

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Sketch of the Life of the Murdred President

James Abram Garfield was born in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 19th of November 1831. His father, Abraham Garfield, who had emigrated from New York, lived on a small farm, and it was as much as he could do to support his family which, after the death of his father, was supported by the children. Before James was two years old his father died. The family life before had been close and hard; now it became easier and more cheerful. The widow was a woman of unusual energy, faith and courage. She said the children could not be separated, but kept together, and that the home should be maintained as when his father was living. The battle was a hard one, but she won it, and not until James reached his seventeenth year did he leave home. He had earlier that year, however, learned the carpenter's trade, and thereby assisted in supporting the family. Meanwhile he was able to pick up the rudiments of an education by attending the district school a few months in each year, even after he had begun to work at his trade. In his seventh year he obtained employment as a driver on the tow-path of the Ohio canal, and soon rose to the rank of a boatsman, the ambition of his life being to become a sailor on the lakes. A few months on this duty, and he was able to expose himself to such a life, brought on an attack of fever and ague in the fall of 1848, and young Garfield was laid up in a sick bed for three months.

When he had recovered, he postponed his contemplated venture on the lakes, and, in March, 1849, he entered Geauga academy, a high school in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave to him when he started for this school. After that never had a dollar he did not earn. But his means were too limited to permit him to pay the regular board bills at the academy, and so he took with him from home a few cooking utensils, and renting a room in an old farm-house near by, prepared his own meals. He soon found employment with carpenters of the village, and by working mornings, evenings and Saturdays, earned enough to pay his way. The summer vacation gave him a longer interval for work, and when the fall term opened he had money enough laid up to pay his tuition and give him a start again. The close of this fall term found him competent to teach a district school for the winter, the avails of which were sufficient to pay his expenses for the spring and fall terms at the academy. He continued in this way for several years, teaching a term each winter, and attending the academy through the spring and fall, keeping up with his class during his absence by private study.

In the summer of 1854 young Garfield, then twenty-three years of age, had presented his studies as far as the academy of his native region could carry him. He resolved to go to college, calculating that he could complete the ordinary course of study in two years. From his school teaching and carpenter work he had saved about \$400, enough to pay expenses. To obtain the rest of the money he procured a life insurance policy, which he assigned a gentleman who loaned him what funds he needed, knowing that if he lived he would pay it, and if he died the policy would secure it. In the fall of 1854, young Garfield was admitted to the junior class of Williams college, Massachusetts. He at once took high rank as a student, and at the end of his two years course bore the metaphysical honor of his class.

On his return to his Western home, Mr. Garfield was making a tour of the State, and in the Hiram Eclectic Institute. So high a position did he take, and so popular did he become, that in the next year, 1857, he was made President of the institute. His position at the head of a popular seminary, together with his talents as a speaker, enabled him to be called upon for frequent public addresses, both from the platform and the pulpit. The Christian denomination to which he belonged had no regard for the prerogatives of the clergy, and would prevent them from receiving moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath from a layman of such intelligence and oratorical powers as young Garfield. The latter had no intention, however, of entering the ministry, but while acting as president of Hiram, visiting churches, and already begun to take part in political affairs.

In 1859, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected to the State senate from the district embracing Portage and Summit counties. He took a leading position in that body at once, being an efficient debater, and thoroughly familiar with public affairs. When Ohio moved to raise her first troops for the Union army, there were no arms in the State for their equipment, and Mr. Garfield was sent as an agent of the State to Illinois, where he obtained a quantity of arms, and returned to Columbus. On his return he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second regiment of Ohio volunteers, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment soon after its organization was completed. In January, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, his commission bearing the date of the battle of Middle Creek.

The military services of General Garfield were recognized by the war department in his promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers on December 6th, 1863, to take his seat in Congress. He thus went into the house directly from the army, along with Schenck, Farnsworth and two or three other general officers who consented to run for Congress in 1862, because they thought their military services would be better called upon to take their seats in 1863. General Garfield remained a member of the House ever since 1863 by successive re-elections, and at the time of his nomination to the presidency was in his ninth term.

General Garfield took a leading position in the House at the very outset of his Congressional career, and by degrees increased his influence until he came at last to be recognized as the leader of the Republican side of that body. He was placed on the committee on military affairs at the start. In 1865, at the beginning of his second term, he was transferred to the committee on ways and means, but in 1867 was again placed on the military affairs committee, and made its chairman. In 1869 he was placed on the committee on commerce, and in 1871 was promoted to the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, as the successor, in that position, to Henry L. Dawes, having failed to receive the speaker's choice for the chairmanship of that committee. Upon reaching the committee he remained at the head of the appropriations committee four years, when the Republican majority in the House vanished and General Garfield was thrown out of his chairmanship and made the second of the Republican members of the committee in ways and means. In this position he remained four years, and in 1879 was placed by Speaker Randall at the head of the Republican membership of that committee. Under the Democratic rule he also served as a member of the committee on rules, a recognition of his rare knowledge of parliamentary law.

In 1877, General Garfield was the Republican candidate for the speakership, but the Democrats were largely in the majority, and Mr. Randall was elected over him. In the early part of the same year he had been a candidate for the seat in the Senate made vacant by Mr. Sherman's entrance into the Cabinet. He withdrew from the contest, however, at the special request of President Hayes, who assured him that he could be of more service to the administration of the country as a member of the House. In 1878, when the Democrats controlled the Legislature, General Garfield was a candidate for the complimentary vote of the Republican members for Senator, but after a protracted contest in the caucus, his name was withdrawn, and it was resolved to cast only ten votes in the two houses. In January of the year, the Republicans having meanwhile regained control of the Legislature, General Garfield again became a candidate for a seat in the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1881, when Mr. Thurman's term ended. Ex-Secretary William M. McKim, ex-Attorney-General Charles D. Smith, and ex-Governor William Dennison, had also entered into a canvass for the place, but by the time the caucus met the general 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, and a week later was elected United States Senator by twenty-five majority in the Assembly and seven majority in the Senate.

On the 8th of June, 1880, General Garfield was put in nomination for President of the United States by the Republican party at its National Convention, held in Chicago, which lasted six days, and was one of the most exciting political conventions ever held in this country. General Garfield was nominated on the thirty-ninth ballot, amid tremendous excitement, receiving 339 votes to 306 for Grant; 22 for Blaine; 15 for Sherman; 2 for Sherman; 2 for Hayes; and 2 for McKim. The subsequent exciting canvass and General Garfield's election, inauguration on July 4th of last March, and assassination on July 2, are events of such recent occurrence that they need not be retold here.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Sketch of the Life of the New President.

Chester Alan Arthur was born in Franklin county, Vermont, on the 5th day of October, 1829. He was the eldest of two sons; he had four sisters older and one younger than himself. His father, the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, was a Baptist clergyman, who came to the United States from Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, when only eighteen years old, and died at an advanced age in Newburyport, near Albany, on October 27, 1875. Dr. Arthur was a fine natural man; a graduate of Belfast University, Ireland, for several years published *The Irishman*, a journal devoted, as its title indicates, to antiquarian research. A work of his own, "Family Names," is still highly esteemed by the collectors of this kind of literature. While devoting himself to literature, he yet fulfilled faithfully all the duties of his special calling. He was pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Albany; and also of Baptist churches at Bennington, Hinesburg, Fairford and Williston, in Vermont; and at York Ferry, Greenfield, Schenectady, Newburgh, New York, West Troy and Newburgh, in New York State. The second son, William Arthur, highly distinguished himself in the Union army during the civil war. He is now a paymaster of the regular army with the rank of major.

Chester A. Arthur found his father's fine knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics of great advantage to him when he came to prepare for college. His preparation first began in Union Village, now Greenbush, a beautiful village of Washington county, New York, where he attended the grammar school at Schenectady. Thanks to his fine training young Arthur took a high position in Union college, which he entered in 1845, when only fifteen years old.

His father was receiving a salary of only \$500, and with a large family to support with it, found that he could not aid his eldest son through college. When sixteen years old, and a Sophomore, young Arthur left college, and obtained a school at Schenectady, to receive pay for teaching there throughout the winter. He had "a board around" and received only \$15 a month compensation. He also had to keep up his studies in college. In the last year of his college course he again taught during the winter at Schenectady. He was graduated, at eighteen years of age, from Union college in the class of 1848.

At college he had determined to become a lawyer. Accordingly, upon graduation he went to a law school at Ballston Springs, and there he remained until the following February, a few months. He then returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided and there studied law. In 1851 he obtained a situation as principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont. He prepared boys for college, and in 1852 returned to law study. He had left North Pownal, or in 1853, a student from Williams college named James A. Garfield came to the place, and in the same academy building taught penmanship throughout the winter. It was a singular circumstance that after nearly a quarter of a century, these men should meet at a political convention and be picked out as the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice-President.

Arthur came to New York in 1853 and entered the law office of E. D. Culver as a law student. By the strictest economy he had saved \$500, and with this determined to start out in business life. Admitted to the bar in 1853 he became at once a member of the firm of Culver, Pattee & Arthur, which he retained until the dissolution of the firm in 1857. He then formed a law partnership with Henry D. Gardiner, an intimate friend, the firm being Arthur & Gardiner. They intended to practice law in the West, but after a three months tour through the West they concluded that their prospects were better in New York city. They accordingly returned to New York, and very soon acquired a very lucrative practice.

In the year 1856 Mr. Arthur began to be prominent in politics in New York city. He had taken an active interest in politics ever since very early age. He sympathized with the Whig party and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. His first vote was cast in 1852 for Winfield Scott for President. In New York city Mr. Arthur became acquainted with the "young men" in politics by joining political associations of his party and sitting at the polls and acting as inspector of election on election day. In the formation of the Republican party Mr. Arthur took a very prominent part. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Saratoga, where he founded the Republican party. During these political labors he became acquainted with Edwin D. Morgan and gained his ardent friendship. Mr. Morgan, when re-elected governor in 1860, testified to his high esteem for Mr. Arthur, and during his administration he was on his staff. Mr. Arthur had for several years previously taken a great interest in the militia organization of the State and had been appointed inspector-general of the second brigade. In this position he was associated with many men who took part in the civil war afterwards and held high positions. Brigadier-General Yates, who commanded the second brigade, was a very thorough disciplinarian, and for several years required all the brigade and staff officers to meet every week for instruction. In this manner became very proficient in military tactics and regulations, and the instruction proved to be of inestimable advantage to General Arthur in the responsible duties to which he was soon to be called.

The breaking out of the war in April, 1861, found him in the Engineer-in-Chief. It was a merely ornamental office, and he probably never imagined he would do a day's duty in the position. The day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, while on his way to his law office, he received a dispatch from Governor Morgan commanding him to Albany. Upon reaching the Governor Morgan directed him to open a branch Quartermaster's Department in New York city, and to fulfill all the duties there of that department. The Governor put in his hands the duty of quartermaster, consisting, among other things, of recruiting and arming New York soldiers for the war.

In February, 1862, General Arthur was appointed Inspector-General, there being duty to do in the army. In May, 1862, he went to Fort Monroe, and inspected the New York troops there under the command of General McDowell. From there he went to the Army of the Potomac, then on the Chickahominy, and inspected the New York troops there, with a view of having the depleted regiments then in service filled up by enlistments to their proper strength, instead of having new regiments raised. As an advance on Richmond was then daily expected, General Arthur volunteered for duty on the staff of his friend, Major-General Hunt, commander of the reserve artillery. It is worth to state here that shortly after the commencement of the war General Arthur was elected Colonel of the Ninth New York Militia, which enlisted in the United States service for two years, and desired to accept the post, but Governor Morgan would not release him from the more important work of the war. He was thought a trifle more comfortable, but at 10 o'clock begins to sink rapidly, and dies at 10:35.

and that while he appreciated General Arthur's desire for war service, he knew he would do far more valuable service for the country by continuing to be in the ranks of the United States Army. The incoming of a Democratic State Administration deprived him of his office in December, 1863. Upon his retirement from office General Arthur resumed the active duties of his profession. His partnership with Mr. Gardiner ceased only with that gentleman's death in 1866. Alone for over five years he carried on his business in New York. It then became so large that he formed, in 1871, the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knowles & Kinsman. Gradually he came to political life again. He was very much interested in promoting the first election of President Grant, being chairman of the Central Grant Club of New York. He also served as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State committee of New York. He was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Grant.

Mr. Arthur was succeeded as collector in 1878 by General E. A. Merritt, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. In the fall of 1878 he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee, and was elected to the campaign which ended in the election of all but one of the candidates of the Republican party for six State offices.

In June, 1880, he was nominated for Vice-President by the National Republican convention, held at Chicago. General Stewart L. Woodford proposed his name in the convention, and the nomination was seconded by ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio; General Kilpatrick, of New Jersey; Emory A. Storrs, of Illinois; Denis McCarthy, of New York, and others.

General Arthur was married in 1859 to Ellen Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Arthur, who died in January, 1880, became the mother of two children, Chester Alan Arthur, aged sixteen, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, aged nine.

Record of President Garfield's Case.

The following gives, in a chronological form the leading incidents in President Garfield's case—one of the most extraordinary in the annals of surgery:

- July 2—2:30 P.M.—President shot in Baltimore and Potomac depot, Washington, D. C.
- July 23—Hopeful of recovery.
- July 25—Rigors, rigor and chill.
- July 26—Operation—discovery of pus sack.
- July 28—Incision enlarged and removal of pus sack.
- July 30—Experimenting with electro-induction balance for discovering location of the bullet.
- August 2—Extremely hopeful.
- August 7—Bad febrile symptoms.
- August 8—Second operation. Discharge of pus through lower incision in back.
- August 9—The President wrote his name.
- August 10—He signed an extradition paper.
- August 11—He wrote a letter to his mother.
- August 14—Nausea, vomiting and physical prostration.
- August 18—Inflammation of the right parotid gland.
- August 19—Drainage-tube inserted nine inches deeper in wound in back.
- August 21—Vomited twice during the afternoon.
- August 23—Surgeons first acknowledge the existence of septemia for ten days.
- August 24—Suppuration of the parotid gland; incision and discharge of pus; consultation of doctors, to which Dr. Agnew was consulted.
- August 25—Another consultation, at which it was decided that the President could not be removed.
- August 26—The President's mind wandered during the night. The parotid gland discharged through the ear.
- August 27—The wound rather less indolent; discharge of pus from the parotid gland through the ear.
- August 28—The President ate some milk toast. Another incision was made above the swollen gland, followed by discharge of healthy-looking pus. The wound rather less indolent.
- August 29—Another incision near the parotid gland, followed by a fair discharge of healthy-looking pus in the evening. The parotid swelling perceptibly diminishing.
- August 30—Another incision on the lower side of the face; glandular swelling diminishing very freely.
- August 31—Discovery of an opening from the gland into the mouth. Swelling diminishing; increased relief for food.
- September 2—The President appears better and ready for some days; less indolent; no pus; discharge of pus from the parotid gland during the night.
- September 3—Parotid swelling continues to diminish and diminish in size. A fair amount of pus comes from the wound. In the evening he vomited. The surgeon determined to remove the President from Washington, to escape the malarial fever, which threatened death. Long Branch decided on as a convenient for the surgeons.
- September 4—The President admitted about 10 o'clock P.M., but slept well most of the night. During the day no returns of the irritability of the stomach. Improvement of the parotid gland, and contour of the face restored. More fatigue after dressing of the wound.
- September 5—The hottest day and night of a very hot summer.
- September 6—Successful removal of the President over the Pennsylvania railroad to Long Branch.
- September 7—Dr. Reyburn, Barnes and Woodward retired from the corps of consulting surgeons. The patient partakes of solid food again and feels better.
- September 8—The President's condition improving.
- September 10—The President partakes of solid food, consisting of two roed birds and a piece of toast. Secretary Windom calls upon the patient.
- September 11—A bad day for the President. Suffering from delirium; the right leg paralyzed.
- September 12—The President is more comfortable and talks with Postmaster-General James upon business matters.
- September 13—The President taken out of bed and resting for half an hour in a reclining chair.
- September 14—Unmistakable improvement shown in the President's case. He again rests on a reclining chair.
- September 15—The physicians for the first time acknowledge in their bulletins that the President is suffering from blood poisoning.
- September 16—The President vomits.
- September 17—Gravely apprehensions aroused. The President seized with a severe chill.
- September 18—A little improvement in the President's condition during the day, but in the evening he is seized with another chill.
- September 19—The President is attacked by a chill at the morning examination, and displays a vigor in combating it that astonishes the doctors. He calls for a looking-glass and surveys his own features. Is more comfortable in the afternoon, and his condition is thought a trifle more comfortable, but at 10 o'clock begins to sink rapidly, and dies at 10:35.

Grief Throughout Europe.
President Garfield's death, although not unexpected, caused profound sorrow throughout Europe. In England Mr. Lowell received messages from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the foreign secretary and others, couched with the American people and with Mrs. Garfield. The church bells were tolled in many places, and the flags were at half-mast throughout the country. The grief displayed by the working classes was most marked. The London papers contain articles highly eulogizing the public and private life of President Garfield. On the Continent, the press of France, Germany, Belgium and other countries speaks of the late President in warm terms, and expresses its sympathy for his family and the people of the United States.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Scenes and Incidents Surrounding President Garfield's Death.

LONG BRANCH, September 21.—Benedict, the undertaker from New York, laid out the body of the dead President at 8 o'clock this morning. He brought the casket down with him. The body was dressed in the same suit that the President wore on inauguration day. It consists of a long, black, double-breasted frock coat, dark vest and trousers, and the black necktie which he also wore on the 4th of March.

After the body was placed in the casket it was carried down stairs and deposited in the hallway, with the head toward the south. The right hand lay by the side and the left hand was placed across the heart—a favorite position of his.

The announcement had been made that the public would be admitted from 8:30 to 9:30, but long before that time people began to arrive at the Elberon, some coming on foot and many in carriages, from the surrounding country. The necessary arrangements being all complete, at 8:35 the door was thrown open and the people began to pass toward the cottage, being required to form in line and enter the hall in a single file.

The coffins were placed on a draped-in black. The decorations were exceedingly few and simple, a beautiful cover of white flowers and a hanging basket of ferns being all. On the basket were branches of cypress leaves, and a casket of flowers, artistically arranged. The crowd moved through rapidly, and a quick glance at the face of the dead President was all that was permitted by the attendants, who cautioned all to move along faster. Those who looked at the features in the coffin saw little resemblance in the features in the coffin to him who but a few months ago was the picture of health and strength. The face was pinched and unnatural, the lines sharply drawn, the hair more gray and the general contour of the face much altered. There was a little fine line on the skin was dark, and the eyes sunken. Few persons passed through with eyes undimmed, and suppressed sobs broke in on the stillness of the scene.

At 9:30 o'clock Chief-Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster-General and Mrs. James, and Secretaries Lincoln and Kirkwood and Attorney-General MacVeagh arrived at the Franklin 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 persons, 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 the train promptly on its route to Washington, the Rev. Mr. Young, officiating clergyman to occupy a few minutes. The clergyman read a passage from the Scriptures and made a short address, after which the body was conveyed to the train.

The guard of honor to accompany the President's remains to Washington was as follows: First Lieutenant Thomas G. Patterson, First Sergeant Perrin, Corporal Jorbert, Privates Allen, Owen, Towder, Roderick, Bennett, Golden and Heinrich. The guard rode in the same car with the late President's remains, and sentinels with bayonet fixed to the head and foot of the coffin.

The train left the Franklin cottage promptly at 10 o'clock. At Elberon station ten minutes after it took President Arthur and General Grant on board. They came down from Jersey City on a special. Two minutes after it passed Ocean Grove. There for half a mile, on both sides of the railroad track, was lined with people. On the platform of the depot were from 5,000 to 5,500 ladies and gentlemen. As the train passed, the people on the platform raised their heads, absolutely silent. The bells tolled and then the crowd dispersed. Flags were at half-mast and the buildings draped.

The Arrival in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A vast throng of people were assembled about the depot as the funeral train arrived. The immediate approaches to the depot were roped off and closed against all save those who held special cards of admission. The military were drawn up along the line of Sixth street, with the right flank on Pennsylvania avenue. Upon the opposite side of the street nearest the depot was a long line of carriages, preceded by the hearse, which was drawn up directly at the main gate of the Sixth street side. The hearse was draped in black of rich and heavy material, wholly unadorned by any other color, and was drawn by six iron-gray horses, whose trappings were also draped in somber black.

The officers of the army and navy to the number of 150 formed a single rank upon the left, facing the train. As the train slowly rolled into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered, and there was perfect quiet. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine, descended from the car, and taking his arm upon her right, and that of her son Harry upon her left, she walked directly to the carriage in waiting. Her face was completely concealed by a heavy black veil, which hung nearly to the ground. She entered the state carriage, and was followed by her daughter, Mollie Garfield, her son Harry, her son-in-law, General Benjamin Franklin Garrison, and a number of the others of the presidential party were President Arthur, who leaned upon the arm of Senator Jones, of Nevada, General Grant and General Beale, General Swain and Mrs. Swain, Colonel Rockwell, Colonel Corbin, Dr. Bliss, General Johnston, Postmaster-General McClellan, Hamilton, Attorney-General MacVeagh, wife and two sons, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln and son, Postmaster-General and Mrs. James, and Secretary Kirkwood.

The first three carriages received the ladies of the party who did not accompany the procession to the Capitol. After they had moved on a short distance from the entrance the casket appeared, borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers of the Second artillery, detailed from the arsenal barracks. On the right, in a single file, and headed by Adjutant-General Drum, came the officers of the army, and next followed the officers of the navy, under the lead of Rear Admiral Nichols.

As the casket was borne to the hearse, the marine band stationed across the street played "Nearer, my God, to Thee," while every head was bowed and many eyes were wet. After the casket had been placed in the hearse, the remainder of the party entered their carriages and took their place in the procession. President Arthur's carriage followed immediately after the hearse. In it were President Arthur, Secretary of State, Chief-Justice Waite and Secretary Windom. The carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and daughter was driven down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street, and thence to the residence of Attorney-General MacVeagh, whose guest she will be during her stay in the city. She also will be comforted, she would desire to see the White House, where she had passed so many days of sorrow and anxiety, and she will not visit it while in the city.

As soon as the last of the presidential party had entered their carriages the military escort given by the bugle, and the military procession formed in line and the mournful procession started on its way to the Capitol in the following order:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
General Ayres and Mounted Staff.
Washington Light Infantry and Band.
United States Marine Band and Drum Corps.
A Detachment of United States Marines.
Second United States Artillery Band.
Four Companies of Heavy Artillery and One of Light Artillery.
Washington Light Guard.
Capital City Guard.
United States Marine Band and Drum Corps.
A Detachment of United States Marines.
Second United States Artillery Band.
Four Companies of Heavy Artillery and One of Light Artillery.
Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar.

Then followed the hearse, flanked on either side by a single line of army and navy officers, headed by Brigadier-General Grant and General Drum. Next came the carriage of Secretary of War, and next the carriage of the Reverend, Brigadier-General Barr and about fifty others of the army, and Rear Admiral Nichols, Commodores English and Heard, Pay Director Tucker, Captain De Kraf and Captain C. H. Wells, Commanders How-

ell, Manly, Howison, Law, Lieutenant Nicholson, Dellen, Wainwright, Bartlett, Schroeder and others.

With muffled drums and a solemn funeral dirge the procession moved slowly up the avenue. A dense mass lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the Capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was apparently as great as upon the occasion of the late President's inaugural procession. As the procession moved up the avenue scarcely a sound was heard save that from the feet of the marching men and horses. Hats were removed and heads bowed. At the east front of the Capitol there was a double file of Senators and Representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At precisely 5:10 the head of the sad procession arrived.

The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse. The marine band played again with much sentiment. "Nearer, my God, to Thee," as the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon the catafalque; the Senators and Representatives proceeded, and ranging themselves on each side of the catafalque. Close behind the casket walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief-Justice Waite and Secretary Windom, General Grant and Secretary Hunt, Secretary Lincoln and Attorney-General MacVeagh, Secretary Kirkwood and Postmaster-General James, Colonel Rockwell and General Swain, Colonel Corbin and private secretary Brown. At 5:35 the lid of the casket was opened, and the face of the late President was exposed. President Arthur and Secretary Blaine first approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. One by one those present advanced and glanced at the emaciated and discolored face of the dead President. The public at large was then admitted. During the afternoon and night the body was viewed by many thousands of people.

Viewing the Remains.
WASHINGTON, September 22.—An unbroken stream of people, two abreast, has been passing through the rotunda of the Capitol since 6 o'clock this morning. The line in waiting, always slowly pressing forward, extended during the morning through the grounds, along First street and from one to five squares out into Pennsylvania avenue, a distance of about half a mile. At the height of the day there was so much suffering among the patients people thus crowded together for hours under the blazing sun, that by the aid of the police the long line was gradually and silently folded within the shade of the Capitol.

A glimpse of the dead President's face seemed to be a reward to the full for the discomfort that had to precede it. It was rarely that any one left the line and at no time during the day was it noticeably shortened. One of the members of the Army of the Cumberland on duty in the rotunda this morning, and last night estimates after careful counting that between 6 and 12 o'clock last night and from 6 to 6 to-day an average of not less than 100 people per minute passed through. This would give a total of 100,000 during the day.

Many thousands have come from Baltimore and the neighboring country, and many thousands more, mostly colored, have passed through twice or often. Nobody has been allowed to remain in the rotunda except the guard from the Army of the Cumberland and several members of Columbia Commandery. There were many bouquets and flowers. Marshal Nicol rose with green leaves and stems attached were strewn upon the edge of the platform, while beyond the tier and extending to the west door was a line of exquisite flowers. First was a wreath of white flags and white flowers. Beyond this was a broken column of white buds, surmounted by a white dove whose head was bent toward the Bier. The next piece was an allegorical picture of "The Gates Ajar," sent by the members of the late President's church in this city. The posts were of white roses and rested in beds of yellow and white flowers. The two wings were of ferns, with white flowers here and there. Next was a crown made of white flowers, principally of buds and roses, and having around its crest 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 a dove on its top with head looking up and ready for flight. High up the flowers which formed the pillow of white flowers upon it in immortelles the words "Our Martyr President." The row of flowers ended as it began, with a simple wreath of ivy.

Queen Victoria called this morning to the British minister to have a floral tribute prepared and presented in this city. During the morning it was placed at the Bier by the President. It is very large and beautiful, composed of white roses, smilax and stephanotis. It is accompanied by a mourning card bearing the following inscription:

QUEEN VICTORIA.
To the memory of the late President Garfield.
An expression of her sorrow and sympathy:
with Mrs. Garfield and the American nation.
Sept. 22, 1881.

At night the rotunda was again lighted. At half past 6 the lid of the casket was closed by order of Secretary Blaine. Still the ceaseless tide of people rolled on.

The Result of the Autopsy.
LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The autopsy was begun a few minutes past 4 o'clock in the presence of all the surgeons, and of Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, who was called in to guard against any possible reflection upon the veracity of his report. With the surgeons who had come from Washington was Dr. Lamont, Dr. Woodward's assistant in the medical museum, and has a reputation for exceptional skill in dissection. At 7 o'clock lights were called for, and it was 7:47 P.M. before the autopsy was finished. In the meantime a large crowd gathered upon the porch of the Elberon hotel, and various exciting rumors were bandied about. One was that after two hours' search, the ball had been found nearly a foot and a half away from where the surgeons had had probed; some persons placed it just in the rut of the hearse and others beneath the apical column. It was claimed that it had been shown conclusively that the President could not have lived in any event. When these reports were mentioned to Attorney-General MacVeagh he exclaimed: "Oh, don't send such stuff to your paper. Wait, and I'll give a clear and detailed statement of the entire autopsy from beginning to end. It is being written out by the surgeons." It was nearly 11:30 o'clock before the statement was ready. It was read aloud in the office of the hotel to the waiting crowd, among the interested auditors being a number of women. It showed that the ball had taken an entirely opposite direction from that which the surgeons had supposed. After striking the eleventh rib, it was directed to the left, passing beneath the backbone and clipping off a number of fragments from one of the vertebrae. It then took a curve upward, and lodged just below the pancreas, and struck the living tree made by Dr. Bliss and Hamilton was found to be correct. A pus cavity six by four inches was discovered between the liver and large intestine, near the gall bladder and another small one on the surface of the left kidney. It was found that a portion of the stomach and the liver was enlarged and fatty. The immediate cause of death was a rupture of the mesenteric artery, from which nearly a pint of blood escaped into the abdominal cavity. This was what caused the intense pain in the chest which the President complained of just previous to his death. The body, though bandaged, was by no means a skeleton. Immediately after the announcement of the result the crowd dispersed, and only the soldiers and the members of the household kept watch over the dead chief of the nation.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Swears into Office the Second Time in Washington—His Inaugural Address.

President Arthur took the oath of office in the marble room of the Capitol, in Washington, in the presence of the members of the cabinet, the justices of the supreme court, a few Senators and members of the House of Representatives, all who could be notified this morning in time to be present.

General Sherman, General Grant, Rear Admiral Nichols, Hamblin Hamlin, General Beale and a few others were also present, forty persons in all.

This step was taken after a conference held between the President, Secretary Blaine and the attorney-general.

Very few persons knew that the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over. The President and the members of the Cabinet had assembled in the marble room a little before 12 o'clock. Chief-Justice Waite in his full robes of office, accompanied by his associates in justice, came from the supreme court room.

The doors were immediately closed and without any formality President Arthur arose and standing upon one side of the center-table, Chief-Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office.

The President's manner was calm and composed, and his response "So help me God" was in firm tones and without a tremor. The President then read from the manuscript notes an address.

The Inaugural Address.
The following is President Arthur's inaugural address in full:
"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 paths of his death, will ever remain fresh in the memory of 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, foreboding even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabric 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 officers of the people be stricken down 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 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 see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country and our people. 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, tranquility and well-being."

"The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been made. No adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution prescribes 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 which it permits and the 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 Divine providence and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

President Arthur then issued a proclamation appointing the day of President Garfield's funeral at Cleveland as a day of humiliation and mourning.

A quarter of an hour after