The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

278 Library of Congress 30 Volumes

HEALTH-PRESERVING CORSETS.

BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET

A Perfect Corset

SECURED AT LAST.

A Combination of Coiled Wire Springs, Whalebone, and Corset Jean, which is pronounced by our best physicians less injurious to the wearer than any other Corset made.

Fits perfectly a greater variety of forms than any other.

Yields readily to every respiration, and is equally comfortable in any position assumed by the wearer.

Warranted to retain its perfect shape till worn out. By it you secure a more graceful figure than with any other Corset. Please give it a single trial and you will wear no other. For sale by leading retail merchants, and by

CHICAGO CORSET CO., 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

WHAT EMINENT CHICAGO PHYSICIANS SAY OF IT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1880.

I have examined Ball's Health-Preserving Corset, and believe it in every respect best calculated to preserve the health of the woman who wears it. It does not seem possible for the wearer of such a Corset to be injured by tight lacing. It should receive the favorable indorsement of the physicians who have the opportunity of examining it.

James Nevins Hyde

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1880.

I fully indorse what Dr Hyde says in the above note.

W. W. Byford

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1880.

I have examined Ball's Health-Preserving Corset, and believe it to be the least injurious to the wearer of any Corset I have seen.

A. J. S. Decker M. D.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1880.

I do not advise any woman to wear a Corset, but if she WILL do so—and she generally will—I advise her to use one of Ball's Health-Preserving Corsets, as it is less likely to do her injury than any with which I am acquainted.

H. Reeves Jackson

DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter 1881.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.,

State & Washington-sts.,

Will show

MONDAY, Sept. 5,

Their Importations of

DRESS GOODS, PLUSHES, AND VELVETS,

The variety exceeding that of any former year. Selections have been made with the greatest care.

In the production of exclusive and special designs, the artistic work of the Loom displays many novel and charming effects.

We invite examination of these Novelties.

Prices will be found reasonable.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use. Principal Nos. Cures. Price.

1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations..... .25
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..... .25
3. Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants..... .25
4. Diarrhœa of Children or Adults..... .25
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic..... .25
6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting..... .25
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis..... .25
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache..... .25
9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..... .25
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach..... .25
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods..... .25
12. Whites, too profuse Periods..... .25
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing..... .25
14. Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..... .25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains..... .25
16. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Ague..... .50
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding..... .50
19. Catarrh, Acute or chronic Influenza..... .50
20. Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs..... .50
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness.. .50
27. Kidney Disease..... .50
28. Nervous Debility..... 1.00
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed.. .50
32. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation..... 1.00

For sale by all Druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Med. Co., 109 Fulton-st., N. Y. Dr. Humphreys' Book on Diseases and Its Cure (64 pp.), also Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years in a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN,

180 Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Instruments for Deformities, Elastic Stockings, Trusses of all kinds, etc. BARTLETT, PALMER & PARKER, Office 56 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. C. GRAHAM Physician and Surgeon, office, 78 South Halsted-st., near Madison. Specialty: Bright's Disease, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder and Urinary Organs. Examination of the urine made in all cases. May be consulted in the German, English, French, Danish, and Norwegian languages. Office hours, 10 to 3.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases to which DR. PETRO devotes exclusively attention. Office 34 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

PROGRESSIVE TAILORING!

1881---Fall and Winter---1882.

Fully comprehending the progressive spirit which has made Chicago the marvel of the world, we have been impelled to secure for the approaching season the most scientific and acknowledged talent known to the profession, justifying the assertion that our cutting department now has reached a hight of perfection unexcelled by any other establishment in this city.

The well-known fact that through our extensive purchases and sales we can save you from $10 to $15 on a fine Suit may seem but a mere bagatelle to our wealthy society gentlemen, but the IMPORTANCE of procuring garments of the Choicest IMPORTED FABRICS, shaped and finished in the most tasty, graceful, and correct style, such as are produced only by the skillful artists of the new school, no one can afford to underrate in this pre-eminently well-dressed community.

Proud of the incontrovertible fact that we have the largest CITY trade in our line, we shall ever aim to elevate the standard of our business through watchfulness and industry, and shall at all times be pleased to have our patrons and citizens favor us with a thorough examination.

GATZERT'S

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE,

179 & 181 Clark-st.

FURS.

J. ETTLINGER,

THE

Reliable Furrier,

For the past Ten Years

74 East Madison-st.,

Begs leave to inform his patrons and the public that he has removed to the spacious STORE,

172 STATE-ST.,

Opposite Palmer House,

Where he is prepared to receive orders for Seal and Silk Garments and do all kinds of Fur Repairing and Trimming.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1881.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Chicago, Ill., on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1881, at 12 o'clock, noon, in pursuance of the following resolution of the Board of Directors:

RESOLVED, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called to meet at the general office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on the twenty-eighth (28) day of September, 1881, at twelve (12) o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering plans for promoting by lease, or otherwise, certain extensions of lines in the interest of this Company, and for consolidating with the same and with other lines leased by this Company, or extensions thereof." By order of the Board.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Grain Elevator Builders.

Proposals, with plans and specifications, will be received until Oct. 1, 1881, at the office of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, in this city, for the building of a first-class grain elevator of a capacity of 500,000 bushels, with all modern improvements.

Bids must specify the approximate date of completion of the elevator.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

W. C. FENLEY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1, 1881.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES

It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. McELWAIN, Manufacturer, 20 & 28 Wabash-av.

MODERN CLOTHIERS.

THE COAT TALES

OF

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Are "Correct."

The Modern Clothiers of the 19th and 20th Centuries.

Such Beautiful Suits for Gentlemen.

Such Beautiful Suits for Boys.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. have this Fall outdone all previous efforts, and SLEEPLESS, TIRELESS, the talk of America, East and West, are Willoughby, Hill & Co. Everybody coming to Chicago inquire the way to the magnificent establishment of Willoughby, Hill & Co., the Clothiers of the Human Race, and go away and tell about it.

78 ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Required to carry on our great business at night.

No artificial light during the daytime. Plenty of daylight. The sun shines on this prosperous house.

Oh Ye Dark and Gloomy Eastern Branch Clothing Stores

Around us, move away to some country town where your feeble efforts may have more effect. You are too slow for this lively city. People here don't want the kind of goods you sell. They demand

NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.

And we mean you.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

HAVE GOT 'EM.

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

Grand illumination to-night, and you are invited with ladies.

WILL YOU COME?

CUSTOM TAILORING.

ELEGANT SUITINGS

In Scotch and English Wools.

LINDSAY BROS.

TAILORS,

141 & 143 Dearborn-st.

Leave your orders early and secure extra well-made Garments.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING

Is the sure road to success in business when done judiciously.

LORD & THOMAS,

NEWSPAPER

Advertising Agents

9 & 10 McCormick Block.

Study the interest of their patrons, giving them the benefit of their fifteen years' experience.

MINERAL WATER.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

British Medical Journal.

"Pure, Wholesome, Pleasant, and Effervescent."

Prof. T. L. Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., Lond., Eng.

ANNUAL SALE, 9 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND CARD BOARD, AND FINE STATIONERY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Office of Garden City Chemical Works,

33 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1881.

I have this day admitted Mr. Henry H. Eitel as an equal partner, and firm name after this date will be John H. Huyck & Co. I assume all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all accounts due the same. JOHN H. HUYCK.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description.

Drawing Papers, Instruments, Etc.,

147 State-st., Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT.

Preparations in Progress for His Removal to Long Branch.

Today or Tomorrow Will Witness His Transfer from the Capital.

Everybody Concedes that This Is the Only Chance for Life.

The Patient Vomited Twice During the Night of Saturday.

No Particular Importance Attached to This Occurrence by the Doctors.

All Day Yesterday He Took and Retained the Usual Quantity of Food.

The Glandular Affection Reported as Decreasing in Size at a Rapid Rate.

A Trifle More Free Discharge of Pus from the Main Wound than Recently.

THIS MORNING.

THE PRESIDENT RESTING QUIETLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 5—1:30 a. m.—At this hour the President is resting quietly, with no indications of any material change since midnight. The physicians are asleep, and the members of the President's household have retired for the night.

A BARE CHANCE,

BUT ONE WHICH OUGHT TO BE TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—It is no holiday trip that the President is about to make. It is not the voyaging of a patient in the interesting stages of convalescence. The removal, if undertaken at all—and there are doubts even now in the minds of the doctors as to its expediency—will be the last desperate resort to elude the tightening grasp of death. On the eve of this contemplated journey the following is the condition of the patient: The President is suffering, first, from an unhealed gunshot wound whose length is estimated at sixteen inches; second, from a compound fracture of the tenth and a contusion of the eleventh rib, made by the bullet in its course; third, by the presence in the body of a jagged lead bullet not encysted and traveling slowly downward; fourth, from a poisonous state of the blood, of which the inflamed parotid gland is a symptom; fifth, the gland itself, which is now a cause as well as a result of trouble. This burrowing abscess in the cheek is now discharging in seven channels, four of which were opened by the surgeon's knife, and three are spontaneous openings flowing through the ear, mouth, and nostrils.

THE NEXT COMPLICATION

is the weak and dyspeptic state of the stomach, which has at times rejected all proffered food, and requires to be always treated in the most delicate manner. For nearly three weeks the President has not swallowed a mouthful of solid food. The seventh item of anxiety and danger is the fearful debility brought on by the injury and its physical consequences; and the eighth is the mental weakness resulting from the local and constitutional troubles.

The physicians begin to fear also the presence of an intermittent malarial fever in addition to the inevitable traumatic fever occasioned by the effort of nature to repair the wound made by the missile. It is proposed to lift with his bed, take down a long flight of stairs, carry some distance by stretcher or wagon, and finally convey 250 miles by rail, a man so weak and sick that he can scarcely turn his head from side to side, cannot lift his head at all, and is able to move his arms and legs with difficulty and weariness. He is

TOO FEEBLE TO BEAR THE EXCITEMENT

of seeing the faces of his most cherished friends. One made a journey from New Mexico specially to see him, but was not let into the sick-room. No Cabinet officer, with one exception, has seen him since the time immediately following the shooting. It excites the sufferer beyond his strength to have his children sit quietly by his side. The exertion of speaking pains him and increases the speed of his pulse. Food is necessary, and he takes it as prescribed as a duty, but has no healthy appetite or relish for what he swallows. The wounds are not constantly painful to an acute degree, but the frequent dressings are distressing and exhausting. The suffering caused by the inflamed gland would alone have brought a strong man low. The original injury has made little progress for ten days. Were the patient stronger, the indolent granulation would be irritated into better action by mild caustic injections, but this, though an almost necessary step, is out of the question in the present state of the patient. He has been kept up in part, since the last relapse, by the free use of nutritive and stimulating injections. These are efficacious and often bridge a crisis successfully, but their limitations are well known.

THE BOWELS CANNOT ENDURE THE STRAIN

indefinitely, and will break down. This has happened in a partial degree already, requiring the doctors to suspend the use of injections for longer or shorter periods, and total prostration of the bowels will soon come as a matter of course if the injections are continued much longer. If the reader will look at the situation thus reviewed in the light of reason rather than sentiment it will be understood why the doctors mean to remove the President.

HE IS PLAINLY DYING WHERE HE IS.

If he is removed there is a chance, a bare possibility, that he may recover. Yet he may not live to reach Long Branch; he may expire after all at the depot, where, two months ago, it was thought his life was swiftly passing away. At every sixteen feet, once started on the rails, there will come a jolt for that poor body which holds a jagged ball. Can we conceive of a more desperate experiment? And yet the journey has been decided upon by the most judicious and experienced surgeons as the one remaining chance for life.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL

of the President are being made, but it is learned that the surgeons were very apathetic about the removal this morning, and did not commence to prepare for the journey until about noon. When they were urged to do this by members of the family, the latter said in substance: "It has been definitly decided by the surgeons and the Cabinet that the President must be removed, and that to remain here is death. Every day's delay involves greater risks, as it also involves the danger of encountering an equinoctial storm at Long Branch. The surgeons, after this admonition proceeded with their work. It is learned from authority that cannot be questioned that they are very reluctant to undertake the journey. No reason is assigned for this except their

FEAR OF INJURING THEIR PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION

by taking him on such a journey and having something happen to him. The only new symptom of which any definit information can be learned is that there are suspicions that the President is expectorating more pus than came from the abscess in the neck into the mouth, and that this may indicate the beginning of possible complications in the lungs. There is nothing definit upon which to base this report. It is simply one of the things that are talked about, and it would of course be denied by the doctors. Dr. Boynton tonight in unmeasured terms has denounced the surgeons in attendance, both for their general treatment and for their delay in removing the President after all admit that it was death for him to remain here. He particularly criticises them for having permitted him yesterday to swallow rabbit meat and squirrel meat with milk porridge, and he attributes his vomiting to bad nursing of that sort.

THE DETAILS.

The following are believed to be the details of the official program: The car that will take the President will be here tomorrow, and the President will be removed on Tuesday morning or possibly Tuesday night. The car will be run on the branch track from Maryland avenue to the monument lot over the track used for carrying marble to the monument. The tracks have been measured to-day, and it has been found that the car can be brought to the monument lot without difficulty. The only obstruction is one telegraph-pole, which will be removed tomorrow. A force of workmen has been ordered to be in readiness to adjust the car to the tracks and to better ballast the branch track tomorrow. An engine which has anthracite coal will be used, and an engineer from Philadelphia accustomed to maintaining fire in anthracite engines will be brought over to run the train. The President will be

CARRIED ON HIS BED

through the White House lot to the monument, and then placed in his car. Attorney-General MacVeagh has charge of the work. The details have been arranged, and he will leave in advance for Long Branch tomorrow at 10 a. m. The distance to Long Branch is 213½ miles. There are telegraph-stations nearly every four miles. The people will be obliged to learn of the progress of the train from these stations, as no representatives of the press, not even of the Associated Press, are to be permitted to accompany the train.

1:30 A. M.

A little before 1 a. m. a gang of forty men, with picks and lanterns, commenced work on Sixth street preparing to lay a track from the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue to the main track of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They expect to have the track laid by daylight. This would indicate that the plan has been changed, and that the President is to be taken down the avenue to Sixth street.

THE ROUTE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Attorney-General MacVeagh, who has conducted the correspondence with the Pennsylvania Railroad officials for the removal of the President to Long Branch, says the route over which the special train would proceed will be direct from Washington to West Philadelphia, thence to Monmouth Junction, N. J. At this latter point the special train will leave the main line of the Pennsylvania Road and proceed to Jamesburg, N. J., where it will take the regular Long Branch road. The train, he thought, would run about forty miles per hour, and he did not think the President would experience any disturbance whatever from this high rate of speed, owing to the fact that a contrivance had been adopted which would prevent any jostling to the patient's couch.

THE PATIENT.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S VOMITING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The morning bulletin, which mentioned that the President had vomited twice during the night, created considerable apprehension throughout the city, and many inquiries were made at the Executive Mansion as to the cause. The attending surgeons explained that the vomiting was occasioned by the collection of phlegm in the throat, and that no serious consequences were expected to follow. The first disturbance of the stomach took place about 10 o'clock last night, but it was not noticed as being of any importance; but, when it occurred a second time about 2 a. m., it was then considered to be very unfavorable. Soon after the second, however, the patient asked for and was given a quantity of milk-porridge, which he retained without difficulty. Not long after taking this he partook of some squirrel-broth, which he appeared to relish very much. One of the attendants upon the President reported in the morning that

THE GLANDULAR AFFECTION WAS DECREASING RAPIDLY,

and that the wound was discharging a trifle more freely than it had been recently. An attendant said:

"As the discharge from the gland eases the flow of pus from the wound increases. No noticeable change in the character of the wound has yet taken place."

Dr. Boynton expressed the opinion that the President, notwithstanding the gastric disturbance which he experienced during the night, was somewhat better than yesterday. Speaking of accommodations at Long Branch, the Doctor said it would probably be necessary to have two or three cottages to accommodate the patient and those who would have to accompany him. It is understood to be the intention to have a guard around the patient's quarters at Long Branch similar to that which has been kept about the Executive Mansion, and admittance to the neighborhood of the President's family will only be allowed by pass. Dr. Boynton does not attribute any particular importance to the fact of the President's having vomited last night, inasmuch as he has been taking nourishment ever since without difficulty. The Doctor says that, as it was due solely to the secretion of phlegm, it will not materially change the President's general condition. He has been

DOING VERY WELL SINCE.

It is said by those intimate with the family, that Mrs. Garfield is much pleased with the idea of the President's being conveyed from the influences of the malarious atmosphere which surrounds the White House to a more healthful locality. It is generally conceded by those acquainted with the facts, that the President will be removed between tomorrow and Wednesday, provided he remains in as good condition as at present, and the weather is favorable.

Attorney-General MacVeagh said he did not consider the gastric trouble of last night would interfere in any manner with the President's removal.

Dr. Reyburn said the patient was as well as could reasonably be expected. The vomiting which occurred last night had entailed no unfavorable results. There had been more or less trouble at different times recently from secretion of phlegm in the throat, he said, but no particular importance had been attached thereto, because the occurrence did not in any serious way affect the stomach. In reply to a question as to when the President would be moved, Dr. Reyburn said he thought not before Wednesday, but the earliest opportunity would be taken advantage of. It entirely depends on the patient's condition and surrounding circumstances, such as weather.

THE DAY.

COMFORTABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The President, according to the evening bulletin, found a comfortable day, but it probably was difficult for the poor sufferer to see much comfort in it. Last night the President had two—probably three—fits of vomiting, which caused very considerable irritability of the stomach. There was on this account a great deal of alarm, as we have been told for the last two weeks that the slightest new complication might prove fatal, and that particularly anything which injuriously affected the stomach would be a symptom to cause alarm; but the attendants at the White House this morning were very much less alarmed than the persons who read the bulletins outside the gate. The first attack of vomiting, it was said, was a mere slight gagging, caused by phlegm and the accumulation of pus in the throat, which entered from the burrowing abscess in the neck.

THE SECOND ATTACK OF VOMITING

occurred after midnight, about an hour and a half after the President had taken some milk porridge—almost the only nourishment that he at all relishes, yet a nourishment which often disagrees with him. He had quite a serious attack of retching then. Shortly before 2 o'clock he said to Col. Rockwell, who was with him, "I begin to feel sick." Rockwell hastened to call Dr. Bliss, who was sleeping, and soon the President nauseated. The President, however, reassured his attendants by a remark that he was not weaker for it, and soon took more food. During the morning, too, he took additional food by the mouth without nausea and retained it, but the result of this gastric disturbance was to increase the pulse and to give the public great uneasiness. All that was learned at noon was that there had been

NO FURTHER GASTRIC DISTURBANCE,

and the other conditions were about the same. Tonight the pulse and temperature were both higher, the pulse having reached 110 and the temperature 99, but there had been no return of the irritability of the stomach. The abscess in the neck continued to improve, and is now so far reduced, it is stated, that the contour of the face is restored—something which the surgeons at least intimated was accomplished more than a week ago. But there was a tone about the evening bulletin that was not satisfactory. It appears that the stomach had been irritated, and that it doubtless still is irritated, although not enough to reject food. There has been no change in the terrible wound, and the surgeons, who were very reluctant to state any unfavorable circumstances, say that

THE PULSE HAS BEEN HIGHER

throughout today and yesterday than it was the day before, and that the President shows more fatigue after the dressings. This can only mean, of course, that he is weaker, and he is in a condition which makes it possible for him to be much weaker. There is, however, some apprehension that he is so weak that the surgeons may not venture to take him to Long Branch. As to that question, there is a great variety of conflicting rumors, and there are many indications that it is the purpose of those having him in charge to remove him without giving publicity to it, and, while announcing that he may be removed on Tuesday or Wednesday, do really intend to remove him tomorrow morning. It is known that Mrs. Garfield during the day has insisted very strenuously that the President must go. It is also known that the surgeons

DREAD TO TAKE THE RISK,

and hesitate to assume the responsibility of removal. Of course they feel that if anything should happen while in transit they might be held responsible for it, and it is a responsibility which they shrink from assuming. The question probably will be decided between this hour (9 p. m.) and midnight. There is a possibility that he may be removed tomorrow. If not tomorrow morning, possibly tomorrow night, for apprehension is increasing, and the fear of a new complication from malaria grows stronger every hour. The officials of the Pennsylvania Road will arrive here this evening, and are to have a conference at the White House on this subject. Car No. 120 arrived here this afternoon. It will be assigned to Mrs. Garfield and her family. The combination car which is being specially fitted for the President, with doors which open in the side, will arrive here during the night, probably by 2 o'clock in the morning.

A MESSENGER FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

went this afternoon to the depot upon arrival of car 120, and inquired how soon it would be possible to make up the train if it was needed. This inquiry, the fact of which became known, confirms the belief that the President may be removed tomorrow forenoon, notwithstanding the denials of most of the doctors. Dr. Bliss, for instance, said:

"The President certainly will not be removed tomorrow. You will see preparations enough for that long before he is moved."

Gen. Swaim said: "It is not possible to be ready to move him tomorrow."

Yet Dr. Boynton said: "It has not been settled. It is possible that he may be moved tomorrow, which will depend upon the completion of the preparations and upon the weather."

The doctors think, in addition, that before he starts a track should be built from the station at

LONG BRANCH

to the cottage at Elberon, to which the President is to be taken. It is not understood that the track has yet been built, but, as the distance is but a few yards, it is thought that it might be decided to be necessary to build the track.

The President could not sleep until he was assured by his surgeons that their promise to take him to Long Branch should be fulfilled. The signal officer, however, has advices that a storm is approaching across the ocean, which may delay this Long Branch trip.

MIDNIGHT.

The President is sleeping. He has been somewhat restless because of the excitement over his trip. He has talked with Mrs. Garfield a great deal about it. He has again indicated that he thinks that Drs. Bliss and Agnew will be all the surgeons that he needs to accompany him. It is now expected that he will be taken from the White House on his bed and carried to the car on his bed by the trained soldiers. He will be taken out of the White House from the south front and carried toward the monument, then through the agricultural and Smithsonian grounds to the track of the Pennsylvania Road where it crosses the mall. This route is entirely on the Government reservation, to which no access can be had when the gates are closed. No crowd can possibly gather there. The roadway is good, and the President would not be exposed to any excitement except that incident to being carried. The exciting associations connected with Guiteau's act will be avoided by boarding the car from the mall.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4—8:30 a. m.—The President vomited once last evening, and once about an hour after midnight. Notwithstanding this disturbance he slept well most of the night, and this morning has taken food by the mouth, without nausea, and has retained it. His pulse is somewhat more frequent, but in other respects his condition is about the same as at this hour yesterday. Pulse 108, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

12:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4—12:30 p. m.—The President's condition has not changed materially since the last bulletin was issued, and there has been no further gastric disturbance. Pulse 106, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

6:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4—6:30 p. m.—The President has passed a comfortable day. He has taken his food with some relish, and had no return of the irritability of the stomach reported in the morning's bulletin. The parotid swelling continues to improve, and is now so far reduced that the contour of his face is restored. The wound shows no material change. The rise of temperature this afternoon has been very slight, but the pulse was more frequent throughout the day than yesterday, and he shows a more fatigued after dressing. Pulse 110, temperature 99, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH.

NOT PARTICULARLY ENCOURAGING.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Secretary Blaine sent the following message tonight:

Lowell, Minister, London: Last night the President did not rest well, and twice during the night his stomach was so disturbed that he vomited. During the day he has been better, and has swallowed the usual quantity of food, and retained it. His pulse, however, has been higher than for the two preceding days. His surgeons do not think he has lost ground, but he certainly has not gained since last night's dispatch. At this hour (half-past 10) he is quietly sleeping.

BLAINE, Secretary.

PRAYER.

VERMONT.

BRADFORD, Vt., Sept. 4.—Gov. Farnham has issued the following proclamation:

In this solemn hour, when the life of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic hangs trembling between time and eternity, it seems fitting that the people of every State should remember in whose hands are nations, and rulers, and lives of men, and turn to God and ask for that help and comfort which they cannot receive at human hands; therefore, and in compliance with the frequently-expressed wishes of the people and my own deep sense of propriety and necessity for so doing, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 8th day of September, instant, between 10 forenoon and 12 noon, as a time for humiliation and prayer by the people of this State for the recovery of President Garfield from the wound he received at the hand of an assasin, and from which he has suffered so many weeks of agony of body, and the Nation has been so long in painful suspense during those hours. I earnestly recommend all people, refraining from their usual labor and business, to assemble in the house of God, and in humility and contrition of spirit, unite in acknowledgment of their sins and those of the Nation, and beseech the mercy of Almighty God in the hour of the Nation's affliction and threatened loss, and in sincere prayer ask that our beloved President be restored to his stricken wife and children and to the performance of his public duties with a measure of health and strength, and that the country be relieved from its burden of anxiety and sorrow.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—Gov. Smith today issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4, 1881.—Acting in conjunction with the Executives of other States, I, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do earnestly recommend that on Tuesday, Sept. 6 inst., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 noon, the people of the State of Wisconsin lay aside their usual avocations, and, assembling themselves in their accustomed places of worship, make fervent petition to the God of nations for the complete and speedy recovery of the President of the United States and for the continuance of the Divine care and guidance which have been conspicuous in all our Nation's history. In witness whereof, etc.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, Governor.

By the Governor:

HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The following State paper was issued to-day by Gov. Foster:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Sept. 4, 1881.—*To the People of the State of Ohio:* In compliance with the general wish and desire of our people, I hereby designate the same day and hours—from 10 o'clock a. m. till noon of Tuesday, Sept. 6—named in the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the people of the President's native State to unite in prayer and supplication to Divine Providence to spare his life and restore him to health. Let us set aside from the ordinary pursuits of life two hours, and consecrate them to this high and solemn purpose. I respectfully suggest to the citizens of Ohio that at the hours designated they assemble in the houses of public worship or about the family altar, join in prayer to God to avert from this Nation the calamity that threatens us, and to grant that the hope that now gladdens us may be allowed to grow in welcome certainty and rejoicing over the President's restoration to health and strength.

CHARLES FOSTER, Governor.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—Gov. Porter has issued the following proclamation:

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having invited the people of that Commonwealth to assemble on Tuesday, the 6th inst., between 10 a. m. and noon of that day, in their respective houses of worship, to unite in public prayer to Almighty God for the restoration to health of the President of the United States, and having expressed to the Governors of the several other States a hope that they will invite the people of their respective States to unite at the same time with the people of that State in like prayer, it is deemed proper heartily to respond to the expression of the Governor of Pennsylvania, wherefore I, Albert G. Porter, Governor of the State of Indiana, do recommend to the people of this State that they do assemble on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at their respective houses of worship, between the hours above named, and unite with the people of other States in imploring Almighty God to show his most gracious favor to the Nation and to the several States by restoring to health the President of the United States.

Given under my hand at Indianapolis, this 5th day of September, 1881. ALBERT G. PORTER.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—The following was issued tonight:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 4, 1881.—In harmony with the action of the Governors of several States of the Union, and in response to the feelings of the people of this State, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois, do make this proclamation, requesting that special meetings be held in the various places of public worship on Tuesday, the 6th inst., for prayer to Him who holds in His hands the destinies of men and of nations, that our Nation's impending calamity, the threatened loss of its Chief Magistrate through violence, may be averted, that President Garfield may be restored to health, and to implore the Divine blessing upon our country and State.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Springfield the day and year above written. S. M. CULLOM,

By the Governor:

HENRY D. DEMENT, Secretary of State.

THE TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The train on which the President will be carried to Long Branch, remarked a prominent official, "left the Altoona shops at 4 o'clock this afternoon and will arrive at Washington at 11 o'clock tonight. The car which will be occupied by President Garfield is what is known as a combination—that is, one portion of it is used for baggage, while the other is in every respect like the ordinary passenger-coach. This character of car was especially selected for the purpose, because it would require less alteration than any other, and therefore could be in readiness so much quicker. At the baggage end of the car is a spacious door opening on the side wide enough to admit the President's bed without difficulty. The only alterations required, therefore, were the removal of the partition separating the two compartments; also, the seats in the passenger end and the laying of thick cushions like carpet upon the floor. The windows were also altered so that no sparks, dust, or particles of any kind can possibly enter. This car, together with a Pullman coach, were taken to Washington by

ONE OF OUR BEST LOCOMOTIVES,

where they will be attached to President Roberts' coach, which left for the Capital at 1:15 this morning and which is intended for Mrs. Garfield's use. Immediately on reaching Washington the train will be turned over to the authorities, at whose direction it will be started. The train will be made up in the following order: After the locomotive will come President Roberts' car, containing Mrs. Garfield and the President's household. This will be followed by the hospital-car containing the President and the Pullman coach with the physicians. It has not yet been officially decided whether or not the train will be run fast or slow. The physicians want to complete the trip as quickly as possible. Therefore I can safely say that the train will average about forty-five miles an hour. At this rate the entire distance of nearly 240 miles can be covered in something over five hours. The tracks each way will be kept clear as far ahead as the limited notice we expect to have will permit, and for that purpose the operator on the train will have his instrument in readiness for instant use. Up to the present moment I have heard nothing officially regarding the time of starting, but for obvious reasons I feel assured that the notice will be