourners beside one grave we may venture to hope that the bitter memories and dividing animosities engendered by the Revolutionary war are finally passed away; and suggests that England and America shall endeavor to arrange some kind of an informal union for the prevention of internecine strife. If an European concert, despite almost insurmountable difficulties, is recognized as a political necessity, why should there not be an Anglo-American concert wide enough to include in one fatherland all English-speaking men?"

TRIBUTES OF THE PRESS.

With Mr. Garfield disappears not only an upright man, but, possibly, the entire policy of uprightness which he inaugurated.—*Independence Belge*.

The sentiments of condolence which the royal family have transmitted to Washington are the sentiments of the entire Italian nation.—*Fanfula, Rome*.

Though not unexpected, the impression created throughout Europe by the death of President Garfield will be profound and universal.—*Nord, Brussels*.

An innocent victim has been claimed by Moloch. Corruption may warn the American people of the necessity of moral regeneration.—*Berlin National Zeitung*.

President Garfield's name will shine forth in history with the names of Washington and Lincoln. He made the country independent of the dictatorship of party.—*Berlin Tagblat*.

America should swear at the grave not to rest until the national disgrace—corruption—is wiped out. If she does, President Garfield will not have died in vain.—*Berlin Tribune*.

President Garfield represented the fine flower of American citizenship and displayed in himself the highest characteristics of manliness and homely virtue.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

America has lost a head of the Government who could be reckoned among the most virtuous, and whose austere integrity and indomitable energy already had a deep effect despite his short term.—*Republique Francaise*.

President Garfield is a martyr to his endeavors to resist corruption. The crime against him has awakened the consciousness that it is the duty of a community to struggle against the unbraided self-seeking of individuals.—*Berlin Post*.

Our President is dead! He who was idolized by the people has left us. All, without distinction of party, creed, or section, mourn his departure. We can find none to fill his place, and our hearts beat with anguish. God may possibly forgive the assassin, but the people cannot.—*Cleveland Leader*.

The blood of the dead President will, we believe and trust, nourish such hatred and horror of the evils out of which its shedding grew, that the potency of his death may prove, in the providence of God, to be greater than aught which could have attended the unflagging and best-directed energies of his life.—*New York Times*.

A sinister pall hangs over the heads of States. President Garfield has been the victim of dark powers which desire the maintenance of a rotten state of affairs. Germany, remembering when the Emperor William was similarly stricken, can, with a fuller heart, offer sincere sympathy to the friendly transatlantic people in their hour of trial.—*North German Gazette*.

Whatever policy the President may have mapped out previous to the attempt on his life, we believe he would have risen from his bed with his mind free from the slightest trace or vestige of partisanship. He could not have ignored the attitude of the South. His genial and sympathetic nature would have taken advantage of the events of the past few months, and for the first time in twenty odd years we should have had a President in full enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of the whole country.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

It is in the order of things as prescribed by the Constitution that Vice-President Arthur shall assume the Executive functions. He should have the support of the American people in a position that will be as full of delicate complications as of responsibility. He should not be prejudged, but simply judged as he performs. The lesson of this terrible event has been plain enough and kept so long before the people that it should have made an impression. Should it be lost, it would be the worst feature of this great calamity.—*Boston Post*.

The nation sitting shrouded in awe, covered with blackness as with a garment, testifies in the silence of sorrow that a great calamity has fallen upon it. While there is no apprehension that the foundations of the Republic will be shaken, or that authority and order will not be enforced and preserved, and the vast machinery of the Government move on without obstruction, there is a pervading feeling that no hand was worthier to guide it, no mind more highly endowed to direct it, than those of the lamented President.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

The death of President Garfield is regarded as hardly less than a national calamity. In all ranks from Queen to peasant, there is the most heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved widow and the injured nation. The career of President Garfield is of the kind which appeals to the best feelings and much cherished traditions of our people. His early poverty, his manful independence, his hard-won attainments, his integrity of character, had all caused his career to be watched as that of a man of exceptional powers and brilliant promise.—*London Times*.

We have come upon the saddest day in the history of this generation. Ours is a sorrow to be felt, not told. Tears are flowing, for hearts are breaking with a weight of woe. A dear, good friend has passed away; only his memory is left to love. Yet we do not mourn as a nation without consolation. As he lived he died, in the saving hope of a glorious resurrection. And for the land of his love—in his own patriotic and God-fearing words, spoken in another time of national calamity—"God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives!"—*Philadelphia Press*.

In his death, mournful as it is, the sections will evince a common sympathy that may cement more closely the bonds of that fraternity so essential to the keeping of the compact between the States. North, South, East, and West will join in their grief over the grave of the dead President—a sure sign that the currents of the national life flow as strongly as they ever did in the history of the Union.—*Galveston News*.

President Garfield served his country well and faithfully, according to the lights his conscience gave him, and will be held in grateful remembrance for that service, and for the manifestation of a high purpose, which he has not been spared to execute, to rescue the executive office from the degraded position into which it had fallen in the hands of his predecessors.—*Chicago Times*.

It is also, doubtless, a consolation to those more especially bereaved that General Garfield ended his career in the highest public dignity known to the people of the United States. He enjoyed the greatest of our civic honors. He stood at the summit of political ambition, and with life thus at its fullness, he closed his eyes, and the scenes of this world disappeared from before him forever.—*New York Sun*.

The lives of Garfield and of Lincoln will always be linked together in the pathetic records of a common tragic fate; but they will also be classed together as indications of the type of man that is to be contributed to the drama of our nation's history by those divisions of our people that grow up in circumstances where they are comparatively unaffected by outside influences.—*New York Herald*.

Grief for the murdered President must find expression, however inadequate words may be to convey all that is felt, and then the nation will move on along its career of prosperous growth and development. The motto which we stamped upon our coin when the strength of our institutions was tested by the ordeal of civil war still voices the assurance of the nation—"In God we trust."—*Boston Journal*.

When the excitement incident to the President's untimely death, however, shall have subsided, then will political friends and opponents discuss the record he made as legislator and President. History, it is safe to predict, will assign him a position among the first civilians of the generation of Americans among whom he figured so conspicuously for nearly a quarter of a century.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Without exception, every honest and honorable citizen of the nation sincerely and from the heart deplors the calamity which has befallen us in the death of President Garfield. He seemed especially raised up and equipped to bring about the greatest results for the good of the nation. Yet, since so it is, the country is to be congratulated that his successor is Chester A. Arthur.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The nation has lost greater and more beloved sons, warriors and statesmen, but it is doubtful if, with the exception of Lincoln, any figure ever passed, from our national life around whose memory will cling more tender traditions of unmerited suffering and cruel death. But as the stillest forces in nature are the strongest, the greatest woe has its expression in tearless self-containment. The world will move on to-day and to-morrow and forever, while the dim eyes of woe look out upon heavens hung in black; and our free institutions will endure, chastened and strengthened by the blood of their martyrs, while liberty and law shall remain the jewels of the republic.—*Philadelphia Times*.

James A. Garfield has no faction or party, but a whole people, as his mourners. He was President long enough to show the patriotism and the generosity of his purposes toward the South; to assert the strength of his character in defense of his prerogatives, and to win the confidence of the people in the honesty and thoroughness of his methods for reforming abuses in the Government. The mistakes which he made were such as were natural to his compliant and kindly disposition; and, while they did not shake the belief in his good intentions and soundness at heart among those who were disappointed in his action, they did cause grave apprehensions for the high and permanent success of his administration.—*Boston Herald*.

He is President no more. Only four months he held the helm, but the work done in that short time will bless the land for ages. No other administration has ever done more for the good of the country than this which had just begun. The time has not yet come for a calm and dispassionate review of Garfield's acts, nor are the eyes, now dim with tears, able as yet to see all the merit of his plans. Those who were close in his counsel will have much to say of the noble and lofty aims which inspired him, but his fame will not rest upon unrealized hope. The cold and passionless verdict of history, though it may find a fault or a flaw, will more than satisfy those who loved James A. Garfield most, and will place his name far toward the highest in the list of human rulers.—*New York Tribune*.

President Garfield was, therefore, the instrument and occasion of a mighty work. When he was chosen at Chicago the sinister shadows of sword and sceptre faded out of sight. In his wounding unto death passed away the alienation, the estrangement, which prevented this country being truly one, although men and millions had made it, in appearance indivisible.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

He will now always remain one of the saints of American story, without a spot on the whiteness of his garments, one of the few Presidents who have left the White House amid universal reverence and regret. The last touch was given to the pathos of his fate by his dying on the anniversary of what was perhaps after all the greatest day of his career, that of the battle of Chickamauga.—*New York Evening Post*.

General Garfield died as the old Greek wished to die—"while yet gathering honors," but he lived long enough to give promise of winning high rank among the able administrators who have preceded him. We recommend to President Arthur that he now adhere to the Garfield policy, and thus perpetuate the tranquility and prosperity which his country enjoyed under that great statesman's too-brief administration.—*London Globe*.

The great chieftain is no more. The Executive of a great people has been ruthlessly stricken down in the moment of his usefulness and in the very hour of his fame. Long will he be lamented, long will the atrocity of his fate be execrated, and in future times the generations yet to follow will forever link the name of Garfield among the brightest and most glorious of the sons and rulers of the American Republic.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The sorrow of the nation may be broader, but it cannot be so deep as the grief of the woman now left a mourning widow. The heroism and devotion of the President's wife has commanded the profound sympathy and admiration of the people of the whole country, and now, in the darkest hour of her life, she will not be forgotten. The country shares her affliction, but, alas, the whole burden of it is upon her still.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Since Prince Albert's death and the almost fatal illness of the Prince of Wales, the heart of the English nation has not been so moved as it is to-day over the intelligence that President Garfield is dead. We were all proud of him. We recognized in him the true patriot, the upright and honest gentleman and the brave man. The entire civilized world execrates the crime which robbed the American country of a valuable citizen and society of an honorable member.—*London Standard*.

The President is dead, and all the nations responding to that touch of sympathy which makes the whole world akin stand uncovered in the presence of the calamity, for tragedies, ever calamitous, are doubly so when they spring from murder, and attach themselves to the head of the state, the symbol of power, the representative of the people and of law.

If ever mortal stood in these relations to his country and his time, this man did so. It was the universal sense that he did so, which brought around his bedside his fellow-citizens without distinction of political opinion, and caused women who had never seen him to pray for him, and little children, who conceived not the emergency nor the magnitude of the contingencies hanging upon his life, to ask each day after his well-being, as if he were a father, ill and dying in some far-off place.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

But God, who purposes when the sparrow falls, does not lay low a President for naught. He has His own providences to work out through this people, to whom it has been given so signally to lead the human race upward and onward. It will remain for this nation to sense the profound lesson emblazoned in this calamity—the lesson that ambition, greed of place, and the selfish perversion of government to the ends of favoritism, and to the degradation of the popular honor, must be put under necessary curb and wholesome restraint. Thus taking this great lesson to heart, we must so order our institutions and so control the baser motives at work in our political system that the historian will be enabled to say that James A. Garfield died not in vain, but gave his life for the purifying of our administration, for the healing of partisan and sectional animosities, and for the strengthening of all the moral purposes of this great people.—*Springfield Republican*.

The uppermost feeling of Englishmen at this critical time will be one of deep sympathy and condolence with the American people. By common consent President Garfield's life, which has been passed in full view of the public, has been free from spot or blemish. Distinguished in the field, able and upright in civil conduct, he has been a soldier without fear, a citizen without reproach. He has had time to show that the hopes entertained of his Presidency were well founded. It was felt that the tone of public life would be purified and the standard of efficiency raised, steadily persevering in the discharge of every duty, giving some time to war, some to politics, some to study, and all to his country; he has risen from the humblest walks of life to fill without exciting envy or surprise the foremost post to which, with perhaps one exception, any man has been raised by the voice of his fellow-citizens. His illness has been like his active life. Supporting his sufferings with patience and fortitude, the knowledge of which happily was not confined to the sick room, occupying his few moments of comparative ease in the discussion of public affairs, a true patriot and statesman, he has proven himself equal to the most terrible strain which human nature can bear.—*London Daily News*.

So much has been said, and so well said, on the tremendous theme of President Garfield's death, that it would be difficult to add anything original without running into the bizarre or strange. The only relief for pressing public calamities like this is to rise to broader views and more sublime emotions. To regard the dastard's blow and its ultimate triumph over the long putting forth of the varied resources of surgery and the prayers of the whole civilized world as the work of a blind chance which might fortuitously have been otherwise, would be intolerable. The mind and heart alike recoil from this as a conception too cruel, dark, and pessimistic for humanity to live and keep its reason under. Neither are we necessarily driven to a conception of a kind of Divine thaumaturgy by which evil is intercepted and skillfully twisted into purposes of good. If our belief be right, the malefactor is not so much foiled as foils himself. The very frame of things is against him, and the blow he strikes for harm is changed in the act like the prophet's ban to blessing, or recoils only on himself. Even when the wicked seems to grasp the fullest fruits of success he is only "embracing cloud, Ixion-like."

On the other hand, it is not well, perhaps, to spy too closely into the purposes of Providence in what it does or what it permits. To attempt to weigh the good off against the evil which appears might result in setting up our reasons to judge whether on the whole evil has not gained the day, a conclusion which we have

pointed out to be insufferable in its gloom. But it may be allowable to make at least one leading reflection, that if the wretched assassin thought to check the best work of the late President's administration and introduce a reactionary regime, he has effected just the opposite result. Instead of one Garfield, whose life depended on the usual slight chances of mortality, he has raised up fifty million Garfields, the whole population of the republic bent to see to it that the work of the past six months in punishing scoundrels, reforming our dangerous method of civil administration, and increasing prosperity and justice, shall be carried on with all and more than the vigor with which it was begun. And this is much. There is scarcely a great cause in history which has not been consecrated with the blood of a martyr, and derived its strength and efficacy therefrom.

As to the single life which has been sacrificed for many, and those who are so deeply and immediately stricken by its loss, little doubtless has or can be said that will not sound hollow at such an hour. For one thing, the late President could not have fallen at a better time for his honest fame and glory. He did not live to drain to the dregs the almost intoxicating cup which life had presented to his lips. Not that he himself was unduly elated, for we think that one of the sincerest compliments that can be paid to him is on his *reasonableness* of mind, his capacity for looking at things in an enlightened way, and seeing them in their true bearings, which came, doubtless, from the very considerable true culture he had been able to give himself. But if life has anything to offer to a man to make it worth living, the late Chief Magistrate had gained it to the fullest afforded by his day, generation, and country. He was snatched from the brightest summit of his career, instead of walking down to a grave in its obscure lowlands. Time will only embellish with kindly touch what he had already achieved, and ineffably exaggerate what might still have been hoped for from him. The frailty of mortal power and illusory nature of most objects of ordinary ambition is a lesson too often and powerfully preached to need repetition here. The lessons to be drawn from Garfield's life are more elevating—that what best befit a man in any station where duty may lead him are the virtues of fortitude, resignation, and calmness, since in the hour of victory evil may be so near, while in the hour of evil the highest good is always at hand.

PART III.

LIFE OF CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR, TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY LIFE.

Chester Allan Arthur, the son of an Irishman named William Arthur, was born in Fairfield, Vermont, on the 5th of October, 1830. After the customary New England schooling he entered Union College, in Schenectady, in 1845, and was graduated high up on the list four years later. Like his predecessor, Mr. Arthur supported himself while in college, and served his apprenticeship in the humble inclosure of a country school-house. After two years in a law school and a brief service as principal of the North Pownal Academy, in Vermont, Mr. Arthur came to New York and entered the law firm of Culver, Paisten & Arthur, after which, and until 1865, he was associated here with Mr. Henry D. Gardner. The law career of Mr. Arthur includes some notable cases. One of his first cases was the celebrated Lemmon suit. In 1852 Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon, Virginia slaveholders, intending to emigrate to Texas, came to New York to await the sailing of a steamer, bringing eight slaves with them. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Judge Paine to test the question whether the provisions of the fugitive slave law was in force in that State. Judge Paine rendered a decision holding that they were not, and ordered the Lemmon slaves to be liberated. Henry L. Clinton was one of the counsel for the slaveholders. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in taking an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race. Following this came the street-car discourtesies, which Mr. Arthur put a stop to in a legal and definitive way. On the Sixth avenue and one or two other lines conveyances labelled "Colored persons allowed in this car" were run at long intervals, but on the Fourth avenue and other east side lines not even this provision was made. Under these circumstances Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, neatly dressed, cleanly and of good appearance, the superintendent of a colored Sunday school, hailed a Fourth avenue car and succeeded in obtaining a seat in it. The conductor took her fare, thereby tacitly admitting her right to be a passenger, but hardly had he done so when a drunken white ruffian, who was seated in the car, demanded, "Are you going to let that — — nigger ride in this car?"

"Oh, I guess it won't make any difference," said the conductor.

"Yes, but it will," replied the other; "I have paid my fare and I want a decent ride, and I tell you you've got to put her out."

Thus appealed to the conductor went to the colored woman and asked her to leave the car. She refused to do so. The car was stopped. The conductor attempted to eject her by force. She resisted bravely, crying all the time: "I have paid my fare and am entitled to ride."

Her dress was almost torn from her back. Strong men stood by, but gave her no assistance. Still she fought bravely for what she believed to be her right. The conductor could not eject her, and was compelled to call for the aid of the police. By their efforts the woman was dragged from the car.

The matter coming to the notice of a number of influential colored people, they desired to make it a test case and applied to Mr. Arthur for advice. He at once espoused their cause and took their case before Justice Rockwell, in Brooklyn. When the trial came on the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and at one time serious trouble was threatened by those who believed that to seek justice for one of the black race was to do injustice to humanity.

Even the Judge seemed to share this opinion, for when the attorney handed him the papers in the case he threw them upon the desk, with the exclamation:—

“Pshaw! do you ask me to try a case against a corporation for the tort (the wrongful act) of its agent?”

In reply to this Mr. Arthur plainly pointed out a portion of the Revised Statutes under which there was an undoubted right of action. After examining it the court concurred cordially with the counsel, the case was tried, and, much to the delight of the colored people, a verdict of \$500 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The railroad company paid the judgment without further contest, and at once issued orders that thereafter colored people be allowed to ride upon its cars. Similar action was soon after taken by all the city railroad companies. At this there was great rejoicing among all the negroes in New York, the Colored People's Legal Rights Association was established, and for many years afterward with much ceremony celebrated the anniversary of the trial which resulted as described.

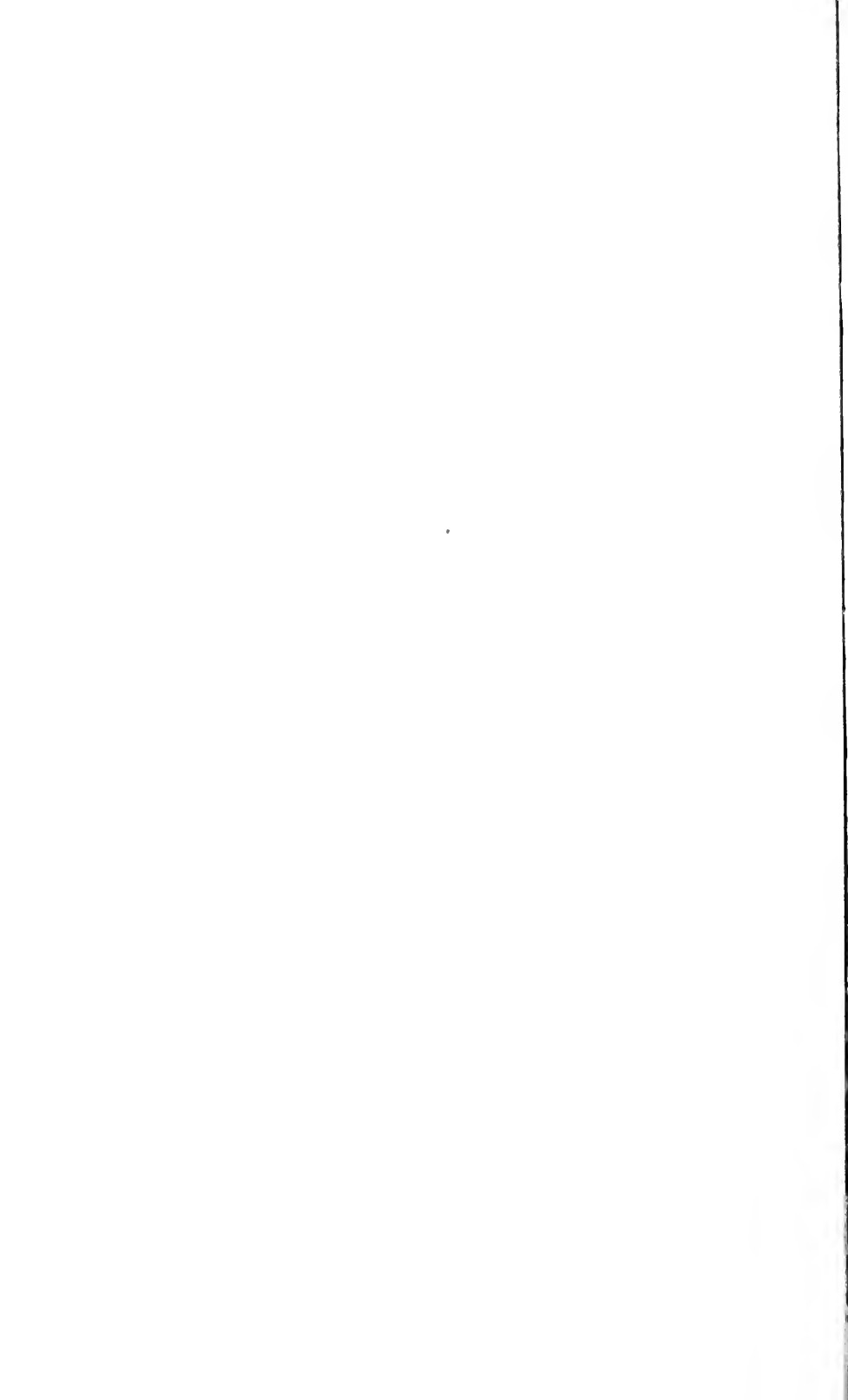
CHAPTER III.

ARTHUR IN THE WAR.

At the outbreak of the war Governor Morgan appointed Mr. Arthur engineer-in-chief, then inspector-general, and in January, 1862, quartermaster-general. No higher encomium can be passed upon him than the mention of the fact, that, although the war account of the State of New York was at least ten times larger than that of any other State, yet it was the first audited and allowed in Washington, and without the deduction of a single dollar, while the quartermasters' accounts from other States were reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. During his incumbency every present sent to him was immediately returned. Among others a prominent clothing-house offered him a magnificent uniform, and a printing-house proffered a costly saddle and trappings. Both gifts were indignantly rejected. When he became quartermaster he was poorer. When his term expired he was poorer still. He had opportunities to make millions unquestioned. Contracts larger than the world had ever seen were at his disposal. He had to provide for the clothing, arming and transportation of hundreds of thousands of men. So jealous was he of his integrity that contracts where he could have made thousands of dollars legitimately were refused on the ground that he was a public officer and meant to be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. His own words in regard to this amply illustrate his character:—“If I misappropriated a cent and in walking down town saw two men talking on the corner together I would imagine that they were talking of my dishonesty, and the very thought would drive me mad.” In July, 1862, he was invited to be present at a secret meeting of the loyal Governors held in New York, for discussing measures to provide troops to carry on the war. He was the only person present who was not a Governor, but his counsel and advice were none the less heeded on that account. Everything at that time was topsy turvy and everybody upside down. One of the best illustrations of the lack of management, and haphazard fashion of transacting important State business, which prevailed during the early days of the war, is to be found in the manner in which the Ellsworth Zouaves were equipped and left New York. The regiment in question was made up of men who prided themselves upon their strength, drill and daring. It was, so to speak, an army unto itself, and, under the independent system of organization already explained, comprised not only a full complement of infantry companies, but also a battery of light



CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR.



artillery, and a troop of cavalry. All the infantry companies were not only armed differently, as they desired, but they contained, in some cases, one hundred and twenty men, or fifty more than was, at the time, the regulation complement. So armed, about one thousand three hundred men in all, they were on their way down Broadway, after having received, amid great enthusiasm, a stand of colors, when orders were received through General Arthur from the War Department at Washington to the effect that the regiment could not be mustered into the service, or leave the city until it had reduced and equalized its companies.

In pursuance of this command General Arthur, acting as quartermaster-general, issued instructions countermanding his original order for furnishing the troops with supplies while *en route* from New York to the South. The officers of the regiment, however, paid no attention to the order from Washington further than to beg General Wool, the United States commandant, to rescind it. To their petition was added that of many influential citizens and ladies. General Wool gave the necessary permission, the regiment marched on board the troop ship, and it steamed down the harbor.

Of this occurrence the Quartermaster-General was not informed for nearly an hour after the sailing of the ship. Then an officer came into his headquarters and said, casually :

"Well, the Firemen Zouaves have got off at last."

"Got off!" cried Arthur, in astonishment, "that's not possible. Orders have been received from Washington forbidding them to leave, and there is not a pound of provisions of any sort on the troop ship."

This was only too true. The regiment had actually put to sea without food sufficient for one man for a day. But the Quartermaster-General was equal to the emergency. In fifteen minutes he put himself in communication with an extensive contractor, made him an allowance of fifteen cents extra for each ration, and ordered him to hire every tug he could lay hands on, secure rations for 1,300 men for 5 days, and hurry down the bay after the transport. This was done, and the troop ship, the officers of which had discovered the condition of their larder, having stopped on the way, was overtaken at the Narrows. The supplies were put on board and the same night the regiment was at last "off to the seat of war."

In the present days of peace and prosperity very few people realize that the city of New York, in the spring of 1862, was threatened with total destruction. One Sunday morning during the period in question General Gustavis Loomis, who was then the oldest infantry officer in the United States regular service, flushed and out of breath, hurried into the Inspector-General's Office, then occupied by Chester A. Arthur. For a moment he was unable to speak, and Arthur, offering him a chair, asked:

"What in the world has happened, General?"

"The rebel ram Merrimac! the rebel ram Merrimac!" incoherently gasped the other.

"Well, what about her?"

"I have a dispatch from General McClellan that she has sunk two United States ships—that she is coming to New York to shell the city—may be expected at any moment—I am so much out of breath running to tell you the news I can hardly speak."

"Running to tell me the news!" exclaimed Arthur. "Why in heaven didn't you hire a carriage?"

"Hire a carriage!" replied the old army officer, lifting his hands in amazement; "hire a carriage! why, that would cost me \$2.50. I can't afford to spend so much out of my own pocket, and if I made such an expenditure on account of the Government it would take all the rest of my official life to explain why I did so."

There was very much more truth than poetry in the latter part of old General Loomis' remark. In those early days of the war it is a matter of record that an expenditure of \$2.50 by an army officer for an irregular purpose, of no matter what character and involving no matter what momentous results, would have furnished months of employment to half a dozen clerks in the War Department.

The State officers were not so bound by red tape, and when, in addition to his first communication, General Loomis informed General Arthur that McClellan had ordered him to place his shore batteries in position and send

vessels to the Lower Bay to watch for the appearance of the enemy, the latter lost no time in sending dozens of messengers in carriages in all directions to see that the order was carried out.

Unfortunately, however, prompt action on the part of the Inspector-General availed but little, for it was soon discovered that New York, for all practical purposes, was absolutely defenseless against such a naval monster as the Merrimac. The "shore batteries" spoken of by General McClellan in his dispatch did not exist. There were no heavy cannon in position on the so-called fortifications, and nearly all the cannon in the defenses at the Narrows were marked "Shell guns," indicating that they could not be used to throw solid shot, and, as Loomis assured the Inspector-General, even for these guns there were not two rounds of powder in the harbor magazines. To remedy this alarming condition of things General Arthur set to work with every possible energy. All the available militia companies were put into the harbor forts, and a powder schooner arriving providentially from Connecticut ample ammunition was soon served out. Luckily, as the event proved, all these precautions were unnecessary, for a few hours after the arrival of the first alarming news—news which never reached the general public, which on that bright spring Sunday was represented by crowds of well dressed-people on the principal avenues—General Arthur received a dispatch from General McClellan telling him that the Merrimac had been sunk by the Monitor, and that the danger to New York was passed.

At the end of Governor Morgan's term General Arthur returned to his law practice, and lucrative business soon poured in. Much of this work consisted in the collection of war claims and the drafting of important bills for speedy legislation. He was also counsel to the Tax Commission, with a salary of \$10,000. In 1871 he formed the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom.

CHAPTER III.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

General Arthur had not been able to keep himself altogether out of politics. Notwithstanding his retirement from office and engrossment in the duties of his profession, he constantly found time and inclination to participate in the movements of local and State politics, and to promote the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Arthur always took an interest in politics and the political surroundings of his day. His political life began at the age of fourteen as a champion of the Whig party. He shared, too, in the turbulence of political life at that period, and it is related of him during the Polk-Clay canvass that, while he and some of his companions were raising an ash pole in honor of Henry Clay, some Democratic boys attacked the party of Whigs, and young Arthur, who was the recognized leader of the party, ordered a charge, and, taking the front rank himself, drove the young Democrats from the field with broken heads and subdued spirits. He was a delegate to the Saratoga convention that founded the Republican party in New York State. He was active in local politics, and he gradually became one of the leaders. He nominated and by his efforts elected Mr. Thomas Murphy a State senator. When the latter resigned the collectorship of the port of New York in November, 1871, General Arthur was nominated by President Grant to the vacancy. The nomination came to him as a great surprise. The post was offered to ex-Congressman John A. Griswold, of Troy, and, on his declining, to William Orton, who also declined. They both joined in recommending General Arthur. He was appointed November 20. Upon the expiration of his four years' term he had so acceptably filled the post that he was reappointed and unanimously confirmed by the Senate without the usual reference to a committee—a compliment usually reserved for ex-Senators. He was removed by President Hayes on July 12, 1878, despite the fact that two special committees made searching investigations into his administration, and both reported themselves unable to find anything upon which to base a charge against him. In their pronouncements announcing the

change both President Hayes and Secretary Sherman bore official witness to the purity of his acts while in office. A petition for his retention was signed by every judge of every court in the city, by all the prominent members of the bar, and by nearly every important merchant in the collection district, but this General Arthur himself suppressed.

In a letter to Secretary Sherman, reviewing the work of one of the investigating committees, General Arthur produced statistics to show that during his term of over six years in office the percentage of removals was only two and three-quarters, against an annual average of about twenty-eight per cent. under his three immediate predecessors, and an annual average of about twenty-four per cent. since 1857. The nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the Garfield ticket was made in the evening session of June 10, 1880. Following the success of his ticket in the fall of 1880, General Arthur was sworn in and took his seat as presiding officer in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1881. His bearing produced a pronounced impression, and during the exciting scenes that followed the dignity of his manner and the fairness of his rulings won him the regard and admiration of the entire body. As a devoted friend of Senator Conkling General Arthur took great interest and an active part in the Senatorial contest at Albany, and it was at the close of a peculiarly taxing week of work in his friend's interest that he was informed of the deplorable event that opened the door to his own promotion.

General Chester A. Arthur was nominated as an act of conciliation to the supporters of General Grant, for an office which he had not sought, desired or expected. Reluctantly and only for the purpose of promoting harmony in his party, he accepted the post assigned him.

As the candidate for President was in the prime of vigorous manhood, with strongest promise of many active years, the sad contingency which has now arisen was contemplated only as a possibility too remote to influence the selection of his associate on the ticket. Neither General Arthur nor those who voted for him supposed for a moment that if his party carried the election he would be called to any responsibility more serious than the light and graceful part which our fundamental law assigns to the Vice-President.

But when the news of the attack upon the President horrified the country and shocked the civilized world, General Arthur and the people of the United States were suddenly and sharply brought to a realization of the fact that only a faint and tremulous spark in the White House stood between the Vice-President and the Presidential office.

At that time the dominant party, split into belligerent factions, was in the midst of a protracted and acrimonious struggle, centering at Albany, but exerting its unhappy influence in every part of the United States. As General Arthur was allied with the faction opposed to the administration, the prospect of the radical change that then seemed imminent intensified the excitement that, under any circumstances, would have been sufficiently deep, and added bitterness to a feeling that needed no increased acerbity.

In that trying hour General Arthur bore himself with a quiet, manly dignity that won the respect of the country. He seemed to dread the weight of care and responsibility which appeared so likely to be imperatively forced upon him, but was evidently prepared to do his duty with fidelity if summoned to the head of the Government.

Happily for us, our fathers wrought too well that a change in the Presidency, however sudden, however tragic, however sad, cannot affect the stability of the Government, or throw any portion of its well-ordered mechanism into confusion. Such a contingency as the mournful event which has now occurred was amply provided for in the Constitution. A death like this touches the deep emotions of our hearts, but it cannot disturb our domestic tranquillity nor complicate our relations with other powers.

The political significance of this change resides alone in the fact that it brings into power the faction opposed to the administration of the late President. There has been time enough since the 2d of last month for passion to cool, and for the better nature of the partisan to assert its sway. While the nation has been standing around the death-bed of the President, it is hoped that hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness have been permitted to die out of the hearts of those statesmen who are recognized as leaders of the respective Republican factions.

Will the war of the factions be revived, or will their leaders arrange terms of final and permanent pacification? These are the questions that are anxiously asked, and for which there is, as yet, no answer. If we could desire the success of the Democratic party at any cost, if we deemed a Democratic triumph of more importance than that prosperity which depends on political peace, if we were more partisan and less patriotic in our feelings, we should hope for speedy renewal and vigorous prosecution of the factional war.

But the country has had enough—too much by far—of the unhealthy excitement which this feud begets. General Arthur has an opportunity to serve his country as to win enduring fame and the respect of all good men. He can do this by so administering his great office as shall tend to the promotion of peace. It is possible for him to bring the discordant elements of his party into harmony, and thus to give the country that quiet, that rest from turmoil which our business, social and moral interests demand.

Coming into power under circumstances so peculiar, under circumstances that appeal so strongly to all the finer feelings and better impulses, it is not likely that Mr. Arthur will signalize his advent by sudden and startling innovations. While it may fairly be assumed that his principal subordinates will eventually be of his own wing of the Republican party, he is unlikely to act hastily or to make removals for the mere purpose of showing that things are changed.

The great conservative element of the body politic, the Democratic half of the people, sustained President Garfield, because patriotic duty demanded such support. President Arthur has it in his power to command the respect and secure the confidence of the Democracy by adopting a broadly national policy. If he shall be the President, not of a faction, not of a party, but of all the people, aiming to do justice and to promote the best good of his country, he will not find the Democracy placing any obstacles in his pathway or refusing him that approval and commendation which he will merit at their hands.

CHAPTER IV.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT INFORMED AND ASKED TO REPAIR TO LONG BRANCH.

September 20.—Last night a little after midnight, the following dispatch was sent from Long Branch to Vice-President Arthur: "It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it concurs with your judgment, we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow. Signed by William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy; Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General; Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General; S. J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior."

The following telegram was received by Attorney General MacVeagh:

NEW YORK, *September 19.*

Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH, *Attorney-General, Long Branch:*

I have your telegram and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, *September 20.*—The *Sun* extra says: General Arthur was sworn in at a quarter-past 2 o'clock this morning at his house. Two judges of the New York supreme court had been sent for—J. R. Brady and Charles Donohue. Judge Brady arrived with Messrs. Rollins and Root at ten minutes before 2, but the ceremony was out of courtesy deferred until Judge Donohue's arrival at a little after 2 o'clock with ex-Commissioner French. Judge Brady stood on the other side of the table facing General Arthur. Grouped around the two men were Judge Donohue, Eli Root, Commissioner French and Daniel G. Rollins, and General Arthur's son. Judge Brady slowly advanced a step and raised his right hand; General Arthur did likewise. A moment of impressive silence followed. General Arthur'

features were almost fixed. Then Judge Brady administered the oath, General Arthur speaking in a clear ringing voice :

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

After this he remained standing a moment longer, his hand still raised. No one spoke, nor did the President afterwards give expression to any emotion.

After taking the oath President Arthur telegraphed as follows :

NEW YORK, *September 20*.—I have your message announcing the death of President Garfield. Permit me to renew through you the expression of sorrow and sympathy which I have already telegraphed to Attorney-General McVeagh. In accordance with your suggestion I have taken the oath of office as President, before the Hon. John R. Brady, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. I will soon advise you further in regard to the other suggestions in your telegram.

C. A. ARTHUR.

CHAPTER V.

PRESIDENT CHESTER A. ARTHUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AS THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, JUNE 2, 1880, FOR THE POSITION OF VICE-PRESIDENT ON ITS TICKET.

The following is the text of General Arthur's letter of acceptance :

NEW YORK, *July 15, 1880*.—Dear Sir: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the bench and in legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months, and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of the minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued the arrogant power into a sullen surrender, for the time being, of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national.

More than this, the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defence. A large increase in

the number of members of Congress, and of the electoral college, from the former slave-holding States, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places—especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no state statute or constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country—wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government—is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife; they sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party, whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievements, will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience and action, and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is, for any cause, unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. The sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations have been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, as far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared and uniformly applied when called to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of the Republican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper. And every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenue of the nation or of the State should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years ago, as now, the nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hopes of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made upon the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendancy in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution.

There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in entrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic administration.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,
C. A. ARTHUR.
To the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, *President of the Republican National Convention.*

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE—HOW GENERALS GARFIELD AND ARTHUR STARTED LIFE IN THE SAME ROOM.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A correspondent of the *Evening Star* communicates to that journal the following interesting reminiscence of the early life of Generals Garfield and Arthur, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President: "North Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, formerly known as Whipple's Corners, is situated in the southwestern corner of the State, and by the usually traveled road is an hour's ride from New York, through the corner of Vermont, by way of North Pownal, into the State of Massachusetts. In 1851, Chester A. Arthur, fresh from Union College, came to North Pownal, and for one summer taught the village school. About two years later James A. Garfield, then a young student at Williams College, several miles distant, in order to obtain the necessary means to defray the expenses while pursuing his studies, came to North Pownal and established a writing school in the same room formerly occupied by Mr. Arthur, and taught classes in penmanship during the long winter evenings. Thus, from a common starting point in early life, after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century, after years of manly toil, these distinguished men are, by the action of the Chicago convention, brought into a close relationship before the nation and before the civilized world."

CHAPTER VI.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.—HE IS FORMALLY SWORN IN.—THE CEREMONY AT THE CAPITOL.—HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

September 22.—President Arthur was up at 7 o'clock this morning and breakfasted at 8 with his host, Senator Jones. About 9 quite a number of carriages had brought callers to the house, and were drawn up at the curb. All of the Cabinet called, Secretary Blaine being the first to arrive. Quite a number of Senators and members also paid their respects to the President. From 9 until half-past eleven the President's rooms were crowded.

At about quarter before twelve, accompanied by Senator Jones and General Grant, President Arthur was driven to the Capitol, and alighted at the Senate wing of the east front. He quickly entered the building by the basement door, and proceeded thence to his old room, the Vice-President's room in the rear of the Senate lobby. Soon quite a number of Senators, the members of the Cabinet, and others distinguished in public life entered the room. Then it became noised about that the oath of the presidential office was again to be administered.

It was ten minutes after twelve when Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Harlan and Matthews entered the room. The Chief Justice was clad in the robes of his office. Clerk McKinney had with him a small Bible. Simultaneous with the arrival of the Chief Justice there was profound silence. With some seeming trepidation, as if unacquainted personally with the new President, the Chief-Justice advanced and extended his hand. It was taken and given a most cordial greeting. Then Clerk McKinney advanced, opened the Bible hap-hazard and held it to the President. He laid his hand upon it, when the Chief Justice, with due solemnity, administered the oath. It was simple and short. It merely consisted of an obligation to faithfully administer the high office to which he had been called. As the President kissed the book he said, in clear notes, "So help me God."

The scene when the oath was taken was impressive in the extreme. At the right of the President stood Senator Jones and Speaker Leo Sharpe of New York. Ex-President Hayes was a conspicuous figure, well on the foreground, with General Grant but a few steps behind. All of the Cabinet was present. Of the Senators there were present Messrs. Hale, Jones, Sherman, Blair, Garland, Jones, Dawes, Anthony, and Representatives Hiscock, Errett, McCook, Townsend and others. After the President had taken the oath, he drew from his coat pocket the manuscript of an inaugural, which he delivered as follows :

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land; and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken.

No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular Government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare; to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved.

No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present

assured career of peace, tranquillity and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country, must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard. No adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

The delivery was with considerable feeling. The President, however, did not betray the least excitement or agitation. The ceremony over he received the congratulations of those in the room. Secretary Blaine was the first, Senator Jones the second, and General Grant the third to advance, then the Cabinet, then ex-President Hayes and the others in the room. Ex-Speaker Randall came into the room after the ceremony was over.

The President will for the present remain at the residence of Senator Jones. He will not accompany the ex-President's remains to Cleveland.

HOW THE PRESIDENT APPEARED.

The President was dressed with his usual care. He wore a black suit, but after modern fashion, the coat having a long skirt. Instead of a scarf, which he usually wears about his neck, he had on a plain black tie. The congratulations well over, the President retired to the alcove formed by the window and engaged in a low conversation with ex-Speaker Sharpe, of the New York Assembly. Then he had a similar brief conversation with District Attorney Bliss, of New York. The inaugural was short, but pointed, and was well received. There was no demonstration of any kind.

AN UNPRECEDENTED COINCIDENCE.

The coincidence of two ex-Presidents being present at the swearing in of a President is without precedent in history. General Grant and General Hayes chatted briefly together. General Hayes is a trifle sunburnt, but is looking in the full bloom of health. So also is General Grant.

The taking of a second oath by the President (he having previously subscribed to it in New York) was not a legal necessity. The oath was taken to-day merely to conform to the custom that the Chief Justice should administer it.

A CABINET CONFERENCE.

About twenty minutes after the ceremony the small room was closed to all save the members of the Cabinet, and subsequently the Cabinet had a conference with the President, which, it is learned, was solely with respect to the funeral arrangements of the late President. Before the ceremony in the Vice-President's room ex-President Hayes and Senator Sherman called together, at Senator Jones' residence, upon the President, but he happened to be out.

General Arthur is the first President who entered upon the duties of the office elsewhere than at the seat of government, but there was a Vice-President who took the oath of office in a foreign land. Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, was elected Vice-President in 1852 on the ticket with President Pierce. He was in feeble health, and early in January, 1853, his physicians advised him to go to Cuba. Congress passed a special act under which he took the oath of office before the consul-general at Havana, March 4, 1853. He died soon after returning to his home.

CHAPTER VII.

HIS FIRST PROCLAMATION.—HIS FAMILY.

The following proclamation was issued by President Arthur :

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in His inscrutable wisdom, it has pleased God to remove from us the illustrious head of the nation, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States; and whereas it is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts, should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of infinite grace, and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation in our affliction and that sanctification of our loss which He is able and willing to vouchsafe :

Now, therefore, in obedience to sacred duty, and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday next, the 26th day of September, on which day the remains of our honored and beloved dead will be consigned to their last resting-place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning; and I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of Divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President :

JAS. G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State.*

The household now called to the White House by the death of President Garfield has no lady to preside over it. President Arthur lost his wife a year ago last January, and sadness over her loss is among his griefs. She was the daughter of Lieutenant-Commander Herndon, of the United States navy, who went down on his ship, the *Central America*. A gold medal, in recognition of his bravery, was voted by Congress to his widow and a monument to his memory was erected in the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis. General Arthur married Miss Herndon in the early part of his career as a lawyer in New York city. He has two children, one a youth of 17, named after his father, but called Allan by the family; the other a girl of 11, named Nellie. These, with the servants, constitute the household of the modest Lexington avenue residence. The President has one brother, Major William Arthur, of the regular army. He has three married sisters. Of these, Mrs. Mary McElroy, of Albany, has spent as much time at his house and has looked as much after his household affairs as she could. President Arthur's accession to his new responsibilities has been too recent for him to give any consideration to family arrangements for his residence at Washington, but if the cares of her own family will permit, Mrs. McElroy will most probably be the lady who will preside at the White House.

PART V.

THE ASSASSIN.

Charles Julius Guiteau was born in Freeport, Illinois, on the 8th of September, 1841. His father, L. W. Guiteau, was a man of some respectability, having been many years prior to his death, about one year ago, the cashier of the Second National Bank of Freeport. But even he was not balanced, but was at times monomaniacal, and some years ago lectured extensively in the North and West on the subject of "Perfection."

His wife was a very good-looking woman, and he with her and her children joined the Oneida community. They had three children, John Wilkes Guiteau, now a practicing lawyer in the city of Boston, and who is the New England agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York; Flora, a promising young lady, having a decided talent for music; and Charles Julius Guiteau, the subject of this sketch, who basely and most cowardly took the life of our President. He seems to have taken after his father in the lunatic turn of his mind much more than either one of the others. When the family left the Oneida community, Charles, then fifteen or sixteen years of age, remained behind.

He received an ordinary common-school education in his native town, and was afterward sent to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where his father lived in 1835, and where he was sent to prepare himself for the University of Michigan. The weak and eccentric young visionary abandoned his father's plans for making a usefully educated man of him, gave up his studies and resolved to return to the Oneida society, and did so, where he remained some four or five years; then becoming dissatisfied with the lack rather than the excess of license of debauchery in social affairs—under the rules of the society not being allowed to follow out the inclinations of his depraved nature to the extremes he desired—he accordingly severed his connection with it, threatening to expose them by writing a book; but he was prevented by the head of the society, who exposed Guiteau's connection with the Society in the society paper. After leaving the society in 1869, Guiteau went to Chicago and began the study of law in the office of his brother, then a practicing lawyer in that city. He soon became very frequent in his visits to the Young Men's Christian Association, where he met and soon became intimate with a young lady employed as librarian and married her; it proving to be an unhappy union, he deserted her in two or three years thereafter. He was admitted to the bar in the city of Chicago, opening an office and obtained a small practice in the collection of bills, etc. He soon displayed evidences of a very vicious character in failing to account for funds collected by him for his clients, and became so obnoxious that he was compelled to leave the city. He then went to the city of New York, opened an office on Broadway, renting three rooms, and pursuing the same high-handed robbery as before, and was locked up in Ludlow street jail for misappropriation of the moneys that he collected for his clients. Being finally released through the influence and endeavors of his brother-in-law, George Scoville, he instituted suits for libel against the *New York Herald* and the *New York Times* for large sums as damages. Then the *New York* and *Chicago* papers denounced him as a fraud, whereupon he retorts by bringing suits for libel against them in large amounts. None of them, however, ever came to trial.

These and such as these are truly characteristic actions of the man; he seems to have always had a perfect mania for notoriety, and gain it he would; by what means he cared not, as evidenced by his last and most atrocious crime. He was in many respects like the man who would burn down the most magnificent residence that its burning might make fire for him to cook his eggs.

In 1875 he returned to Chicago and tried to resume the practice of law, but failing to do so, he claimed that it was heaven's desire to make known through him the truth about the second coming of Christ, claiming that Christ's second coming was revealed to him as having transpired at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70.

He was the personification of egotism and obstinacy, and lazy beyond comparison. Being remonstrated with by his brother for some dishonest proceeding, he exclaimed petulently: "You talk to me just like a father; you assume that I am all wrong." Being a great reader of the daily literature, it is thought by some that after the assassination of Alexander II, Czar of Russia, by the Nihilists, he put himself in communication with the European Nihilists and tried to organize one of the same kind in the United States, with himself the chief. Being a man of incomparable cheek, he claimed intimate acquaintance and friendship with many of the most prominent men of our times. In politics he was always a Republican, but not a monomaniac on that subject as on religion, until the split in the Republican party of the State of New York. Personally he was a great coward, fearing to go even into the dark part of a room without first arming himself. In appearance he was an American of French extraction, 35 or 40 years old, of medium height, slenderly built, fair complexion, brown hair, and wore a French shaped mustache and whiskers tinged with grey. His whole appearance was that of a dandified man of small mental caliber. From shystering in the police courts he drifted into various pursuits, and might have been seen occasionally well dressed, with a brisk, go-ahead air of business about him that was confidence-inspiring; and again he might have been seen in a deplorable state of shabby gentility, hunting beer saloons and other low dens, in complete keeping with his true character. Occasionally exhibiting signs of insanity, he was always an eccentric, nervous, excitable being—eccentric it may be because he had heard it said to be characteristic of genius, but whose most eccentric act would not excite surprise long in any one, but soon elicit feelings of disgust from all who came often into contact with him. At one time in his eventful career of adventures he became quite an accomplished "dead-beat," imposing upon private families who occasionally accommodated boarders, and often swindling regular boarding-houses out of his board and their pay; and when things got too hot for him he would conveniently have business in some other city. Another one of his characteristics was a proclivity to follow and persecute with his attentions nice young ladies to whom he had had a casual introduction or on whom he had forced his acquaintance and attentions.

After leaving Boston in 1879, he was next reported to have been among the victims of the great Narragansett disaster. But there was no such good fortune in store for the country. He turned up shortly afterwards with an account of his experience on board that unfortunate vessel, through the columns of one of the New York papers. After that he was little better than a professional tramp, roaming around over the country from Maine to California, swindling honest people out of something to keep his depraved soul linked to his polluted body. He was at Saratoga in the early part of the late presidential campaign and advertised as follows in the paper published there called, "The Saratogian:" "Garfield against Hancock—Charles Guiteau, of Illinois, the orator of the West, will speak at the Town Hall, Saratoga, Saturday, July 10, 1880, at 8 o'clock P. M.; admission, 25 cents. Let the people turn out and hear an able, eloquent, and patriotic address." 'Twere useless to say the meeting never came off, the orator was on hand, but the good people were not patriotic enough to turn out. Therefore, the orator retaliated by skipping his board bill and the town, without paying for either the hall or the advertisement.

The bookkeeper of "The Saratogian" opened the following account against the lawyer, theologian, politician, and lunatic: "Charles Guiteau, July 1, 1880, to advertising lecture, Garfield against Hancock, daily, \$3.00."

Across the face of this account the poor defrauded bookkeeper had long since written, "Fraud."

Finally, after the election, and President Garfield's inauguration, thinking, probably, that he was a power towards shaping the result of the campaign, he takes the notion that the United States consulship at Marseilles, France, would pay him for his powerful efforts during the campaign and accordingly comes to the city of Washington. He came to Washington city on Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt House, remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city, and has boarded and roomed at various places. On Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had neither money nor pistol at the time. About the last of May he went into O'Meara's store, at Fifteenth and

F streets, in this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest caliber. He was shown two similar in caliber and only different in price. On Wednesday, June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid \$10, he having in the meantime borrowed \$15 of a gentleman in this city, on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening, about 7 o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street and practiced firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place, wiped his pistol dry, wrapped it in his coat and waited his opportunity.

On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park, and saw the President leave for the Christian Church, on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his pocket, and followed the President to church. He entered the church, but found he could not kill him there without killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After church he made an examination of the window and found he could reach it without any trouble, and that from this point he could shoot the President through the head without killing any one else. The following Wednesday he went to the church, examined the location and the window, and became satisfied he could accomplish his purpose, and he determined, therefore, to make the attempt at the church the following Sunday.

He learned from the papers that the President would leave the city on Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch. He, therefore, determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river, at the foot of Seventeenth street, and fired five shots to practice his aim and be certain his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot, and was in the ladies' waiting-room of the depot with the pistol ready when the President's party entered. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence, and as he knew he would have another opportunity, he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the jail.

On Wednesday evening the President and his son, and, I think, United States Marshal Henry, went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them, and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given.

On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on the seat in the park opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out alone. He followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street up Fifteenth until the President entered the residence of Secretary Blaine. He watched at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, at Fifteenth and H streets, for some time, and then, as he was afraid he would attract attention, he went into the alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol, and waited. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together, and he followed them over to the gate of the White House, but could get no opportunity to use his weapon.

On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at the Riggs House about 7 o'clock. He then walked up into the park and sat there for an hour. He then took a one-horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered around there; had his shoes blacked; engaged a hackman for two dollars to take him to the jail; went into the water closet and took his pistol out of his hip pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it, which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from the body dampening the powder; examined the pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then returned and took a seat in the ladies' waiting-room, and as soon as the President entered, advanced behind him and fired two shots.

The accounts of eye-witnesses of what happened do not agree in all details. They all appear to be somewhat dazed by what occurred, and, of course, no one was observing either the President or the assassin with any suspicion of what was to happen. Carefully collating and comparing all the narratives, it appears that the President and Secretary Blaine were walking briskly across the room nearly abreast, still engaged in conversation, when both, as well as all in the vicinity, were startled by the report of a pistol in the room. That pistol was fired by Charles J. Guiteau, a slender, light-complexioned man, perhaps forty years old, who had been noticed by the regular employees of the station hanging about the rooms for twenty or thirty minutes previously, walking about nervously, but doing nothing which would probably have been regarded as sufficiently peculiar to be remarked if it were not for the after-development of his

purpose. When the President and Secretary entered the door from the outside he was standing in one of the doorways between the ladies' room and the general waiting-room, and advanced into the room as they advanced in the opposite direction, but without attracting their attention. When he came quite near he levelled his pistol and fired. The President said nothing but turned partly around, as if looking to see whence the report came. Secretary Blaine also sprang to one side, away from the President, and looked for the murderer, who, for aught he then knew, might be seeking his life. As the President turned Guiteau discharged another barrel of his revolver into the President's back. Secretary Blaine then saw him and sprang for him, following him through the door into the general waiting-room, calling for the officer to seize him, and also calling for Colonel Rockwell, of the President's party, who was presumed to be in that room. Seeing that the assassin had been seized he rushed back to the President, who had already fallen.

Guiteau was at once seized and carried to the District jail, a large brown-stone structure at the eastern extremity of the city. The officers, after the assassin had been lodged in jail, at first refused admittance to the jail, stating as their reason for so doing that they were acting under special instructions of Attorney-General MacVeagh, the purport of which was that no one should be allowed to see the prisoner. Indeed, at first they emphatically denied that the prisoner had been brought to the jail, fearing that should the fact be made known the jail would be attacked by a mob. Information had reached them that such a movement had been contemplated. The prisoner arrived at the jail and was placed in a cell about 10:30 o'clock, an hour after the shooting took place.

The prisoner gave his name as Charles J. Guiteau, lawyer, Chicago, Illinois. He was neatly attired in a blue suit and wore a drab hat pulled down over his eyes, giving him the appearance of an ugly character, such as he actually had. He had previously visited the jail but was refused admission on the ground of its not being visitors' day. At that time he mentioned his name as being Guiteau, and that he was from Chicago. The same officer who had previously refused him admittance was the one to receive him after his appalling deed, and a mutual recognition took place between them. Guiteau saying, "You are the man who wouldn't let me go through the jail some time ago." The only other remark that he made before being put into his cell was to the effect that General Sherman would be at the jail soon.

The jailors stated that they had seen him around the jail several times, and that on one occasion he seemed to be under the influence of liquor. On one of his visits subsequent to his first one these officers stated that he had reached the rotunda of the building, where he was noticed examining the scaffold from which the Hirth murderers were hanged.

As directed by the Attorney-General, the jailor refused to give any further information or tell in which cell the assassin had been lodged. The same officer was an attendant of the old city jail when President Lincoln was assassinated.

The following letters were taken from the assassin's pocket at Police Headquarters:

"To The White House:

July 2, 1881.

"The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a flimsy dream, and it matters little when one goes; a human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, any way. I had no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian and a politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists, at 1420 New York avenue, where all the reporters can get them. I am going to the jail.

CHARLES GUITEAU."

"To General Sherman:

"I have just shot the President. I shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer,

theologian and politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I am going to the jail; please order out your troops to take possession of the jail at once. Very respectfully,
CHARLES GUTEAU."

On receiving the above General Sherman gave it the following indorsement :

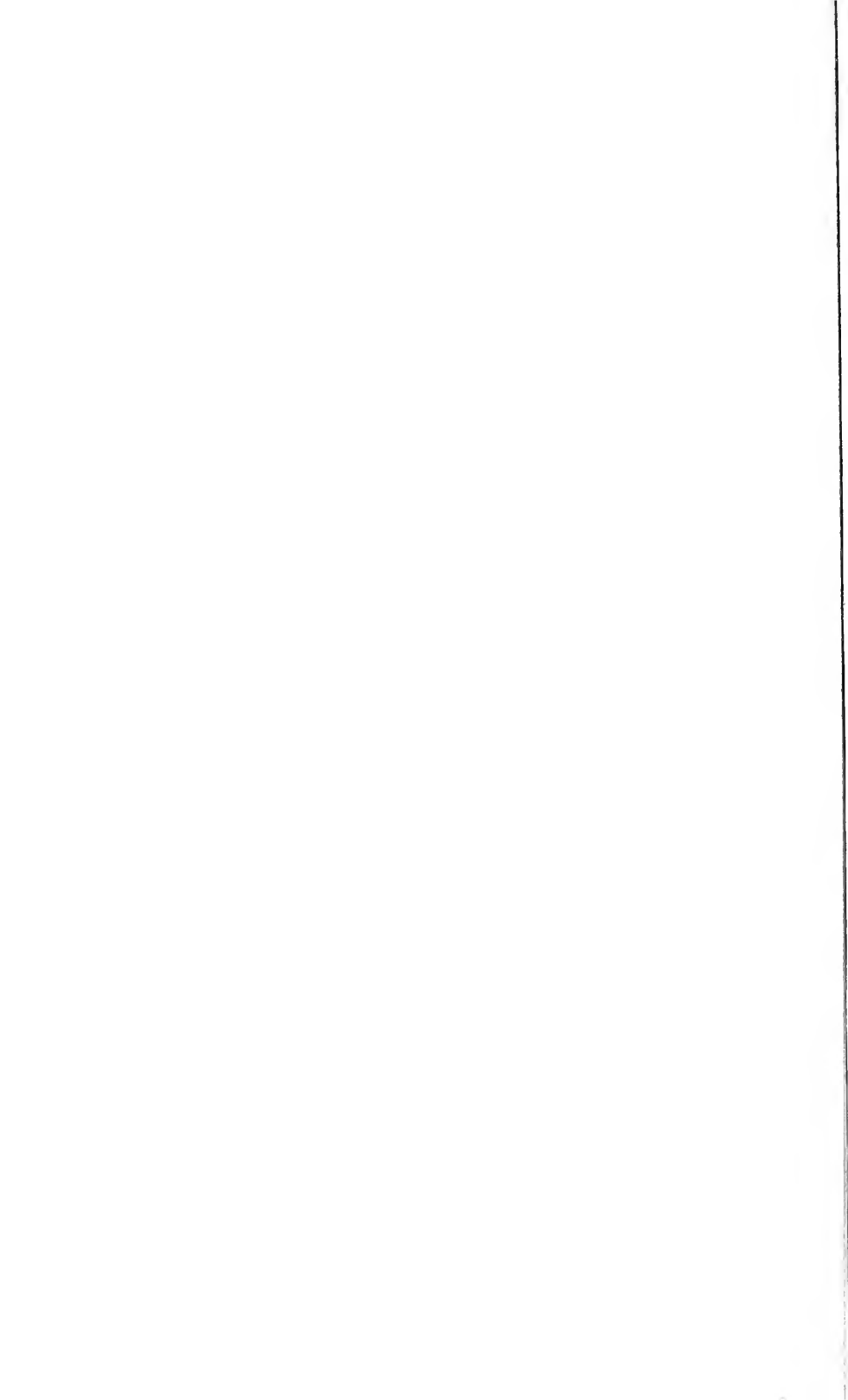
"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1881, 11:35 A. M.—This letter * * * was handed me this minute by Major William S. Twin- ing, United States Engineers, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Major William G. Brock, chief of police. I don't know the writer, never heard of or saw him to my knowledge, and hereby return it to the keeping of the above-named parties as testimony in the case.
W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*"

GUTEAU'S STATEMENT OF WHAT INDUCED HIS AWFUL CRIME.

Mr. Samuel Milliken, chief clerk of the Department of Justice, visited the District jail and exchanged a few words with the assassin Guiteau in his cell. Guiteau was in robust health, had a voracious appetite, eats about a pound of meat and two pounds of bread at a meal, and washes down the food with a quart or three pints of coffee. From Warden Crocker it was learned that Guiteau became ob- streperous when it was proposed to move him from the cell in which he was when shot at by Sergeant Mason, and it was found necessary to use main force to transfer him to the cell in which he now is, namely, one on the opposite side of the jail and backing up to or adjoining his former cell. Since then he has been sullen and has "kept low" in the darkest part of his cell. Guiteau has made known his cause for the cat-like vindictiveness which possessed him and impelled him to make the murderous attack upon President Garfield. He explained that he was grossly insulted by the President. These are in substance the circumstances: He (Guiteau) sneaked into the President's office at the White House one day at a time while several members of the Cabinet and one or two other gentlemen were there, and, being an unbidden and unwelcome visitor, he was ejected from the room by order of the President. This treatment, Guiteau says, rankled in his breast and boiled in his blood. "The President had no right to insult me in that way." While being ejected he resolved upon revenge and the infliction of some serious bodily injury on the President.



THE ASSASSIN.



A P P E N D I C E S .

APPENDIX A.

INAUGURATIONS FROM WASHINGTON TO GARFIELD.

There have been twenty four Presidential inaugurations in this country. Of the Presidents inaugurated, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant were each twice elected. Tyler, Fillmore, and Johnson succeeded to the office from being Vice-Presidents when vacancies occurred. Three other Presidents, John Adams, Jefferson, and Van Buren, were Vice-Presidents previous to their election to the principal office.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

The election of General Washington to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States was announced to him at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of April, 1789. As the public business needed the immediate attendance of the President at the seat of Government, he hastened his departure: and, on the second day after receiving notice of his appointment, took leave of Mount Vernon. He was met by a number of gentlemen residing in Alexandria, and escorted to their city, where a public dinner had been prepared, to which he was invited. In the afternoon of the same day he left Alexandria, and was attended by his neighbors to Georgetown, where a number of citizens from the State of Maryland had assembled to receive him. Throughout his journey the people continued to manifest the same feeling. Crowds flocked around him wherever he stopped, and corps of militia and companies of the most respectable citizens escorted him through their respective streets. At Philadelphia he was received with peculiar splendor. Gray's bridge over the Schuylkill, was highly decorated. In imitation of the triumphal exhibitions of ancient Rome, an arch, composed of laurel, in which was displayed the simple elegance of true taste, was erected at each end of it, and on each side was a laurel shrubbery. As the object of universal admiration passed under the arch, a civic crown was, unperceived by him, let down upon his head by a youth, ornamented with sprigs of laurel, who was assisted by machinery. The fields and avenues leading from the Schuylkill to Philadelphia were crowded with people, through whom General Washington was conducted into the city by a numerous and respectable body of citizens, and at night the town was illuminated. The next day, at Trenton, he was welcomed in a manner as new as it was pleasing. In addition to the usual demonstrations of respect and attachment which were given by the discharge of cannon, by military corps, and by private persons of distinction, the gentler sex prepared in their own taste a tribute of applause indicative of the grateful recollection in which they held their deliverance twelve years before from a formidable enemy. On the bridge over the creek which passes through the town, was erected a triumphal arch highly ornamented with laurels and flowers, and supported by thirteen pillars, each entwined with wreaths of evergreen. On the front arch was inscribed in large gilt letters: "The Defender of the Mothers will be the Protector of the Daughters." On the center of the arch, above the inscription, was a dome or cupola of flowers and evergreen, encircling the dates of two memorable events which were peculiarly interesting to New Jersey. The first was the battle of Trenton, and the second the bold and judicious stand made by the American troops at the same creek, by which the progress of the British army was arrested on the evening preceding the battle of Princeton. At this place he was met by a party of matrons leading their daughters in white, who carried baskets of flowers in their hands, and sang, with exquisite sweetness, an ode of two stanzas composed for the occasion."

At Brunswick he was joined by the Governor of New Jersey, who accompanied him to Elizabethtown Point. A committee of Congress received him on the road and conducted him with military parade to the Point, where he took leave of the Governor and other gentlemen of Jersey, and embarked for New York in an elegant barge of thirteen oars, manned by thirteen branch pilots, provided for the purpose by the citizens of New York. At the stairs on Murray's wharf, which had been prepared and ornamented for the purpose, he was received by the Governor of New York, and conducted with military honors through an immense concourse of people to the apartments provided for him. These were attended by all who were in office, and by many private citizens of distinction, who pressed around him to offer their congratulations, and to express the joy which glowed in their bosoms at seeing the man in whom all confided at the head of the American empire. This day of extravagant joy was succeeded by a splendid illumination. The ceremonies of the inauguration having been adjusted by Congress, the President attended in the Senate chamber, on the 30th of April, in presence of both houses, and took the oath prescribed by the Constitution. To gratify the public curiosity, an open gallery adjoining the Senate chamber had been selected by Congress, as the place in which the oath should be administered. Having taken it in view of an immense concourse of people, whose loud and repeated acclamations attested the joy with which his being proclaimed the President of the United States inspired them, he returned to the Senate chamber, where he delivered his address. The scene of this inauguration was Federal Hall, in the city of New York, on the site of the present Sub-treasury building. The Federal Congress, which was to take the place of the old Continental Congress, was also organized here.

WASHINGTON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

Before Washington's second inauguration (1793) he asked from his Cabinet officers their views as to the time, manner and place of the President's taking the oath of office. The opinions elicited were so contradictory that no change was made. The oath was publicly administered by Judge Cushing, of the Supreme Court, in the Senate chamber, Independence Hall, Philadelphia. There were present the heads of departments, judges of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers, as many of the Senate and House of Representatives as were in town, and a small sprinkling of spectators of both sexes, as the limited hall could not contain many. After Washington had delivered an exceedingly short inaugural speech, and the oath had been administered, he retired as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; the people cheering him as he withdrew.

INAUGURATION OF JOHN ADAMS.

The inauguration (1797) of John Adams (the last which took place in Philadelphia) was celebrated in the House of Representatives. A reporter says: "At an early hour a great number of citizens had assembled around Congress Hall to witness the retirement of our worthy President—Washington—from public life. The concourse increased to such a degree as to fill the street, and when the gallery doors were thrown open the house was suddenly filled up to overflowing. The ladies added to the dignity of the scene. Numbers of them were seated in the chairs of representatives and others were accommodated with seats on the floor (literally on the floor) of the House. A few minutes after the Senate arrived, preceded by their president, George Washington entered, but before he had advanced half-way across the hall a burst of applause broke from every quarter of the house. On the entrance of John Adams like marks of appreciation were expressed."

After the President-elect had delivered his speech the oath of office was read to him by the Chief Justice (Oliver Ellsworth,) which he energetically repeated. In a few minutes Adams, Vice-President Jefferson and Washington retired "amid reiterated hurrahs and a discharge of artillery."

"Thus closed a scene the like of which was never before or after witnessed in this or any other country—which forms a new epoch in our history and in the history of republican freedom to which we must commit the glorious subject." A banquet was given to Washington in the evening by the merchants of Philadelphia, "consisting of near 400 covers of the choicest viands nature produces." The heads of departments, officers of the army and foreign ministers were nearly all present.

INAUGURATION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

This (1801) was the first inauguration in Washington, the seat of Government having been removed to this city in 1800. Washington was then a rural hamlet. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day. About 10 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings. Jefferson, who had ridiculed the pageantry of the previous administrations, studied a republican simplicity in his inauguration. Dressed in plain clothing, and attended only by a few friends, he proceeded to the Capitol. When he entered the Senate chamber the Senators rose to receive him. He took the chair proffered by Aaron Burr, president of the Senate. It is said there were about one thousand persons in the Senate chamber, one hundred and fifty of whom were ladies. The retiring President, John Adams, was not present, being unwilling "to enact the captive chief in the triumphant procession of the victor to the Capitol." There were discharges of artillery when Jefferson entered and left the Capitol. The remainder of the day was devoted to festivities, and at night there was a pretty general illumination. There is a tradition afloat that Jefferson rode to the Capitol on horseback, and after hitching his horse to the fence proceeded to the Senate chamber to be inaugurated. This procedure was quite in keeping with Jefferson's republican ideas, but as a matter of fact it appears to stand on the same footing with the hatchet and cherry tree story about George Washington.

JEFFERSON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

Jefferson was quietly re-installed in office, (1805,) taking the oath in the Senate chamber. After the delivery of his speech, the President was waited upon by a large assemblage of members of the legislature, citizens, and strangers of distinction: and a procession was formed at the navy yard, composed of mechanics engaged there, which marched to military music, displaying with considerable taste the various insignia of their professions.

INAUGURATION OF MADISON.

On Saturday, March 4, 1809, James Madison assumed the duties of President of the United States. The day, from its commencement to its close, was, it is stated, "marked by the liveliest demonstrations of joy." For many days before citizens from the adjacent, and even remote States, had been pouring into Washington until its capacity of accommodation was strained to the utmost.

The dawn of day was announced by a Federal salute from the navy yard and Fort Warburton, and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the inauguration that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative hall was filled and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the Capitol, unable to obtain admittance, exceeded ten thousand. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the chamber of the Representatives, Governor Milledge, the President *pro tempore*, in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement the Senators were placed next to the chair, the late President (Jefferson) of the United States on the right of the chair, foreign ministers and suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front, heads of departments on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

Mr. Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock. A short time before that hour Mr. Madison left his own house escorted by the troops of cavalry of the city and Georgetown, commanded by Captain Brent, and at 12 entered the Representative hall attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Coles, secretary to the late President, and introduced by a committee of the Senate, when Mr. Milledge left the central chair and conducted Mr. Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr. Madison then rose and delivered his address. The oath of office was then administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, after which and as the President retired two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the Capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the District, nine in number, and in complete uniform, under the command of Colonel M. Kinney, drawn up, whose line he passed in review, when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the President, waited on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure.

Mr. Madison was dressed at his inauguration in a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of merinos raised in this country; his coat from the manufactory of Colonel Humphreys and his waistcoat and small clothes from that of Chancellor Livingston, the clothes being severally presented by those gentlemen.

MADISON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

On March 4, 1813, being the day on which commenced the second term of Mr. Madison's election to the Presidency, he took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, in the presence of many members of Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign ministers, and a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The President was escorted to the Capitol by the cavalry of the District, and was received in his approach to the Capitol by the several volunteer corps of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, drawn up in line for the purpose. The day was fine, the sun shone brilliantly, as if to welcome it; the appearance of the military—the Marine corps and volunteer—was usually animating. No accident occurred to mar the ceremonies of the day. The scene, we are told, "was truly brilliant; at the same time it was solemn and truly republican." Previous to taking the oath in the chamber of the House of Representatives, the President delivered an elegant and appropriate speech. In the evening there was a splendid assembly at Davis' Hotel, in honor of the day, at which were present the President of the United States, heads of departments, foreign ministers, etc., and a "most lively assemblage of the lovely ones of our District."

President Madison, accompanied by the heads of departments, Gen. Van Ness, and a number of officers of the militia of this District, was escorted from his house to the Capitol by Captains Mandeville's, Caldwell's, and Peter's uniform cavalry, under the immediate command of Captain Peter. As the President and his suite approached the center of the line, composed of militia volunteers, a detachment of marines, and Lieutenant Perkins, with a detachment of United States artillery, formed near the Capitol, and passed in front. On his way to the south wing he was handsomely saluted by the line under Colonel Young, of Alexandria, commanding officer of the whole for the day. The President, on retiring from the hall of Representatives, received at the door of the south wing of the Capitol a marching salute from the whole line, consisting of several hundred troops, handsomely uniformed; after which he and his suite were escorted back to his house, in the same order in which they passed up. The chronicler says, in conclusion: "In addition to the many other agreeable, as well as solemn impressions produced by the interesting scene of this day, we cannot omit expressing the general satisfaction at the very handsome and honorable display made by our local militia."

INAUGURATION OF MONROE.

James Monroe was inaugurated President March 4, 1817. At 11:30 o'clock, the President, with him the Vice-President-elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horse-back, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty. The President reached the hall of Congress a little before 12 o'clock; at the same time the ex-President arrived, and the judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the chamber of the Senate, then in session, the Vice-President took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the Vice-President.

This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice-President, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the marshals, etc., attended the President to the elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the Government, officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen,) and citizens, the President rose and delivered his speech.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun,

and followed by salutes from the navy yard, the battery from Fort Warburton and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival with military honors by the Marine corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of artillery and two companies of infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner. It is impossible, the newspaper account says, to "compute with anything like accuracy the number of carriages, horses and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony, and it is satisfactory to say that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage."

The President and his lady, after his return, received at their dwelling the visits of their friends of the heads of departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the foreign ministers at the seat of Government, or strangers and citizens, who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison. The evening concluded with a splendid ball at Davis' Hotel, at which were present the President and ex-President and their ladies, the heads of departments, foreign ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens. A reporter says of this inauguration:

"The difference said to have existed between the two houses in respect to the appropriation of the Representative chamber was rather fortunate than otherwise, since it caused the ceremony of the President swearing fealty to the Constitution to take place in the view, if not in the hearing of all the people of the United States who chose to witness it. This it appears to us is a mode far preferable to that of being cramped up in a hall, into which, however extensive, not more than four or five hundred people can possibly have admittance."

MONROE'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

At the inauguration of James Monroe for a second term, March, 1821, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief-Justice Marshall, after which he delivered his address. The day proved very unfavorable for the attendance of spectators, there having fallen during the preceding night a good deal of snow and rain; notwithstanding which an immense crowd thronged the doors of the Capitol. The number of persons who obtained admission within the walls of the Representative chamber (gallery, of course, included) could not have been less than 2,000. The President was placed on the platform in front of the Speaker's chair; the Chief Justice stood by his side during the delivery of the speech. The associate judges, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the heads of the departments, and many distinguished military and naval officers were near him. Assigned to their proper places were the members of the various foreign legations. The seats in the interior were principally occupied by a numerous collection of ladies; and all around, above and below, were countless numbers of the people, of whom, without discrimination, as many were admitted, after the ladies and privileged persons were seated, as the room could accommodate. On the entrance and exit of the President the music of the Marine band enlivened the scene, which, it is stated, "was altogether characterized by simple grandeur and splendid simplicity."

THE INAUGURATION OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated March 4, 1825. The crowd at the doors of the Capitol began to accumulate about 9 o'clock, and, although ladies were allowed the privilege of their sex in being admitted to seats reserved for them in the lobbies of the House of Representatives, they had to attain the envied station at no small sacrifice, and the gentlemen who led and guarded them were obliged in some instances almost literally to fight their way to the doors.

Toward 12 o'clock, the military, consisting of general and staff officers and the volunteer companies of the First and Second Legion, received the President at his residence, with his predecessor (Monroe) and several officers of the Government. The cavalry led the way, and the procession moved in very handsome array, with the music of their several corps, to the Capitol, attended by thousands of citizens. The President was attended on horseback by the marshal, with his

assistants for the day, distinguished by blue badges, &c. On arriving at the Capitol, the President with his escort, was received by the Marine corps, under the command of Colonel Henderson, stationed in front in line of the Capitol, "whose excellent band of music" saluted the President on their entrance into the Capitol.

Within the hall, the sofas between the columns, the entire space of the circular lobby without, the bar, the spacious promenade in the rear of the Speaker's chair, and the three outer rows of the members' seats, were all occupied with a splendid array of beauty and fashion. On the left, the diplomatic corps, in the costume of their respective courts, occupied the places assigned them on the innermost range of seats, immediately before the steps which led to the chair. The officers of our own army and navy were seen dispersed among the groups of ladies, exhibiting, the reporter gallantly adds, "the most appropriate and interesting of associations—valor guarding beauty." Chairs were placed in front of the clerk's table, in the semi-circle within the members' seats, for the judges of the Supreme Court. At 12:20, the marshals made their appearance in blue scarfs, succeeded by the officers of both houses of Congress, who introduced the President-elect. He was followed by the venerable ex-President and family, by the judges of the Supreme Court in their robes of office, and the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President, with a number of members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascended the steps to the Speaker's chair, and took his seat. The Chief Justice was placed in front of the clerk's table, having before him another table, on the floor of the hall on the opposite side of which sat the remaining judges, with their faces toward the chair. Silence having been proclaimed, and the doors of the hall closed, Mr. Adams rose and read the inaugural address with a clear and deliberate articulation. The time occupied by the delivery of this address was about forty minutes. The President-elect then descended from the chair, and placing himself on the right of the judges' table, received from the Chief Justice a volume of the laws of the United States, from which he read, in a loud and clear voice, the oath of office, at the close of which the plaudits were repeated, mingled with cheers from the spectators who filled the galleries, and immediately followed by the discharge of a salute of artillery.

The congratulations which then poured in from every side, the reporter says, "occupied the hand and could not but reach the heart of the President." The meeting between him and his venerable predecessor had in it something peculiarly affecting." The reporter, who certainly was not able to forecast the future hostile attitude of Jackson to Adams, proceeded to say: "General Jackson, we are pleased to observe, was among the earliest of those who took the hand of the President, and their looks and deportment towards each other were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit which can see no merit in a rival, and feel no joy in the honor of a competitor."

Shortly after 1 o'clock, the procession commenced leaving the hall; but it was nearly an hour before the clustering groups which had crowded every seat and avenue completely retired. The President was then escorted back as he came, and, on his arrival at his residence, received the compliments and respects of a great number of gentlemen and ladies who called upon him, who also paid their respects at the mansion occupied by the ex-President.

INAUGURATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

On the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, (1829.) the President-elect entered the Senate chamber, attended by the marshal of the District and the committee of arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the secretary's desk. The Chief Justice of the United States and associate judges entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's chair. The foreign ministers and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the chair.

A large number of ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators and the lobby, under the eastern gallery. The western gallery was reserved for members of the House of Representatives.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, Jackson delivered his

inaugural address, and, having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall. Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion. He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

Mr. Webster writing from Washington in regard to the scenes at Jackson's inauguration says: "I never saw such a crowd here before. Persons have come five hundred miles to see General Jackson." Judge Story writes: "After the ceremony was over, the President went to the palace to receive company, and there he was visited by immense crowds of all sorts of people, from the highest and most polished down to the most vulgar and gross in the nation. I never saw such a mixture. The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant. I was glad to escape from the scene as soon as possible." No doubt Story was glad to escape; he was a bitter opponent of Jackson, and it was not to be expected that he could enjoy these festivities." "A profusion of refreshments," writes a participant, "had been provided. Orange punch was made by barrels full; but as the waiters opened the doors to bring it out, a rush was made, the glasses broken, the pails of liquor upset and the most painful confusion prevailed. To such a painful degree was this carried that wine and ice cream could not be brought out to the ladies, and tubs of punch were taken from the lower story into the garden to lead off the crowd from the rooms. Men with boots on heavy with mud stood on the damask-satin covered chairs in their eagerness to get a look at the President."

It is stated in the papers of that day that the swell-mob were present in large force in the throng that attended the inauguration of Jackson. Despite the cautions published to beware of pickpockets, one gentleman had his pocket picked of nine hundred dollars and many others were victimized to a smaller extent.

JACKSON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

This took place March 4, 1833. At 12 o'clock President Jackson and Martin Van Buren, elected Vice-President, repaired to the Representatives' hall, in the Capitol, and in the presence of a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, foreign ministers, public officers of the United States, and a great concourse of ladies and citizens, each took the oath of office, which was administered to them by the Chief-Justice of the United States. President Jackson delivered an address on the occasion, but Vice-President Van Buren did not make an address.

INAUGURATION OF VAN BUREN.

On the occasion of the inauguration of Martin Van Buren, (1837.) after he had delivered his address and taken the oath of office, national salutes from the military and naval stations within the city were fired in honor of the occasion, after which the President and ex-President returned to the Executive Mansion, attended by the cortege which accompanied them to the Capitol, and whither a large number of citizens repaired to offer their salutations to the new President and take leave of his predecessor. The representatives of foreign governments also attended, and through Mr. Calderon, the minister from Spain, offered their congratulations to the President in an appropriate and impressive address.

The President, it is stated, "was escorted to the Capitol, and thence to his residence, by Captain Mason's fine volunteer troop of Dragoons, and by Captains Blake's and Bronaugh's very handsome companies of volunteer infantry. The day was uncommonly brilliant for the season, and the fineness of the weather permitted great numbers of citizens to come in from the country, who, with the multitude of strangers who had been flocking into the city for many days from a distance, and the thousands of resident citizens, lined the avenue during the forenoon, and formed a larger concourse of both sexes at the Capitol during the ceremonies than was ever witnessed on any former occasion.

Thronged, however, as the streets and public places were during the day, not an instance of disorder took place that we heard of. Indeed, everything wore a marked appearance of calmness, and the absence of excitement."

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The inauguration of Harrison, (1841,) like that of Jackson, brought to Washington a vast crowd of enthusiastic followers. The morning of the inauguration day broke somewhat cloudily, and the horizon seemed rather to betoken snow or rain. At sunrise a salute of twenty-six guns was fired from the Mall, south of their gun-room, by a party of the Columbia Artillerists, acting under the command of Captain Buckingham. Soon after the firing of these guns, the entire body, apparently, of citizens and numerous visitors, roused from their slumbers, thronged Pennsylvania avenue and its principal streets, and gave to them a very animated and lively appearance: the throng continuing to increase until 8 o'clock, when the various delegations, military companies, Tippecanoe clubs, associations and citizens assembled at their prospective posts.

Soon after 10 o'clock the procession moved from the head of Four-and-a-half street, when a salute of three guns announced their march towards the quarters of the President-elect. Having there received General Harrison, attended by his personal friends, the procession moved on from the quarters of the President-elect, up E street to Eleventh street; up Eleventh street to F street; up F street to Fifteenth street; down Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue; down Pennsylvania avenue to the south gate of the eastern yard of the Capitol. A reporter says: "Occupying a favorable position in front of Brown's Hotel, we noticed the procession as it passed along the most public part of Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. The scene was highly interesting and imposing. The ladies everywhere, from the windows on each side of the avenue, waved their handkerchiefs or hands in token of their kind feelings, and General Harrison returned their smiles and greetings with repeated bows. The enthusiastic cheers of the citizens who moved in the procession were, with equal enthusiasm, responded to by thousands of citizen spectators who lined Pennsylvania avenue, or appeared at the side windows, in the numerous balconies, on the tops of houses or on other elevated stands. At the head of the procession was the chief marshal, who was mounted on a fine horse, suitably caparisoned; as also were his two aides. The military portion of the procession was remarkably fine and soldier-like. Much of this, no doubt, was owing to Major Fritz, of the Philadelphia National Greys, whose company and excellent band of music were objects of particular notice and admiration.

"Nearly the whole throng of visitors accompanied the President to his new abode, and as many as possible entered and paid their personal respects to him. The whole building, however, could hardly contain a fortieth part of them; so that very many were unable to obtain admission at all. A popular President will on such an occasion always be surrounded by more friends than it is possible for him to receive and recognize otherwise than in masses. The close of the day was marked by the repetition of salutes from the artillery, the whole city being yet alive with a population of strangers and residents, whom the mildness of the season invited into the open air. In the evening the several ball rooms and places of amusement were filled with crowds of gentlemen and ladies attracted to this city by the novelty and interest of the great occasion. In the course of the evening the President of the United States paid a short visit to each of the assemblies held in honor of the inauguration, and was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment and respect. The end of the day was marked, as its progress from the early morning hour had been, by quiet and order, not only remarkable but astonishing, considering the vast crowds of persons, the excitement of the occasion and the temptations which it offered to undue exhilaration."

INAUGURATION OF JAMES K. POLK.

The unfavorable state of weather on the day of the inauguration of James K. Polk (1845) did not prevent a large turnout of strangers and citizens to join in the inaugural procession, or to witness the proceedings at the Capitol. At sunrise a discharge of artillery announced the ceremonies of the day. At 8 o'clock A. M. the volunteer companies of the District, and those which had arrived from Baltimore and distant places, commenced marching towards the appointed parade

grounds in front of the City Hall. About 10 o'clock the military, under command of Captain Mason, of the Potomac Dragoons, marched forward and took their appointed station in front of Coleman's Hotel. Here the inaugural procession was formed under the direction of Chief Marshal McCalla and his aides.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the President-elect left Coleman's Hotel, and then the procession took up its line of march towards the Capitol, the military being in front, and making altogether a handsome display, there being eleven volunteer companies in the line, of whom eight belonged to the District of Columbia, one to Baltimore, one to Savage Factory and one to Fairfax county, Va.

The District volunteer companies appeared to great advantage, but the most prominent and most observed of all the companies in the procession was the Independent Blues, of Baltimore, commanded by Captain Watson—a corps noted for excellent discipline, and to which was attached Deam's strong and skilful band of musicians. The Savage Factory Guards, a handsomely uniformed company, under the command of Captain Williams, also appeared to great advantage, as did the Fairfax County Cavalry, under the command of Captain Wilcockson. The volunteer companies in front of the procession were as follows: Fairfax Cavalry, Potomac Dragoons, Independent Blues, Savage Factory Guards, Washington Light Infantry, National Blues, Independent Grays, Union Guards, Mechanical Riflemen, United Riflemen, Columbia Riflemen. The famous Empire Club, of New York, followed the military. They bore in front a large silk banner, which was surmounted with the cap of liberty, and had on it portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren. The members of this club wore a uniform consisting of a red jacket and a leather girdle. They had with them a mounted brass cannon, which they fired in front of Coleman's Hotel several times, and afterward at the Capitol. After the Empire Club, followed several army and naval officers and the reverend clergy. Next came, in an open carriage, escorted by General Hunter, marshal of the District of Columbia, and several assistant marshals, the President-elect and his immediate predecessor. The carriage was flanked by the Fairfax Cavalry.

As the carriage passed along Pennsylvania avenue, at different points of the line, the people cheered the President-elect, and there was in some places a waving of handkerchiefs, by the ladies from the windows that commanded a view of the procession. After the President-elect, followed various distinguished functionaries, judicial, civil, and military. Then followed the corporate authorities of Washington, and the Democratic associations of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and other places. This formed the largest and most imposing portion of the civic procession. The Marine Band played national and appropriate music. Numerous silk banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, were borne in the procession. The professors and students of Georgetown College closed the line of the inaugural procession. The students, in their college uniform, preceded by the handsome silk banner, presented to the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College by the ladies of the Cathedral Church of Baltimore, accompanied by a good band of music, attracted no little attention.

The procession entered the precincts of the Capitol about 12 o'clock, and soon afterward the President-elect delivered the inaugural address, and was duly installed into office.

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

The inauguration (1849) of the popular favorite, General Zachary Taylor, brought to Washington a large crowd, composed of representatives of all the different parties that had supported "Old Zack." It was noted at the time as showing the nature of the rush to Washington that on the day preceding the inauguration a train arrived "numbering as many as twenty-eight cars." In those days an arrival of this size was considered something exceptional. On the day of the inauguration the numbers in attendance were said to be much larger than were ever before collected in Washington. The weather though cloudy was not particularly unpleasant for the fickle season of the year. At the break of day the strains of martial music resounded along the principal avenues of the city, and hundreds of star-spangled banners of every fabric and dimension were unfolded to the breeze. The bells of the city then rang out a stirring peal, and long before the usual breakfast hour the people were wending their way in masses to the Capitol.

At 9 o'clock one hundred gentlemen, who officiated as marshals, mounted their horses in front of the City Hall and proceeded in a body to Willard's Hotel for the purpose of paying their respects to General Taylor. Having been escorted to the long upper hall of the hotel, and arranged themselves in a line, the President elect made his appearance, leaning upon the arm of the mayor of the city, and proceeded to shake the hands of the gentlemen present as a return for their polite salutation. The General was dressed in a plain suit of black, and he appeared to be in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

At half-past eleven o'clock the procession took up its line of march. The several military companies, of which there were about a dozen, presented a good appearance. The carriage in which the President-elect was escorted was drawn by four handsome grey horses, and protected from the pressure of the multitude by the cavalcade of the hundred marshals already mentioned. The gentlemen who accompanied General Taylor in his carriage were the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the mayor of the city of Washington. According to previous arrangement, however, when the general's carriage arrived in front of the Irving Hotel, where ex-President Polk was sojourning, the procession halted, and Mr. Polk was handed into the carriage, and a seat awarded to him on the right of the President-elect, who shook his predecessor cordially by the hand, whereat nine long and loud cheers were given by the spectators. The procession resumed its march. Both sides of Pennsylvania avenue were thronged with human beings, all the way from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol grounds. Many of the roofs of the houses were covered, and every window was completely blocked with heads. The time occupied by the procession in reaching the east front of the Capitol was about an hour, and after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the booming of artillery resounded from one end of the city to the other.

At 12 o'clock the members of the late executive cabinet appeared, Mr. Buchanan leading the way, and occupied places on the left of the ex-Vice-Presidents. The President-elect entered in company with ex-President Polk and took a seat, which had been prepared for him; Mr. Polk occupying another on his left hand.

The appearance of General Taylor, it is stated, was so perfectly unassuming, that many persons had repeatedly to inquire, "before they could assure themselves that that was the man whose name and deeds had filled the trumpet of fame, and won the love and highest honors of his countrymen. The general saluted those near him with an air of frankness and good will, and conversed for some time (in whispers) with Chief Justice Taney. (probably as to the ceremony about to take place.)

After a brief pause, the order of procession was announced and the company retired from the chamber of the Senate, passing through the rotunda to the eastern portico of the Capitol. On reaching the staging erected over the flight of stairs of the portico of the Capitol, and "standing in full view of the upturned eyes of at least twenty thousand people," the President-elect pronounced the inaugural address. This address was delivered in a remarkably distinct voice, and many parts of it were enunciated with a full and clear emphasis, and enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the surrounding spectators. As soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the address had subsided, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Taney. The President was then overwhelmed with congratulations, Chief Justice Taney and ex-President Polk taking the lead.

INAUGURATION OF FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The inauguration day (1853) was unpleasant. The sky was clouded, and there was a slight fall of snow. Nevertheless an immense crowd, for those days, assembled, and later in the day made Pennsylvania avenue almost impassible. The avenue was gaily decorated with flags, banners, etc., through which the procession passed. The marshals were Major A. A. Nicholson, Col. Wm. Selson, Dr. A. W. Miller, Rob. Ould, Col. H. S. Lansing, Dr. E. M. Chapin. Order of procession: The judiciary, the clergy, marshal-in-chief with aides, President, President-elect and suite, with marshals, Senate committee of arrangements, foreign ministers, *corps diplomatique*, members of Congress, &c., governors, ex-governors and members of State legislatures, army, navy and militia, officers and soldiers of war of revolution, of 1812, etc., corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown, the Jackson Democratic Association, other political associations, organized civic

societies, professors and students of colleges and schools in the District of Columbia, citizens. After the usual proceedings in the Senate, the oath was administered in the eastern portico by Chief Justice Taney in the presence, it was estimated, of 20,000 persons. The President then delivered his inaugural speech (half an hour long) from memory. In the evening he received the congratulations of a large number of citizens at the Executive Mansion.

INAUGURATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

During the night before the 4th of March, 1857, the city was animated by the blaze of rockets, the movements of ball-goers, the bustle at the Capitol. (Congress being in session all night,) the march of military companies, and the weary tramp on the sidewalks of thousands of visitors, unable to obtain lodgings. The day was mild and sunny. The military portion of the procession organized at the City Hall. Patient groups of spectators occupied the City Hall steps from an early hour. A reporter says: "Not a few country wagons were drawn up by the curbstone, filled with substantial Montgomery county farmers and their families, and not a few Prince George bucks pranced around upon horseback, exhibiting witching feats of horsemanship before the admiring eyes of the ladies on the City Hall steps."

About noon the procession proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where President Pierce and the President-elect, in an open barouche, took their places in the line. The marshals headed the procession. Next came the 1st artillery, Co. K, and other divisions of the regular army, a battalion of United States marines, various guards and rifle organizations, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Charlestown City Guard, the Lancaster Fencibles, the Alexandria battalion, the Richmond Montgomery Guards, the Alleghany Guards, the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, with a venerable banner; the President and President-elect, the ship Constitution, from the navy yard; the Jackson Democratic Association, and other political clubs from South Carolina, Philadelphia, Baltimore, California, etc., and, lastly, the fire companies.

Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office "amid the sky-rending shouts of the multitude."

The appearance of the military, ranged as they were in the most picturesque positions of the scene gave an air of brilliancy to the whole ceremony that was never before paralleled in this country.

Among the notabilities in the crowd witnessing the inauguration was Beau Hickman, circulating briskly and gracefully about, and affecting small loans from his acquaintances.

INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The day (March 4, 1861.) dawned inauspiciously, with leaden skies and tornadoes of dust. In the course of the morning, however, the skies brightened and the wind lulled.

For some time previous to the inauguration there had been threats of bloodshed on that occasion, and the military authorities taxed their brains for devices to prevent any such catastrophe. The volunteer organizations in the procession were supplied with cartridges. Sharpshooters were posted at convenient points along the avenue and on the roofs of buildings, and at the market house a small force of infantry was posted for the support of the riflemen in that vicinity. General Scott, with Magruder's and Fry's batteries, was at the corner of Delaware avenue and B street ready for action, the gunners and drivers remaining at their posts during the ceremony. General Scott kept his scouts busily occupied visiting all parts of the dense crowd and watching for the first indications of trouble. But the day passed off quietly. The commandant (Magruder) of one of the batteries referred to left Washington a few days after and was made subsequently a Confederate general.

The procession formed at 9 o'clock, in front of the City Hall, and at 11 o'clock marched to Willard's Hotel and awaited the President and President-elect, who joined the line in an open carriage a little after 12 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln was pale, wan, and anxious. The carriage was carefully surrounded by the military and by the committee on arrangements. The marshal-in-chief was Major B. B. French. Among the bodies in the line were the Washington

Light Infantry battalion, the Henderson Guards, Companies A, B, and C, Union regiment; Metropolitan Rifles, Turner Rifles, Washington Light Guard, Mechanics' Union Rifles, Putnam Rifles, the Sappers and Miners, President's Mounted Guard; the Georgetown division, including the first Georgetown volunteer battalion, the Potomac Light Infantry, Carrington Home Guards, the Scott Rifles, the District of Columbia Rifles, the Anderson Rifles, companies A and B, the Georgetown Mounted Guard, and delegations from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, California, and Virginia. There also appeared in the procession the great car of the Republican association, with pyramidal seats, culminating in a center, from which rose a staff surmounted with a large gold eagle. The sides were draped with red, white, and blue, and on each side was the word "Constitution" in large letters. The car was drawn by six white horses with covers bearing the word "Union," and contained an appropriate number of little girls, dressed in white, each bearing the coat-of-arms of a State or Territory.

The President-elect took the oath of office and delivered the inaugural address, reading from printed copy, interspersed with numerous manuscript interlineations, at the east front of the Capitol. His speech was an impressive one, and was delivered in a clear, penetrating voice. Though the reports that an attempt would be made to shoot Mr. Lincoln while delivering his inaugural were not seriously credited, it was thought advisable to omit no precaution to frustrate any such plot; and accordingly the police in front of the Capitol were noticed preventing the assemblage of any suspicious-looking individuals in compact masses by passing among them at short intervals.

When the inauguration ceremonies were finished the military, as a final ceremony, escorted the President and his attendants to the White House.

SECOND INAUGURAL OF LINCOLN.

There was a heavy rain and wind storm on the morning of the 4th of March, 1865, and the streets were covered with a thick coating of mud. The engineer corps, it was facetiously stated, "made a survey and took soundings of the avenue for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying pontoons from the Capitol to the White House, but it was found that the bottom was too soft to hold the anchors of the boats, and the project was abandoned." The civil war had not yet closed. The city was filled with exciting rumors that "something was going on," and the public mind was in a feverish state. The military patrols were doubled on the streets, and the troops who participated in the inauguration had their arms loaded in readiness for any emergency. Every movement of suspicious characters was watched. The known and unknown dangers which threatened the safety of the city and surrounded the President and his Cabinet invested the occasion with more than ordinary interest. The preparations were not, however, so warlike, nor was the number of strangers so great as at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration. It was estimated that the number of arrivals daily during inauguration week varied from 5,000 to 8,000. The avenue was crowded. Thousands of people occupied the sidewalks, and the windows and balconies of private and public buildings. The long colonnade of the Treasury building bore an immense freight of human beings, and the west front of the Capitol was similarly loaded. The national flag in some shape, mammoth or miniature, was to be seen at every available point. The procession was headed by 119 Metropolitan police. Then came United States troops; then the Philadelphia and Washington fire departments, the great display features of the parade; a beautiful Temple of Liberty car drawn by four large bay horses; the East Washington Lincoln and John-on Club, with a fine working model of the Monitor, drawn by four white horses; other civic organizations including the Potomac Hose Company, of Georgetown; United States marines, United States troops, colored Odd Fellows, and lastly the Giesboro' cavalcade, mounted. The marshal-in-chief was Daniel R. Goodloe. The chief United States marshal was Ward H. Lamon.

* * * * *

At the Senate chamber Vice-President Johnson was sworn in. He delivered an incoherent address, (apparently under the influence of liquor,) which created great surprise, and caused the American people intense mortification. The oath was

administered to President Lincoln at the east portico. The threatening clouds had dispersed, and the grounds were packed with spectators, who greeted the President's appearance with loud, long, and enthusiastic cheers. The civic procession and a military escort accompanied the President to the Executive Mansion.

In the evening there was a reception at the White House. When the gates were thrown open about 2,000 people made a grand rush to gain admittance, and the pushing and jostling were terrible, and dresses and coats suffered in the fray. Notwithstanding the crowd, the reception was brilliant. The President seemed in excellent spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues of the day. A detachment of the 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Union Light Guard, and a detail of the Metropolitan police worked harmoniously together in preserving order and keeping back the crowd.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON SWORN IN AT THE PARLOR OF THE KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

President Lincoln, shot by the assassin Booth on the night of April 14th, 1865, died the next morning at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock. The great bulk of the responsibility fell upon Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, in the absence of Mr. Seward. There were but few prominent men at Washington, but among them were Senator Ramsey, (afterwards Secretary of War,) Senators Stewart, John P. Hale, General Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Solomon Foote, of Vermont. These gentlemen met to discuss the situation, and at once resolved that the requirements of the Government demanded that steps should be immediately taken for the induction of Vice-President Andrew Johnson into the office of President of the United States. Accordingly, a consultation with Mr. Stanton was resolved upon, and it was without further ceremony agreed that Chief Justice Chase be sent for to proceed to the Kirkwood House and swear Mr. Johnson in as President of the United States. This was accordingly carried out at 10 o'clock A. M. April 15th, and the above-named gentlemen, with a few others, the Provost Marshal of the District, and some of his special detectives in and near the room, were the only persons present.

The memorable scene is thus described by Col. J. R. O'Beirne, who was at the time District Provost Marshal: "The whole thing was conducted quietly, and the outside world knew nothing of what was transpiring in the parlor of the Kirkwood House. A long, narrow, high-walled room, plainly and neatly furnished and carpeted, as all old-fashioned hotel parlors are, with a few small marble-top tables in the center, huge old-fashioned brass chandeliers overhead, would outline the make-up of this room. There was no Bible to be had on looking about for it, and one was accordingly sent for. Mr. Johnson came in from his apartment up stairs, and joined the party awaiting him. He looked very sad, and was quite taciturn. When he spoke, it was in a low tone, and with a huskiness that betokened an indignation, if not of subdued rage, which was inexplicable. One could not tell whether it was on account of a spirit of resentment at the murder of Mr. Lincoln, or because it placed him as his successor in a new and trying position to which he was unused. The oath was delivered by Chief Justice Chase, in the slow, solemn intonation of one in deep grief, and the heavy, robust sound of his strong voice, when he chose to exert it, filled the large chamber in all its parts, and sounded like the invocation of one of our fervid divines when addressing the Deity. Mr. Johnson held jointly with him the old Testament in his right hand, without the sign of a vibration, and leaned with the other on his finger-tips upon the table before him, kissed the book, and then prepared to return to his humble room on the floor above. A hurried consultation was held for a few moments, an early Cabinet session resolved upon, some other few details referred to, and Andrew Johnson, the new President of the United States, who had been so made under republican forms, with no more ceremony than occurs in the swearing of an unimportant witness before a justice of the peace, moved off gently, his tightly fitting black suit and neatly combed hair, distinguishing him only as a plainly-dressed, modest, well-disciplined American citizen. The whole affair was dispatched as though only one of every-day importance, and the distinguished men present quickly separated for their allotted spheres; Mr. Stanton, being one of the last to go out, was moody and very much absorbed, with head slightly bent forward, and his eyes cast down, apparently in deep thought."

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL GRANT.

The morning of inauguration day (1869) opened with lowering skies and occasional showers, and the avenue presented the appearance of a struggling army of umbrellas. At 10 o'clock Jupiter Pluvius (in the absence of the weather bureau) began to relent, and the opening skies gave promise of a fair day. Pennsylvania avenue was handsomely decorated. One of the finest effects in the way of decoration was obtained at the headquarters of the Government fire brigade. The whole reservation on which the buildings were situated, bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, H and Nineteenth streets, was surrounded with thousands of Chinese lanterns, suspended at intervals of a few feet. Most of them were red, white and blue, with the word "Union" emblazoned on them. The engine house, offices, etc., were also profusely ornamented. The city was crowded with visitors, the number being estimated at one-third greater than at any previous inauguration. Windows, balconies and porticos on the avenue were in great demand. Twenty-five and fifty dollars were paid for single windows. Trees, awning posts, signs and house-tops were occupied. The mossy roof of the old Center market building was fairly covered with men and boys. This venerable pile, the chronicler of the day alleges, puzzled the visitors considerably from their inability to imagine its uses. When told that it was a market-house they were at loss to know why so miserable a structure was maintained for market purposes in this conspicuous position, and as nobody could inform them, they concluded that probably General Washington used to buy his marketing there, and that the old shed was therefore fondly treasured as a relic. The procession started about 11 o'clock. A silly story was afloat that a secret band had sworn to revenge themselves for the execution of Mrs. Surratt by assassinating the President and Vice-President-elect on their way to the Capitol. But no attention was paid to it. Question had been raised as to whether the retiring President Johnson and the President-elect would ride to the Capitol together. As a compromise to meet the difficulties of the case, it was proposed that the President and the President-elect should ride in separate carriages to be driven abreast, but President Johnson declined to accept this position in the procession and his carriage was omitted. Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, grand marshal, arranged the procession in eight divisions. Among the organizations to be noted were the Twelfth infantry, a battalion of U. S. Marines, the Washington Grays of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Zouaves from Buffalo, Washington, Georgetown and Baltimore, the Albany Burgess Corps (a prominent feature in the line), the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, various representatives of the boys in blue, including battalions from the Second Sixth and Seventh regiments, the Washington Schuetzen Verein, Columbia Turn Verein, the United States fire department, the Washington fire department, and similar visiting organizations. The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, thirty in number, were seated in an omnibus drawn by six horses, the vehicle being decorated with flags on top, and with cards bearing the names of the States tacked on the sides. The miniature ship, Constitution, full rigged and equipped, with stern and quarter boats, anchors and chains arranged in regular man-of-war style, carrying a formidable-looking battery, and manned by youths in sailor costume, was drawn in a car by six richly caparisoned horses. This ship had figured in the inauguration of Buchanan, and had been laid up in the ship-house of the navy yard.

There was the usual crowd in the Senate chamber, and about the inaugural stand at the east front. The President read his inaugural in a clear but low voice. The procession escorted the President to the Executive Mansion, and then broke ranks.

Among the attractions with which visitors were favored was the view for twenty-five cents of the mammoth white ox "General Grant," weight 3,602 pounds, which had been sold and raffled over and over again for the benefit of the sanitary commission.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF GRANT.

A polar wave, bringing with it an unseasonably low temperature and a bitter wind, was among the visitors on inauguration day, 4th of March, 1873. Fierce and icy gusts kept up a lively fluttering among the twenty arches of flags and bunting spanning the line of march, but did not prevent the streets from being

well filled. Large platforms, erected in front of the National and Metropolitan hotels accommodated the guests of those houses. The procession formed under General William F. Barry, grand marshal. Among the notable bodies which participated were a battalion of U. S. cadets, the U. S. marine corps, the Old Guard of New York, the Washington Light Infantry battalion, the Corcoran Zouaves, the Washington Grenadiers, the Washington Light Guard, the St. Louis National Guard, the Philadelphia City Troop, the Boston National Lancers, the Governor's Mounted Guard, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia; the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg; the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia; the Second Connecticut regiment, the Third New Jersey regiment, the Butler Zouaves and Territorial Guards, of this city; the Fifth Maryland regiment, the Third battalion, Stanton Guards; the Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia; the Cameron Club, Philadelphia; the veterans of the Mexican war, the Washington Schuetzen Verein, the Columbia Turner Verein, and the Washington fire department.

The customary scenes took place in the Senate. The oath was administered and the inaugural delivered on a grand inauguration stand at the eastern main entrance to the Capitol. The platform accommodated about 300 persons, and was draped in American flags. Photographs of the scene were taken during the reading of the address, which, owing to the high wind, was inaudible even to those in the immediate vicinity. On the return march the air was so keen as to drive even the Boston Lancers to overcoats. The procession was reviewed by the President. The avenue was illuminated on inauguration evening, and there were fine displays of fire-works at the White lot and at the Capitol grounds.

THE INAUGURATION OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Inauguration day, March 5, 1877, was raw and cloudy. Despite the prolonged uncertainty as to the result of the Presidential election, and the short time given for arrangements to come to Washington, the city was crowded. It was estimated that 50,000 persons left New York for Washington on Saturday, March 3. The avenue was gaily attired in waving bunting, the striking features being pyramids or arches, composed of flags and streamers of variegated colors, suspended across the avenue by strong cords. The decorations were not so extensive as would have been the case had longer time been afforded for preparation. At about 10 o'clock the procession moved, Brevet Major W. D. Whipple being grand marshal. The first division was composed of regular United States troops. The second comprised the U. S. marine corps. In the third division were Company A, Washington Light Infantry; the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia; the Weccacoe Legion, the Washington Light Guard, Washington Artillery, First battalion colored troops, and the Columbus Cadets. The President and Vice-President-elect, General Grant, the President of the Senate, and other prominent officials composed the fourth division. The Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia; the National Veteran Club, of the District; Maryland Veteran Association, and the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia were prominent in the fifth division. Various Republican associations, a number of citizens, and the city fire department completed the procession. At the Senate the gallery had been filled at 11 o'clock, and thousands had vainly endeavored to secure admission. At 12 o'clock President Grant and the President-elect entered arm-in-arm. The oath of office was administered for a second time, and the inaugural address delivered at the inaugural stand, east front of the Capitol. Mr. Hayes had already taken the oath of office at the Executive Mansion on Saturday, the 4th falling on Sunday. He read his inaugural, in a clear voice, from a small manuscript book. The procession escorted President Hayes back to the Executive Mansion, and broke ranks at Eighteenth street. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession. Fireworks, calcium lights, and Chinese lanterns also made the streets brilliant. An inaugural reception was held at Willard's Hall, under the auspices of the Columbus Cadets. The names of Hon. John Sherman, General Garfield, General Sherman, Judge Lawrence, Hon. Lorenzo Dunford, Hon. James Monroe, and John L. Savage are given as constituting the reception committee.

APPENDIX B.

PRESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OFFICE—HARRISON, TAYLOR AND LINCOLN.

The period of anxiety and distress through which the people of the country have just passed recalls former similar seasons of national sorrow and suspense. Three Presidents of the United States have died in office—William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln. The horror which thrilled the country at the announcement of the shooting of Lincoln by the assassin Booth, the hours of painful suspense that followed, and the profound grief of the people when the end came, are still fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS
—LAST WORDS OF THE DECEASED.

On the 4th day of April, 1841, the Secretary of State received the following letter and report :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 4, 1841.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MILLER, *Attending Physician.*

To the Hon. D. WEBSTER, *Secretary of State:*

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of a fever. The next day pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering and appropriate internal remedies subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., profuse diarrhoea came on, under which he sank, at 12:30 on the morning of the 4th. The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."—Thomas Miller, M. D., attending physician; Fred May, M. D.; N. W. Worthington, M. D.; J. C. Hall, M. D.; Ashton Alexander, M. D., consulting physicians.

SUCCESSION OF VICE-PRESIDENT TYLER TO THE PRESIDENCY—POINTS RAISED
AND SETTLED IN CONGRESS.

John Tyler, the Vice-President, succeeded to the Presidency by the death of President Harrison. At the extra session, May 31, 1841, Mr. Henry A. Wise moved to appoint a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House of Representatives was now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. John McKee, then a member of the House of Representatives from New York city, proposed to amend this resolution by striking out the word President and inserting "Vice-President now exercising the office of President of the United States."

He contended, and with an ingenious argument from his point of view, that the Vice-President did not become President by the death of General Harrison, and that only "the powers and duties of the office" devolved upon him, while the office itself was vacant.

Mr. Wise answered: "He was glad the point had been raised because the vote on the amendment would settle the relation in which we stood to the President of the United States. And he must be permitted to say that the present incumbent would claim the position, that he was, by the Constitution, by election, and by the act of God, President of the United States."

Mr. McKeon asked the yeas and nays on the amendment, which were refused. Mr. Ingersoll moved an adjournment, (which became the test,) and the House, by yeas 80, nays not counted, refused to adjourn.

The question was taken on Mr. McKeon's resolution, and it was rejected (without a vote reported;) and the resolution (of Mr. Wise) was adopted.

These are all the proceedings of the House on this question, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*.

In the Senate, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, move to amend the resolution by striking out the words "President of the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof "the Vice-President, on whom, by the death of the late President, the powers and duties of the office of President have been devolved." He said his "sole and simple object was to obtain an expression of the sense of the Senate on an important question in the interpretation of the Constitution, now arising for the first time."

Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, held that the Constitution did not declare in any of the contingencies of removal, death, resignation, or inability that the Vice-President, while exercising the powers and duties of the office, became President of the United States.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi—"It is then the office that devolves on the Vice-President. He is not the Vice-President acting as President, as in the contingency of the death of the President and Vice-President; but he ceases to be the Vice-President; he is no longer the Vice-President, and the office of President is devolved on him."

The discussion closed with some further remarks by Mr. Allen, and as the *Globe* says:

"The question was then taken on the amendment (of Mr. Allen) and it was disagreed to—nays, 38; yeas, 8, as follows:

"Yeas, Allen, Benton, Henderson, Linn, McRoberts, Tappan, Williams and Wright—8.

"Nays—Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, Ker, King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, and Young—38."

Congress thus, by overwhelming votes in both houses and of both parties, decided that the Vice-President became President absolutely, and not provisionally, nor technically, nor conditionally, in case of the death of the President. Death is one of the four conditions described in the Constitution, wherein "the powers and duties of the said office" devolve upon the Vice-President. Such was the decision of the 27th Congress on this question.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR—AN ACCOUNT OF HIS LAST ILLNESS.

The following is an article which appeared in a city newspaper, on the morning of July 9, 1850, under the caption of "The President's Health:"

"It being generally known that President Taylor had been much indisposed for two or three days past, great anxiety was excited yesterday by information, which spread through the city, that his illness had assumed a very serious and critical aspect. This was really the case, we learn, during the greater part of the day. In the afternoon, however, the symptoms became less menacing. His illness commenced on Friday last, with an attack of cholera morbus, which appeared to yield to medical treatment, but it afterward assumed a different and more threatening type.

"The following bulletin indicates his condition at 10 o'clock last night:

"The President is laboring under a bilious remittent fever, following an attack of severe cholera morbus, and is considered by his physicians seriously ill.
July 8, 10 P. M."

THE CABINET NOTIFY MR. FILLMORE OF THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President died the evening of Sunday, and the following official notice was sent to his successor :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *July, 1850.*
 MILLARD FILLMORE, *President of the United States.*—Sir : The melancholy and most painful duty devolves on us to announce to you that Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, is no more. He died at the President's Mansion this evening at half-past ten o'clock. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants—John M. Clayton, Secretary of State; W. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury; T. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior; George W. Crawford, Secretary of War; William Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy; J. Collamer, Postmaster-General; Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, *July 9, 1850.*
 To the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State, etc.*—Gentlemen : I have just received your note conveying the melancholy and painful intelligence of the decease of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. I have no language to express the emotions of my heart. The shock is so sudden and unexpected that I am overwhelmed with grief. I shall avail myself of the earliest moment to communicate the sad intelligence to Congress, and shall appoint a time and place for taking the oath of office prescribed to the President of the United States. You are requested to be present and witness the ceremony. Respectfully, yours,
 MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1850.*
 To the Senate of the United States: In consequence of the lamented death of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, I shall no longer occupy the chair of the Senate, and I have thought that a formal communication to that effect, through your secretary, might enable you the more promptly to proceed to the choice of a presiding officer.
 MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE ANNOUNCES TO CONGRESS THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH, AND REPEATS HIS LAST WORDS

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1850.*
Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. He deceased last evening at the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in the midst of his family, and surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly and in full possession of all his faculties. Among his last words were these, which he uttered with emphatic distinctness:—"I have always done my duty; I am ready to die; my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

Having announced to you, fellow-citizens, this most afflictive bereavement, and assuring you that it has penetrated no heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say that I propose this day at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of both houses of Congress, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution to enable me to enter on the execution of the office which this event has devolved upon me.
 MILLARD FILLMORE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN RELATION TO THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS PREDECESSOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1850.*
Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:
 A great man has fallen among us, and a whole country is called to an occasion of unexpected, deep, and general mourning. I recommend to the two houses of Congress to adopt such measures as in their discretion may seem proper, to perform with due solemnities the funeral obsequies of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, and thereby to signify the great and

affectionate regard of the American people for the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public service—whose career in arms has not been surpassed in usefulness and brilliancy—who has been so recently raised by the unsolicited voice of the people to the highest civil authority in the Government, which he administered with so much honor and advantage to his country, and by whose sudden death so many hopes of future usefulness have been blighted forever.

To you, Senators and Representatives of a nation in tears, I can say nothing which can alleviate the sorrow with which you are oppressed. I appeal to you to aid me, under the trying circumstances which surround me, in the discharge of the duties from which, however much I may be oppressed by them, I dare not shrink; and I rely upon Him who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, to endow me with the requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen us.

I shall most readily concur in whatever measures the wisdom of the two houses may suggest as befitting this deeply melancholy occasion.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—DETAILS OF HIS DEATH, AND THE SUCCESSION OF ANDREW JOHNSON TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Though sixteen years have elapsed, the occurrences attending the assassination of President Lincoln and the succession of the Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, to the Presidency are still fresh in the memory. President Lincoln on the night of April 14, 1865, attended a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater, on Tenth street. He was assassinated there at half-past 10 o'clock, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathburn. The assassin, who approached from behind the President, after firing the fatal shot, leaped upon the stage, brandishing a dagger, and escaped by a rear entrance before the crowded audience realized that a terrible crime had been committed. The wounded President was borne to the house of Mr. Petersen, opposite the theater, where he lay unconscious until his death, which occurred at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock on the following morning. No one who was in Washington that night will ever forget the wild excitement that racked the reason of the strongest men. A murderous assault made upon Secretary Seward at his residence on Lafayette square, about the same time, increased the popular agitation.

President Lincoln died at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning. He closed his eyes as if falling asleep. There was no indication of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually-decreasing respiration ceased altogether. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, immediately on its being learned that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor of the house, where the members of the President's family were assembled, and again offered prayer for the consolation of the family. Immediately after the President's death a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room where the body lay. A little after 9 o'clock in the morning the remains, having been placed in a temporary coffin, were borne to the White House, escorted by a detachment of cavalry.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON INAUGURATED.

At an early hour on the morning of the 15th Secretary Stanton sent a communication to Vice-President Johnson notifying him of the death of the Chief Magistrate, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which his inauguration as President should take place. Mr. Johnson at once replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected. The Kirkwood House then occupied the site where the Pension Office now stands. *The Evening Star*, of April 15, 1865, gives the following account of the brief ceremony of inauguration:

"Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury; Mr. Attorney-General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot, of

Vermont; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Yates, of Illinois; Stewart, of Nevada; Hale, of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth, of Illinois. At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said: 'The duties of the office are mine; I will perform them; the consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you; I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming.'

The funeral of President Lincoln took place from the White House on Thursday, April 20th. The body lay in state in the East Room, where years before the bodies of Presidents Harrison and Taylor had lain in state. The remains were escorted by an immense procession to the Capitol, where services were held and the remains lay in state until the following day, when they were removed to the railroad station and shipped on their journey to Springfield, Ill. Immediately after the death of President Lincoln, President Johnson occupied a room in the Treasury building, where he transacted public business, and did not take possession of the White House for several weeks.

The official announcement of his inauguration was issued on the afternoon of the 15th of April, and was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 3 P. M.

Major-General DIX, *New York*:

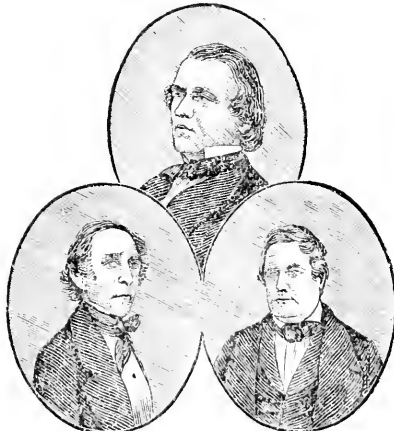
Official notice of the death of the late President was given by the heads of Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson, on receiving the notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed the duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of the Departments in the Cabinet meeting at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First: The arrangements for the funeral of the late President was referred to the several Secretaries as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second: Wm. Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting-Secretary of State, during the disability of Secretary Seward and his son, Frederick Seward, the assistant secretary.

Third: The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and that they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.



The Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency

APPENDIX C.

ASSASSINATION OF RULERS.

It is a curious fact that no King of England or Emperor of Germany has ever fallen a victim to an assassin, although several attempts have been made on the present monarchs of these countries. There are murders enough of a very brutal sort on record in English history of both actual occupants of the throne and heirs to it, but they all were done openly before the world, as if the perpetrators scorned to conceal their deeds, or as if they felt that they had the right to perform summary execution. The only case in English history in which the real guilty party sought concealment is the murder of the two young Princes in the Tower of London, the circumstances of which have been told to every visitor. Several Popes have fallen victims to the daggers of assassins, and Henry of Navarre, one of France's ablest monarchs, met the same fate. The killing of Murat by Charlotte Corday was also an assassination in the true sense of the word. Russia has the longest record of such crimes to show so far, but the United States seem to be in a fair way of taking at least an undisputed second place. The attempts at assassination have been particularly numerous during the past third of a century, or since the use of fire-arms and the scientific use of gunpowder have been perfected. A list of these, successful and unsuccessful, is at this time particularly interesting:

- 1848—November 26—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted.
 1849—June 21—the Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.
 1851—May 22—Sofeleque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.
 1850—June 28—Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.
 1852—September 24—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.
 1853—February 18—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens.
 1853—April 16—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.
 1853—July 5—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III as he was entering the Opera Comique.
 1855—March 20—Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.
 1855—April 28—Napoleon III was fired on at the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri.
 1856—April 28—Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.
 1856—Dec. 8—Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III, of Naples, with his bayonet.
 1867—Aug. 7—Napoleon III again. Barcoletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.
 1858—Jan. 14—Napoleon III for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.
 1861—July 14—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.
 1862—December 18—A student named Dessios fired a pistol at Queen Amalia, of Greece. (Princess of Oldenberg) at Athens.
 1863—December 24—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III were arrested at Paris.
 1865—April 14—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.
 1866—April 6—A Russian named Kavarsoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed.

1867—The Czar's life was attempted on June 6, during the great Exposition, at a review in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris.

1867—June 19—Maximilian shot.

1868—June 10—Prince Michael, of Serbia, was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.

1871—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted.

1872—August—Colonel Gutierrez assassinated President Balta, of the Republic of Peru.

1873—January 1—President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated.

1875—August—President Garcia Maeno, of Ecuador, was assassinated.

1876—Sultan Abdul-Aziz was killed in his palace by order of his ministers, June 5.

1877—June—President Gill, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander Molas.

1878—May 11—The Emperor William, of Germany, was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

1878—June 2—Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobling, while out riding. He received about thirty small shot in the neck and face.

1879—April 15—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg by one Solojew. He was executed May 9.

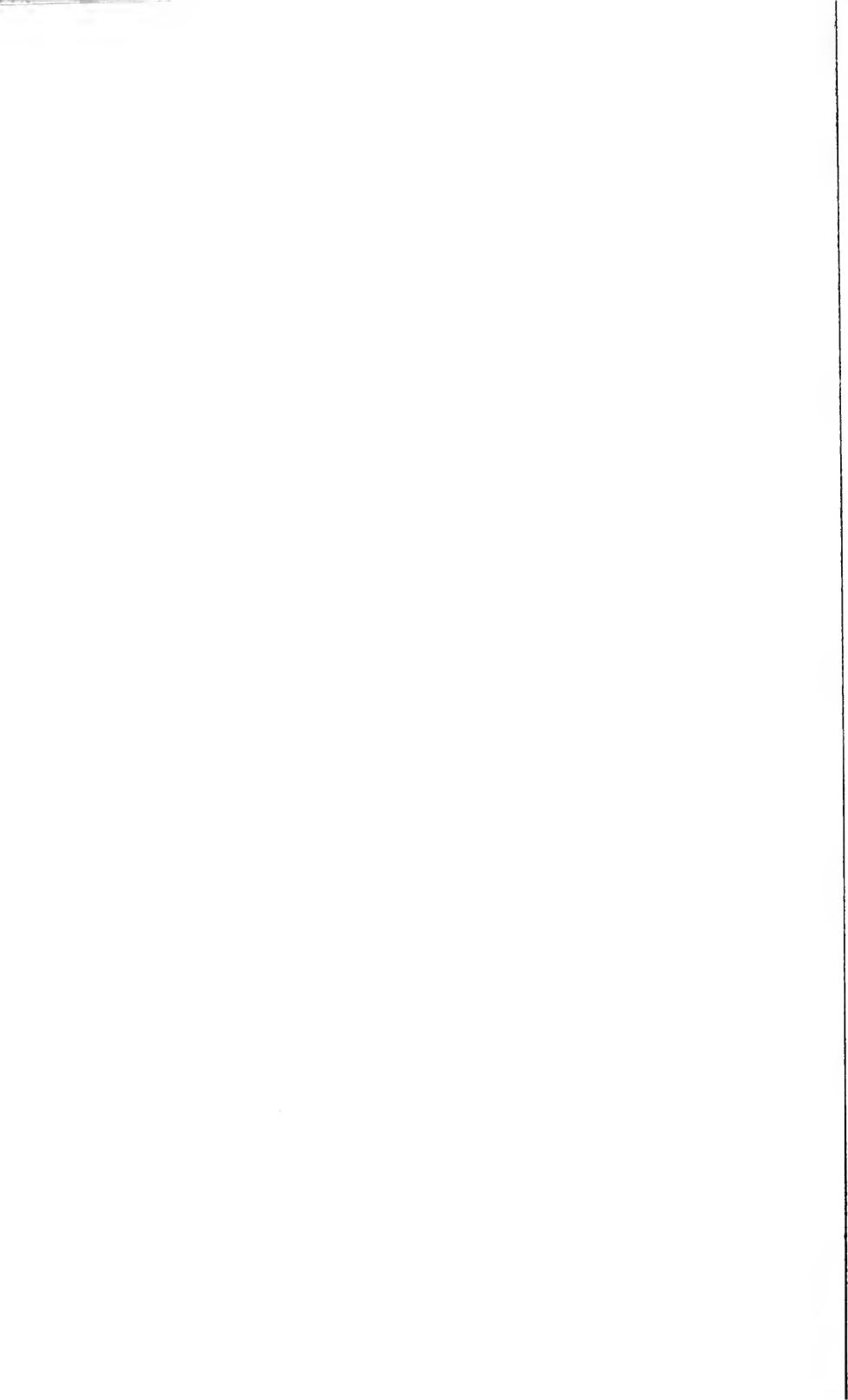
1879—December 1—The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow.

1879—December 30—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen.

1880—February 17—Attempt to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded.

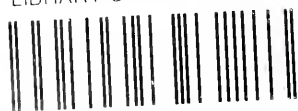
1881—March 13—The Czar, Alexander II., killed by a bomb.

1881—July 2—The President of the United States, James Abram Garfield, killed by Charles Julius Guiteau.





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