THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harper's Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8. 1881.

Republican County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY:
GEORGE W. BLACKMAN.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM T. HORTON.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
JAMES H. WEBB.

TREASURER:
EBEN LILLEY.

COMMISSIONERS:
DANIEL BRADFORD,
MYRON KINGSLEY.

AUDITORS:
JOSEPH T. HESTED,
W. W. MOODY.

Judge Black on the Constitution.

In the opinion of Judge J. S. Black as Attorney General of the United States, given to President Buchanan November 20, 1860, there occurs this sentence: "Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it."

This is the clause in Judge Black's opinion and instruction to President Buchanan, upon which is founded the charge that in his opinion "the Constitution conferred upon the President no power to coerce a State seeking to secede from the Union." Here is a vital point, and it was behind this opinion that President Buchanan entrenched himself, and sat as weak and helpless as a child while State after State went out of the Union, and the arms and munitions of war as well as the public funds were being stolen from the Government. Is there no responsibility resting with Judge Black for the consequences which resulted from such a rendering of the Constitution? Was it in keeping strictly with his recent professions of sincere loyalty?

The Vice President's Position.

The continued improvement of the President brings the inability question again to the front. While he lay apparently at death's door, by general consent the subject was dropped. It becomes again a practical question with the renewed prospect of his continued illness or long convalescence. That the Constitution contemplates the temporary discharge of the President's duties by the Vice President during the former's inability is very generally conceded. In the absence of precedent or legislation on the subject, opinions vary as to the method of enforcing this constitutional provision or the possibility of enforcing it at all. Certain prominent journals, with much more zeal than discretion, have been urging the Vice President for weeks past to proceed to Washington and assume forthwith the duties and prerogatives of President. This advice generally came from a questionable quarter, but, whether given in good faith or not, has had little influence on the country and none at all with the Vice President.

Thus far the Government has probably suffered little inconvenience from the prostration of its Chief Executive. Had the President been in health the past two months would have been his vacation time, and all preparations had been made with that in view. As the weeks of his illness grow into months there are more and more questions demanding Executive attention and the President is unable to act. It is reported, and doubtless truthfully, that the Cabinet have been for some time seriously considering the best way out of the existing difficulty. Should the President's removal be decided upon, the present anomalous condition of affairs would, without being at all changed, become more obvious to the country and increase the agitation for some solution of the difficulty. The President himself would doubtless be glad to know that through the agency of the Vice President the ordinary executive functions were duly performed by virtue of the constitutional proviso applicable to the case, and that his continued inability to perform the duties of his office did not serve to clog and embarrass the ordinary working of the machinery of Government. The knowledge of this fact would undoubtedly relieve the President of a pressing anxiety, which must necessarily contribute in some degree to the many complications attending his illness.

It may be safely assumed that Vice President Arthur will do nothing at all except on assurance that the President is out of immediate danger. With the prospect of a long period during which it will not be possible or at least prudent for the President to be burdened with any official business, the Vice President, when requested to do so by both the President and his Cabinet, will consent to perform the necessary routine duties of the Chief Executive office under the title of "Vice President Acting for the President." Farther than this he would doubtless be unwilling to go, nor would there be any necessity for it. This alone will relieve the Government from the embarrassment now beginning to be felt, arising from the President's long-continued inability to perform the duties and functions of his office. It will relieve the mind of the sick President from the sense of responsibility for unfulfilled official duties. It will reassure the country, which with reason, is not satisfied with the present condition of affairs and yet wants no change in the general administration of the Government. Such a limited assumption of the executive function as we have indicated would amply meet all the necessities of the case, carry out literally the constitutional requirements, and inspire the country with increased confidence in the moderation and patriotism of the Vice President.—*Phila., Press.*

THE COUNTY CONVENTION!

A HARMONIOUS GATHERING.

A Strong Ticket Nominated

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

EVERY DISTRICT REPRESENTED.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT DELEGATES PRESENT.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

Pursuant to the call of the County Committee, the Republican County Convention assembled in Mercur Hall, this place, on Tuesday afternoon, and was called to order by E. J. Angle, Chairman of the Standing Committee, at 1:30 o'clock.

After the Convention was called to order, Mr. Angle, said that a list of the delegates to the Convention had been printed for the use of the delegates, and others, and that he would read it over, to the end that if errors existed in the names that they might be corrected. The names of the delegates were as follows:

Alba—Mallory Churchill, Eugene Lawrence.
Albany—Wm. Kenyon, Wm. Hewitt.
Armenia—Richmond Bweet, A. Biddle.
Asylum—Fred D. Kerrick, Myron Frisby.
Athens Boro 1st W—Mahlon Nevin, Eugene Davis.
Athens " 2nd W—Geo. Davis, Mercur Frost.
Athens Twp, 1st Dis.—Frank Morley, Geo. D. Miller.
Athens Twp., 2nd Dis.—Major Fields, Azel Knapp.
Athens Twp., 3rd Dis.—J. N. Weaver, W. B. Heckman.
Barclay—F. F. Lyons, John Davis.
Burlington Twp.—Clarence Pierce, W. P. Lane.
Burlington Boro.—Luman Putnam, W. R. Brown.
Burlington West—Colton Dickerson, John Darrow.
Canton Twp.—Rufus Brown, J. N. Beardsley.
Canton Boro.—Theo. Pierce, Charles E. Bullock.
Columbia—Wm. Courtney, Edgar Gernit.
Franklin—O. L. Smiley, O. M. Bonney.
Granville—Hiram Kittle, C. R. Kenyan.
Herrick—Jas. Newell, Geo. Titus.
LeRaysville—L. L. Bosworth, Asa Nichols.
LeRoy—R. B. Palmer, Amos W. VanFleet.
Litchfield—John Strable, Benj. Park.
Monroe Twp.—H. W. Northrop, Harvey Cummings.
Monroe Boro.—O. F. Mingos, E. B. Young.
New Albany—Morris Kellogg, J. G. Saxe.
Orwell—J. O. Alger, A. A. Hamilton.
Overton—Orange Chase, Fred Heverly.
Pike—Horace Chaffee, Lacy Stephens.
Ridgbury — Eugene Thompson, Walter Dewey.
Rome Boro.—John Whitaker, Albert Wilmoth.
Rome Twp.—Hugh McCabe, L. S. Russell.
Sheshequin—Wm. Chaffee, Frank Vought.
Smithfield—J. W. Chamberlain, T. J. Burlingame.
South Creek—John F. Gillett, Cyrus Berk.
South Waverly—D. L. F. Clarke, W. H. Plum.
Springfield—Joel Adams, Edward Strong.
Standing Stone—Martin Bennett, Geo. Sage.
Sylvania—L. Q. Gregory, Chas. Waldo.
Terry—N. T. Miller, J. C. Dyer.
Towanda Boro. 1st W.—J. Holcomb, S. M. Brown.
Towanda Boro. 2d W.—L. M. Hall, O. E. Bennett.
Towanda Boro. 3d W.—E. J. Angle, N. C. Elsbree.
Towanda North—A. Hicks, Geo. Granger.
Towanda Twp.—R. A. Bostley, Chas. Cummings.
Troy Boro.—B. B. Mitchell, H. B. Hobart.
Troy Twp.—John Straight, Joseph Ball.
Tuscarora—Levi Wells, Guy Lamoreux.
Ulster—Jas. Mather, Jas. Howie.
Warren—D. A. Sleeper, John Kinney.
Wells—G. H. Knapp, C. M. Bowman.
Wilmot—Hiram Meeks, Dr. P. A. Quick.
Windham—Cyrus Wheaton, Geo. Lawrence.
Wyalusing—W. H. Kentner, R. Geo. Goodell.
Wysox—E. G. Owen, W. H. Conklin.

At the conclusion of the reading of the names of delegates, Mr. Angle announced that the first business in order was the election of a Chairman to preside over the deliberations of the assemblage.

Whereupon Judson Holcomb, of Towanda Borough, was nominated and unanimously elected Chairman.

Mr. Holcomb, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and said that he hoped the proceedings would be marked by a spirit of harmony that would reflect credit upon the organization of which the Convention was, in a measure, a representative. He referred in fitting terms to our wounded President, and congratulated those present on the good prospect of the speedy recovery of the Nation's stricken chief. His remarks called forth applause at several points. He closed by asking that the proceedings be conducted with the utmost order and decorum possible. At the conclusion of his address to the Convention, Mr. Holcomb announced that the first business in order was the election of three Secretaries:

Whereupon, George Lawrence, of Windham, Charles E. Bullock, of Canton Borough, O. E. Bennett, of Towanda Borough, and B. B. Mitchell, of Troy Borough Borough, were nominated. Mr. Lawrence declined, and thereupon Messrs. Bullock, Bennett and Mitchell were elected by acclamation.

N. C. Elsbree, Esq., offered a motion that the Chairman appoint a committee of five on resolutions. The motion was adopted.

The Chair appointed as such committee, N. C. Elsbree, of Towanda Borough; B. B. Mitchell, of Troy Borough; R. R. Palmer, of LeRoy; John F. Gillette, of South Creek, and E. G. Owen, of Wysox.

E. J. Angle offered a motion that the printed list of delegates, as it had been read and corrected, be adopted as the official list of delegates entitled to seats in the Convention. The motion was unanimously adopted.

E. J. Angle stated to the Convention that inasmuch as Mr. Hobart of Troy Borough district was unavoidably absent from the Convention, he moved that Mr. Hobart's colleague, Mr. Mitchell, be permitted to cast the two votes of such district. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions being ready to report, the Convention listened to the reading by Chairman Elsbree, frequently applauding the sentiments expressed therein. At the conclusion of the report Mr. Elsbree moved its adoption, which motion was carried unanimously. The resolutions were as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the dastardly, wicked attack of the assassin Guiteau upon the life of President Garfield, and heartily join with our fellow countrymen of all sections in extending our sympathy to himself and his family, with the hope that through the blessing of Divine Providence he may yet recover to resume the reins of government, and carry out the policy so auspiciously entered upon. That we rejoice with joy unspeakable, that the improvement in the condition of the President in the past few days affords a lively hope of his ultimate and full recovery.

2. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the wise and successful financial policy of the past and of the present National Administrations, and especially do we commend the efforts of the present administration to root out organized corruption in every department of the government as evidenced in the prosecution of the conspirators in the Star-route and other frauds.

3. *Resolved*, That we commend the course of Hon. Edward Overton, our member of the last Congress from this district, who represented faithfully and with honor and ability the interests of his constituents.

4. *Resolved*, That the general prosperity of all the material industries of our Commonwealth evinces the wisdom and soundness of our present State administration.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve the course of our Senator and Representatives in the last Legislature; their independent action relative to the choice of United States Senator was demanded by an outspoken, pronounced sentiment of their constituents, and in acting with respect to that sentiment they but performed a recognized public duty.

6. *Resolved*, That we emphatically declare as the sense of this Convention, that the compensation of the County Treasurer should be reduced to fifteen hundred dollars or less per annum. In no event to exceed that amount, and we earnestly recommend that our County Commissioners so fix the Treasurer's compensation.

7. *Resolved*, That in making purchases for the County Poor House, we recommend that the Commissioners take bills in duplicate of all purchases, and that one copy of all bills be filed with the Superintendent of the Poor House at the time of delivery of the goods purchased, and that he keep a book of entry of same in detail.

8. *Resolved*, That this Convention representing the sentiment of the Republicans of Bradford County earnestly recommend the nomination of Hon. W. T. Davis by the Republican State Convention, which assembles on Thursday next, for the office of State Treasurer, believing that his nomination would be eminently wise and proper in the present political exigencies in Pennsylvania, and would insure party success.

9. *Resolved*, That as the representatives of the Republican sentiment of Bradford County we declare that it is the duty of the Legislature to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to so amend the Constitution of the State as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff.

O. E. Bennett, presented the name of Edward Walker, of Towanda Borough.

W. H. Kinter presented the name of William T. Horton, of Terry.

A ballot being had resulted as follows:

Horton	80
Walker	28

Whereupon the Chair declared that Horton having received a majority of all the votes cast, was the candidate of the Republican party of Bradford county for Sheriff.

L. M. Hall, Esq., moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of L. M. Hall, Esq., Geo. W. Blackman was nominated for Prothonotary by acclamation.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Register and Recorder.

The names of Jas. H. Webb, of Smithfield, M. J. Weller, of Athens township, and Alfred Blackwell, of West Burlington, were presented.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Webb	58
Blackwell	27
Weller	23

Whereupon the Chair announced that James H. Webb having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly nominated, and upon motion the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Treasurer.

The names of C. T. Hull, of Athens Borough; Eben Lilley, of LeRoy; L. Elsbree, of Towanda Borough; J. S. Quick, of Wilmot; George L. Forbes, of Rome; Frank Amerman, of Ulster; and H. A. Ross, of Pike, were presented to the Convention, and six ballots were had before a nomination was had. The name of Mr. Amerman was withdrawn before the first ballot. The result of each ballot was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Elsbree	32	34	30	33	34	32
Lilley	27	32	40	44	51	57
Hull	18	20	22	20	23	19
Ross	11	12	9	11	(w)	..
Quick	10	(w)	..	..	..	..
Forbes	10	10	7	(w)	..	..

Mr. Lilley having received a majority of all the votes cast upon the sixth ballot, was declared duly nominated as the candidate for Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Elsbree, the nomination of Mr. Lilley was made unanimous.

Mr. Mitchell, of Troy Borough, offered a motion that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner, and that the candidate from the West be first selected.

Mr. Angle moved as an amendment to Mr. Mitchell's motion, that the list of delegates be called and each when his name was called vote for two candidates for County Commissioner.

A vote being taken on Mr. Angle's amendment, it was declared lost, and the original motion was then adopted.

Mr. Elsbree desired to know where the line as between east and west was drawn.

Mr. D. L. F. Clark, spoke in favor of nominating men for Commissioners without any reference to east or west, north or south.

L. M. Hall. Esq., desired to know what business was before the Convention and was informed by the Chair that the nomination of a candidate for Commissioner from the West was the only business in order.

Whereupon the names of Daniel Bradford, of Columbia: Asa Dimmock, of Towanda township; Ezra Rutty, of North Towanda; Jas. McIntyre, of Towanda Borough and Nelson Gilbert, of Franklin, were presented to the Convention. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Bradford	70
Dimmock	13
Rutty	17
McIntyre	5
Gilbert	3

Whereupon Daniel Bradford, having a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of E. J. Angle, the delegates from each district were requested to hand to the Chairman of the Convention the name of a person to represent their district as a member of the County Standing Committee, for the ensuing year.

On motion of N. C. Elsbree, Geo. Davis, of Athens Borough, was authorized to cast the four votes of that Borough, inasmuch as Mr. Davis' colleagues were compelled to leave for home.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate the second or Eastern candidate for County Commissioner.

The names of Stephen Strickland, of Wysox; Demmon Ackley, of Tuscarora; James McIntyre, of Towanda Borough; Asa Dimmock, of Towanda township and Myron Kingsley, of Standing Stone, were presented.

Objection being raised that some of the candidates presented had been named also as candidates from the West, the Chairman announced that locality could not interfere with the presentation of any ones name.

The Convention thereupon proceeded to ballot with the following result:

	1 Bal.	2 Bal.
Strickland	8	11
Ackley	26	30
McIntyre	21	12
Dimmock	10	W
Kingsley	41	52

Before the result of the second ballot was declared, Messrs. Elsbree, Angle, of Towanda, Owen, of Wysox, and Lyon and Davis, of Barclay, changed their votes from McIntyre to Kingsley, giving him 57 votes; whereupon the Chair announced that Mr. Kingsley having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly nominated as a candidate for County Commissioner, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

E. J. Angle, Esq., moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for County Auditor, and that as each delegates named was called he vote for two persons. The motion was adopted.

The names of J. T. Hested, of New Albany; W. W. Moody, of Rome; J. B. Johnson, of Franklin, and O. P. Harkness, of Springfield, were presented as candidates.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Hested	59
Moody	70
Markness	38
Johnson	23

Whereupon the Chair declared Messrs. Hested and Moody, the nominees and upon motion the nominations were made unanimous.

There appearing no further business, the Convention, at 5:15, adjourned *sine die.*

Comments on County Ticket next week. We shall give it our cordial support.

The Way To Republican Victory.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, gives the following excellent advise to the members of the State Convention which assembles at Harrisburg to-day. Though late, the sentiments so fully accords with our own and with what we believe to be the public temper, that we give it a place in our columns:

Though a single name will make up ticket which is to be nominated at Harrisburg next Thursday, and though there has been no active canvass of the party by the candidate, the Convention is exciting a deep interest throughout the Commonwealth. This is a wholesome sign, for when the Republican party of Pennsylvania is awake it is able to take care of itself.

Democrats, too, are finding in this Republican gathering a good deal that concerns them, and they are liberally proffering advice, which is as good for them to give as it would be bad to accept. We have therefore, the advantage of knowing what the enemy wants us to do; which makes it just that much plainer what we ought to do.

The warning words of *The Press* have struck the hearts and the judgment of the party. The people approve a stand which is just and honorable to the whole organization, requiring of no one an unmanly sacrifice and acording to all Republicans equal rank and standing. Those newspapers which hold the free will and success of the party above personal or factional triumphs have come to the front with boldness and vigor, demanding that the Convention shall represent the whole party and acknowledge no master before it.

If the ticket to be made at Harrisburg is to command the party support the party must make it. That is the party's right, and it must insist upon it. Delegates less trammeled never composed a convention. There have been no instructions from the people; none should be listened to from any other source. The Convention is not called to punish anybody for his attitude on any other occasion toward any other matter, and the majority of the party does not expect to be disciplined for any majority rights which it may heretofore have exercised.

It will not be necessary to remember old dividing lines at all. It will be enough to remember that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, while reorganizing every party member's right to his own opinion and his freedom of action, are determined henceforth to govern themselves and strong enough to do it.

Let us have a Convention representing the whole party, with fair play for everybody. That means a good ticket and such a majority as the Republicans of Pennsylvania can give when they are in good humor.

Horrible Massacre.

GENERAL CARR AND HIS COMMAND KILLED BY THE INDIANS.—A LARGE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS MURDERED.

TUCSON, Arizona, Sept. 3.—Fort Grant advices state that three couriers have come into camp Thomas, bringing news that Gen. Carr and command have been massacred by the White Mountain Indians, thirty-five miles from camp Apache. A hundred and ten men and seven officers were killed. The officers must be Gen. Carr, Capt. Henley, Lent. Carter, Goaden, Stanton, Orms and Dr. McCreery. The White Mountain Indian Reservation is located one hundred and sixty miles north of Wilcox, near New Mexico. The tribe numbers fifteen hundred. They can muster four hundred warriors.

Further advices regarding the massacre of the two companies of cavalry under General Carr by the Apaches near Camp Thomas state that Lieutenant Cruse was shot by a medicine man whom he was trying to arrest. The troops fired and killed the medicine man. The massacre then begun, the Indian scouts firing on the white troops. Nearly every white man was killed. Three companies of cavalry and a company of scouts under Overton are en route as reinforcements. No courier has yet come through, and all are supposed to have been killed.

A FEW ESCAPE.

TUCSON, Sept. 3.—News is received that a few of Carr's command escaped and are fighting their way to Fort Apache, but it is doubtful if they get in. Pi edro and his band attacked Fort Apache, but the Department commander thinks they must have been repulsed, ane now hold the canon through which the road from Thomas to Apache passes.

SEVERAL OFFICERS' WIVES KILLED.

TUCSON, Sept. 3.—A later report says that Mills, an Indian scout with Carr's command, made the first attack on the troops. After the fight a part of the Indians hastened to Fort Apache and took the fort. It is thought that some escaped, but it is not certain. Several officer's wives, including Carr's, were at the fort. Carr's son, who had just graduated from college, is supposed to be among the killed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—McDowell also telegraphs the rumor that Fort Apache was captured by the Indians. This he discredits. Troops are being sent to the imperilled places.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Removal to Long Branch—Situation Unchanged—Hopes of Improvement in a Purer Atmosphere.

Since our last issue the condition of the President has remained about as then, except perhaps a slight improvement in the general features of his case. The physicians having decided that his system is affected by malarial poison, to which is attributed the constantly recurring afternoon fever. If the change of climatic influences should prove beneficial we may hope for early improvement and final recovery, which, God grant may come. Following we give the telegrapoic news of his condition with the account of his removal to Long Branch:

Saturday morning the President showed no marked change, but seemed languid and depressed, owing to the malarial influences surrounding the White House. His immediate removal was decided upon. He will go to Long Branch by special train. During the day his pulse raigned from 108 to 110.

Late Saturday night he vomited twice, but awoke Sunday morning not materially worse. The vomiting was caused by phlegm in the throat, and the patient lost no ground thereby. Sunday was a comfortable day and marked no material change.

THE PLAN OF THE REMOVAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Attorney-General MacVeagh states that the present intention is to carry the President down stairs in his bed, and place the latter in a large wagon, which will be driven slowly and carfully to the depot and along side the car, into whish the bed will be lifted. The Attorney General and Mrs. MacVeagh expect to leave Washington twenty-four hours in advance of the President, to arrange the details of his reception. Upon arriving at Long Branch the patient will be removed from the car and driven to the cottage. The special train will de strictly confined to the use of the President, Mrs. Garfield and daughter, the physicians and immediate attendants. MacVeagh says the train will not stop at any station, except perhaps to take in water. The railroad official, will take measures to make the trip as comfortrble as possible To lessen the annoyance from smoke and cinders, the cars will be pushed in front of the engine. Nothing but anthracite coal will be used by the locomotive. Trains passing in the opposite direction will be stopped until the special passes, in order to avoid unnecessary noise. The train will arrive here Monday morning early, and be ready to start at any time. The arrangements will be as complete as care can make them.

It is not yet decided when the removal shall occur, but it probably will be determined definitely to-morrow.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The special car furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the transporation of the President from Washington, will be sent south to-morrow night. The car has been fited up in view of the greatest comfort. It is sixty-thre feet in length, provided with a drawing room, bath room and a dining room large enough for ten persons, and a kitchen furnished in the completest manner. There are four unfolding beds. The ventilators of the car will secure plenty of air without causing a current through the car. A netting covering the ventilation guards against cinders and dust.

The car was used by the Prince of Wales who made an extended journey through the South and West, also by the Grand Duke Alexis, on his visit to this country, and afterwards by Prince Arthur, and Presidents Grant and Hayes. It conveyed Garfield from Mentor to Washington and took Hayes home from Wasnington. The Duke of Sutherland's party, English railway men and members of Parliament some time ago traveled in the car over the Western lines.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet met to-day at the State Department. Secretary Blaine presided and all were present. The session lasted an hour and a quarter. There was an earnest discussion of the situation. Enquiries of several Cabinet officers failed to elicit other than the most general replies. The condition of the public business of the several Departments was reviewed. It is believed that the question of the necessity for executive action pending the President's temporary inability was discussed, though the response to all inquiries was a declination to speak upon this subject.

It is stated that one of the Justices of the Supreme Court attended the Cabinet meeting to-day. A member of the Cabinet is represented as saying that the more they discussed the question of the President's inability, the greater the difficulties appeared.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEAKNESS.

One of the physicians is reported as saying to-day that the President is very weak, dangerously weak. So weak is he that any new complication will probably prove fatal. He is as weak as he was last Sunday.

Sunday.

8:30 A. M. (Official.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The President vomited late last evening and once about an hour after midnight. Notwithstanding this disturbance he slept 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. and there has been no further gastric disturbance. Pulse 106, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

6:30 P. M. (Official.)

The President has passed a comfortable day. He has taken food with some relish, and has had no return of the irritability of the stomach reported in the morning's bulletins. 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 in temperature this afternoon has been very slight, but his pulse was more frequent throughout the day than yesterday or day before, and he showed more fatigue after dressing.—Pulse 110, temperature 99 respiration 18.

[Signed.] BLISS, WOODWARD, BARNES, REYBURN, HAMILTON, AGNEW,

CONDITION OF THE WOUND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Washington specials are as follows:

The *Times* says: The change in the President's diet yesterday was very acceptable to him. He remarked to Dr. Bliss that reed birds were not only delicious but blissful. Dr. Bliss said last night that the wound is healing and evidently growing smaller. The outside is closing, but the process is slow. There is granulation, but not so much as before the relapse. When Dr. Agnew returned the last time, he said: "The President is better than when I went away. The gland is doing splendidly, constantly decreasing in size and even healing. There was a little sloughing of the cellular tissue, but much less than was expected. I cut off to-day some of the adherent core which was too tough yet to be pulled out."

Dr. Boynton said that the removal will certainly take place within seventy-two hours. The precise time will depend upon the ability of the railroad people to get the car ready. They will decide that when they come here. This allusion was to the arrival of the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is coming for the purpose of arranging the details of transportation.

THE TRAIN.

The car on which the President will be conveyed to Elberon has a wide door opening inside. The President's bed can be put into it just as he is. It will be carpeted with cushions. Next to the engine will be the parlor car for the President's family and menbers of the household. The President's car will be second on the train, and behind will be the hotel car for the surgeons and hospital stores. General Manager Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad advised the doctors that the train can be run at a high rate of speed with greater ease to the patient. Six hours is uamed as the time for the trip. The track will be built from the Long Branch depot to Elberon cottage, so that in case of rain the President will not be exposed. A guard of twenty soldiers will accompany the train, the car to be used is to be brought on the track that brings stone to the Washington monument, within a third of a mile of the White House. The President will be then taken on a litter across the lawn to the car.

It is estimated that he can be carried that far and landed in the car in fifteen minutes. It is not intended to give information of the time, but it is expected will be removed in the early hours of the morning.

The emergencies of the journey cannot be provided for. There are too many possibilities in it for that, and they will have to be met as they occur. No one need be surprised to hear that the President has left the White Hoose at any hour succeeding daylight Sunday.

The cottage allotted to the President is connected with the Elberon, and contains a room as large as that which he now occupies, and is provided with a radiator and a fireplace, so that the temperature can be regulated. It is the villa formerly occupied by the President. Dr. Bliss says no relapse could take place en route unless by local exciting cause, which certainly will be preceded by unfavorable symptoms. If such indications manifest themselves, the removal will not be undertaken. If local disturbances should take place after the President is on the train, they would not develop before he reached his destination.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Blaine cabled Minister Lowell as follows: "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 swallowed the usual quantity of food and retained it. His pulse, however, has been higher than for two preceeding days. His surgeons do not think he has lost ground, but he certainly has not gained since last night's dispatch. At 10:30 he is quietly sleeping."

THE STORY OF THE NIGHT AND DAY.

The morning bulletin created considerable apprehension thorughout the city and numerous inquiries were made at the Mansion, as to the cause of the vomiting. The attending surgeons explained that it was occasioned by a collection of phlegm in the throat, and no serious consequences were expected to follow. The first disturbance occurred at 10 o'clock, but was not noticed as being of any importnce. When vomiting occured the second time, about 2 a. m. it was at first considered to be very unfavorable. Soon after, however, the patient asked for a quantity of milk porridge, which he retained without difficulty. Shortly after he partook of squirrel broth, which he appeared to relish very much.

One of the attendants reported during the morning that the glandular affection was decreasing rapidly and the wound discharging a trifle more freely than recently. It appears as the gentleman said, that as the discharge from the gland ceases, the flow of pus from the wound increases. Fo noticable change in the character of the wound has yet taken place.

Dr. Boynton to-day expressed the opinion that notwithstanding the gastric disturbance the President was somewhat better than yesterday. As it was due solely to the setretion of phlegm, it will not materially chagne the President's general condition. He has been doing very well since the vomiting occurred. It is said that Mrs. Garfield is much pleased with the idea of the President's being conveyed from the influences of the malaral atmosphere to a more healthful locality. It is generally conceded by those acquainted with the facts, that the President will be removed between to-morrow and Wednesday, providing no set back occurs, and he remains is as good conditiou as at present and the weather is favorable. It is understood that a guard will be kept around the patient's quarters at Long Branch, and admittance to the neighborhood of the President's family will only be allowed to persons holding passes.

Midnight.

The President has rested comfortably since 10 p. m., sleeping most of the time. There is no noticable change in his condition.

FROM THE WHITE HOUSE TO THE TRAIN.

5:50 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6,—The President was carried from the sick room to the wagon by Drs. Bliss, Reyburn and Boynton, Swain. Col: Rockwell, Corbin, C. O. Rockwell and Warren Young, who remained with the patient during the removal to the depot. The patient reclined in an easy position on the bed, his right hand laid upon his breast and the left arm stretched at full length upon the coverlet. His forehead was covered by linen cloth. His featnres wore a patient and resigned expression. A platform had been erected from the portico to the wagon and across this the bed was tenderly and carefully carried. No mishap occurred in the transit, and all the horses were started for the depot. The conveyance was preceded to the depot by carriages containing the remainder of the party to accompany the President.

As the wagon moved from the Mansion, the President feebly but cheerily lifted his left hand and wayed a farewell to the inmates assembled on the porch. The wagon was driven slowly through the grounds and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the depot, the horses at no time going faster than a walk. At the head of each horse stood a man ready to assume control of the animals in case of need. The ride to the depot was without incident. The crowd which followed was orderly, and anxious not only for the safe transportation of the patient, but also to catch a glimpse of his face. This was not difficult to do, as the curtains of the wagon were raised up to enable the President to breathe the morning air.

6:15 A. M.

The President and his party have reached the depot. The President was at once transferred from the express wagon to the combination car.

TRANSFERRED TO THE TRAIN.

The depot being reached, the horses were detached, the wagon was backed up to the car, and the same gentlemen who transferred the patient from the White House to the wagon, removed him from the wagon to the car. Though they met with some slight difficulty, owing to the floor of the car being rather high, the delicate task was performed without appearing to disturb the President. When inside the car he was transferred from the bed on which he had been carried and placed upon the spring bed already prepared.

THE TRIP TO LONG BRANCH.

The train ran from Washington to Baltimore at an average speed of thirty miles an hour. It is found that this speed causes less annoyance than if it was reduced one-holf. At 7 a. m. the President took three ounces of beef tea with a relish.

7:20 A. M.

At Bowie, seven miles from Washington, the following dispatch was thrown off:

"The President is so far doing so well that the surgeons would like to increase the speed where it can be safely and comfortably done."

8:15 A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6th.—As the train passed the Union depot in this city, shortly after eight o'clock, an immense crowd gathered.

GRAY'S FERRY, Phila. Pa., Sept. 6th.—The President continues to do well. A brief stop was made at Bay View and the wound successfully dressed. Out of Bay View, by reason of good track, the speed was increased to fifty miles an hour and no disturbance was felt by the President. The vibration of the bed was no greater than at a lower rate of speed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The speed of the President's train over the P. W. and B. division of the road was forty-nine miles an hour.

When the President was informed that more than half his journey was completed, he seemed greatly pleased. His pulse on leaving Washington was 114, at Philadelphia it was 106.

THE ARRIVAL.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The train arrived at 1:10. At 1:20 the President was in his room at the cottage. His pulse is 102.

1:45 P. M.

The President is now in his room at the Francklyn cottage, being bathed. He arrived all right and without the least unfavorable symptoms. The weather at Long Branch is clear, with a light breeze from the land. The thermometer is 85.

RECEPTION AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6.—The President's train arrived at Elberon 1:10 P. M., and reached the cottage ten minutes later. There were two thousand persons in the vicinity of the President's quarters. Regular troops were on guard and no difficulty was experienced to preserve perfect order, and no sound marred the quiet. Mrs. Garfield passed from the car to the coach, looking calm and not at all worried.

HOW HE STOOD THE JOURNEY.

Dr. Bliss said the patient stood the journey extremely well, and that his pulse had not been higher than 110. Col. Corbin says the President stood the journey remarkably well. Upon nearing Long Branch, one of the party suggested that it would soon be time to take a bath. The President said, "we need progress more just now than a bath."

INTEREST ALONG THE ROUTE.

At every town and station along the route, Col. Corbin said, a mass of human beings congregated to witness the passage of the train. In most instances the people were standing with uncovered heads and exhibiting a feeling of sympathy.

6:30 P. M. (Official.)

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6.—Since the last bulletin was issued the President has been moved from Washington to Long Branch. He was more restless than usual last night, being evidently somewhat excited by the anticipations of the journey. This morning at 5:30 his pulse was 118, temperature 99 8, respiration 18. 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 T. N. Ely, the fatigue incident to transportation was reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless, as was anticipated, some signs of disturbance produced by the journey, have been exhibited since his arrival by the rise of temperature and the increased frequency of his pulse. At present his pulse is 124, temperature 101.6, respiration 18.

[Signed.] BLISS, BARNES, WOODWARD, REYBURN, HAMILTON.

THE TRANSFER TO THE COTTAGE.

Shortly before noon about twenty-five hundred persons gathered around the Francklyn cottage, anxious to witness the arrival of the President. The guards kept the throng back to a respectable distance, and although a rush was made when the train arrived, no difficulty was experienced in preventing too near an approach to the train.

Just before reaching the cottage, the train was brought to a stand still, and the first car, used by the physicians, and the baggage car, were detached and pushed by hand around the sharp curve, making a semi-circle around the President's cottage.

Following this proceeding, the car in which the patient was lying was gently started and pushed slowly over the same course until it reached the entrance of the cottage. A large awning was then thrown around the portico, so that the sun could not fall upon the patient, and he could not be observed by the anxious watchers. The removal from the car was accomplished without exciting him in any manner whatsoever, and while he was apparently a little fatigued, he did not complain and appeared perfectly calm and well satisfied.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

Private Secretary Brown says that upon leaving the Executive Mansion the President appeared to enjoy the scenery and looked around inquiringly. He noticed several employes standing in front of the Mansion, and waved his hand to them, at the same time smiling as if it were very gratifying for him to leave the scene of his long illness. All the way to the depot the President was very anxious to observe everything, and this he was not prevented from doing.

At 10:10 a stop of four minutes occurred at Lamakin for coal, the only coal that was taken on the trip.

At 10:30 a stop of five minutes was made at Gray's Ferry for water. Between Philadelphia and Monmouth Junction the train made several miles at the rate of seventy miles an hour. Bay View was reached at 8:05, and a brief stop made to enable the surgeons to make the morning dressing of the wound, which was found to have suffered no derangement by travel. The dressing was soon accomplished, and the train after leaving Bay View was run at a rate of about fifty miles an hour.

The surgeons feel very much gratified with the manner in which the removal was conducted, and are generally of the opinion that, except the slight fatigue, the President bore the journey exceedingly well. The practice of issuing bulletins three times a day will be continued.

WHITE HOUS