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verhauled and refitted, so far as make it suitable for the public use of the President. President Garfield will not again leave Washington, except possibly to visit New York for a day, until the meeting of the Senate. There is a great press public routine business awaiting action. There are important appointments to be made in the army and navy especially. Seven vacancies on the retired list of the army, and several in the latter service. The vacancy on the Supreme Bench is an urgent case for execution.

The household now called to the White House by the death of Garfield has no lady presiding over it. Mrs. Garfield lost his wife over a year ago. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Commander Hoyden, of the United States navy, who went down on the *Central America*. He has three children, of Albany, Nassau, and Mexico. He died at his house of late and has been buried after as much of his household affairs as she could. If the wishes of her family will permit, Mrs. Garfield will, most probably, be the lady who will preside at the White House.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—Dr. Agnew, who has returned to his county seat at Pottsville, Pa., said the President's case was one in which from the first there was very little hope, the autopsy should be satisfactory as setting the public mind at rest upon the point. The penetration of the spine by a ball and the entering of small slivers of bone, and the surrounding tissues, and the sufficient account for the frequent septic conditions, and the injury to the vertebrae was the probable cause which resulted in the breaking of the mesenteric artery and the ensuing fatal hemorrhage.

Dr. Agnew was asked if he was able to make any explanations as to the charge in one of the papers, that the diagnosis had been incorrect from the beginning; the consulting surgeons had not agreed and endorsed it throughly. His reply was: "I would not say that those who make any such statement to the individual who only furnished the information to the public press."

ATTANOOGA, 22.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, appointed a Garfield memorial committee, to collect money. Officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. P. H. Sheridan; Vice-President, Gen. J. S. Guller; Secretary, Gen. H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, Major John Steel; and a resident representing each division in the Union. The next meeting will be in Milwaukee, September 22nd and 23d, 1882. Gen. J. K. of Ohio, was chosen to deliver the address on the life and services of the late member of the Society, President Garfield.

At 2 o'clock all the bells in the city were rung, and business was suspended by proclamation of the President, and several thousand former Union and Confederate soldiers lined up and marched to the White House, where memorial services were held.

LOUIS, 22.—Extensive corn-houses of the Collier White and Ore Co., occupying a large square bounded by Ninth and Walnut Streets and Avenue burned yesterday afternoon. The houses were not of iron, but of corrugated iron, with lead and nine large tanks containing nearly 100,000 gallons of oil and castor oil, estimated at about \$200,000. A woman and children are missing, and a man was badly burned.

ESTER, 22.—Director Swift, Observatory, says a new comet appeared with the aid of a telescope at the very hour that Garfield was passing. Four comets are now visible. The distance is unusual, Director adds, if not portentous.

PA, Ks., 22.—Four men killed and a train wrecked by collision of a freight boiler on the Pacific yesterday.

N, 22.—The railroad bridge between Connecticut, near Greenfield, burned. Loss \$50,000.

AUKEE, 22.—The republican convention nominated J. M. as governor, on the 6th formal ballot.

NTA, 22.—The rolling mill of the Georgia Iron Works burned today. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$100,000.

AW, Mich., 22.—Clair County

ty was devastated by hurricane and rain. Two million feet of timber was blown away and two men killed.

PITTSBURG, 21.—The *Commercial Gazette* of to-morrow publishes a proposition for a national subscription to erect a grand memorial monument over the remains of President Garfield. The plan contemplates the restriction of subscriptions to twenty-five cents for each individual. It is believed that if opportunity is given to every man and woman in the United States to help in such a movement, there is no doubt that such a sum could be raised as would erect a memorial fully worthy the memory of the dead President, and a great national grief; and the memorial would be of so much greater value and more appropriate by the national and popular character secured by limiting the subscription to 25 cents each. To enable this to be done it is proposed that subscription point where at once at every point for the masses to subscribe, that some well known and respectable banker or business man in each place shall be appointed treasurer, to whom subscriptions made at various public offices and in mills, factories and stores shall be turned over, that when the fund shall have reached an important magnitude the treasurers of the various cities in each State shall meet and select a general treasurer for that State, and when the result of the movement throughout the entire nation shall be known, the general treasurers of all the States shall meet together and select a commission under whose direction the funds shall be expended, and the monument erected. Lists will be opened in Pittsburgh to-morrow, and it is suggested that the Press and business men of other cities make an early start in the same direction.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A dispatch from Port Townsend says: The steamer *Los Angeles* arrived here yesterday from Sitka. She brings the following news: She arrived at Wrangle on the 8th and found all quiet. The United States steamer *Wachusett* sailed on the 15th of August to make inspection of the settlements and Indian villages and returned to Sitka on the 27th, having visited Chian, Villis, Noo-Hooneyah, Chicate and Harrisburg. She reports everything quiet at these places. The United States steamer *Hassler* reached Sitka on the 8th inst., from Cordova Bay on a general survey cruise. All are well on board and will sail down the coast on the 12th inst. The election of a delegate to Congress from Alaska took place on the 5th inst., and resulted in the election of Col. M. D. Ball, late collector of customs, by a four-fifth majority. The election created considerable interest in the district but had no political significance whatever. Col. Ball leaves by the next steamer for Washington. The citizens of Alaska are overjoyed to learn that Capt. Henry Glass is to return to take command of the *Wachusett* as they consider him just the man for Alaska. Among the passengers on the *Los Angeles* was Mrs. A. R. McFarland who has done so much towards civilizing the Indians, and who is now on her way to Portland for a visit, also Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the Presbyterian board of home missions. Dr. Jackson on this trip established a new mission among the Hooneyah and Mydah tribes of south-eastern Alaska, erected mission buildings at the Hooneyah and Chien and located three mission families. The mines at Harrisburg are looking well, though placer mines have suffered from want of water, on the 5th inst., however, a heavy rain set in giving abundance of water, and the mines are yielding well, and several new discoveries have been made.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The air was much vitiated in the rotunda, and several persons fainted during the evening, owing to the bad ventilation. Ex-President Hayes visited the White House to-day. One of the historical pictures of the sad chapter in national affairs to-day was the presence of Senator Sherman and ex-President Hayes at the taking of the oath by Arthur, whom they removed from the Collectorship of New York two years ago.

Immediately after taking the oath of office President Arthur delivered the following address:

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 time, and the memory of the murdered President, his pro-

tracted suffering, his unyielding fortitude, example and achievements, 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 the vacancy so created is called upon to assume the Executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Man may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unbroken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular government than the fact that, though the one 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 administration, devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure 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 guarded 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 our 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 powers and functions of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and a performance of the 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 the Divine guidance of virtue, and the patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

After the President read the address, Blaine and the rest of the Cabinet stepped forward and grasped the President's hand and all present shook hands with the President. Ex-President Hayes arrived at the Capitol soon after the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded, and in company with Gen. Grant shortly afterward left the Capitol. A Cabinet meeting was held immediately after the ceremony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 23.—The following was just received from the Department of State:

By the President of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Objects in the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early day, to act upon such communications as may be made to it, on the part of the Executive, now,

Therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, City of Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October, at noon, as that day on which all who shall, at that time, be entitled to act as members of that body, are required to take notice.

Given under my hand, seal, etc.

(Signed)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

President.

JAS. G. BLAINE,

Sec'y of State.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The first appointment made by Pres. Arthur was that of continuing Rear Admiral Nichols as Acting Secretary of the Navy. This appointment was the last official act of President Garfield before leaving the White House for the depot, July 2.

WASHINGTON, 23.—At a quarter to two o'clock the doors of the rotunda were opened. The first society to arrive were the Knights Templar, Beauzant Commandery, of Baltimore. They entered in full

regular, but did not remain in the hall, simply passing around the catafalque in double file. Four of their number, Seakington, Stevens, Lawton Bieler and Jennings, bore floral offerings, in the shape of an immense Maltese cross, which was reverently placed at the head.

At 10 minutes past two, members of the Army of the Cumberland, filed in by the door leading from the Senate Chambers, and took seats reserved for them. Immediately after the doors were thrown open to all holders of tickets. In ten minutes, the chairs set apart for the general public, were completely filled. Soon after the members of the diplomatic corps arrived and were ushered to the seats reserved for them.

The military portion of the procession which will escort the remains to the depot, formed at rest in front and facing the east front of the Capitol, with the district military holding the right of the line.

The front row was reserved for the family, the Cabinet, the ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, and the personal friends of Gen. Garfield. On the north side the Senate, the Supreme Court and Diplomatic Corps and families are placed. In the east, army and navy officers. On the south, members of the House, press, etc.

There are about 800 seats for those having tickets.

Outside of the Capitol the throng is immense, estimated at 75,000. The military display is very fine, comprising all the District military commands from Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore. The United States marines and United States artillery, here during the ceremonies, are formed in the east and south of the Capitol.

Hundreds of bouquets are coming in. One from Richmond was a large white floral angel, about the size of a child five years old, holding a silver trumpet. It has been suspended over the coffin. This was the gift of James Wormly, a colored hotel keeper here.

The official decorations of the city are much criticised for their meagreness and lack of taste. The economy is in marked contrast with the profusion of the inauguration.

At 11.20, two closed carriages drove east to the lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the occupants alighted and passed up the private stairs to the Vice-President's room. All the corridors and passage ways upon the main floor of the Senate were quickly barred to all callers and instruction given by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the employees and captain of police on duty to keep themselves hidden in the recesses of the windows and doors while Mrs. Garfield passed through to the rotunda. The rotunda was entirely cleared, the guard of honor retiring from view for a time. In a few minutes the little procession emerged from the Vice-President's room, and passing around through the east corridor, proceeded through the silent and deserted main passage way of the building, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright leading, then followed Mrs. Garfield, leaning on the arm of Gen. Swain, Harry and Mollie Garfield and Miss Rockwell.

At the rotunda were Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell and Attorney General MacVeagh and Mrs. Swain. Not a sound was heard save the footsteps on the floors. As the little company entered in sombre garments of the deepest mourning and passed silently on to mingle their tears and prayers and pay the last earthly tribute over the casket which sealed from view the form and features of the dead and loved husband, father and friend.

After remaining about 20 minutes they returned quietly and with the same privacy that marked their entrance, and passing through to the State wing entered the carriage and returned to the residence of the Attorney General.

The crush for admittance into the Capitol resulted in breaking down the ropes placed to restrain the crowd, and before they were replaced many without tickets obtained entrance. The seats in the rotunda were soon filled and further admittance denied. President Arthur, accompanied by Gen. Grant, caused nearly the whole audience to rise in order to get a good look at them. They advanced slowly to their respective seats in the front row next to the Cabinet. Arthur was grave and dignified, his tall figure dwarfing that of Grant. The latter wore his usual fixed expression. Ex-President Hayes entered soon after and took a seat near Grant. The silence was profound and unbroken save by the rustling of ladies' fans.

Arthur, in entering, leaned upon the arm of Secretary Blaine, closely followed by ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Attorney General and Mrs. MacVeagh, Postmaster General James and Secretary Kirkwood. Mrs. Garfield and immediate family were not present at the ceremonies.

At three o'clock every seat was filled and all available standing room occupied. The services were opened by Rev. Dr. Bowers. He ascended the dais and briefly announced the opening hymn: "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep," which was rendered by a chorus of 50 voices. Rev. Dr. Rankin then ascended the platform at the head of the catafalque and read in a clear distinct voice the following selections of Scripture: "The Lord reigneth, the floods have lifted up their voice, the Lord on high is mightier than many waters; clouds and darkness are around about Him, righteously and judgment shall be His throne, by Him kings reign and princes decree justice, He changeth times and seasons, He removeth kings and setteth up kings, for there is no power but of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." He also read some passage from St. John and the other gospels with exceeding effect. Rev. Dr. Isaac Errett then offered prayer. He spoke in clear but low tones and with much evidence of deep feeling.

Rev. F. D. Power, of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of which President Garfield was a member, delivered a feeling address. He spoke in a clear voice, and was distinctly heard in every portion of the hall. He said: The cloud so long pending over the nation has at last burst upon our heads. We sit half crushed amid the ruin it has wrought. A million prayers and hopes and tears as far as human wisdom sees were in vain. Our loved one has passed from us, but there is relief. We look away from the body. We forego for a time the things that are seen. We remember with joy his faith in the Son of God, whose gospel he sometimes himself preached and which he always truly loved and we see light and blue sky through closed structure and beauty instead of ruin. Glory, honor, immortality and eternal life in place of decay and death. The chief glory of this man, as we think of him now, was his discipleship in the school of Christ. His attainments as a scholar and statesman, will be the theme of our orators and historians and they must be worthy men to speak praiseworthy, but it is as Christians that we love to think of him now. It was this that made his life an invaluable boon; his death to us an unspeakable loss; his eternity to himself an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. He was no sectarian; his religion was as broad as the religion of Christ. He was a simple Christian, bound by no sectarian ties, and wholly in fellowship with all pure spirits. He was a Christologist rather than theologian. He had great reverence for family relations. His example as a son, husband and father is a glory to this nation. He had the most kindly nature. His power over human heart was deep and strong. He won men to him; he had no enemies. The hand that struck him was not the hand of his enemy but of the people, the enemy of the country, the enemy of God. He was a greater man than we knew. He wrought even in his pain a better work for the nation than we can now estimate. He fell at the height of his achievement, not from any fault of his own; but we may in some sense reverently apply to him the words spoken of our dear Lord: "He was wounded for our transgression, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him." As the nations remembered the Macedonian as Alexander the Great, and the Grecian as Aristides the Just, so may not this son of America be known as Garfield the Good, our President, etc. He had joy in the glory of his work, and he loved to talk of the leisure that did not come to him. Now he has it. This is the clay, precious, because of the service it rendered. He is freed. His spirit is absent from his body. He is present with the Lord on the heights, whence came his help. He finds repose. What rest has been his for these four days. The brave spirit which cried in its body "I am tired," is gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. The patient soul which