has been less frequent than yesterday, and his temperature is a degree above normal. Pulse 102, temperature 99.5, 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. 5—12:30 p. m.—The President's condition has not changed materially since the last bulletin was issued, except that there is some increase in the frequency of his pulse. He has taken with some relish the nourishment administered by the mouth, and has had no return of gastric irritability. Pulse 114, temperature 99.5, 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. 5—6:30 p. m.—No material change has taken place in the condition of the President since morning. The parotid abscess continues to improve, and the wound remains about the same. The pulse is somewhat less frequent than at noon. At present it is 108; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 18. Should no untoward symptoms prevent, it is hoped to move the President to Long Branch tomorrow.

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

2:30 A. M.

NO INDICATIONS OF REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 6—2:30 a. m.—There are still no indications of immediate removal of the President. He is said to have been resting. Small wonder! It has been the hottest night of a hot year. At present it is 86 in cool apartments. The sky is becoming somewhat clouded, with threats of rain.

BLAINE'S BULLETIN.

THE HOTTEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 5—9:40 p. m.—The following has been cabled:

Lowell, Minister, London: This has been the hottest day of the season, and the heat has told upon the President. His pulse and temperature have been higher than for several days past. In other respects there has been no special change, either favorable or adverse. It is expected that he will be removed to Long Branch tomorrow. It is hoped that the sea-air will strengthen him.

BLAINE, Secretary.

PRAYER.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—Gov. Plaisted has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday next, the 8th, between 10 and 12, be devoted to prayer for the recovery of President Garfield.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Public prayer-meeting for the President tomorrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5.—Gov. Jarvis yesterday issued a proclamation inviting the people of the State to assemble at their respective places of worship on Tuesday, Sept. 6, between the hours of 10 and noon, to unite in prayer for the recovery of the President.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Gov. Churchill today forwarded the following telegram to Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, in answer to his invitation to join in a day of prayer for the recovery of President Garfield:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5.—*To his Excellency, Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, Harrisburg, Pa.:* I most heartily approve of your suggestion, but had heretofore set apart the 11th day of July to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the recovery of the President. The day was generally observed throughout the State." Owing to the lack of telegraph facilities to communicate with different portions of the State, and to the shortness of notice, I will be unable to unite with you tomorrow in so worthy an object.

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Governor of Arkansas.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—Gov. Ludlow has issued a proclamation recommending Thursday next as a day of prayer for the recovery of President Garfield.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—Gov. Long today appointed Thursday, the 8th inst., as a day of prayer in this State for the recovery of the President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—In compliance with the proclamation of the Governor fixing tomorrow between the hours of 10 a. m. and noon for religious services in behalf of President Garfield, Mayor Herman today issued a proclamation requesting all places of business to be closed during that time, and that religious services be held in the mills and industrial establishments throughout the city, as well as in the churches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 5.—Mayor Jordan has issued a proclamation that the citizens of Bradford unite in the religious observances suggested by Gov. Hoyt in his proclamation. Prayers for the recovery of the President will be offered in all the churches. The Exchanges at Bradford, Oil City, and Titusville will be closed tomorrow forenoon as a token of respect to the day of prayer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Commercial Exchange adjourned today until noon tomorrow, and the Produce Exchange until Wednesday, in respect to the Governor's proclamation asking for prayers for the President.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce, by a unanimous vote, adjourned till Wednesday, in order to give an opportunity to the members to observe tomorrow as a day of prayer for the recovery of the President, in accordance with Gov. Foster's proclamation.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—Gov. Pillsbury did not receive until today the telegram from Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, asking Minnesota to unite in the observance of tomorrow as one of fasting and prayer that President Garfield may be spared from death, and soon restored to health and efficiency. The delay in transmission of the message made it too late for the Governor to notify the people throughout the State, and he has so advised Gov. Hoyt, giving expression, however, to his full sympathy with the suggestion made, and the hope that Minnesota may be able at a later date to join a concerted movement by all her sister States. Several of the pastors of the churches in St. Paul and Minneapolis intend holding prayer-meetings tomorrow, in which the recovery of the President shall be the subject of special supplication.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia call upon the people to unite with their brethren in all portions of the Union Tuesday, the 6th, in offering prayer for the recovery of the President.

The District Commissioners having ordered tomorrow to be set apart as a day of prayer for the recovery of the President, the Cabinet officers tonight ordered all the departments to be closed for the day. There was a meeting of ministers at the Christian Church tonight, at which it was decided to hold special services of prayer in all the churches in the District tomorrow.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—Gov. Jerome today issued the following proclamation:

The President of the United States lies in a critical condition from a wound received from a depraved assassin. His long-continued struggle for life and the intense suffering consequent thereto, the varied success of the faithful and most accomplished surgeons to get the mastery of the difficulty, admonish all that what human skill can do may prove wanting in this great emergency. To whom then shall we look for aid but to our Heavenly Father? For the purpose of invoking his guidance of the means necessary to a speedy cure, I respectfully call upon the good people of Michigan to assemble at their respective places of worship on Thursday of this week, between the hours of 10 a. m. and noon, for the purpose of public prayer to Almighty God for His continued aid and guidance to those on whose skill the life of the President now depends, and for protecting us from the dreadful calamity that seems impending over the Nation.

DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—Gov. Crittenden, who has been absent from the State, several days, telegraphed Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, today that, owing to the shortness of time, and greatly to his regret, he would not be able to respond to his suggestion to name tomorrow as a day of prayer for the recovery of the President.

COLFAX.

GARFIELD CAN CALL ON ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 5.—Mr. Colfax said: "Congress has doubtless erred in not settling by law how the constitutional inability of the President should be determined: whether by himself, the Vice-President, Cabinet, or Congress convened in special session. The Constitution gives Congress the amplest power to make all laws to carry into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in any department *or office thereof*, the fullest possible grant of power. It is a *casus omissus*, just as Congress has never enacted how a Presidential election should be contested—one of the most dangerous omissions in our system of government. In the absence of such legislation, the present question can only be decided by analogy or argument, unless Congress should be convened to decide it, which would require many weeks, even if no deadlock in organizing; and then another question might possibly arise as to who should sign the bill when passed, if the President should then be in feeble health.

IF A PRESIDENT WAS COMPELLED BY SOME IMPERATIVE DUTY

to go abroad, would he not, as Gov. Morton did under such circumstances, notify the officer who had to fill his place in case of "inability" that that time had arrived; and when he returned would he not resume his authority without question? If a Cabinet Minister leaves Washington for the Yellowstone Park, his first assistant would sign official papers, etc., for him till this "inability," caused by his absence, was terminated by his chief's return. Would not a Speaker who foresaw his "inability," from ill health, to stand the wear and tear of an exciting and prolonged parliamentary conflict, call on some member to fill his place till he saw fit to resume his gavel? Would not the ranking General on a battlefield, if severely stunned or shocked, require the next in command to direct the movement of the army till this temporary "inability" ended?

"These are voluntary delegations of power and purposely exclude cases of insanity, where an intelligent act could not be performed. Reasoning from them by analogy, I cannot see why President Garfield could not himself notify the Vice-President of his temporary 'inability' whenever he saw it to do so; but I cannot find precedent nor argument for the Vice-President or any Lieutenant-Governor exercising the dangerous authority of settling this important question himself, as Mr. Arthur has so inflexibly and considerately refused to do."

VOORHEES.

VIEWS OF THE INDIANA SENATOR.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 5.—The *Evening Gazette* publishes a long interview with Dan Voorhees this afternoon on the inability question. Arthur's probable policy in case of the President's death, and the organization of the two Houses at the coming session of Congress.

After commenting on the President's condition, the fact that his journey back to health and the discharge of his official duties must be slow and painful, and the possibility of his living through his term and years beyond with a broken constitution, and permanently disabled from performing any of the duties of life, the Senator characterizes the present discussion as to the duties of the Vice-President as most timely and proper, not as if an immediate emergency was threatened, but as a matter which may become of great practical moment in the near future. "Without precedents on this point in American history, we must be guided," he remarks, "by the Constitution itself and the reasons which grow out of the nature of our institutions."

AFTER QUOTING THE INABILITY CLAUSE,

the Senator continues:

"To provide against the inability of the President to discharge the duties of his office while yet alive and in office was a very plain duty of the framers of the Constitution, in view of the visitations of insanity and disease, but nothing is plainer to my mind than the fact that a law of Congress would be necessary to carry this constitutional provision into effect. Individuals have no more authority to determine official questions than the laws give them. Who at this time is authorized by law to declare that the President is unable to perform the duties of his office? The fact may be so, but who has the legal right to say to him, "Here your functions cease," and to the Vice-President, "Here your powers and duties begin?" Certainly no one will contend that the Vice-President himself has the right. Such a construction would not only be contrary to any express law, but it would be monstrous in its practical application. It would leave to an aspiring Vice-President the right to decide upon all the ailments and disabilities of the President, and to take his office from him whenever he chose to do so. It would also leave him the right to determine when such ailments and disabilities ceased, and when, if ever, he would turn the office over again to its rightful occupant. If it should happen, as it sometimes has in the history of the country, that the Vice-President was in a bitter warfare against the President, and was in open, active league with the President's most powerful and vindictive enemies, I submit that the office would likely change hands upon a very slight "inability" on the part of the President. To use the favorite expression of Senator Thurman in debate, "That won't do." The spectacle of a Vice-President striding into the Executive Mansion, of his own motion, and assuming its duties, while the President himself is yet alive, although disabled and sick, will never be witnessed or tolerated by the American people.

THE CABINET,

in Mr. Voorhees' opinion, have no sort of right or power to declare the President's inability or to invite the Vice-President to act in his place. Their powers are specified and restricted by law. "What kind of a proclamation," he asks, "could the Cabinet issue on this subject? What clause of the Constitution or what section of the statutes of the United States could they cite as authority for interfering with the question at all? And if the Cabinet is to determine the inability of the President, would they not also have to determine his recovery? If we are to submit these questions of physical and mental incapacity to persons constituted by law to decide them, I think after all we had better go with them to the doctors. The truth is, however, that the people must determine them through their representatives in Congress. Congress convenes in regular session by law early in December. This Government is so well constructed, so harmonious and strong in its simplicity of execution, that not a single interest will suffer if the President should not be able to lift his hand or speak above a whisper from this time until the regular meeting of Congress. With all our partisan differences, the American people are solidly united in their love for the institutions of their country and in their devotion to stability. There is also great conservatism at this time in the public mind in view of the condition of the President. The man or set of men who would now raise needless difficulties, or present factious questions with which to embarrass the administration of the Government, would meet with a heavy and deserved condemnation at the hands of the people. No; there will be no trouble, nor necessity for action until Congress meets, even if the President should remain as powerless as he is now."

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, AND MOST EFFICIENT METHOD

which Congress could provide to determine the question of the President's inability would, in Senator Voorhees' opinion, be the appointment of a commission, consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Surgeon-General of the Army, and two of the attending surgeons, to determine whether the President was unable to discharge the duties of his office, the action of the Vice-President to depend upon their decision. They would likewise determine at what point the President had sufficiently recovered to assume those duties. Appealing to the most familiar English precedent, Senator Voorhees says: "George III. of England was insane during many years of his life, and the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., reigned in his stead, under the style and title of Prince Regent. There was no assumption of the succession, however, by the Prince or by the Cabinet. It was all regulated by act of Parliament, although the Prince of Wales was heir to the throne upon the death or inability of the King." The common objection that the President might be unable to sign an act of Congress is brushed aside by the statement that the bill would not be returned, and in ten days would become a law without his signature.

SPEAKING OF VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR,

but deprecating any disposition to disparage that gentleman, the "Tall Sycamore" expresses his candid opinion that he is less fitted for the office of President on the score of ability, training in politics, official experience, and intimate surroundings and advisers than any man whose name was ever seriously canvassed in connection with that great position. "I think," continues the Senator, "the whole country distrusts him, perhaps, as much as I do. There will be a rush to worship the rising sun if he attains power, but at heart the feeling of the country is the same as I express. If, however, in the inscrutable providence of God he is to become President, I wish him success in giving the country peace and prosperity, and I will assist him all I can; but I must be permitted to doubt. In my opinion, his policy will be a personal one. He is sandwiched permanently between Grant and Conkling. As faithfully as an administrator with a will annexed he will carry out their wishes. They are both full of the most intense grievances. Grant remembers his defeat at Chicago with a bitterness that makes him brutal and savage on that subject. Conkling dwells on his defeat at Albany with but one undying purpose, and that is to get even with his enemies. These two men are both strong in their different ways, and when combined, as they are, they constitute a power which will control absolutely every step of Arthur's Administration. Let there be no mistake on this point."

ARTHUR'S POLICY TOWARDS THE SOUTH,

as the Senator foresees it, would be bitter and persecuting. With a natural feeling of soreness, he charges Conkling with originating the Mahone movement, and says that Arthur's policy would be to sustain him, and, in doing so, "to degrade the honor and good name of Virginia and to encourage similar corruption throughout the South." On the overshadowing question of monopolies, as the Senator says, the people need look for no assistance from Arthur, Grant, and Conkling.

With regard to the organization of the Senate, Senator Voorhees expresses his doubts as to the correctness of the reported interview with Senator Beck, in which the latter was made to say he favored the election of some conservative Republican, as Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, to the position of President pro tem. of the Senate, and thus avoid any inducement for any insane person or political fanatic to desire Gen. Arthur's death. According to Senator Voorhees, the Democrats, in the absence of Arthur, will organize the Senate, unless, as is

ALTOGETHER UNLIKELY,

Democratic Senators turn in and vote for a Republican. When a Senator is sworn in, the President of the Senate must administer the oath; but in Arthur's absence there is no President, and, according to Mr. Voorhees, it follows with mathematical certainty that no Senator can be sworn in until after the election of a President. "The newly-elected Senators, therefore, from New York," says Senator Voorhees, "have no more chance to become members of the Senate until after the Senate is organized by the election of a President of that body than they have to become members of the College of Cardinals. When the Senate next meets it will be composed of thirty-seven Democrats and Judge Davis, who will most likely vote with them on organization, on the one side, and thirty-five Republicans, and Mahone making thirty-six, on the other. Messrs. Lapham and Miller, from New York, will be there, but not yet Senators. They will be in waiting to be admitted, which cannot take place until the presiding officer is chosen."

Having settled to that a Democrat must necessarily be elected, Senator Voorhees announces that Senator Bayard, as the senior Senator on the Democratic side, is entitled to the position of presiding officer by all the precedents, and will be chosen. The remainder of the interview is devoted to a generous unbottling of the Senator's indignation at the alleged bribery and corruption during the recent Senatorial contest at Albany. Considerable stress is also laid on the Democratic claim that Senator Miller's election was illegal because a majority of the Legislature did not participate in it. Putting the alleged bribery and the alleged illegal election together, the Senator from the Wabash pronounces in favor of an investigation, and expresses the opinion that it will come.

CHICAGO.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The regular weekly meetings of the Presbyterian pastors were resumed yesterday morning, the first meeting being held in their rooms in McCormick Block. The Rev. A. N. Gulick presided, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Sennett.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

This ministerial association, recognizing the appropriateness of the proclamation of the Governor of our State calling upon the people to observe a season of prayer for the restoration of the President of the United States to health and strength, we do most cordially join in inviting and urging all the people whom we may represent to suspend all other avocations and join in this service Tuesday, Sept. 6, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m. The people of the West Side are invited to join in a union service at the Union Park Congregational Church, corner of Washington street and Ashland avenue.

The following announcement was drawn up by Dr. Kitteridge, who took it around to the various ministers' meetings for signatures:

The pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church having very kindly offered the use of his church building for the services of prayer Tuesday, as requested by proclamation of the Governor of Illinois, we, pastors of churches on the West Side, would earnestly urge our congregations to suspend all other avocations and meet in the Union Park Church from 10 to 12 o'clock today, to unite in prayer for the restoration to health of our beloved President. Signed by all the pastors of the West Side.

The First Congregational Church will also meet with the Union Park Church this morning at the hour named, to unite in prayer for the President's recovery.

The Methodist ministers resumed their weekly gatherings yesterday morning in the Book Concern Building on Washington street, Presiding-Elder W. C. Willing occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Axtell, of Kankakee, offered a fervent prarer on behalf of President Garfield, and it was ordered that the various Methodist clergy, together with any of their people who may be able to attend, unite in a meeting for special prayer for the President, the same to be held in the First Church, corner Washington and Clark streets, at noon today.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers of Chicago yesterday morning, it was decided to hold services today from 10 to 12 in the First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, in compliance with the Governor's proclamation calling upon the people to offer prayers for the President's recovery.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, there will be special services this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the First Christian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, in behalf of the President of the United States. A full attendance of the members and friends of the church is earnestly invited.

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation, services of prayer for the President will be held in Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, from 10 till 12 o'clock today. All are invited.

In pursuance of the call of the Governor, the members of the K. A. M. and Chicago Sinai congregations will meet at the temple of the latter, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10 o'clock this morning, to offer supplications and prayers for the restoration of the President. The Israelites of the city and all friends of the cause are invited.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The hours set apart this morning as a time of special prayer for the recovery of President Garfield will be very generally observed at the Government Building. The offices will all be closed from 10 to 12. The Post-Office will be closed in all its departments during those hours. Mails closing regularly between 10 and 12 will close at the former hour, and the regular 10 o'clock delivery by carrier will be made at 9 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Vice-President Dunham called the Board of Trade to order yesterday noon, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. S. C. Spencer, were unanimously adopted:

S. WHEREAS, The Governor of the State of Illinois, acting in concert with the Governors of other States, has appointed Tuesday, the 6th day of September, as a day of general prayer to God for the early restoration to health and usefulness of our beloved Chief Magistrate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in order to allow the members of this association to properly observe the day, there be no session of the board on tomorrow, the 6th inst.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor and the desire of the people, there will be a prayer-meeting held in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of La Salle and Locust streets, at 11 o'clock a. m. The congregation and friends are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the service.

There will be a special service of prayer in behalf of the President this evening in the First Presbyterian Church from 7:15 to 9 o'clock, to which the members of all denominations are invited.

Centenary Methodist Church will unite with St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church in a prayer-service for the recovery of the President this morning at 10 o'clock in the chapel, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Congregational Church, on Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, will be open this morning at 10 o'clock for prayer for the President, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—It seems to me that the proper proceedure, as regards the question of the "inability" of the President, would be for Vice-President Arthur to request from the physicians in charge of the President a certificate to the effect that he is *physically* unable *at present* to perform the duties pertaining to his office. Then let the Vice-President take such certificate to the Supreme Court and request of them an opinion as to whether, under the Constitution, that "inability" exists which would call upon him temporarily to perform the duties of said office until such time as the President is able to resume them himself, or until his death, should that untimely event occur.

The people would never permit a retention of the office should the President recover during his term sufficiently to perform the duties thereof himself.

J. BAYARD BACKUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 5.—It seems to me that there are some points connected with the Vice-Presidential office and duties not hitherto fully considered. The Constitution of the United States raises the office but is exceedingly reticent as to the function of the Vice-President. In only a few places is he named or referred to, and then with extreme brevity and quite indefinitely. In no place is he authorized or empowered to assume the Presidential office except as *locum tenens* on acting official.

Art. 1, Sec. 3, of the Constitution provides as follows:

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he *shall exercise the office* of President of the United States.

Art. II, Sec. 1, provides as follows:

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of death, resignation, or inability to discharge the *powers and duties* of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer *shall act* accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The other references are merely incidental and amount to nothing except that the Twelfth Amendment requires that no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

are sufficiently if not fully defined. He is to be President of the Senate, and, in certain exigencies, "shall exercise the office" and may *act as* President, not *be* President. (Art. I., Sec. 3, supra.)

The Constitution requires that the President shall be "a native born citizen or a citizen of the United States" at the time of its adoption, and the same is required of the Vice-President by the Twelfth Amendment. But yet *any officer*, native born or not, may be designated by Congress to *act as President*.

In pursuance of the authority delegated by the Constitution, Congress has determined that, in case of the failure of both the President and the Vice-President, the succession to the duties of the Presidential office shall be:

1. The President pro tem. of the Senate.
2. The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It is not required that either of the officers last-mentioned shall be a native-born citizen of the United States, and yet no one disputes the ability of either to "discharge the powers and duties of said office" under the Constitution and laws of Congress.

FOR INSTANCE,

had the Hon. Carl Schurz been elected President pro tempore of the Senate when he was a member, of that body, who will dispute his right and his duty in case of the constitutional emergency? And yet he could not have been President of the United States in any legal or proper sense. He could discharge the powers and duties of the office, however, but nothing more.

The Vice-President is, by the Constitution, invested with certain authority and power, but he can by no means legally override that instrument. He is elected to a certain office and sworn to perform its duties, and none other. Under well-defined circumstances he is to *act as* President. He need take no further oath, and the taking of a thousand cannot make him what he is not—President of the United States. He is neither ex-officio nor de jure the Chief Executive of the Nation, but only de facto an acting officer of the Government.

But here we are confronted with three precedents which, thoughtlessly, may seem conclusive. The unchallenged assumptions of John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson form no legal tenure of office. Had either called himself King or Emperor he would have been no more so than he was President.

ANOTHER POINT

also appears in this connection, although it be tainted with the odor of lucre and does not rise above the allginty of pestiferous greed. The salary of the Vice-President has always been fixed by law. By what authority, then, I ask, has the *locum tenens* drawn and appropriated the Presidential wage? Suppose Gen. Garfield should languish upon the bed of pain where the assasin's bullet has placed him, for the rest of his official term, is he not entitled to and ought he not to receive his full salary? If Mr. Arthur, in the mean time, should act as President, by what authority could he draw more than his stipend as Vice-President?

To bring the argument to a single and small point, can we have more than one President of the United States at one and the same time? I should like to see the process of reasoning by which other than a negative answer to this question can be arrived at. And if in one contingency the Vice-President does not and cannot become President, I would like to know how he can succeed to that office in any other. Perhaps I have been prolix, and I may be wrong; but I have stated my views and have done.

T. G. TURNER.

FAILURE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Lawrence Worsted Mills corporation has made an assignment.

Two Vermont Boys and a Bear.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Last Friday night two lads went up Mansfield Mountain to cut bathing, and spent the night in a room on the second floor of the Halfway House, which was otherwise empty. During the night they were awakened by the sound of some animal scrambling in at a lower window. Then came sounds of scratching and clattering on the floor below, and then up the stairs. Thoroughly alarmed, and having no weapons but pocket-knives, the boys now sprang up and drew their bed across the door to bar the entrance. The creature came to the door, and, after snuffing the cracks, endeavored to push it open. The boys crowded the bedstead against the door with all their might, but were in a way to be overpowered, when, finding their voices, they shouted loudly at the intruder. He took fright at the shouting, and scuttled down-stairs and out at the window. The morning light showed scratches on the door and widow-castings, and outside the window the plain tracks of a bear in the soft earth.

REDPATH.

In the North of Ireland—Three Days in Londonderry.

A Visit to the Grianan of Aileach, Ireland's Ancient Capital.

County Derry Held by London Guilds—What They Do with Their Rentals.

A Strong Revolt Against Landlordism—Eleven Thousand Emigrants from Derry in 1880.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Aug. 12.—Londonderry has a history that runs through thirteen centuries. St. Columba built a monastery here as long ago as 546. The English forces made their first entrance in 1566. Two years afterwards a powder-magazine exploded accidentally—for there was no Skirmishing Fund in those days—and it blew up the fort and the town, and blew out the British garrison. But the crimson-coated curses came back to roost again in the year 1600. They erected the Fort of Culmore. Their commander, Sir Henry Dowera, received from James I. a charter "for the establishment and regulation of the town." In 1608 Sir Caher O'Doherty captured the town and burned it, and put the garrison to the sword. Five years later King James granted (most graciously as the manner of Sacred Majesty is) a charter to the Irish Society, which, after various confiscations, restorations, modifications, and renewals, enables the Corporation—that is to say, the City Government—of London to

BLIGHT THE PROSPERITY

and levy taxes on the inhabitants of this Irish city today.

Londonderry, Chester, and Berwick-on-Tweed are the three walled towns of the British Islands. The walls here are well preserved and kept in good repair. Several of the cannons that were used in the defense of Londonderry during the siege of 1689 are still in their position as at that time. The gates and bastions are in perfect condition. They serve to keep alive ancient hatreds of races and eligions, and hence the English Government takes care to conserve them. The public buildings of Londonderry are solid structures and rather handsome; and, like everything in the city, excepting the working classes, they give evidence of a substantial prosperity in the past. There are numerous relics of the olden times in the vicinity of Londonderry; but, as there are books enough that describe them, I shall not waste my space and life in telling about them. But the American who comes here should not fail to visit the Grianan of Aileach, about three miles from Londonderry. It is a hill surmounted by a great circular fort, which English guide-books sneeringly describe as "a Pagan ruin," but which the Irish exultingly depict as

THE SEAT OF THEIR KINGS

after the fall of Tara. "Here," said Mr. O'Doherty, yesterday, "here was the capital of Ireland 1,000 years ago, and here for 600 years the O'Neils ruled the country after the destruction of Tara." The scene from this summit is one of the most charming landscapes in Ireland. The fort commands a magnificent view of mountain, and valley, and bay, and rivers, and loughs. You see three counties. These old Irish Kings, to use our native tongue, "knew their biz." No hostile force could approach them in any direction without exposing their numbers and intentions. A thousand years ago! and yet the same fight is kept up—not now between native King and foreign invader, but between Land League and landlords, the lineal successors of the Kings and invaders.

I was taken to see the Grianan by Mr. James E. O'Doherty, who, as a solicitor, has already made a long fight against the tyranny of landlordism in this county and in Donegal, and by Mr. James Coll McLoughlin, the President of the Irish National Land League of Londonderry. Such notes of the conversation as remain I shall now write out.

All of the County Derry was acquired under James I.

BY LONDON GUILDS.

Some of these companies have made a few improvements in their agricultural holdings; but most of them have been shocking examples of the commercial spirit—they have made the most of their prerogatives by letting out their estates to middlemen, as in the case of the London Mercers. Yet, as a whole, their character as landlords on rural properties, on an average, is better than that of the Irish landlords.

This is Mr. O'Doherty's statement, and it confirms what I have heard elsewhere in Ireland: that the charge is untrue which asserts that the worst landlords are the purchasers under the Incumbered Estates and the Disestablishment acts and the London corporations. Everywhere I have found that the "ould family" landlords are the most tenacious of their feudal prerogatives, and the least merciful to their tenants, excepting to those peasants, in certain cases and districts, who reside around their own "domain," and who have lived for generations as semi-serfs to the Teac-mor, or castle. Many of the new landlords are brutal and tyrannical; but not one of them excels in avarice and capriciousness the late Lord Leitrim, or the present Lords Lucan, Sligo, and Lansdowne.

THE MOST HEARTLESS CORPORATION

in all Ireland in its dealings with its tenants is the Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin. Nowhere have I seen such ghastly squalor and such appalling wretchedness as in the hovels of the tenants of Trinity College at Ballycastle and in the Island of Valentia, in the County Kerry.

"What do these guilds do with their rentals," I asked Mr. O'Doherty.

"They spend it for the benefit of the guild. No one has any claim on it. Only the Irish Society that owns the site of Londonerry, as I told you, holds its right in trust for the people."

"How does the Irish Society spend *its* money?"

"It seemed to be philanthropic," Mr. O'Doherty, "but it was a great swindle. It spent its income or nearly all of it in banquets in London and Coleraine. Practically the Society does nothing for the people, except to give donations to some of the schools. If its revenue belonged to the people of Londonderry, *they* would give ten times as much for schools, and reduce the taxes of the city one-half. Taxes in this city amount to five shillings in the pound on the valuation. The tenants pay the taxes—that is 25 per cent over and above their rental. In November last a large portion—one-fifth or one-fourth—of the city fell into the hands of the Irish Society by the lapse of long leases; and it not only

DEMANDED THE BACK-RENTS

exacted by the middlemen (who built the houses), but compelled the tenants to agree from quarter to quarter to keep their premises in repair, and to give up possession on a quarter's notice."

"The old tenants got no compensation?"

"None."

"Does not the Ulster custom prevail in this county?"

"Yes: in every part of it, and it always has; but the Ulster custom never protected city tenants."

"What does the Ulster custom mean here? I find that it covers entirely different usages in different parts of Ulster."

"The Ulster custom here," replied Mr. O'Doherty, "means simply the right to sell the good-will of a farm. It does not mean fair rents or fixity of tenure. The rents in the County Derry have been constantly rising, and the revolt against landlordism is very strong here. They returned two Liberals for this county at the last two general elections—a thing hitherto unheard of in Derry. It was a direct pronouncement of the Protestant farmers against the landlord system. The landlord candidates were

DEFEATED BY AN IMMENSE MAJORITY,

although personally they were the most popular men in the county."

"The city lives chiefly by shirt-manufactories and general trade. In the eastern portion of the county the linen trade is flourishing; there are a good many manufactories there. These manufactories in Ulster have enabled the farmers to pay rents that otherwise they could not afford to pay, because not only the children would go and earn money in the factories, but the people would work at this industry in their own houses with hand-looms. If it were not for the manufactories, Ulster, in spite of the Ulster custom, would soon be almost as distressful a county as Connaught."

"Do all the Londion corporations retain their old estates yet?"

"No," replied Mr. O'Doherty, "not all of them; some of them have sold their estates within the last century. It has been a misfortune for the tenants, as most of the purchasers have rack-rented them."

"What is the general condition of the County Derry?"

"FAIRLY PROSPEROUS.

Tenant-right is quite high. The county was largely managed by English agents and on English principles, but modified by the Irish, or rather the Ulster, customs. Of course, with occupier ownership—if every farmer owned his land, and every city householder owned the ground on which his house stands—we should be very much more prosperous. Belfast, with security of tenure, is ten times the size of Londonderry; and yet at the era of the Union it had no chance of surpassing or even equaling us. But our insecurity of tenure under the Irish Society has enabled Belfast, with fewer natural advantages, to outstrip us. You have seen here how in the former church-grounds buildings are springing up in Londonderry; the same sudden increase of property would be developed everywhere if the London guilds were disestablished, and their estates not sold to capitalists who would become rack-renters, and continue the old system, and add to its burdens, but to the actual possessors, or to farmers who would till the soil themselves."

"Will the Land bill help this country?"

"NOT MUCH,

as it will only help the already comfortable farmers. The Land bill will not prevent the annual drain of money from the county sent as rent to absentee landlords; and, if rents now should be fixed at a reasonable rate, the American competition will make what would be a fair rent today a rack-rent in six years. Yet, once fixed by the Land Court, the rent must remain unchanged for fifteen years."

"Is there much emigration from Londonderry?"

"Yes; last year seventy-one ships sailed from Londonderry for the United States. They carried 7,775 passengers. Fifty-three ships sailed to British North America, with 3,161 passengers. This gives a total of 10,936 emigrants from this port in one year—an increase of 6,338 over 1879. Last year only 889 emigrants returned—624 of them from Canada."

JAMES REDPATH.

THE REMORSELESS AX.

Woodmen Refuse to Spare the Giant Trees of California.

San Francisco Chronicle.

When the woodman pointed out the tree he was about to fell our party looked about in vain search for some place where its 300 feet of trunk could stretch out without submitting to the necessity forced upon the man in the story, "whose feet were too long and the bed was too short." It could not be done without first clearing a path for it, we all agreed, but the woodman smiled a knowing, superior smile. We looked again, when he pointed down a slender path, fern-carpeted, but clear of trees, that we had named "Park avenue."

"But can you direct the fall of that mighty redwood so that it will lie in that path and not crush other trees in its fall?" we asked, wonderingly. "The tree will fall between these two stakes, without disturbing either of them," the woodman said, driving two stakes fifteen feet apart, and 150 feet from the base of the tree. The woodman and his assistants framed a scaffolding around the buttress of the stately pillar of God's temple, upon which they stood, raised ten or fifteen feet above the ground, and together sand their keen-edged axes into the rough, spongy bark. In the shade of that grand grove they looked like pigmies, and their instruments of devastation like children's toys, yet in a few hours they would prostrate what Nature had taken a thousand years to raise. No ardent lover of art ever witnessed the destruction of his most admired sculptured marble; no heathen ever saw his idols shattered by invading Christian with more poignant grief than ours when the woodman's ax first buried itself in the patriarch of all our noble *Sequoia gigantea*.

The ladies insisted upon returning to camp, and said some unkind things about the woodmen, and were savagely severe upon the unreasonable railroad contractor who had depfeeated their suggistion to run the track around the tree instead of over its roots. However, as the tree was doomed whether they pouted in their tents or not, their grief subsided sufficiently in an hour to allow them to be taken to a point where the overthrow of the monarch could be safely witnessed. We ascended a trail to a hill on one side of the tree, but found the intervening branches too closely woven to allow of more than a doubtful view. Ignoring the trail, we descended, and in view of your handicap of skirts, ladies, you did make a most masterly descent! How a lady who, in the city, requires to be helped in and out of a carriage, can in the country scramble through matted underbrush, swing down by hanging boughs, roll over fallen trees, slide gracefully down a bark chute, tumble, jump, fall, and finally land at the bottom of the hill cool and collected, though flushed, is a problem she probably will never explain, if she can. When we took our station, only a little way from the woodmen, we found that they had finished the work their axes had to do, by cutting nearly half-way through the tree on the side towards which it was to fall, and were then driving a long double-handled saw into the tree on the opposit side. Although the lower portion of the tree still stood firm and motionless, the graceful, lofty top was already slowly swaying, as though conscious of and silently protesting against its fast approaching prostration. It was a beautiful picture before us, stretched in a frame of circling forest. The fern brakes flourishing in almost tropical luxuriance; trees fallen ages ago, some blackened by fire, the decay of others hidden; the vivid green of the baby *sequoids*.

A half-score of our party, scattered about in their picturesque camp costumes, and all clecked out in the light, wavering leaves through the interstices of the leafy dome far above us; the light which stole its colors from