IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

BUSINESS BROUGHT TO A STOP AND THE CHURCHES THROWN OPEN.

An Almost Universal Observance of the Day in City and Neighboring Cities—Muffled Bells Tolling and Funeral Guns Fired.

A feeling of uneasiness pervaded the vast number that thronged the streets of New York yesterday. The tolling of bells and the booming of funeral guns made them constantly aware that it was not an ordinary holiday. Many New Yorkers left the city on the half holiday to Coney Island, and many went to Staten Island, but their numbers were more than made up by the visitors from the neighboring cities and villages. Many had had serious misgivings about visiting the city on Sunday, but yesterday they flocked in by railroad from New Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut, and Western New York. Crowds of them could be seen looking about well-known places in the city. It was also remarkable how many persons stopped to study the features of the dead President as portrayed in one of the better prints displayed in the windows of the closed shops. Salesmen said that they had been busy taking orders, some of them apparently New Yorkers, on trips up Broadway that they might see the decorations. A person yesterday walked over ten blocks in Broadway before he could find a stage with an empty seat in it.

It was generally agreed that so much mourning drapery had never before been displayed, not even at the death of Abraham Lincoln. Those who have noticed the drapery from day to day have remarked the changes that have been taking place in its character. Where at first a rosette and a black streamer only were displayed, there subsequently appeared flowing ribbons and long festoons of black goods. The display of one person would encourage his neighbors to the right and left to emulate him, and this not only in the extent and cost of display, but in taste. It is noticeable that the long festoons and streamers have very generally been replaced by drapery which is more stable and on which more handiwork and care are visible. In this respect the draping of the City Hall has been emblematic of the draping all over the city. There there are few flopping ends to be caught in the wind or to dragge and be soiled in a rain storm. A great deal of the white cloth first used in draping has also disappeared. Large crowds gathered in front of several of the Broadway florists' shops to admire the beautiful display of mourning emblems. It was not uncommon to see persons walk backward to the middle of the street to get a more comprehensive view of the draping of some of the stores.

All business was at a standstill. Very many even of the saloons were closed. Nassau street was as quiet almost as on Sunday. Those who usually block it up and make it a noisy thoroughfare of their small wares had planted themselves on Broadway. Everywhere on the sidewalk and in the street cars Garfield pictures and mourning badges were offered for sale.

The flags on the shipping were all at half mast. On the excursion boat Columbia, which is usually aflutter with gay bunting, only four small flags were visible, all at half mast. Battery Park was full all the afternoon. German and Irish immigrants just arrived bought and wore mourning badges.

At 6 o'clock Trinity Church began the tolling of the heavy bells of its chimes with muffled clappers. Those who stood near the edifice thought at first the sound came from a great distance. At the same hour the church bells all through the city began the same monotonous and muffled music.

At noon the special salute of twenty-one minute guns was fired on Governor's Island, from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth at the Narrows, and from Fort Schuyler and the fort on Willett's Point. A service was held in the Governor's Island Chapel by Chaplain Goodwin. There was a large attendance.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired by a section of Battery B of the New York State National Guard in Battery Park. Thereafter a gun was fired every half hour until sunset, when a national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired.

Opposite Twenty-fourth street, in the North River, lie at anchor the man-of-war Tennessee, the Kearsarge, the Vandalia, and the Arctic, and two French vessels, the Magicienne and Dumont L'Urville. All the morning each of these vessels discharged a gun every half hour. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon until sunset each vessel discharged a gun every minute, and at the same time dipped its colors.

It was remembered yesterday that a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer had been observed just twenty years ago, Sept. 26, 1861, in accordance with a proclamation of President Lincoln. The proclamation was issued in consequence of the series of misfortunes which had terminated in Bull Run.

Hardly ever before in its history was Central Park so crowded as it was yesterday. Particularly dense was the throng in every pathway and in the Mall near sundown. The thousands seeking coolness then passed each other, going and coming, in two resistless streams. But the air in the Park seemed warmer than that outside, owing to the foliage obstructing the light breezes.

Most of the theatres were closed last night; but Daly's and the Windsor, which were open, did a thriving business. The Windsor was crowded, the change in the programme proving strong attraction. At Daly's the sale of tickets was larger than on any night last week. At both theatres, however, the box office remained closed until six o'clock. By that time, said one of the managers, "the funeral services were over, and there was no reason why we should not throw open the theatre."

Yesterday seemed a second Sunday in Brooklyn, and the chief thought of the residents seemed to be to avoid all appearance of occupation and to devote themselves to church going. Even a large number of the saloons, some in quarters where even Sunday is not strictly observed, were closed. There were crowded church services, and the congregations, in spite of the dead and heated atmosphere, were large, some of the churches having more attendants than seats. The uncomfortable surroundings, the heat increased by the gathering of a great throng of men and women in autumn clothing, the poor means of ventilation in many edifices, made attendance at the churches a sacrifice of personal comfort, but the throngs seemed moved by a feeling of duty. There were many new insignia of grief displayed upon the private dwellings and within the churches. In several instances the music used at the funeral in Cleveland was used by the choirs in different services. The theatres and saloons were all closed. Minute guns were fired at the Navy Yard at noon and also from Fort Greene. The City Hall bell and the bells in the engine houses were tolled between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening a band marched by the City Hall playing a funeral march.

The veteran soldiers and sailors of Kings County last night joined in a memorial meeting in the Temple in Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue. The veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment, accompanied by fifteen posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and by the Hancock Legion, marched from Willoughby avenue and Classon, under the command of Gen. E. B. Fowler. The procession was preceded by a band, which played funeral music. Between 2,500 and 3,000 men were in line. The veterans had their swords trailed. Army ties in line, and they wore crape upon their arms and over their badges. As the procession entered the Temple Mr. John M. Loretz, who presided at the organ, played a dirge. Gen. H. W. Slocum presided. The service was opened by George H. Pearsee, who acted as Post Commander. He conducted the ritual used upon the death of one of the comrades of the G. A. R. The record of Comrade Garfield was read, and after the responses and the singing of a chant speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Colonel James Tanner, the Rev. J. B. Fulton, the Rev. C. L. Touwing, and John Egbling.

"It is equal to any holiday rush we have had this summer," was the remark of a Coney Island policeman yesterday.

The proprietors of the several caravansaries that have closed their doors must have viewed the thing with regret. The only hotels open were the Brighton, Vanderveer's, and Paul Rickers, and they offered very scant accommodation to the thousands that surged from one end of the island to the other, looking for something to eat. At the Hotel Brighton one of the large dining rooms was closed, and the force of waiters had been reduced one-half in the room that was open. In this room there were constantly more persons waiting for tables than were seated at tables. Some of the restaurants, notably the one on the iron pier, closed at an early hour because there was nothing left to supply the tables. In places where tables were obtainable it was impossible to get service. The waiters were overworked and, consequently, uncivil. Scores of stands and peddlers did a thriving business. On the whole, it was about as large and as poorly fed a multitude as ever spent a beautiful day on the island. All of the side shows were closed, and there was very little bathing.

In Jersey City every place of business, including the saloons, was closed. Devotional services were held in all the churches. Union memorial services were held in the leading church of each of the six districts, in pursuance of the recommendation of Mayor Taussig and the Board of Aldermen.

The observance began in Newark with religious services, which were largely attended in many churches. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the bells were tolled, and an hour later the memorial procession started from Central avenue and Washington street. People thronged the streets along the line of march. The four regiments of the First Brigade, under Gen. Plume, first passed, with flags furled and draped and muskets reversed. The muffled beating of the drums and the dirges played by the bands were deeply impressive. Knights Templar, arranged in the form of a cross, preceded and followed the catafalque through the open sides of which a coffin was visible. The catafalque was drawn by six black horses. Grand Army Posts and veteran associations, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and other other societies were in line. Several of the organizations were from other cities. The Wilkinson Guards and Freelinghuysen Engineer Corps wore black belts and bald eagles over their white uniforms. The Democratic Randolph Light Guards were also conspicuous. The procession numbered from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, and was an hour and a half in passing. Fourteen brass bands and seventeen drum corps were in the line. Sharp commands were made upon the appearance of some Republican eagles wearing uniforms and carrying banners with the club name inscribed on them.

Last evening a memorial meeting was attended by a large throng in the Grand Opera House. Chancellor Runyon presided and made fitting remarks. A dirge by a band, singing by German societies, and addresses by Messrs. A. Q. Keasbey and C. S. Titsworth followed.

MEETINGS IN THE CHURCHES.

Nearly Every Congregation Observing the Day with Special Services.

Although the services on the previous day in many churches had been in part memorial services, the meetings that were held yesterday in nearly all the churches of this city and the vicinity were well attended. In some instances several congregations united in a union memorial meeting. In the Protestant Episcopal churches a special service that had been arranged by the Bishops was performed.

An afternoon service was held in President Arthur's church, the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A large congregation was present. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Howland, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Morgan. The form of service was that prescribed by the Bishop. The male choir sang "I would not live always," and "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Dr. Howland intended to make an address, but was too ill to do so.

In the service at the Church of the Disciples the favorite hymns of the late President Garfield were sung. The Rev. J. B. Cleaver prayed, and the Hon. J. L. N. Hunt delivered the memorial address. "I can hear," he said, "through the dense forests, the lakes, and the rivers which lie between here and Cleveland the muffled drums and the sobs which accompany to his last resting place him who has passed from life to immortality." Referring to the universal expressions of sorrow, he said: "It is not the draping of palaces and cathedrals that testifies to national grief; it is rather the draping of the dwellings of the lowly, as they are draped to-day."

The pulpit of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, was hung with black relieved by festoons of ivy. A crape-bordered flag hung down from the reading desk. The Rev. Dr. Bellows preached. The Rev. Robert Collyer read Scriptural selections on death and immortality. A member of the congregation delivered a eulogy upon Gen. Garfield. An impressive feature of the services was the singing by the whole congregation, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," of a song the last verse of which was:

> More homelike seems the dark unknown
> When they have entered there.
> To follow them were not so hard,
> Wherever they may fare.
> They cannot be where God is not,
> Whether on sea or shore.
> Whatever bodies, His live abides,
> Our God to love is more.

At a memorial service in the Temple Emanuel, Fifth avenue, in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Gotthei said that the name of Abram Garfield would be forever associated with the name of Abraham Lincoln. They were the two Father Abrahams of the nation. Dr. Gotthei said the President Arthur was entitled to the confidence of the people until he had fully mastered the intricate problems that are before him. He added: "God bless our land, and God preserve our Government." The Temple choir sang "Out of the Depths I Cry to Thee."

The Allen Street Methodist Church was draped with black yesterday, and memorial services, embracing those of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches, were held. The attendance was large, and on the platform were the Revs. Drs. Deems, W. F. Prauf, J. H. Stansberry, T. M. Terry, and R. C. Pitney, the pastor of the church, who spoke in the order named. The choir sang, "He loved his God," and "We shall meet beyond the river."

The Rev. Dr. Chapman preached in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, in the afternoon, on the lessons of the assassination. The altar was draped profusely with crape, and there was a fair attendance. The services were concluded by the singing of a hymn, the first stanza of which is as follows:

> Rest for the toiling hand,
> Rest for the anxious brow,
> Rest for the weary, weary feet,
> Rest from all labor now.

Heavy mourning drapery added impressiveness to the union funeral service in the South Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. The service consisted mainly of the regular burial service of the Reformed Dutch Church. The choir added several anthems and hymns to their usual programme of music. The Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers of the Collegiate Middle Church, Lafayette place, delivered an address, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield of the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Carlos Martin of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Dutch Church participated in the services. The Rev. Roderick Terry, the pastor of the church, presided.

The congregations of the Seventeenth Street, the Twenty-seventh Street, and the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Churches united in a special morning service in the Twenty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Dickson, pastor of the Twenty-seventh street church; the Rev. Edwin A. Blake, pastor of the Thirty-seventh street church, and the Rev. Arthur B. Sandford, pastor of the Seventeenth street church. The pulpit was draped in mourning, and a portrait of the late President Garfield was hung on the wall back of the pulpit. The choirs united in singing dirges.

The music at St. Bartholomew's Church was a feature of the service. Mrs. Imogen Brown, the organist, and Messrs. Tedd and Remmertz sang appropriate music, and Mrs. Brown sang a solo. A short address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sherman.

A union service was held in the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the forenoon. The church was heavily and handsomely draped. Many bouquets and floral designs were displayed. The church was thronged. The Rev. J. H. Mickle, the pastor, opened the service with prayer. The congregation sang:

> God moves in a mysterious way,
> His wonders to perform.

The Rev. J. E. Gorse, pastor of the Forty-fourth Street M. E. Church, made an address. Addresses were also made by the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford of St. Luke's M. E. Church, the Rev. J. J. Lanahan of St. Paul's M. E. Church, and the Rev. W. H. Mickle of the Forty-third Street M. E. Church.

In the Abyssinian Baptist Church, at 2 P. M., an address was made by the Rev. William Spelman. The choir, under the leadership of R. G. Dyer, Jr., and Miss Mary E. Talange furnished music for the occasion. The church was draped.

St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th street and Madison avenue, was neatly draped inside. The congregations of the Second Avenue and the 115th Street Methodist Churches united with the worshipers of St. James's. The church was crowded. The Rev. John Johns led in prayer. The Rev. F. M. North read a selection from the Scripture. Prof. Reed, a colored man, delivered an address upon the life, character, and services of Gen. Garfield. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry spoke also. The concluding remarks were made by the Rev. John Johns.

There was a large attendance at the Nativity Church, Second avenue and Second street. The Rev. Father Dunphy made an address.

The Reform congregation of service in the Synagogue Tifereth Israel Neustadt Schirwind, in Hester street. The interior was draped. The Rev. N. Lempert preached to a large congregation. S. M. Gressman offered resolutions.

Crape hung in heavy folds over the altar in Calvary Church. The Rev. William D. Walker read the Protestant Episcopal evening service and the prayers prescribed by Bishop Potter. The sermon was preached from the text: "And he bowed the heart of all the men of Judah, even as the heart of one man."

The Rev. Dr. Birkhaum, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said of the late President: "At the age of two years we find him a fatherless child. At sixteen he is trudging along the banks of a canal. At nineteen he is teaching a district school, and two years later he is a student in college. He graduates, and becomes a teacher of languages. At the age of twenty-six he is elected President of the college, but he soon leaves to answer the bugle call to arms. He leaves at the head of a regiment, and before long he is made a General for brave conduct on the field, and is placed in command of a brigade. At the age of only thirty-two we find him a leader in Congress, and before attaining the age of fifty he is crowned with the highest office in the land—a position second to none on earth. Such a career ought to be a valuable lesson to the youth of the country."

At the usual hour for high mass on Sundays or other days of particular observance, 10½ A. M., yesterday, mass was sung in the Catholic churches of this city. Cardinal McCloskey had commanded that the observance be made general in the archdiocese. In St. Patrick's Cathedral Father Donovan of Monsignor Quinn's household was the celebrant. The Rev. Dr. Charles McDonald and Father Laville, also of the Monsignor's household, were within the sanctuary. Monsignor Quinn delivered an appropriate address. Mourning had been tastefully festooned upon the pinnacles of the superb façade of the cathedral, and the high altar was divested of much of its bright garniture. After the mass the Litany of the Saints was chanted by the chancel choir, led by Father Lammel, the choir master, and Monsignor Quinn read the prayer, composed by Archbishop Carroll, for the rulers of the nation.

At St. Stephen's Church, at each of the services every hour from 5 till 9, the officiating clergymen exhorted the congregation to a proper observance of the day of humiliation, and invited them to join in the recitation of the litany and the prayers for the public authorities.

There was solemn high mass at 10 o'clock, with the appropriate orarer for time of tribulation. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Curran, assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Clark. At the end of the mass the litany was solemnly chanted, the responses, as well as the music of the mass, being given in Gregorian chant by a large choir of men and boys. The attendance at all the services was unusually large. After the communion of the high mass the Rev. Dr. McGlynn spoke from the communion rail on the day of humiliation and mourning, the spirit in which it should be observed, and the lessons that it teaches. For a text he read: "I am the salvation of my people, saith the Lord. In whatever tribulation they shall cry unto me, I will hear them, and I will be their God forever." His closing words were: "We pray with confidence for a speedy and all the people of the land, that, chastened by this affliction, appalled by this crime, confessing the diminution of civic virtues that may have remotely rendered such a crime possible, but stimulated and encouraged by the new love of country and the brotherhood of man that has called forth, after the clouds that have filled all our horizon and lowered in all our skies, shall have speedily disappeared, we may be permitted to see the glorious rainbow of peace spanning the firmament from the remotest North to the extremest South, embracing a union of hearts and hands such as we have never known before."

There was a union meeting in the Church of the Strangers last evening. The church was well filled. The Rev. Dr. Deems, pastor of the church, took the leading part, and was assisted by his son, the Rev. Edward M. Deems of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Watts of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the West Fourteenth Street Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Moment of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

The Collegiate Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, held a meeting was held in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, the pastor, and Drs. Vermilye, Chambers, Thompson, Berthoff, and Darvee made short addresses and prayers. Mourning emblems were displayed inside and outside the church.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of Dr. Hall's Trinity Church in Brooklyn, said that the lingering spirit of aristocracy throughout the land had retarded the growth of the spirit of the brotherhood of man. But this bondage has been broken, and now the world sees the royal widow of England from amid the symbols of ancient and hereditary power and grandeur extending her hand to the widow of a man, almost, it may be said, without a record of ancestry, but simply an American, and also the spectacle of three courts in mourning. The dignity of manhood has taken a long stride.

Prof. Adler, of the Society for Ethical Culture addressed a large audience in Chickering Hall yesterday forenoon. His subject was, "The Nation's Loss and its Lessons." The first lesson, he said, taught the inutility or inefficacy of prayer. President Garfield's life had been sacrificed notwithstanding the special prayers and supplications of a whole nation of fifty millions of people. Prof. Adler said that the assassination and attempts at assassination of royal persons in Europe, though inexcusable, were explicable. But in this country it was difficult to explain why any person, even though he were only half-witted, should wish to take the life of the nation's head and Chief Magistrate. Probably, he said, the reason was that in this country the people and the press treat our highest officials with such familiarity; yet perhaps the principal reason was that there are so many men seeking office that if Mr. Guiteau belonged to this class. If he couldn't get into office, he would gain notoriety by shooting the President. A great deal of harm had also been done by the almost universal misconstruction of that passage in the Declaration of Independence which says that "all men are created equal." This meant that all men were entitled to equal civil and political rights, and had no reference to moral or intellectual faculties. But the misconstruction of this simple clause had resulted in the feeling so often expressed in such a remark, for example, as "Well, what of it? He's no better than any other man." Of the abilities of President Garfield's successor he would say nothing. It was admitted by all that he was honest, but he would like to know whether such credentials were sufficient to entitle a man to the mountain the chair formerly filled by a Washington, a Jefferson, and an Adams.

The congregations of the Church of the Pilgrims, the First Presbyterian Church, and the Reformed Church on the Heights in Brooklyn, Henry and Clinton streets, Henry and Pierrepont streets, and Henry streets, where the Rev. Richard S. Storrs preached a funeral sermon. The discourse, which lasted for over an hour, was so eloquent that it held the attention of a large throng in spite of many discomforts. Dr. Storrs said that Garfield was a man who will point to President Garfield as the man who most vividly represented the genius and spirit of America. His manner of death had illustrated to the world for the first time the family life of America. Foreigners had written books upon this subject, but none of them had portrayed the sweet picture of the American home. The home of the President's family was at the focus of a blaze of light for eight weeks, and the scenes enacted there, which are identical with those that transpire in thousands of American homes in times of sickness, sorrow, and death, were revealed to the whole world. Such a result was of inestimable value to this country. The picture would not be forgotten, for it was as a revelation.

At a gathering of the congregations of the South Congregational Church, the Strong Place Baptist Church, the Middle Reformed Church, the Tabernacle Baptist Church, the First Place Methodist Church, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in the edifice of the latter at First Place and Clinton street, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. James Ludlow, the Rev. E. B. Ingersoll, the Rev. F. R. Morse, and the Rev. John E. Cookman. Mr. Ingersoll was a college mate of the late President, and he said that for a year he met Mr. Garfield every day in a prayer meeting.

In Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Putnam and Justice Reynolds spoke, and Stewart L. Woodford was introduced by Mr. Beecher, who said: "It was the plan of many delegates at the Chicago Convention to support a certain man for the nomination of President. If that plan had gone off, the decided faction changed their plans the gentleman who will now address you would have become the President of the United States." The following was adopted:

> At a memorial service of citizens of Brooklyn, assembled in Plymouth Church, it was unanimously resolved that this great assembly assure President Arthur of its profound sympathy and confidence in his new and trying position, and pledge to him their earnest support in every wise effort to cleanse the administration and government of the United States of the great and growing evil attendant upon the distribution of office.

There was such a great throng at the public memorial service in the Brooklyn Tabernacle last night that over a thousand persons were unable to gain admittance. The throng filled the aisles, and was pressed up the steps of the pulpit. The heat was most oppressive, and many were obliged to leave because of it. The church was elaborately draped. Funeral music was played by the organist as an overture to the services, and the audience stood up when Geo. W. Morgan, the organist, played the "Dead March in Saul." Mrs. Imogen Talange presided, and addresses were made by Chief Judge Neilson, Congressman William E. Robinson, United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney, Congressman J. Hyatt Smith, the Rev. Bernard Peters, and William C. De Witt.

In the Hanson Place M. E. Church at 2 P. M., a quintet of male voices sang "Rest, Spirit Rest," one of the late President's favorite hymns. The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, the Rev. A. R. Thompson, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and the Rev. J. S. Chadwick spoke. In conclusion, the Weber Quintet sang a new anthem, "We Mourn Our Nation's Chief."

In the First Baptist Church in Pierrepont street last night, a memorial service was held at which Dr. Thomas, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Hall, and others made addresses. High mass was celebrated in the Catholic churches. Congregations in all sections of the city, either separately or in union with those of neighboring churches, joined in the funeral services.

There were church services in nearly every village and hamlet in Westchester County. A memorial meeting of the residents of New Rochelle was held in the evening.

A SERVICE SAID BY VETERANS.

Assembly of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chickering Hall.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city and vicinity assembled in large numbers to commemorate the day by a memorial service in Chickering Hall. Among the posts that participated were Koeltes Post, Wadsworth Post, Kearney Post, Lincoln Post, Reno Post, Meade Post, Robert Anderson Post, Ellsworth Post, Gen. Shields Post, Cameron Post, Dahlgren Post, J. Hooker Post, John A. Dix Post, Vanderbilt Post, Farragut Post, Oliver Tilden Post of New Hampshire, W. A. Kennedy Post, J. L. Riker Post, and the Garibaldi Guard, Thirty-ninth Regiment. There was a very large visiting delegation. The posts assembled at their various headquarters at 1 o'clock, and marched to Chickering Hall. The hall was not large enough to contain half of those who desired to attend. Throughout the services a throng of the Grand Army men waited patiently on the sidewalk. All wore black hats and crape on the left arm.

On the stage was a catafalque, over which was thrown a veiled pall. There rested upon it a luxuriance of wreaths and bouquets. Festoons of smilax and white flowers decorated the stage. Mourning draperies were arranged over the stage doors and organs. Seated on the stage were the officers of the various posts and the standard bearers, with their colors draped in mourning. A band of 100 veteran singers sang the vocal dirge. The burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic was said by Henry A. Barnum, Commander; Constantine Nitsche, Senior Vice-Commander; Jos. Forbes, Vice-Commander, and M. T. McMahon, Adjutant. Adjutant McMahon read the record of the military services of Gen. Garfield, and the reading was made thrilling by the rolling of drums at the close of the mention of each promotion.

Gen. Slocum in his address spoke of Gen. Garfield as a soldier of gentle nature. He admired him more, however, as a statesman than as a soldier. Gen. Slocum gracefully referred to the presence of ex-Confederate soldiers.

Gen. Simeon Buckner, the ex-Confederate General, was cordially welcomed. He declared that the sorrow in the South had been quite as great as that in the North.

Gen. Wm. Preston of Kentucky, another Confederate General, was also heartily welcomed.

Chauncey M. Depew said the late President's death was more for the peace of the world than all the peace congresses that ever collected.

A Masonic Tribute.

City Lodge 168, F. and A. M., was to have celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening, but a solemn lodge of sorrow was held instead, at which many prominent Masons were present. Among them were Gen. Max Weber, Revenue Collector; Judge James B. Sheridan, George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Ed. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Marshal; Stephen M. Wright, Senior Grand Deacon; Benjamin Tinger, Deputy Grand Master; J. G. Wolster, Grand Chaplain; Thomas G. Rigner, Grand Sword Bearer, and Millard Van Riscom, Grand Steward. Around the casket the Masons filed in solemn order, and then Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer opened the lodge with the usual ceremonies. The casket was placed on a heavily draped stand, and east, west, and south were mourning emblems. Judge Dittenhoefer delivered a eulogy on the deceased brother, James A. Garfield. Flowers and evergreens were placed on the casket by the officers of the lodge. Chaplain David B. Fleet read selections from the Scriptures, and an ode was sung.

FUNERAL HONORS ABROAD.

Mourning Observances General Throughout England—The Sympathy of Nations.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—In London to-day the signs of mourning are general and spontaneous, and all agree that there was never such a general wearing of mourning for a foreigner. Even many of the carters and draymen have their whips decorated with crape, and in what are usually the busiest thoroughfares, such as the Strand, Fleet street, and Cheapside, many of the shops and all of the daily newspaper offices are partially closed. Many shops display large portraits of President Garfield in their windows. The hotels display flags at half mast, and have their blinds lowered. The latter indication of mourning is also visible at all the royal palaces, at the Mansion House, at a number of private residences throughout the metropolis, and at the political and private clubs.

A majority of the churches are tolling their bells. Many of them held a midday service. When the guard was relieved at St. James's Palace, the band, under the direction of Godfrey, played a dead march and other music of a similar character.

In the business portion of the West End of London, particularly in Regent street and Oxford street, there is hardly a shop not showing some sign of mourning.

There were memorial services at Dr. Parker's City Temple, which was filled to overflowing. Hundreds outside were unable to gain admittance. The pulpit was draped with crape and the Stars and Stripes blended, and with a magnificent white wreath. The service commenced with the anthem "Sleep the last sleep," followed by the dead march "So be thou faithful unto death." Prayer was offered by the Rev. Newman Hall, the burden of which was, "Thy will be done." The solo "I know that my redeemer liveth" was then sung by Miss Beebe. Dr. Parker took as his text, "As in Adam all died." He said the funeral is attended by the whole civilized world. It is impossible to recall an instance where deeper sympathy has been displayed by one nation for another. President Garfield's greatness in life was conceded by implication, but in death he was every inch a king. He sketched Gen. Garfield's career, showing its wonderful vicissitudes. He had handled the world bravely. The throne which knew him best was that he has lost in the hearts of the people. As the next name to that of the Queen, Gen. Garfield had taken his place in English hearts. Death won a poor victory compared with here. She behaved with a heroism which would thrill the world.

At the suggestion of Dr. Parker, a message expressing admiration and the deepest sympathy was called to the Queen. The vocalists then simultaneously rising as a sign of assent. The service concluded with a solo by Antoinette Sterling, and "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

At the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey to-day, the prayers of the congregation were requested for the widow and family of President Garfield. Canons Christie, Blackworth, and Farrar assisted at the service.

From every part of the kingdom, and even from remote towns of Ireland and Scotland, reports come of demonstrations in honor of the late President. At Manchester business was to a great extent suspended. At Liverpool, Birmingham, and Glasgow the markets were closed. At Windsor the American flag was hoisted at half mast on the tower hall, and the bells at the castle and at the parish church were tolled for an hour. A constant stream of addresses of condolence from nearly every provincial borough, and from political societies of every shade of opinion, pours in at the American legation.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening says: "To-day, when England and America stand as mourners beside one grave, we may venture to hope that the bitter memories and dividing animosities engendered by the Revolutionary War are finally passed away," and suggests that England and America shall endeavor to arrange some kind of an informal union for the prevention of international strife. "It is a European concert, despite almost insurmountable difficulties, is recognized as a political necessity, why should there not be an Anglo-American concert wide enough to include in one fatherland all English-speaking men?"

REVIEWING THE CASE.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton's Contribution to a Medical Journal.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton has written for the *Medical Gazette*, a journal that circulates largely among physicians and surgeons, and which numbers among its contributors some of the well-known medical men of the times, a resumé of the case of President Garfield. Through the courtesy of Edward J. Bermingham, the editor, we are permitted to reproduce Dr. Hamilton's article, which is as follows:

So far as I am informed, the testimony is conflicting as to the relative positions of the President and the assassin when the pistol was fired. It is now rendered probable that the assassin stood well to the right and slightly in the rear of the President. The ball entered about four inches to the right of the spine, penetrating and comminuting the eleventh rib, entering the intervertebral space between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, and passing obliquely forward, emerged at a point near the centre of the first lumbar vertebra in front, and was found some distance to the left of the vertebra at the lower portion of the abdomen, being situated nearer its posterior than its anterior surface, wholly without the peritoneal cavity. It is unnecessary to say that the course of the ball, after penetrating the rib, was not determined until after death. I saw the patient for the first time at the post-mortem. We were then informed of the manner of the accident, and that on the receipt of the injury the President had fallen to the floor, sinking down to the right side; that, being interrogated, he complained of pain in his right side, which subsequently, in the course of the day, of a similar pain in his left side, which pains had been promptly relieved by the hypodermic injection of morphine. He vomited immediately after the receipt of the injury, and in the course of the day his urine had to be drawn once by the catheter. There was not, when first seen by myself, nor has there been at any time subsequently, any apparent loss of power in his lower extremities, or diminution of the natural sensibility at any point. The pulses in his ankles, however, were pronounced with hyperæsthesia of the integument; and a few days later it was observed that there was hyperæsthesia of the integument of the right side of the scrotum. All of these symptoms—the pain and the hyperæsthesia—disappeared wholly in the course of the first week or two, and never returned. On the morning of the Fourth of July, the patient being partially under the influence of the morphine, was not suffering pain, the bowels were tympanitic, and the pulse was feeble. At the first consultation the question having arisen as to the probable course of the ball, it was stated that Sir Spencer Wells, of the Navy had on the day of the receipt of the injury introduced his finger to its full extent, and that he had declared that it penetrated the substance of the liver, the structure of which he represented by its granular feel; and Dr. Ross stated that he had introduced a probe about three inches, which seemed to have passed in the same direction. This testimony was regarded sufficient to determine that the ball was at least beyond our reach, and beyond the reach of safe exploration. Dr. Woodward had introduced his finger sufficiently deep into the wound to determine that the rib was broken. Finding upon personal examination and inspection that the track of the wound was completely closed by a firm clot, I refused to make any further exploration. From this time forward great uncertainty existed in the minds of the medical attendants, as to the actual course and present situation of the ball. On the 24th of July, and after the complete subsidence of the tympanites, a circumscribed point of induration was discovered in the right iliac fossa, which at once led to a suspicion that the ball had been deflected, coursing along the anterior surface of the lumbar muscles, and that this induration indicated its present seat. This suspicion was sustained by the hyperæsthesia of the right side of the scrotum, which, as Prof. Weisse had already shown in his anatomical observations, would be the natural result of an injury of the ilio-inguinal or ilio-hypogastric nerves, which lie in the course of the then supposed track of the ball. Still further confirmation was added when, on the 27th of July, we found that a flexible catheter could be carried downward in the direction of the supposed situation of the ball to a distance of seven inches. The point of induration in the right iliac fossa gradually moved downward and became more hard and defined, conveying the impression that it was the ball and that it was encysted. At the autopsy, it having been determined that this was not the ball, further examination of the channel in this direction was not prosecuted. Indeed, this induration had entirely disappeared after death, and it is now presumed that it only indicated the lower end of the long sinus already described.

About this period a small pouch of pus was formed in connection with the main channel, extending underneath the integuments of the back, causing rigors, which were at once relieved by a free incision; and a little later rigors followed in consequence of the temporary obstruction of the channel caused by the floating of a small fragment of the rib into the orifice, which were relieved on the removal of the fragment.

On the 8th of August, great difficulty having been experienced in the introduction of the drainage tube into this long suppurating canal, an incision was made below the twelfth rib, the patient being under the influence of ether. About a week later the stomach of the President became exceedingly irritable, and it was found necessary to sustend alimentation by the mouth, and for three or four days he was nourished only by enemata. On the fourth day after the suspension of alimentation by the mouth the right parotid gland began to enlarge (Aug. 17), and on Aug. 24 suppurated, and was incised, the first incision giving exit only to a few drops of pus. Subsequently it opened into the mouth and meatus auditorius externus, and there were other points where most different points on the surface for the exit of matter. At the time of death the suppuration and swelling of the parotid gland had almost entirely disappeared.

Following the parotitis there was a gradual development of bronchitis in the right lung; and finally a bronchio-pneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung, indicated by well-defined dulness and a total absence of the respiratory murmur in that region. From this time until the period of his removal from Washington, there are no events of striking interest worthy of being related in this brief summary, except the alarming weakness and great somnolency of the patient which occurred on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, and which led to an apprehension that a fatal issue was at hand. This patient was evidently suffering from atmospheric influences, the heat being intense and oppressive, and most of the time the air being motionless, so that a leaf could not be seen to stir upon the trees surrounding the White House. There was no evidence, however, at any time, that the patient suffered from the malarious effluvia in the house drainage or the marshes in the vicinity, and which latter, at a later time in the season, had always been regarded as pestiferous. His removal to Long Branch occurred on the 6th of September, and was effected without injury or discomfort to the patient, with only a slight amount of fatigue, manifested after his arrival, and from which on the following morning he had completely recovered. There was no day while he lay in the cottage at Long Branch that he did not express himself as pleased and even delighted with the change; for was he ever oppressed by the heat, although one of the days, the first after his arrival, was the hottest day of the season. At two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, when the heat was greatest, in reply to my inquiry he said he experienced no discomfort. From this time until the period of his death, which was sudden and unexpected, although in no sense unanticipated, there is no incident worthy of special note—except that there was a gradual change in the last two or three days for the worse. The manner of his death and the result of the subsequent autopsy are sufficiently explained in the official bulletin.

It may be necessary, however, to repeat, inasmuch as contrary statements have been made, that the lungs contained not even the most minute trace of tubercle; there was no metastatic abscess found in any of the structures examined, except one less than a half inch in diameter near the surface of the left kidney. There were three small serous cysts under the peritoneal covering on the convex edge of the right liver, each about the size of a vertical section of a large pea. The abscess found between the transverse colon and the liver was evidently not metastatic, but probably was caused by the original injury. There was no cicatrix or wound of the liver nor anything to indicate that it had been the seat of injury in the slightest degree.

Since it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that it was the duty of the surgeons to have ascertained positively the course and location of the ball, it is proper to consider whether either the one or the other were practicable.

As to determining the course of the ball by a probe, no one can fail to see that it was impossible—if he will consider the very tortuous course which the ball must have taken to reach its final destination; that it passed through the solid structure of the vertebra, and that no metallic instrument sufficiently firm to give direction to the course and direction which it took within the body could ever have reached the ball; nor would any surgeon of experience, familiar with gunshot wounds of the belly, in the absence of any satisfactory or conclusive evidence as to what course the ball took, think of the propriety of his attempting to probe into the abdominal cavity for the purpose of exploring the supposed track; nor, indeed, if he had evidence as to the course and situation of the ball, could he have been justified in such an attempt. On this point is better settled in surgery than that intercession for the gunshot wounds of the belly is meddlesome, useless, and dangerous, and had it been done and a fatal peritonitis, in consequence, been set up, the surgeon doing it would have been justly held responsible for the fatal result.

As to the possibility of the extraction of the ball safely, it would have required a large tegumentary and muscular incision as a means of approach to the spinal column; the actual removal of the whole of the twelfth lumbar vertebra, in order to furnish