

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

VOL. 9.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

NO. 13.

The Puget Sound Mail.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

LA CONNER, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, in advance, \$2.50

Six Months, " " " 1.50

Legal Advertising Rates:

One Square (10 lines) first insertion, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, " " " .75

A liberal reduction to regular advertisers.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Jas. McNaught, E. P. Ferry, J. F. McNaught

McNaught, Ferry and McNaught.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

Seattle, W. T.

Office—Up Stairs in Squire's Opera House.

G. M. HALLER, A. W. ENGLE.

HALLER & ENGLE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

La Conner, W. T.

Money loaned real estate bought and sold, farms to lease, collections made, conveyancing, etc.

C. H. HANFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Seattle, W. T.

Will attend the terms of the District Court for Whatcom county.

A. T. HIGBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SEASIDE CITY, W. T.

Will practice before the District Court of Whatcom County.

W. H. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Seattle, W. T.

Office on the corner of Front and Columbia streets, up stairs.

Will practice in all the courts of Washington Territory.

H. G. STRUVE, J. C. HAINES, JOHN LEARY

STRUVE, HAINES & LEARY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Seattle, W. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory.

Office opposite Squire's Opera House, Seattle, W. T.

Mr. Leary is a Notary Public and commissioner of Deeds for Oregon and California.

BELLINGHAM BAY

NURSERY.

JOHN BENNETT, Proprietor.

The undersigned offers for sale a very choice collection of

FRUIT TREES

CONSISTING OF

Apples, Peas, Plums, Cherries and Best of Early Fidalgo Peach. It is always ripe from the middle of August to the first of September. This tree is hardy and very prolific.

My collection of hardy perennial Border Flowers is very choice. Flower Seeds, Roses and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.

JOHN BENNETT,

Whatcom, Whatcom Co., W. T.

L. P. SMITH & SON,

Watchmakers,

JEWELERS and ENGRAVERS

SEATTLE, W. T.

Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware of the best quality.

All kinds of work in the line of repairing watches, clocks and jewelry done in a satisfactory manner, and warranted. Orders for goods or work, from all parts of the Sound solicited. Give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.

Notarial Seals made to order, price, 50c. Store on Frontstreet, in Sullivan's Block.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

J. W. Gillen Walters, who murdered Thomas Eason a few weeks ago, was taken from jail by a mob at Senatoria, Miss., and shot. He is not dead yet but will die.

Great damage by fires in the neighborhood of Owen Sound, Perry county, Ont., has been done. A million dollars worth of timber has been burned in the Perry sound district.

The success of shipments of frozen meats from Australia clearly established the fact with which carcasses may be brought from the antipodes, the only difficulty being in packing and freezing at the outset. The shipments are closely watched by merchants of American trade.

The Prince of Wales, who is still in Liverpool, goes soon to Scotland, when every member of the royal family, from the queen downward, will be across the border. This circumstance affords a singular contrast with the royalists regard for Ireland, Prince Leopold having this week declined an invitation to visit the social science congress at Dublin.

The postmaster general has ordered the discontinuance after the 7th inst. of the steamboat mail service on the route from New Orleans to Liverpool, a distance of 900 miles. A temporary star service has been ordered to supply offices on the route pending the completion of arrangements for a permanent service. The annual saving to the government by the discontinuance is \$12000.

The steamer Gen. Sherman arrived from Bismarck on the 11th to transfer sitting Bull to Fort Randall. He refused to leave Standing Rock agency, declaring that he would not go aboard the steamer alive. He was overpowered by the military, and landed and sent to the fort. The Indians, numbering 2800, showed some little signs of insubordination, but the military stood firm, and when the chief had been taken on board the vessel in from the remaining Indians quietly followed.

In a special election for representatives to congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of senator Frye, ex Gov. Dingely, republican, was elected. Towns heard from give Dingely 7500; Gilbert, greenback, 3073; Eustis, prohibition, 50; scattering, 36. Republican majority, 4541. The same towns gave Davis, republican, the governor last year, 1631 and 1631. Towns to hear from gave Plasted, opposition, 100 majority last year. His county, Androscoogin, gives Dingely over 2000 majority against 276 republican majority last year.

John F. Bateman, aged 29 years, a clerk in the employ of Taylor & Brainerd, bankers and bullion merchants in Leadville, robbed his employers of silver bullion to the amount of \$1300 in the beginning of this month at Red Bank, New York. He carried the bullion valued at \$1300, and his wife preceded him with \$300 worth. The Leadville police advised Inspector Byrnes about it, and he ascertained that a lady styling herself Mrs. Bateman, of Clifton, Staten Island, had silver to the amount of \$1300 at the assay office to be assayed and stamped. The officers secured the property, found Mrs. Bateman in Clifton, watched it and arrested Bateman himself. His wife was not found.

A Tribune reporter interviewed Armstrong, King Kalakaua's attorney general, who arrived from Europe. Armstrong said: "The king will soon arrive here. He will stay two weeks in the east, and then go to Virginia, Kentucky and San Francisco. October 22d he will sail for his kingdom. The king was much surprised at the grandeur, power and wealth of England, but he was not pleased over the great display that was made over him in Japan." The Tribune will refer to the Armstrong interview as it appears in the current number of a design to flood the kingdom of Hawaii with cheap Chinamen is officially denied. It is announced that there are more Chinamen in Hawaii than in any other territory, which seems to be true in some countries, including China. The Hindoo laboring classes are pronounced inferior even to Chinese. The people finding the most favor in the eyes of Kalakaua and his advisers seem to have been the emigrating class among the Portuguese.

On the night of the 11th we returned from the burnt districts of Huron and Sanilac counties. We have seen the burnt, disfigured and writhing bodies of men, women and children; the rough board coffins containing the dead followed to the grave by a few blinded, despairing relatives; crowds of half starved people at some of the stations asking bread for their families and neighbors. We heard of more than a hundred victims already buried; more charred and bloated bodies are daily discovered; already more than fifteen hundred families are bound to be utterly destitute and homeless. They huddle in barns, in schoolhouses, in their neighbors' houses, scorched, blinded, hopeless; some still wander half-crazed around the ruins of their habitations, vainly seeking their dead; some in speechless agony wringing their hands and refusing to be comforted. More than ten thousand people, who only one week ago were in happy, comfortable homes, are to-day homeless and houseless sufferers. They are hungry and almost naked when found and in such great numbers and so woe-stricken that our best efforts and our greatest resources fail to supply their immediate wants. Without speedy aid many will perish and many more will suffer and become exiles. Our people will do their utmost for their relief, but all our resources would fail to meet their necessities. We appeal to the charity and generosity of the American people. Send help without delay. Signed, E. C. Carleton, Mayor of Port Huron and chairman of the relief committee, Wm. Hartruff, Cong. P. Sanborn, Chas. A. Ward, Omar D. Joger. Ten thousand dollars has been collected for the Michigan sufferers. There is a general movement to collect necessities.

A great many cattle in Canada are dying of thirst.

The steamer Proteus arrived at St. John, N. B., from Lady Franklin bay, having accomplished the feat of being brought back by the members of the expedition. The party is regarded as unfit to endure the hardships of the Arctic winter. There is much ice in Lady Franklin bay. No signs of the missing Jeannette or search parties.

A Calcutta dispatch to the Times says: At a meeting of the committee of the tea syndicate a report was read stating that a beginning had been made in shipments of tea to America, and that the promised contributions would enable the syndicate to steadily continue operations, and that agents in the United States and Canada would spare no efforts in the attempt to establish a trade in tea from the Australian venture had proved to be.

No more of the Kansas train robbers have been captured. The officers were aided much by young Chapman, who is now certainly known to have made a full confession. More arrests are expected today. It is rumored that a large quantity of plunder taken from the passengers was found in a cave four miles from the scene of the robbery in an unfrequented part of the country. A correspondent says that a suspicious looking and acting, heavily armed stranger, riding a fine but much jaded horse, was arrested in Nevada, Vernon county. He is evidently one of the robbers.

Dr. Agnew says this evening's bulletin was favorable and he could not say more than was contained in it if he should talk an hour. Dr. Boynton adheres to the opinion that the lung complaint is due to a cold and not to pneumonia. He believes that the President's vitality is sufficiently strong to overcome any serious result from it, providing no further complications of similar character occur. Swain and Rockwell are encouraged by favorable indications and say the day has undoubtedly been good. Rockwell refers to President Garfield as an extremely intelligent patient and says he places more confidence in his action when comparing his condition from day to day than on the opinions of others. The president is a man not afraid of death and has no more idea of dying than any of us who are enjoying good health. He considers furthermore, should he be near death's door and in full possession of his faculties, that his great intelligence would enable him to comprehend the facts and in his own mind to give notice to those around him. Hamilton arrived to night. Agnew will leave in the morning. At 10:30 to night the president sleeping, and in the opinion of Hamilton and Agnew has every prospect for a favorable night. There has been no febrile rise. The temperature and respiration are normal. The pulse has not been raised. He is eating and drinking, and is nourishment freely and there has been no further annoyance from the stomach. When Hunt called on the president to-day he informed him that there was no business in his department requiring the president's attention. It has been the custom of the president to refer to the secretary in nautical terms, and after making the hand of the president, the secretary continuing towards the center remarked, "Well, Mr. President, you have had to retreat to my domain." "Yes," said the president, "there it is, and isn't he a little bit of a fellow?" "The president pressed the wish that he would soon be able to sit in a rocking chair and look out on the ocean. The day, on the whole, is said to be a favorable one. The trouble with the president is practically disappeared. The wound is in excellent condition. The president expresses himself feeling better.

After Mason shot at Guitteau he said: "I have been at it for ten days. I hope I have done the work in good style." The commanding officer, Capt. McGilvray, saying, "Captain, I have tried to kill that dirty loafer in there. Here's my gun and bayonet. Take me in charge. I will give him a hearing but had not dreamed of Mason's intention. He placed Mason in the custody of two soldiers. There was much excitement about the jail and outside of it. The he removed to another cell, and he was placed in one formerly occupied by Stone, who murdered his wife. Jonathan G. Bigelow, Sergeant Mason's lawyer, called upon the district attorney and asked to claim the prisoner from the military authorities to be tried in civil court. Col. Corkhill declined to do this at present and the lawyer expressed the intention to swear out a warrant against the military. Bigelow says in his opinion Mason is insane on the subject. He further states that when the news of Guitteau's crime first reached Mason he was in the service in Texas, and at the time expressed the intention of killing Guitteau. Mason is said to be of the famous family of Senator Mason of Virginia. He will be brought before the police court under charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The extreme penalty for this offense is eight years imprisonment at hard labor. In the event of conviction by a civil tribunal, the Michigan sufferers from the army. He served creditably in the late war.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Grace Hazelton was a happy woman; she had been married but a few months to the man she loved; but perfect bliss is impossible in this world and she was not in a very thoughtful mood; for had not all her friends warned her against a mother-in-law? And her husband had not informed her that he would like his mother-in-law to share her home?

"It is true," he continued, "that she has all she requires in a worldly sense, but she resides in a distant city among strangers; she is advanced in years, and I think she should be with her children. You are very young, dear Grace, and are motherless; and if you were to know my mother, I am sure you would love her."

But these very words hardened the young wife's heart; she had resolved not to love her mother-in-law, and was sure she was a meddling old woman, who thought no girl cared enough for her son Harry; and with womanlike consistency was sure that the few faults her husband possessed he inherited from his mother.

The door opened, and Mrs. Canlid entered. She greeted Grace by exclaiming:

"Moping already, and only been married a few months! Have you had your first quarrel, or did Harry forget to kiss you good-by?"

Mrs. Hazelton laughingly assured her friend that none of these misfortunes had occurred, and she was anticipating the arrival of a guest.

"Do tell me who it is!" cried her gushing friend. "Is it Harry's brother; or one of his bachelor friends?"

"No," was the reply. "It is—his mother!"

"Horror!" was the emphatic rejoinder. "You are going to live with your mother-in-law! I would never endure such an infliction. I am older than you, so take my advice; do not consent to have her a permanent inmate of your house. But I have many more visits to pay." And she left Grace Hazelton in no very enviable state of mind.

Day after day she pondered on the dreaded arrival, until she became quite low spirited; and one morning she awoke and found herself so weak that she was obliged to keep her bed and consult the family physician, who declared that she was suffering from nervous prostration, and inquired if she had any trouble on her mind. She answered, "None." Her husband endeavored to cheer her by telling her that his mother was a good nurse, and that under her care his little wife would be quite well. Innocent as he was, he did not know that the only cause of her malady was the dreaded mother-in-law.

Grace was not so ill as to require the care of a professional nurse, and she was sure that among her numerous friends she would receive the attention that was necessary. She had been alone many hours when she heard a tap on the door, and her most intimate friend, Mrs. Gushington, entered.

"My poor dear!" she exclaimed in loving tones, "are you sick?"

"I was going to spend the afternoon with you, but I am so sensitive that I cannot see any one suffering, and the atmosphere of a sick room always affects me unfavorably; so good-by, my dear. I hope you will soon be better."

A few more hours passed away, and the invalid longed for a friendly voice to cheer her. At last Mrs. Lemon entered the room. Her countenance corresponded with her name. The sound of her voice sounded sharp as she exclaimed:

"This will never do. You must not give way, I am sure that your sickness is all imaginary. My son John's wife was always sickly, and when I came to live with them I told her to go around and work for me. When your mother-in-law comes I am sure that she will give you the same advice, for we both come of good, old-fashioned stock. But you look tired, so I will go."

Our young friend endeavored to forget her troubles in slumber, but thought of her mother-in-law had bunched sleep.

Harry Hazelton returned home and found his wife weeping like a child.

"Oh, Harry!" she cried, "I am so glad that you have come! I am so lonely, and I feel so ill!"

Grace than I can, for I do not understand her sudden illness."

"My son," was the reply, "you should cheer your sick wife; and not sadden her by unkind speeches, but perfect bliss is impossible in this world and she was not in a very thoughtful mood; for had not all her friends warned her against a mother-in-law? And her husband had not informed her that he would like his mother-in-law to share her home?"

"It is true," he continued, "that she has all she requires in a worldly sense, but she resides in a distant city among strangers; she is advanced in years, and I think she should be with her children. You are very young, dear Grace, and are motherless; and if you were to know my mother, I am sure you would love her."

But these very words hardened the young wife's heart; she had resolved not to love her mother-in-law, and was sure she was a meddling old woman, who thought no girl cared enough for her son Harry; and with womanlike consistency was sure that the few faults her husband possessed he inherited from his mother.

The door opened, and Mrs. Canlid entered. She greeted Grace by exclaiming:

"Moping already, and only been married a few months! Have you had your first quarrel, or did Harry forget to kiss you good-by?"

Mrs. Hazelton laughingly assured her friend that none of these misfortunes had occurred, and she was anticipating the arrival of a guest.

"Do tell me who it is!" cried her gushing friend. "Is it Harry's brother; or one of his bachelor friends?"

"No," was the reply. "It is—his mother!"

"Horror!" was the emphatic rejoinder. "You are going to live with your mother-in-law! I would never endure such an infliction. I am older than you, so take my advice; do not consent to have her a permanent inmate of your house. But I have many more visits to pay." And she left Grace Hazelton in no very enviable state of mind.

Day after day she pondered on the dreaded arrival, until she became quite low spirited; and one morning she awoke and found herself so weak that she was obliged to keep her bed and consult the family physician, who declared that she was suffering from nervous prostration, and inquired if she had any trouble on her mind. She answered, "None." Her husband endeavored to cheer her by telling her that his mother was a good nurse, and that under her care his little wife would be quite well. Innocent as he was, he did not know that the only cause of her malady was the dreaded mother-in-law.

Grace was not so ill as to require the care of a professional nurse, and she was sure that among her numerous friends she would receive the attention that was necessary. She had been alone many hours when she heard a tap on the door, and her most intimate friend, Mrs. Gushington, entered.

"My poor dear!" she exclaimed in loving tones, "are you sick?"

"I was going to spend the afternoon with you, but I am so sensitive that I cannot see any one suffering, and the atmosphere of a sick room always affects me unfavorably; so good-by, my dear. I hope you will soon be better."

A few more hours passed away, and the invalid longed for a friendly voice to cheer her. At last Mrs. Lemon entered the room. Her countenance corresponded with her name. The sound of her voice sounded sharp as she exclaimed:

"This will never do. You must not give way, I am sure that your sickness is all imaginary. My son John's wife was always sickly, and when I came to live with them I told her to go around and work for me. When your mother-in-law comes I am sure that she will give you the same advice, for we both come of good, old-fashioned stock. But you look tired, so I will go."

Our young friend endeavored to forget her troubles in slumber, but thought of her mother-in-law had bunched sleep.

Harry Hazelton returned home and found his wife weeping like a child.

"Oh, Harry!" she cried, "I am so glad that you have come! I am so lonely, and I feel so ill!"

"My child," replied her husband, "it is only the way of the world. Selfishness is the nature of mankind. Get well, be able to entertain visitors, and your guests' visits will not be hurried."

The next morning the young wife awoke in a mind as well as body. The long hours dragged along, no friends came to cheer the poor invalid, only polite messages of inquiry respecting her health. She felt desolate and forsaken. Suddenly a faintness came over her; her eyes closed, and she became unconscious. When she recovered she saw a sad, gentle face bending over her. This lovely old lady could not be a mother-in-law. She then heard the question:

"Has the poor child no friend, that I should find her alone when she requires a woman's care?"

ALL SORTS.

The Gladstones are all musical. The St. Louis Cremation Society has proved a failure.

The outlook for the approaching winter of 1881-82 is pleasing.—Henry G. Vannor.

The Leadville papers report that red snow has fallen in the Holy Cross country.

Mrs. Gladstone, the wife of the Premier, is suffering from erysipelas in the face.

San Antonio, Texas, is to be made one of the most important military posts of the South.

The name Milwaukee is derived from an Indian name Mah-nah-Wauk, signifying a council ground.

The general impression in New York is that the dynamite fellow calling himself Hartmann is a humbug.

It is proposed that the Great Eastern—originally called the Leviathan—be brought to New York and fitted up as a summer hotel.

The Whittell Times thinks that men should furnish wives with politics and that women should furnish husbands with religion.

People who "habitually breathe through their mouth instead of their nostrils have the sense of smell much weakened, or altogether lost.

Strange Impertinence—Easter—"Yes, Mrs. Brown. Taking into consideration the fact that the Smiths hardly ever pay their pew rents, it is strangely bad taste on your part to sing so loudly and throw such unbecoming prayers." Mrs. Brown—"Quite too terribly shocking!"

"See how a deserted wife can die!" shrieked a Brooklyn woman to her landlady as she jumped from the fourth-story window. Her clothing caught on a hook and for the next fifteen minutes she hung forty feet from the ground, with a crowd of 2000 people admiring the size of her feet.

"Denis, my boy," said a schoolmaster to his Hibernian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you—you've no application." "An' sure enough, sir," said the quick-witted lad, "isn't it myself that's always been told that there is no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in newspapers that 'No Irish need apply,' at all, at all?"

"I declare I never was more impressed in my life with the foolishness of flies," exclaimed a boarder to his landlady, as a couple of winged voyagers embarked in his soup. "I do not understand you, sir," she said, haughtily. "Well," he explained, "those two poor creatures undoubtedly supposed that this stuff was thick enough to float 'em."

When it comes down to fine figuring, says an exchange, there is a woman in Vermont who is called the first premium. She owed her hired man some \$320 for labor performed. To square the account she married him and then got a divorce coming out of the speculation \$290 ahead.

A Woman With a History.

Mrs. Ellen Adair Beatty passed through the city last evening on route from Blue Ridge Springs, Va., her accustomed place for spending the summer at Grandie Hope, where she will spend some time with her niece, Mrs. Murray, and family, of Memphis. Mrs. Beatty is a remarkable woman. She is a daughter of Governor John Adair, of Kentucky. At the age of 15 she married Joseph M. White, of Florida, who was elected to Congress from that State and continued to represent it at Washington for twelve years without ever going to the State or even asking the suffrages of his constituency. He declined to serve longer before each election, and finally was allowed to retire on the pretext that his wife's health required a change. He then went on an important foreign mission, and remained abroad many years, whereby his gifted and beautiful wife was left to her own resources. She possessed extraordinary advantages in sharing the honors of dignitaries in Church and State. She was honored by a private interview with the Pope of Rome fifty years ago without paying the usual homage of kissing his toe, and not only did he pledge ever to receive whomsoever she might see proper to commend, and to remember her in his prayers, but he sent her some valuable presents, among which was an elegant diamond cross, with an exquisite representation of the Saviour in amethyst. Mr. White was a successful lawyer, and at his death left an estate of a half million dollars. Five years and more had elapsed after his death when Mrs. "Florida" White, as she was known in Washington, married Dr. Beatty, of New Orleans. He died in about five years, when she retired to the privacy of her estate in Florida. There she remained alone with her two hundred slaves until the results of the war made changes necessary. When Mr. Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation she called them together and explained to them its import. They readily understood, for she had, with diligence, taught them to read and write. Although past 60 years of age, she possesses her faculties quite perfectly. Her memory is excellent. When younger she and Mrs. President Polk were special friends. After the war she busied herself in the building of a Southern Presbyterian Church at Washington, and from one of her own sacrifices she gave a couple of thousand dollars realized on the sale of her diamond cross. It was a relic that she greatly prized, and she would not have parted with it, but, although she had educated seventeen children, she was never a mother; hence there was no person on whom she could so satisfactorily bestow it as in giving it to her Church.—[Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Jones, on hearing a band of "picked musicians" torturing a tune at a recent concert, said, "Ah, I understand they were picked before they were ripe!"—[Boston Score.

PUGET SOUND MAIL,
La Conner, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

DEAD AT LAST.

So President Garfield is dead. He died at 10:35 P. M. on last Monday, Sept. 19th, at Long Branch, whence he had been taken in the hope of recovering from the effects of the attempted assassination of the 2d of July last. Vice-President Arthur took the oath of office as President of the United States on the following day before Justice Brady of the New York Supreme Court. President Garfield's death was not unexpected, as his critical condition since that memorable 2d of July has abundantly prepared the country for his sad taking off. The inherent preservative qualities of our constitutional government at once asserted themselves and peace reigned throughout the land; the authority of Garfield's successor is acknowledged and respected, and the base assassin is or will be accorded the constitutional right of trial by jury. We have on more than one occasion since the tragedy given expression in these columns to our heart-felt sympathy for the now deceased President's family; and have now but to express our gratification that the appreciation and generosity of the American people have been manifested in a substantial manner, a fund of \$250,000 having been raised for their relief. But while thus amply provided against all earthly want and their natural protector dies at the very summit of all earthly honor, possessing the confidence and esteem of not only fifty millions of his fellow-citizens but of the entire civilized world, they deserve the commiseration and sympathy of all, and that they shall receive it in unbounded measure we have every assurance.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

The following telegram descriptive of the President's last moments was received at Seattle and La Conner 16 minutes after his death was announced:

ELKHORN, N.J., Sept. 19—11:35 p.m. Attorney General McVeigh has just come to Elkhorn from Franklin Cottage and said: I sent my dispatch to Minister Lowell at 10 pm. Shortly before that Bliss had seen the President and found his pulse 106 and all conditions then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the President if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The President answered "Not at all," and shortly afterwards fell asleep, and Bliss returned to his room across the hall. Col. Swain and Rockwell remained with the President. About 15 minutes past 10 the President awakened and remarked to Swain that he was suffering great pain, and placed his hand over his heart. Doctor Bliss was then summoned and when he entered the room found the President substantially without pulse and the motion of the heart was almost undistinguishable. He said at once that the President was dying, and directed that Mrs. Garfield be called. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:35 P. M., when he was pronounced dead.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

President Garfield's remains will be interred at Cleveland on next Monday. The War Department has issued an order that every military post, station, fort, and arsenal shall go into mourning for thirty days, all expenses of the funeral and the observances to be paid by the government. General Sherman will have charge of the general conduct of the President's funeral. All matters relating thereto that should be prepared and published, giving the date of the burial and the hour the remains and cortege will leave Washington, the time of the arrival at the station and en route to Cleveland, and the precise moment every change will be made. All flags will be kept at half mast for thirty days; a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at sunrise for thirty days, and afterwards during the day at intervals of half an hour one gun from the rising to the setting of the sun, and to close with a national salute of thirty-eight guns. Officers are to wear mourning for six months.

GEN. GRANT TENDERS HIS SYMPATHIES AND SERVICES in the following dispatch addressed to McVeigh: "Please convey to the bereaved family of the President my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for them in their deep affliction. The nation will mourn with them for the loss of their Chief Magistrate, so recently called to preside over its destinies. I shall return to Long Branch in the morning, and will tender my services if they can be of any use to them."
U. S. GRANT.

ARTHUR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

A New York dispatch of the 20th—3:15 a. m.—says: In accordance with a dispatch from the cabinet, in regard to taking the oath of office, messages were sent to the different judges of the supreme court. The first to put in appearance was Judge John R. Brady, who was closely followed by Justice Donahue. The party, consisting of the vice-president and the judges named, besides district attorneys Rollins and Elhu Root, and the eldest son of the new president were assembled in the front parlor of No. 123 Lexington avenue, the residence of Gen. Arthur, where the oath of office was administered and Arthur became President.

CASCADE DIVISION PASSES.—J. T. Kingsbury, one of the engineers who for some months has been engaged upon the survey of the Cascade division, has been ordered to Montana, and departed via Yakima city last week. He states that of the numerous routes surveyed over the mountains there is not the slightest doubt as to the practicability of either. It is only a question of economy as between the different routes. No less than five different passes have been surveyed since the discovery of the Sheets' Pass last fall. They all lie to the north of this pass and between it and the Snoqualmie. They are known to the engineers only by numbers from one to five. Between the Sheets' Pass and No. 5 trails have been opened along the summit of the ridge between the waters of the sound and the Yakima. Passes Nos. 1 and 3 present less obstructions than any of the others, and he thinks the choice when made will narrow to these two. The approach to the passes on this side is easy. It is the descent to the sound which has given them the greatest difficulty. Pass No. 3 will require a tunnel of 8,000 feet by one approach, and by another a tunnel of 11,000 feet. Four parties are still engaged upon the surveys in the mountains, one of which is now in the Snoqualmie. Mr. Kingsbury does not seem to think very well of the Snoqualmie pass. He says it will be an expensive route, and liable to slides in the winter. Passes Nos. 1 and 3 are not open to these objections, and hence his opinion that the choice will probably fall upon one of the two named.

They will have to adopt the Skagit Pass route yet for the Cascade Division, that being the lowest pass on the Range. The deplorable effects of Indian massacres in Arizona are felt in this northern latitude as is evidenced by the following in the Portland Telegram: "Last night Mr. Luke McMurren, who resides near Cathlamet, W. T., came to this city and took the steamer for San Francisco. He was crushed by the intelligence received just before he left home that his father, two brothers and a cousin who owned and lived upon a ranch 60 miles from Tombstone, Arizona, had all been murdered by the Apache Indians. Their buildings were burned and their cattle all driven off by the murderous devils. Mr. McMurren will proceed as rapidly as possible to the scene of the murder of his relatives, to look after their bodies and what of their estate that may be left. Thus the bloody work of the Indians reaches in its effects throughout the country."

The Oregonian of Sept. 13th publishes a special dispatch from T. F. Oakes, who is now in New York, to the effect that the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., in view of the large volume of business expected on the opening of its through line across the continent, has decided to construct a line on the north side of the Columbia river from Astoria to The Dalles. Work is to commence on this division at once. The effect this will have in regard to building the line across the Cascades remains to be seen, but it would seem very probable that such work will be postponed until the main line across the continent is completed.

The owner of the largest cultivated farm in the world, Mr. Dalrymple of Dakota, who has 75,000 acres under the plow, and whose experience in profitable farming is second to that of no other man in the world, estimates that he can lay down wheat, under ordinary circumstances of cultivation, in New York at 66 cents per bushel, and have left a living profit.

Massachusetts has a population of 1,800,000, and averages 600 divorces per annum. England has a population of 24,000,000, and its average of divorces is only 800 per annum.

NEW DIRECTORS N. R. R. Co.—Below is a full list of the directors elected last week in New York at the meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The magnitude of this corporation can be imagined when it is stated that the following directors were elected by a vote of sixty one millions of dollars of the stock: Fredrick Billings, John W. Ellis, Ashbel H. Barney, Roswell G. Ralston, Robert Harris, Thomas F. Oakes, Artemus H. Holmes, and Henry Villard, of New York; J. L. Stackpole, Elija Smith, and Benjamin F. Cheney, of Boston; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, and Henry E. Johnston, of Baltimore. Henry Villard was elected President and Thomas Oakes Vice President.

CONSTABLE'S MILEAGE.—A western constable held an execution against a farmer, and when he called for a settlement, the agriculturist took him out into a big pasture and pointed out a wild steer as the particular piece of property that should be levied upon. The constable chased the steer around for awhile, and then sat down, and taking out his book, began to write. "What are you doing there?" asked the granger. "Charging mileage," replied the constable, without looking up. "Do I have it all to pay?" gasped the rancher. "You bet." "Then take this tame heifer here. I can't stand any such game as that."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

11TH 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. 13th, 1881.

A complete 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.

B. L. MARTIN,
LA CONNER, W. T.,
DEALER IN
Agricultural Machinery
AND
Farming Implements.

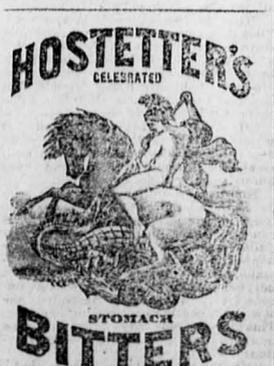
ROCK ISLAND,
BLACK-HAWK, & CLIPPER
PLOWS,
Iron or Wood Beams.
South Bend Chilled-Iron Plows.

THE RACINE FANNING MILLS,
MESHRY BROADCAST SEEDER
The Best Seeder in the World.

Agent for the
WALTER A. WOOD
WORLD-RENOVED
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.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS



Though Shaken in Every Joint And fever, with fever and ague, or bilious humors, the system may be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protruding the system against it with this beneficial and innocuous remedy, which is furthermore a sure remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

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 Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," James K. Hill, of Washington County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lot 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 22, Township 31 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.

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 Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," George S. Saver, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lot 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 22, Township 31 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.

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 Lands 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 lot 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 22, Township 31 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.

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 Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Alexander M. Hill, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lot 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 22, Township 31 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.

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 Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Alexander M. Hill, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lot 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 22, Township 31 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.

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, to his satisfaction, application No. 219, for the lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section, and 2 of Township 28 North, Range 2 East.

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, to his satisfaction, application No. 219, for the lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section, and 2 of Township 28 North, Range 2 East.

ALDEN ACADEMY.
THIS INSTITUTION is now entering upon its Third Year. The Fall Term opens October 31, 1881. Board \$2.50 per week; and Tuition from \$0 to \$5 per term. Instrumental Music and other amusements included—Organ \$8 and Piano \$10 per term of 24 lessons. Pupils able and willing may earn from 10 to 15 cents per hour and so forth on extra work.

With its central location, its experienced teachers and its very moderate expenses, Alden Academy is expected to become one of the best places in the Territory to secure a practical and thorough education. All applications will be made to the Superintendent. For further particulars address Rev. E. O. TADE, A. M. Superintendent, Anacortes, W. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH IS KING!
COIN TALKS,
AND SO DOES
COUNTRY PRODUCE
AT
J. & G. GACHES,
LA CONNER, W. T.

Realizing the Immense Advantages accruing alike to both Buyer & Seller through the medium of

A STRICT CASH BUSINESS!
We hereby give notice that from and after this date we will extend no more credit.

BUT OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
New on Hand and in Constant Receipt by Steamer,
CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Tobacco, Glassware, Groceries, Provisions, Sashes, Doors, Paints, Oils, Tinware and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

COME ON WITH YOUR CASH AND SECURE BARGAINS
BETTER THAN CAN BE SECURED ELSEWHERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE WE BUY FOR CASH.
BECAUSE ALL OUR GOODS ARE SELECTED by our own Buyers.
BECAUSE Our Stock is the Best-Assorted and Cheapest on the Sound.
BECAUSE Buying for Cash and Securing Great Bargains, We can afford to divide the Profit with Our Customers.
AND Don't Rate Our Goods at High Prices To Make You Pay for Bad Debts.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GREEN AND DRY HIDES.

F. W. WUSTHOFF,
DEALER IN
GENERAL HARDWARE
AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS, Hoadley & Saar Scott Engines, McCormick and Buckeye Self-Binders, Buckeye, and Champion Reapers & Mowers, Garden City Sulky Rakes, Dictator Fanning Mills, our own manufacture; Seeders, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Harpoons, Horse Hay Forks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

The Finest Stock of Mechanics' Tools.
A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY.
The most Complete Stock of Sporting Goods in the Territory.

Also keeps constantly on hand a good supply of EXTRAS for all leading machines, and last but not least, EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED, and put into the purchaser's field by a competent man.

F. W. WUSTHOFF,
SEATTLE, W. T., Box 14.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION!

AT THE STORE OF

L. L. ANDREWS.

GROCERIES—PRICE LIST

1 Barrel Best Flour	\$5 50	1 sack Corn Meal, 50 lbs	1 50
50 lbs. C. R. Coffee	1 00	1 " "	75
1 lb Best Japan Tea	50	1 " "	40
1 Keg Golden Syrup	4 25	1 sack Oat Meal, 10 lbs	60
1 lb Good Tobacco	60	1 sack Buckwheat flour, 10 lb.	60
1 box Thomas C. W. Soap	1 75	40 lbs. Beans	1 00
1 box soap, 20 bars	75	Hams, 1/2 lb 13c; Sides, 12c; and	
2 lbs Silver Gloss Starch	25	Shoulders, 10c.	
Zante Currants, 12c lb.		Grain pepper, 25c lb.	
15 yds Best Calico	1 00	1 Long-handled Spade	1 00
12 yds Cabot Sheetting	1 00	1 Shovel	1 00
Can of Best Coal Oil	2 00		

ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

GOODS will be sold at the above prices only for Cash or Good Merchantable Produce. Will pay highest market price for Hides, Furs and Grain in exchange for Goods.

CALL at L. L. Andrews for Vincent's Custom-made Boots and Shoes the best in the world.

ALSO at L. L. Andrews for Alaska Clover Seed.
L. L. ANDREWS, La Conner, W. T.

