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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Cleveland contributions to Michigan sufferers, \$10,000, besides a heavy amount of clothing, etc.

The Jeffersonian democracy of the state of New York will issue a call for a state convention October 10th.

The Carroll House at Carrollton, Mo., with stores underneath, burned Sept. 17th last, \$75,000, partly insured.

Thomas Stinson, of Chester, Pa., aged 53, while drunk, killed his wife aged 62, and then probably fatally stabbed himself.

Douglas & Co., crockery and queensware dealers of Denver have assigned, with liabilities of \$17,000 and assets \$30,000.

Paynim Gallion, for wantonly murdering Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dilley, for whom he had worked and whom he wished to rob, was hanged at Cambridge, Ill.

The star parlor Organ Co's and Beatty's immense organ factories was burned; loss estimated at \$200,000, partially insured. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Geo. Marshall, a hostler working for the San Andres Stage Co., at the North American house, Calaveras Co., was, on the 15th instant killed by falling down a well 150 feet in depth.

During a quarrel at Boston, Harvey Forbes shot Mrs. W. Townsend, a well known marine diver, through the neck, and then shot himself in the head and fell dead. Townsend will probably die.

A young man named Somerset, aged about 19 years, was accidentally drowned in the Mokelumne river near Lockford. Locked in the stream and recovered the body, but too late to save his life.

Andrew Koutz, an insanely jealous German, fatally hurt his wife and cut his own throat at Kitzburg, Sept. 18th. A barber whom he suspected of alienating her affections was assaulted, but not badly hurt.

W. B. Ragland and Thomas Bivens, contractors were attacked and badly beaten with a cane by G. S. Degarmo. Ragland was probably fatally injured. The cause was a lawsuit. Degarmo was arrested.

The citizens of Erico county, Texas, have been granted authority to form a volunteer militia company to protect life and property from raiders beyond the Rio Grande, the state bearing none of the expenses.

The second annual district republican convention, Sinclairville, New York, adopted resolutions of sympathy with President Garfield. An effort by statists to secure the state delegates was lost, 60 to 5.

A Trinidad special says: Friday night in a dance hall at Starkville, Jose Lafoya being drunk, drew a revolver and declared his intention to shoot everybody in range. He was seized by a friend, when the revolver discharged, the bullet striking Lafoya and producing instant death.

On the 17th at Rockland, Me., Charles Smith, a laborer, shot and killed his wife, infant son and mother-in-law, and attempted to kill Mrs. Metcalf, an old lady living in the house; but she, with two children, escaped. The murderer surrendered. Jealousy was the cause of his horrid acts.

District Attorney Corkhill, of Washington, has been severely reprimanded for having dismissed the grand jury until October 3d, while star route cases were awaiting consideration. Corkhill's excuse was that the cases were not ready for presentation and that some of the grand jurors had important business to attend to, and he gave them a recess to allow them an opportunity of doing so.

The latest scandal in the departments involves T. J. Evans, chief of the collection division in the sixth auditor's office, and Miss Della Hines, a sister of a prominent official in the postoffice department. Their relations have been a matter of gossip, and chief clerk Evans has been ordered to investigate the formal charges filed by a clerk who was recently removed.

Pacific coast postal changes—established. Died, Walla Walla county, W. T., J. W. Cochran, E. M. Discom, Chas. Chapman, Kikkitat county, W. T. Name changed, Butler creek, Umatilla county, Oregon, to Vinson and Lucien Everts appointed postmasters. Postmasters appointed: Cyril W. Warden, Grand Monid, Thurston county, W. T., C. Bradne, Pine City, Whitman county, W. T., W. H. Fouts, Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., Mrs. Ella Brown, Sitka, Alaska.

The Herald's London special says: According to advices received at Plymouth, a fearful typhoon has visited Shanghai, driving about 200 vessels of all nationalities ashore, uprooting trees, and leveling with the ground lines of houses. During the storm, which lasted barely an hour, over ten inches of rain fell. A hundred native sampans sank with their occupants. About 2,000,000 worth of tea stored for shipment was washed away and lost. A portion of the sailor's home was blown away.

The Sunday Herald's cable from Hamburg says: The active life of the emperor is the subject of general conversation. From a review near Hanover on Thursday of last week he proceeded direct to Danzig. On Friday the interview with the czar took place. On Saturday he looked at the maneuvers near Konitz. He spent Saturday night in Berlin and left Sunday morning for Itzehoe. Thence he came to Hamburg on Wednesday, leaving again for Itzehoe the same evening. He went to Kiel on Friday to witness the maneuvers, and on Sunday leaves for Baden. Baden to attend the emperor's marriage festivities. On Tuesday he will take a rest at Baden Baden. The emperor, this enormous work, looks very in spite of well, and members of his court say he never complains of fatigue. At Hamburg on Wednesday he received a very cordial welcome.

The physicians in attendance on the president issued the following bulletin on the night of Sept. 19th. The president died at 10:35 P. M. After the bulletin was issued at 5:30 this evening the president continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon, the pulse being 72 to 104, with a strong, increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep. About thirty-five minutes before his death and while asleep his pulse rose to 120 and he awoke some few feet from the bed. At ten minutes past 10 o'clock he awoke complaining of severe pain over the region of the heart and almost immediately became unconscious, and ceased to breathe at 10:30. The president's words when he felt the death pain attack him were, "I am suffering great pain and I fear the end is near."

Stanley Brown, the Times correspondent, has the following description of the death scene: When Mr. Brown entered the room Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Lulu, who had just come in with Mrs. Garfield and Mollie, left the room and stood in the hall just outside the door. Dr. Bliss stood at the head of the bed, feeling his pulse. As he came in taking his place among the people, Dr. Agnew and Hamilton were trying to revive the president with hypodermic injections of brandy. Col. Rockwell then went out a moment and returned with Mollie Garfield. As the president passed into a sinking condition and began to breathe in great slow gasps, Col. Rockwell went quietly to the windows and closed them. Mr. Brown walked to Mrs. Garfield and she leaned upon him as the president slowly breathed his last. Mrs. Garfield was calm save for convulsive shudders that at times overmastered her. Mollie came up to her a moment later and her mother put her arms around her. As the little girl sobbed bitterly her weeping and the president's gasping breath were the only sounds in the room. Then General Swain came to Miss Mollie, fearing her grief would be too much for her mother, and led her out of the room. There was a period of gasping, and then the president ceased to breathe. Mrs. Rockwell then placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and left the room.

Post receipt of the news of the president's death, which in all the principal cities north and south and the utmost sadness prevailed all classes. Cities throughout the land were draped in mourning and a general gloom unexpressed since the assassination of President Lincoln prevailed. The remains after being embalmed were taken to Washington by special train and deposited in the rotunda of the capitol building in the general parlors. The plate chosen for burial is Lake View cemetery on the shore of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, Ohio.

The president was dressed in the same suit of clothes he wore in delivering his inaugural address. On the evening of the 17th a pair of silk stockings knit for him by his mother, and lately received. The coffin is 6 feet 3 inches long, covered with black cloth with velvet trimmings, and mouldings, and is lined with plush of solid silver. Inside it is upholstered with tufted white satin. The coffin plate is of silver, and the inscription, written by Attorney-General MacVeagh, is as follows:

JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Born November 19, 1831; Died President of the United States, Sept. 19, 1881.

The appearance of the president as prepared for burial is detailed as follows: The president's left hand is laid across his breast as if he were resting his head on it. This was done in order to make his resemblance as near to life as possible. No body will be allowed to enter the death chamber, which has been put in order as it was when the president was laid out to Elberon. The body is so greatly shrunken that artificial means had to be resorted to to give the countenance the appearance of life. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness, the operation connected with the autopsy has left the body in an even more emaciated state. A plaster cast was taken of his face, as well as of his right hand. In taking the face and hand it was somewhat discolored, so this hand will not be seen. The effect of oil used upon the face prior to taking the cast disfigured the features somewhat, and the color of the face, so the appearance is very much less natural even than it was just after death. The president had a massive head, and the large bones show very prominently. The cheeks were full, the beard has been so arranged about the parotid gland so as to conceal that scar, and such arrangement made about the pillow as to still further conceal the swelling which was a feature of his illness. The features, which have been so closely watched by the president's case all these weary weeks, were given an opportunity for the first view of the body. Sentries stood at either side of the entrance. The coffin lay in the hallway of the lower floor with a soldier at the head and foot of it. The coffin was black with silver handles, and upon the top was a silver plate. The coffin was lined with white satin, only the face and shoulders being visible, and one only needed to know that all that remained of James A. Garfield lay there to recall the features so familiar during life. The face to those who knew General Garfield's features from his portraits, could not have been recognized. Even the features were no longer clear; there was an expression of anxiety about the eyes, which those who knew him best would recognize. The cheeks were gone, and the brow had lost its massive appearance which characterized it in life. The involuntary whispered remark said a way his life. In taking the body with a shroud was "I never should have recognized him. How he must have suffered." The shrunken earthly form told how much. It was most marvelous that the features were so well preserved. As he entered and left the hall the bell of the little chapel in the distance was tolled. It toll could be only faintly heard above the roar of the train.

Scented camellias have been produced by an Italian gardener, who has been engaged on the experiment for years past. Only those flowers of a pale rose hue possess this perfume, the white flowers remaining perfectly scentless.

WITH HIS OWN WEAPONS.

"What are you thinking about, Maude? You have not spoken a word for five minutes. I cannot say that you are remarkably entertaining this evening."

"Am I not? And do you wish to know my thoughts?"

"Certainly I do."

"Very well, then. No woman is satisfied with a man's devotion, even if she knows it to be genuine, if he appears to slight her in the presence of others, and frankly my dear Maude, that I occupied the position of a slighted woman last evening, when you devoted yourself so openly to Clara Vaughan."

"I only danced with her three times," said George.

"And sat out three more dances with her," supplemented Maude, "while I, owing to the lack of men, was obliged to play the part of a wall-flower. Do you think that was a pleasant position for an engaged young woman?"

"My dear child, how plainly you talk!" cried George, disconcerted by her frank appeal.

"Why not? Pique should not be allowed to interfere between lovers; you know pride's chickens are an expensive brood to keep. I confess your conduct made me very unhappy. I was not jealous, remember—I have perfect faith in you—but I felt neglected, and annoyed that you should give Clara the opportunity to triumph over me, for she delights in such victories, little coquette that she is."

"Maude," said George, seeing his chance and improving it at once, only too glad to bolster up a weak cause. "I am surprised to see that you dislike Miss Vaughan. Why is it women never uphold their own?"

"Then you have less discrimination than I give you credit for possessing," rejoined Maude, quietly, though her deepening color showed that she resented his words. "But we will not discuss Clara; if you please, I wish to talk of ourselves."

"What do you want me to do?" cried George, irritated at the cool way in which she attacked him. "Surely you would not like to see your side every moment of the time?"

"Not one moment of it, sir, if it is your wish to be free!" laughingly said Maude, now really angry. "You can do that once—I shall make no effort to detain you."

"What nonsense!" the young man rejoined, in a much humbler tone. "You know I could not live without you, Maude. But you are unreasonable; I can't promise never to speak to another girl."

"Nor do I exact such a promise; only I wish others to see by your conduct that you have sworn allegiance to me, I am a woman and have all a woman's vanity. George, suppose our positions had been reversed last evening, would you have liked to see me so openly pleased with another man's attentions as you were with Clara?"

"Certainly I should," he answered, with an air of virtuous self-denial. "I should have been glad to interfere with your enjoyment in any way."

Maude looked deeply perplexed, and then faintly smiled.

"You are quite safe in saying that, because I do not believe there is another eligible man in the village. Which fact has been reversed last evening, would you have liked to see me so openly pleased with another man's attentions as you were with Clara?"

"Yes," he answered.

"Then, my dear Georgie, I'm afraid your career will be positively reckless."

Maude stood waiting for her lover, who was to escort her to a ball at Bedford Hall, and in her rose-colored dress, with roses in her dark hair, looked pretty enough to woo a hermit from his seclusion.

George, who, in spite of his little predilection for flirting, was very much in love with the girl, was loud in his admiration of her appearance; and when the pair entered the hall together, happily and lent a new light to Maude's beautiful eyes.

Clara Vaughan, a charming little sylph in blue and silver, came tripping across the floor to meet them.

"Oh, Maude!" she cried, when the first greetings were over. "What do you think is here—just returned from London?"

"I'm sure I can't imagine," said Maude.

"Another pretty girl?" asked George, looking admiringly into Clara's rather bold blue eyes.

"Pretty girl, indeed! As if I should be interested in her!" said Clara, in disdain. "No, indeed—it's a handsome young man—none other than your old admirer, Maude—Stephen Black."

"Is it possible?" cried Maude, with a blush of undignified pleasure. "Why, yes—there he is, sure enough! And how handsome he is looking."

"Humph! Women have strange ideas of beauty," grumbled George, by no means delighted with the turn of affairs.

"Oh, we don't expect you to see how

charming he is," Clara flippantly answered. "It would scarcely be natural under the circumstances. But Maude and I think differently. And oh! he's put his name on my card for three dances!" And she flourished the piece of pasteboard in triumph.

George stretched out his hand for it. "In this room for my name there, Miss Clara?" he asked rather stiffly, not relishing her enthusiasm, and inclined to think that, after all, the "sweet girl" had considerable coquette about her.

"I believe there are one or two dances left," she murmured with an indifference which made Maude smile, remembering how different her reception of George's attentions had been on former occasions.

"You had better take what dances you wish for my card is filled," she said, quietly, when her lover had returned Clara's card.

"Oh! I'll attend to that after the first dance," he answered; and in another moment they had taken their places upon the floor.

Maude said nothing—but her quiet smile meant volumes.

George spoke little while dancing; he was nettled by the marked change in Clara's manner. He did not care a straw for the girl, but his vanity was wounded. He furiously watched her as she danced with Stephen Black—a singularly handsome man he acknowledged to himself—and observed all her little airs and graces—the very arts she had employed to please him not so long ago. The moment the dance was over he seated Maude beside some friends and rushed off to seek Clara, determined to divert her attention from this interloper. Clara, on the other hand, was bent on retaining Mr. Black by her side, and her change could not be concealed, when he, glad of the pretext afforded by George's approach, bowed himself away and walked across the room to Maude.

Ten minutes after, when George mercifully smiled by Clara, disconsolately sought his betrothed, his smarting vanity needed the balm of her unwavering devotion, he found her talking glibly with Mr. Black, who made no effort to conceal his appreciation of her society. With easy grace she introduced the two gentlemen to each other, and then resumed her conversation which consisted of old reminiscences in which George had no share; therefore he could not take part in their talk.

At the moment he had forgotten all about Clara and his petty annoyance on her account, while a pang of real jealousy seized his heart. For the first time in his knowledge of her, he saw Maude entirely engrossed with another man, that man a former suitor, and his own betrothed, a pleasant one.

He stood beside her for some time, waiting for a word or look, but she had seemingly forgotten his very existence. By-and-by he quietly touched her hand.

"Will you give me your card, Maude?" he asked as she looked around.

"Certainly," she smilingly answered—"but I am afraid all the lively dances are gone."

He looked at it without a word; as she had said, there was not one left.

"I am glad that you entered the room that you had better secure as many as you desired," she said, in answer to his look of reproach. And he, remembering his indifference, could answer nothing.

That was the most miserable evening George Campbell had spent. Margie, in the gayest of spirits, was so absorbed by Stephen Black that he had no opportunity to exchange more than half a dozen words with her during the entire evening. Nor was he the only sufferer; Clara Vaughan, always on the lookout for fresh conquests, had determined to secure Stephen's attention, and was made absolutely furious by his devotion to Maude. She could not retain him by her side for three consecutive moments; her blandishments fell powerless on this man of the world, who knew every phase of a coquette's art, and thought Clara rather a clumsy work-woman, though she did very well for a village girl.

Maude's simple frankness and absence of self-consciousness suited her far better, and she remained by her side as much as possible.

But Clara had determined upon one grand effort, and late in the evening proceeded to make it. Mr. Black and Maude were still laughing and talking together in a corner of the ball-room. Near by stood George Campbell, his face dark with anger, when Clara came tripping toward him, her face wreathed with artificial smiles.

"Oh, Mr. Campbell," she cried, "I am in such a quandary! Uncle and aunt have gone home without me, and I have no escort; and it is so late!"

She paused and looked appealingly—not at George but at Stephen, fully expecting that he would offer to do escort duty. But he seemed blind and deaf to all but his companion, and George was forced to respond to her.

"I shall be glad to see you to your home, Miss Clara, if Miss Arthur will wait until my return," he said, slowly and reluctantly.

At this moment Stephen suddenly recovered his senses and inquired—

"Allow me to relieve you of the care of Miss Arthur," he courteously said, turning to George. "I have a carriage below, and shall be delighted to take her home."

Before the irate lover could answer, Maude spoke:

"Thank you, Mr. Black; that will adjust matters nicely," she said with a bright smile. "You need give yourself no concern on my account, Mr. Campbell, but attend to Clara if you please."

"What could George say? His face grew darker than before as he stammered out something about being 'glad to oblige any parties,' then offered his arm to the

no less discomfited Clara, and strode rapidly away. And it is certain that the little coquette never had a less entertaining escort than young Campbell was that night.

An hour later Maude stood on the steps of her house bidding Stephen Black good-night.

"And may I call to take you to ride to-morrow?" he said, on parting.

"Yes, I shall be delighted to go," said Maude, and then Mr. Black sprang into his carriage and drove rapidly away.

Maude turned to enter the house when a well-known voice arrested her.

"Maude—one moment—I must speak to you."

A gleam of amusement crossed the girl's arch face as she turned to confront her lover. Not that there was anything calculated to create amusement in the young man's appearance, for he was asolutely white with passion and jealousy.

"Why, George! is that you?" asked Maude in innocent surprise. "Where is Clara?"

"Confound Clara!" he exclaimed, too much in earnest to appear ridiculous. "If it had not been for her—but never mind that. Maude, are you going out to ride with that fellow to-morrow?"

"Certainly I am," she coolly answered.

"Because I forbid it!" he hotly answered.

"My dear boy, you have as yet no right to forbid me to do anything," was the lofty response.

George ground his teeth together in impotent rage. He felt that it would not do to take too high a hand with the girl in her present mood.

"I think," added Maude, as he remained silent, "that you have forgotten our agreement of last night. If you remember—"

"I remember nothing except that I was a fool, Maude," burst out George, seizing her hand and holding it tight.

"My darling, I have suffered so much to-night that I can understand how unfairly I treated you when I hinted with that awful little coquette—"

"My dear George," said Maude, solemnly, "I am surprised to see that you dislike Miss Vaughan. In my opinion she is a sweet girl, without any fault."

"Ah, Maude, show me some mercy!" begged George, encouraged by the sly mischief in the girl's eyes to carry the hand he held to his lips. "I have behaved like an unmitigated idiot, and you'll not be cruel to me, will you, dear?"

For answer, Maude extended to him her other hand.

"Yes, George, I forgive you," she said, meeting his ardent gaze with her frank, truthful eyes. "But you must let me accept Stephen's invitation for to-morrow."

"No, no, Maude I cannot consent to that."

"Not if I tell you that he is my cousin's husband, and has been for the last two years, you dear, jealous simpleton! Oh, George, I've only been giving you a lesson that you needed, and Stephen helped me with it. Don't you think we succeeded?"

And George, now radiantly happy again, smiled that the girl was right.

Well, the lesson cured him. From that time there was not a more devoted lover in the world than George Campbell.

Horses that Stumble.

In the matter of stumbling Captain Hayes, in his new book "Riding on the Flat and Across the Country," goes into its theory, drawing distinctions that may be very serviceable. He explains that there are two kinds of stumbling. One is really dangerous, when the horse is either weak in the fore legs or cramped in the action, or with the physical defect of too straight shoulders. But when stumbling arises from the knee being insufficiently bent or the toe unduly depressed, thereby catching upon any inequality in the ground, it may be safely disregarded, unless the animal is intended for show rather than use. We may add, for ourselves, that we have ridden excellent horses with this falling; that frequently, when the horse is a stambling, experience told us that they were absolutely sure-footed, but that what we chiefly objected to was that in cases where they were nervous each trip led almost invariably to a succession of others. That such stumbling comes of a slovenly manner of going, there can be no doubt.

It happens comparatively seldom in exhilarating weather or when the horse has been brought fresh out of the stable; but when listless and languid, or when fatigue begins to tell, then you are quickly made aware of his condition by his blundering. Captain Hayes' chapters on flat-racing, steeple-chasing and training will be read with interest, even by amateurs. He backs up his own opinions and experiences on these subjects by communications from well-known trainers and jockeys. As to giving "orders" in a race, his ideas seem to us very sensible. With a young hand instructions may be necessary, but if the jockey be a fairly good one, the riding should be left to his discretion. It is impossible to foresee all possible circumstances, and decisions must be taken on the spur of the moment. As for starting, he calls attention to the necessity for "getting off" as quickly as possible—a matter in which, though it is obviously of paramount importance, some people would appear to be strangely indifferent. As he says, "whatever distance is lost at the start must be made up when the horses are galloping, at which time the effort to regain the lost length may very possibly be equivalent to throwing away an advantage of as many pounds.—[Saturday Review.]

PUGET SOUND MAIL,
La Conner, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

The Duty of the Nation.

The mortal remains of the late President Garfield were consigned to the tomb at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, on last Monday, in the presence of such a concourse of mourners as was never before seen in this or any other country in the civilized world; and the manifestation of this sorrow-stricken multitude, it is scarcely necessary to add, was of the most solemn and impressive character. In the language of Minister Lowell at London, where the manifestation of grief was almost intense as in the metropolis of this country, rhetoric relative to President Garfield's noble end is out of the question. If we were allowed to follow the promptings of our own hearts we should sum up all in the sacred words, "WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT!" The death scene was unexampled. The whole civilized world gathered about it. Let us thank God that it was through the manliness, the patience, the religious fortitude of the noble victim that the tie of human brotherhood was strilled. That touch of nature that makes the whole world kin is the touch of heroism. Our sympathy with such dignities and ennobles.

A New York dispatch of the 27th states that the Mrs. Garfield fund amounted to \$317,000; and by this time it is probably half a million—or at least, it will reach that amount when the whole country is heard from.

Puget Sound is not behind in the good work, as we observe from the Seattle papers that a subscription at Mr. W. H. Pumphrey's bookstore is receiving numerous signatures to a 50-cent contribution.

The following article from the S. F. Chronicle, as to the duty of the nation, is not out of place here:

"Garfield has, even to a greater extent than Lincoln, the distinction of causing the whole nation to mourn his untimely taking off. Toward this man there is manifested none of the malevolence which political partisanship engenders. That ceased as to him seventy-nine days ago, and today the men of all parties forget that he was a Republican, and remember only that he was the lawfully chosen Chief Magistrate of a free country; a brave, just, good man, and a philosopher whose life and sufferings and death adorned the religion he professed and practiced without bigotry and without ostentation. Around his cold, inanimate remains the American heart beats sorrowfully yet proudly, and the tears of true men throughout the whole civilized earth will metaphorically moisten his grave for ages to come. These are among the compensations of a great national calamity, and they are not slight ones. For his own fame, the assassin has brightened it and made it more enduring. His death is the nation's and his family's loss. That laws for the better protection of the lives of future Presidents will grow out of this event there is no doubt. Nor any doubt that the country will generously undertake to become a father to his children and a protector of his widowed wife. And on this point the Chronicle, after due deliberation, makes the suggestion, and begs to press it with all earnestness, that the people of the United States should instantly move in the contribution of a fund ample enough not merely for the meager support of Mrs. Garfield and her children, but generous in the broad meaning of American liberality. When a beloved ruler of the Old World is carried off in this ruthless way the law provides for the support of the heirs. They are pensioned at least for one life. The most ordinary British Lord Chancellor retires from his office on a pension of \$25,000 a year for life. Our law has made no provision for the support of the family of a deceased President. If he dies poor, as most of them have died, and as Garfield conspicuously does, his widow and children are left to the cold charity of respectful consideration, and that is all. In Mr. Garfield's case there was a movement made two months ago in New York to raise a fund for the future support of his widow and children. It was only in part successful. Not more than half of what was proposed has been paid up and invested. It was, moreover, an aristocratic and exclusive subscription, and not entirely free from a suspicion of having been originated more in the interests of a class than in sympathy with the President's family. This is not the kind of manifestation that is wanted to hallow so great a misfortune and make the burden of it partly the

OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENT.



JAMES A. GARFIELD,
TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wounded unto Death
By an Assassin's Bullet, July 2, 1881.

BORN in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831.
DIED at Francklyn Cottage, Long Branch, New Jersey, Sept. 19, 1881.
AGED 49 years and 10 months.
TERM OF OFFICE commenced March 4, 1881, and ended Sept. 19, 1881, serving six months and 15 days.
BURIED at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, September 26, 1881.

people's. Every man and woman in America should be invited to contribute his or her mite to a fund that ought to be national. And as good a way as any to start such a subscription is for the press to take hold of it and act as a general agent or trustee. The Chronicle urges this course in behalf of the people of California and the Pacific coast. The subscriptions should be open to every one—the rich man's dollar and the poor man's dime. It needs but a fair and cordial start here to involve the whole country in the generous manifestation, and to realize from the mass of the common people a fund in the aggregate large enough for the liberal support of the dead President's family through life. This is not a matter that ought to come before Congress. At most we may reasonably expect that Congress will vote an appropriation of one year's salary and pay the bills incident to the President's long illness. For the rest, as there is no precedent in the records of Congress for such a provision as is proposed, it is for the sovereign people of the United States to take the matter into their own hands and contribute of their many millions of mites in a way that will be insensibly felt by any one, the amount that a generous and loving people should give toward the support of the bereaved family. To this end subscriptions will be received at this office, and the names of the subscribers, with the amount subscribed by each, forwarded to Mrs. Garfield.

THE WALLA UNION, in commenting upon the continual effort made by the Oregonian to secure an annual appropriation from the General Government for dredging the channel of the Willamette river, suggests that a better way, which would likewise avoid the shoals and bars of the Columbia river, would be to build the 45 miles of railroad necessary to connect Portland with the Northern Pacific at Kalama. "Then," it says, "the producers of the Willamette Valley, and the surplus of the vast regions east of the Cascade Mountains would seek a market via Puget Sound, which is always deep enough for the largest vessels that float. A railroad could make lots of money by carrying wheat from Portland to Tacoma for the present charges for lighterage, towage, demurrage and pilotage which are paid by a ship going to Portland after a cargo." The Union is about right in its calculations, but why could not the steamers on the upper Columbia and Willamette rivers at once land their wheat at Kalama and save the 45 miles of rail transportation, and 12 miles inland navigation for Walla Walla products, besides the expense and loss incident to rehandling at Portland. It is quite true that this plan might not suit the Portland people exactly, but it would leave money in the pockets of the farmers of Oregon and Eastern Washington.—Olympia Standard.

Coins with holes in them, are taken in San Francisco at the following rates: Twenty dollar pieces \$19; silver dollars 85 cents; half dollars 35 cents; quarters 18 cents; dimes 5 cents. The mint, banks, and government officers refuse to take such coins except at a heavy discount.

A snow storm prevailed all day on the 18th in northwestern Iowa, coming from a northwesterly direction, and reaching as far east as Algona, Kosuth county. At the latter point it fell to a depth of four inches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITH ANNUAL FAIR.

The Directors of the Washington Industrial Association announce to their friends and the public generally that their

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR
Will open at their grounds, near Olympia on Monday, October 10th, and close on Oct. 15th, 1881.
Ample provision has been made for the display of Mechanical Handiwork, &c., FARM PRODUCTS and STOCK

Among the attractive features of the EXHIBITION will be International Trials of Speed over one of the best race courses on this Coast; and for this purpose some of the finest horses in Oregon and Washington are now in training.
A Grand International BASE BALL Tournament will also take place, to compete for a Prize of \$100.

The aggregate of Cash Premiums and Prizes offered by the Association, this year, will be over \$2500.
For particulars, see posters and premium list, or address the Secretary at Olympia, who will cheerfully give all information.

T. I. MCKENNY,
Sec'y W. I. A.



Diminished Vigor
Is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague; and its power of preventing it.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

B. L. MARTIN,
LA CONNER, W. T.,
DEALER IN
Agricultural Machinery
AND
Farming Implements.
ROCK ISLAND,
BLACK-HAWK, & CLIPPER

PLOWS,
Iron or Wood Beams.
South Bend Chilled-Iron Plows.
THE RACINE FANNING MILLS,
McSHERRY BROADCAST SEEDER
The Best Seeder in the World.

Agent for the
WALTER A. WOOD
WORLD-RENOUNDED
MOWERS AND REAPERS.
And Twine and Wire
Self-Binding Harvesters.

Will make a specialty of keeping a full line of EXTRAS, and ample supply of TWINE and WIRE, for Harvest Machinery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.
Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," JAMES KRIFFF, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section No. 3, in Township No. 34 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of September, A. D. 1881.
Sept. 21-10w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.
Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GEORGE HENNINGSON, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section No. 3, in Township No. 34 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of August, A. D. 1881.
Sept. 17-10w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.
Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," CHARLES W. TOWNE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section No. 3, in Township No. 34 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 21st day of August, A. D. 1881.
September 10-10w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.
Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," OLIVER ANDERSON of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section No. 3, in Township No. 34 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 21st day of August, A. D. 1881.
September 3-10w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T.
September 18, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM DEAN has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday the 25th of October, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 219 for the lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section 27, and Lot 3 of Section 28, Township 26 North, Range 2 E. R.
He names as witnesses: David Dugwald, William J. Brown, Francis Powell, and Walter H. Hodges, all of said County, W. T.
Sept. 24-5w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T.
August 24, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that Henry C. Ehlers has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday the 5th day of October, A. D. 1881, on Pre-emption D. No. 328 for the lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
He names as witnesses: Robert Sharp, Thomas Sharp, James Graham and Oliver Lynch, all of La Conner, Whatcom County, W. T.
September 3-5w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T.
August 24, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that Christopher C. Best has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday the 4th day of October, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 216 for the lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 3

