The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850. "Be Just and Fear not--Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's." THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.] SUMTER, S. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1881. New Series—Vol. I. No. 9.

The Watchman and Southron.

Published every Tuesday,

—BY THE—

Watchman and Southron Publishing Company,

SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Square, first insertion.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50

Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements.

Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

Marriage notices and notices of deaths published free.

For job work or contracts for advertising address *Watchman and Southron*, or apply at the Office, to N. G. OSTEEN, Business Manager.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.

ON and after May 15th, 1881, the following schedule will be run on this Road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN, (Daily)
(Nos. 47 West and 48 East.)

Leave Wilmington	10 05 p m
Arrive at Florence	2 25 a m
Leave Florence	2 40 a m
Leave Sumter	4 08 a m
Arrive at Columbia	6 00 a m
Leave Columbia	10 00 p m
Leave Sumter	12 08 a m
Arrive at Florence	1 40 a m
Leave Florence	2 00 a m
Arrive at Wilmington	6 20 a m

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whitesville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Mayesville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastover.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Florence	12 25 a m
Leave Sumter	3 13 a m
Arrive at Columbia	6 25 a m
Leave Columbia	5 00 p m
Leave Sumter	8 20 p m
Arrive at Florence	11 10 p m

LOCAL FREIGHT—(Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Florence	3 50 p m
Arrive at Sumter—Lie over	7 50 p m
Leave Sumter	7 30 a m
Arrive at Columbia	11 00 a m
Leave Columbia	3 15 a m
Arrive at Sumter—Lie over	8 00 p m
Leave Sumter	6 00 a m
Arrive at Florence	12 00 m

A. POPE, G. P. A.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 4th, 1881, Passenger Trains on Camden Branch will run as follows, until further notice:

EAST TO COLUMBIA—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave Camden	7 45 a m
Leave Camden Junction	8 50 a m
Arrive at Columbia	10 55 a m

WEST FROM COLUMBIA—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave Columbia	5 10 a m... 5 55 p m
Arrive Camden Junction	11 01 a m... 7 32 p m
Arrive at Camden	1 00 p m... 8 37 p m

EAST TO CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA.
(Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Camden	3 50 p m
Leave Camden Junc'	5 37 p m
Arrive at Charleston	10 30 p m
Arrive at Augusta	7 25 a m

WEST FROM CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA.
(Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Charleston	6 20 a m
Leave Augusta	7 00 p m
Arrive Camden Junc'	11 01 a m
Arrive at Camden	1 00 p m

CONNECTIONS.

Columbia and Greenville Railroad both ways, for all points on that Road and on the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia and Spartanburg and Asheville Railroads, also with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad to and from all points North by trains leaving Camden at 7.45 a m, and arriving at 8 37 p m.

Connections made at Augusta to all points West and South; also at Charleston with Steamers for New York and Florida—on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On Saturdays ROUND TRIP TICKETS are sold to and from all Stations at one first class fare for the round trip—tickets being good till Monday noon, to return. Excursion tickets good for 10 days are regularly on sale to and from all stations at 6 cents per mile for round trip.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points, can be purchased by applying to James Jones, Agent at Camden.

D. C. ALLEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
JOHN B. PECK, General Sup't,
Charleston, S. C

Columbia and Greenville Rail Road.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1881

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, September 1st, 1881, Passenger Trains will run as herewith indicated, upon this road and its branches—Daily except Sundays:

No. 42 Up Passenger.

Leave Columbia (A)	11 20 a m
Leave Alston	12 26 p m
Leave Newberry	1 21 p m
Leave Hodges	3 52 p m
Leave Belton	5 05 p m
Arrive at Greenville	6 27 p m

No. 43 Down Passenger.

Leave Greenville at	10 33 a m
Leave Belton	11 57 a m
Leave Hodges	1 12 p m
Leave Newberry	3 47 p m
Leave Alston	4 46 p m
Arrive at Columbia (F)	5 59 p m

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA R. R.

No. 42 Up Passenger.

Leave Alston	12 40 p m
Leave Spartanburg, S U & C Depot (B)	4 02 p m
Arrive Spartanburg R & D Depot (E)	4 12 p m

No. 43 Down Passenger.

Leave Spartanburg R & D Depot (H)	12 48 p m
Leave Spartanburg S U & C Depot (G)	1 07 p m
Leave Union	2 36 p m
Arrive at Alston	4 36 p m

LAURENS RAIL ROAD.

Leave Newberry	3 55 p m
Arrive at Laurens C. H	6 45 p m
Leave Laurens C. H	8 30 a m
Arrive at Newberry	11 30 a m

ABBEVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Hodges	3 56 p m
Arrive at Abbeville	4 46 p m
Leave Abbeville	12 15 p m
Arrive at Hodges	1 05 p m

BLUE RIDGE R. R. & ANDERSON BRANCH.

Leave Belton	5 08 p m
Leave Anderson	5 41 p m
Leave Pendleton	6 20 p m
Leave Seneca (C)	7 20 p m
Arrive at Walhalla	7 45 p m
Leave Walhalla	9 23 a m
Leave Seneca (D)	9 54 a m
Leave Pendleton	10 20 a m
Leave Anderson	11 12 a m
Arrive at Belton	11 48 a m

On and after above date through cars will be run between Columbia and Hendersonville without change.

CONNECTIONS.

A—With South Carolina Rail Road from Charleston; with Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R R from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Rail Road from Charlotte and points north thereof.

B—With Asheville & Spartanburg Rail Road for points in Western N. C.

C—With A. & C. Div. R & D. R. R. for all points South and West.

D—With A. & C. Div. R. & D. R. R. from Atlanta and beyond.

E—With A & C. Div. R. & D. R. R. for all points South and West.

F—With South Carolina Rail Road for Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Rail Road for Wilmington and the North; with Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Rail Road for Charlotte and the North.

G—With Asheville & Spartanburg Rail Road from Hendersonville.

H—With A. & C. Div. R. & D. R. R. from Charlotte & beyond.

Standard time used is Washington, D. C., which is fifteen minutes faster than Columbia.

J. W. FRY, Sup't.
A. POPE, General Passenger Agent.
August 30, 1881. tf.

THE NATIONAL AFFLICTION.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DEATH.

His Last Moments--Death-Bed Scene.

THE RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY, ETC.

From our daily exchanges we have called such items as our space will admit, and which we thought would be of most interest to our readers:

From the New York Sun, Sept. 20.

The particulars of the death bed scenes were more fully learned this morning. At 10 o'clock last night the President was sleeping. Gen. Swaim and Stanley Brown were with him. All around was quiet, and the last preparations for the night had been made. Mrs. Garfield and Miss Mollie were in their cottage near by. Shortly after 10 o'clock the President was awakened from his sleep by a pain in the region of the heart, and called Gen. Swaim's attention to it. Those were his last words. Dr. Bliss, who was at hand, was summoned, and pronounced the President to be dying. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were sent for, and the former reached the room in time for the end Mrs. Garfield had nerved herself for the end, which she had for some hours dreaded as inevitable. She went at once to the side of her dying husband and took his hand in hers. The President was helpless and speechless, but as his wife sat down by him he turned his face towards her slightly and fixed his eyes upon his wife. And so he sank into unconsciousness, his eyes still bent on his wife's face, while with one hand she held her husband's and her other hand lay on his heart. There was no word uttered. Drs. Agnew and Bliss stood by the bedside. Mollie restraining her sobs, was at her mother's side. The watchers and attendants stood by, and Dr. Boynton sat at the President's head, fanning him. The pulse became entirely, imperceptible. The applications which had been brought to be applied as restoratives lay by unused. The end was plainly at hand. In another minute it had come. The great-hearted man was dead, and lay free from pain and strife. His eyes were open, but vacant, the pupils still bent on the face of his stricken wife. Poor little Mollie turned and sobbed. The effort with which Mrs. Garfield controlled her feelings was seen in the fixed lines of the face as she arose and went from the room. At the door of her chamber she broke quite down for the first time. She sobbed aloud, and in her first burst of grief shut herself alone in her chamber. She remained thus alone for perhaps three minutes, and what new strength she got in brief communion with God was seen in her brave and resolute face as she came back to the bed where her dead husband lay. Dr. Hamilton with a woman's gentleness, had closed the eyelids. Mrs. Garfield sat down by the bed. There she sat for nearly three hours.

Judge-Advocate General Swaim, who has been with President Garfield continuously since he was shot and who was the only one with the President at the time of his fatal seizure, gives the following description of the deathbed scene:

"It was my night to watch with the President. I had been with him a good deal of the time from 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A few minutes before 10 o'clock I left Col. Rockwell, with whom I had been talking for some minutes in the lower hall, and proceeded up stairs to the President's room. On entering, I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside; there were no other persons in the room. I said to her: 'How is everything going?' She replied: 'He is sleeping nicely.' I then said: 'You had better go to bed and rest.' I asked her what had been prescribed for him to take during the night She replied that she did not know: that she had given him milk punch at 8 o'clock. I then said: 'If you will wait a moment I will go into the doctor's room and see what is to be given during the night." She then said: There is beef tea down stairs; Daniel knows where to get it.' I then went into the doctor's room. I found Dr. Bliss there, and asked him what was to be given during the night. He answered: I think I had better fix up a list, and will bring it in to you pretty soon.' I then went back into the surgeon's, room, and had some little conversation with Mrs. Garfield. She felt of the President's hand and laid her hand on his forehead, and said: 'He seems to be in a good condition,' and passed out of the room. I immediately felt his hands, feet, and knees. I thought that his knees seemed a little cool, and got a flannel cloth, heated it at the fire, and laid it over his limbs. I also heated another cloth and laid over his right hand, and then sat down in a chair beside his bed.

I was hardly seated when Dr. Boynton came in and felt the President's pulse. I asked him how it seemed to him He replied: 'Its not as strong as it was this afternoon, but very good.' I said: 'He seems to be doing well.' 'Yes,' he answered, and passed out. He was not in the room more than two minutes. Shortly after this the President awoke. As he turned his head on awaking I arose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left-hand side of the bed as he lay. I remarked, 'You have had a nice, comfortable sleep.' He then said: 'Oh, Swaim, this terrible pain,' placing his right hand over the region of the heart. I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said: 'Some water!' I went to the other side of the room, and poured about an ounce and a half of water into a glass and gave him to drink. He took the glass in his hand, I raising his head as usual, and drank the water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel, who came in during the time I was getting the water. Afterward I took a napkin and wiped his forehead, as he usually perspired on awaking. He then said: 'Oh, Swaim, this terrible pain! Press your hand on it.' I laid my had on his chest. He then threw both hands up to the side, and about on a line with his head, and exclaimed: 'Oh, Swaim, can't you stop this?' and again, 'Oh, Swaim!' I then saw him looking at me with a staring expression. I asked him if he was suffering much pain. Receiving no answer I repeated the question, with like result. I then concluded that he was either dying or was having a severe spasm, and called to Daniel, who was at the door, to tell Dr. Bliss and Mrs. Garfield to come in immediately, and glanced at the small clock hanging on the chandelier nearly over the foot of his bed, and saw that it was ten minutes past 10 o'clock. I told Daniel to bring the light—a lighted candle which habitually sat behind a screen near the door. When the light shone full on his face I saw that he was dying. When Dr. Bliss came in a moment after I said, 'Doctor, have you any stimulant? He seems to be dying?' Dr. Bliss took hold of his wrist, as if feeling for his pulse, and said, 'Yes, he is dying.' I then said to Daniel, 'Run and arouse the house.' At that moment Col. Rockwell came in, when Dr. Bliss said, 'Let us rub his limbs,' which we did. In a very few moments Mrs. Garfield came in and said, 'What does this mean?' and a moment after exclaimed, 'Oh, why am I made to suffer this great wrong?' At 10½ P. M. the sacrifice was completed. He breathed his last calmly and peacefully.

At the final moment the following persons were present: Mrs. Garfield and Mollie, Drs. Bliss, Agnew, and Boynton, Gen. Swaim, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, J. Stanly Brown, C. O. Rockwell and Daniel spriggs.

Mrs. Garfield is said to bear up against her affliction with great fortitude. A report that she was ill is contradicted by Dr. Boynton.

Many telegrams of sympathy have been received by Mrs. Garfield.

THE BALL UNEXPECTEDLY FOUND IN THE LEFT SIDE BACK OF THE HEART.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20.—Dr. Bliss came into the hotel as soon as he had signed the official report of the autopsy. He was at once surrounded by the correspondents and guests of the hotel.

'What is its purport, Doctor?'

'The bullet entered the right side, passed through the spongy part of the vertebræ, and lodged in the left side, where we found it completely encysted. It was but slightly blunted at the point from striking the rib. What we had probed for along the track of the wound was in fact a pus cavity, which had made its way down from the wound The liver was untouched, but enlarged. But here comes the bulletin itself. Its language is as popular as possible.'

The bulletin was then received, a page at a time, and read aloud. Dr. Hamilton stood by and listened. Dr. Bliss had left the room. Exclamations of surprise were uttered at the revelations as to the location of the ball, which was far away from the spot where it had been previously located by the surgeons Dr. Hamilton said: 'That which had been taken for the ball in the groin was the end of the long pus cavity, which we had supposed was the track of the wound.' At that end it was a hard lump of pus which we took for the ball. The doctors say the President could not possibly have recovered.

The following is the official bulletin issued at 11 o'clock:

"By previous arrangement a post mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith of Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebræ, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine, and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesentric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and early a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death."

"An abscess cavity six inches by four in diameter was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long supplementary channel extended from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney almost to the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball.

"On examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with bronchopneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent, of the left. The lungs contained no abscesses, and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty but free from abscesses. Nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter.'

"In Reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured, spongy tissue of the vertebræ, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

Signed, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank H. Hamilton, R. Hayes Agnew, Andrew H. Smith and D. S. Lamb.

ELBERON, September 21.—Dr. Bliss stated at a late hour last night that the autopsy had been very tedious, and the time occupied in searching for the ball alone was nearly three-quarters of an hour. In reply to an inquiry, Dr. Bliss said that since the conclusion of the autopsy Mrs. Garfield was feeling much relieved, as it established the fact that the patient's death was inevitable. He stated, further, that the point of the ball was somewhat blunt or in a battered condition, caused by the force by which it struck the rib. In other respects its original shape was not altered.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

ELBERON, Sept 21, 8.30 A. M.—While a number of persons who accompany the remains to Washington will not go beyond that point, it is understood that President Arthur has determined to go through to Cleveland, in company with the Cabinet. An additional guard has been placed around the Franklin Cottage, for the purpose of preserving order while the remains are in state. Hundreds of people are arriving. Two sentinels are stationed at each side of the entrance door to prevent more than one person entering at one time, The casket is very unpretentious, being covered with rich black cloth, and, with the exception of heavy silver mountings, is perfectly plain. The only decoration is a large V-shaped Sago palm, which extends from the foot of the caskets upwards. The remains are lying in one of the rooms on the first floor of the cottage, and people pass in at the east door, and, without stopping, pass out the west. The appearance of the late President is so changed that persons familiar with his natural countenance would scarcely know him

LONG BRANCH, September 21—At half-past 9 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Postmaster General and Mrs. James, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, and Secretaries Lincoln, and Kirkwood, and Attorney General MacVeagh, arrived at Francklyn Cottage, and the doors were closed to visitors. Religious services were conducted, by request of Mrs. Garfield, by Rev. Chas. J. Young, of Long Branch. There were present besides the family and attendants, the members of the Cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty individuals. When the moment for the solemnities was announced, the windows and doors were closed and all sounds hushed. Owing to the necessity of starting the train promptly on time, Col. Rockwell had requested the officiating clergyman to occupy but five minutes.

Immediatetly after the conclusion of the services at Francklyn Cottage, Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her. son Harry, Col. Swaim, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield and Miss Rockwell and Dr. Boynton and C. O. Rockwell, came from Francklyn Cottage and entered the first coach. The members of the Cabinet followed, and took seats in the second coach Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and in passing to the train exhibited the same fortitude which has characterized her manner throughout.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage by six strong men, and, passing through the guard of soldiers, was placed in the third coach. The attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. Dr. Reyburn is the only surgeon who went on the special train.

At exactly 10 o'clock the funeral train started from the Francklyn Cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly The train reached Elberon station about 10.08 A. M. and stopped up the road about a quarter of a mile from the station. To this point a special train which brought President Arthur and Gen. Grant from New York was run and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any annoyance from the crowd, there being from 500 to 600 persons in the immediate neighborhood. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains, the President and General Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the special train. General Grant took the second from the last seat on the right hand side of the car, whilst President Arthur sat in the next seat, in front of General Grant, by himself, and the next in front of that in which President Arthur sat was occupied by Secretary Blaine. As the train moved off President Arthur had his hands on the back of Secretary Blaine's seat engaged in conversation with the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The special train bearing the remains of President Garfield, which left Elberon at 10 A. M. to-day, reached Washington at 4.35 P. M. The passage from Elberon to Washington was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow. In the populous cities, in the smaller villages, and even in the country through which the mournful train passed, demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow were ever present. In the larger cities multitudes of the people assembled and stood absolutely silent, with heads uncovered as the train passed by, while the tolling of bells, flags flying at half-mast and the funeral drapery which covered many buildings, all added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous places along the route beautiful floral offerings were observed, and at several places the track was literally covered for a distance of more than one hundred yards with ferns and flowers. Even in the country along the route there was no lack of evidence of affection, regard, sympathy and sorrow. Men, women and children collected on porticos of residences near the track, at crossings and on embankments commanding a near view of the passing train, and with bowed and uncovered heads for a fleeting instant as the train rushed past, gave evidence of their sorrow. Laborers in the field watched the coming of the train bearing the dead President, and with bare arms and uncovered heads stood mute and sorrowful while the funeral train passed. No incident worthy of note occured on board during the passage, and at 4.35 P. M. the train slowly entered the depot, where the casket was at once removed to a hearse in waiting. The funeral party took seats in carriages, and under a military escort the procession at once proceeded to the Capitol.

A vast throng assembled about the depot, every avenue and approach being densely packed with quiet orderly citizens. The casket containing the remains of the President was borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers and placed in a hearse which was draped in black, of a rich and heavy material. The hearse was drawn by six iron-gray horses, whose trappings were also draped in sombre black. As the casket was borne to the hearse the Marine band played 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' As soon as the Presidential party had entered their carriages the military escort formed in line and the mournful procession proceeded on the way to the Capitol. A dense mass of people lined the sidewalks all the way from the depot to the Capitol. As the procession moved up the avenue scarcely a sound was heard save from the feet of moving men and horses, and heads were bowed by a common impulse of deep and unfeigned grief. Upon reaching the Capitol the remains were borne into the rotunda and placed upon the catafalque, a number of Senators and Representatives preceding and ranging themselves on each side of the dias. Close behind the casket walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite, Secretary Windom, General Grant, Secretaries Hunt, Lincoln, Kirwood, and Attorney General MacVeagh. Soon after the lid of the casket was opened and the face of the late President was exposed to view President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed, and one by one those present advanced and glanced at the emaciated and discolored face of the dead President. The public at large was then admitted, and up to a late hour to-night a steady stream of persons passed by, testifying by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they felt in viewing the features of the murdered President. The body will lie in state day and night until Friday evening, when the remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio.

The President was laid out in the suit of clothes which he wore on inaugural day. His left hand was laid across his breast, after a manner he had in life. The body is so greatly shrunken that artificial means had to be resorted to to give the clothes an appearance of fitting. 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 yesterday as well as of his right hand. The effect of the oil used upon the face prior to taking the cast disfigured the features somewhat and slightly altered the color of the face, so that the appearance is very much less natural even than it was just after death. The President had a massive head and his cheek bones show very prominently. His cheeks are fallen in. The beard has been so arranged about the parotid gland as to conceal that terrible scar, and such arrangements have been made about the pillow as still farther to conceal the swelling which helped to carry away his life. The undertaker says that in his opinion it will not be safe to expose the body after it leaves here. The effects of fluids used in embalming are such as to have already hardened the features. The coffin was black, with silver handles, black rods even along the side, and upon top was a silver plate with the inscription, 'James Abram Garfield, born November 19th, 1831; died President of the United States, September 19th, 1881.'

WASHINGTON Sept. 22.—There has been no break in the procession of people that has been passing through the rotunda since it began yesterday evening. All night it has been kept up, between 2 and 4 o'clock thinning a little, but soon after gathering full force. At noon the line extended half a mile from the coffin in a solid column of eight or ten deep, men, women and children, and every age and condition. Two ex-Presidents were there, Grant and Hayes, and alongside of them went the Virginia field negro and his wild-eyed children, followed perhaps by ladies and gentleman of wealth and school girls from the public schools. The departments and the schools are closed, and everybody seemed to have but one idea, and that was to see the dead President. Thousands stood patiently in the hot sun for hours to gain that objective point, and when they got there at last they saw a ghastly sight. The face of the corpse has changed since yesterday, having a most sickening appearance It looks more like that of a corpse exhumed after long burial. It no more resembles James A. Garfield than it does any other dead man with a beard. There is not a particle of flesh on the face—nothing but the discolored skin drawn tightly over a skull. It is estimated by counting a given time that over 75,000 people have viewed the remains since 9 o'clock this morning. As they pass at the rate of 6,000 an hour, upwards of 200,000 will have seen the last of James A. Garfield by noon to-morrow.

Queen Victoria cabled this morning to the British minister to have a floral tribute prepared and presented in her name. It has just been received at the Capitol and placed on the bier of the President. It is very large, and is an exquisite specimen of the florist's art. It is composed of white roses, smilax and stephanotis It is accompanied by a mourning card bearing the following: 'Queen Victoria to the memory of the late President Garfield—an expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American Nation. September 22. 1881.'

In general orders announcing the military observances on account of the President's death, Gen. Sherman designated as a guard of honor to accompany the remains of the late President to Cleveland the following officers: Gen. W. T. Sherman, Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster-General R. C. Drum, and Inspector-General D. B. Sacket.

Detailed arrangements for final sepulture are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the Governor of Ohio.

Although Mentor was the President's home, Cleveland is the metropolis of that part of the State of Ohio, and in his active political life it was here that he formed the most of what may be called home acquaintances. When he returned from a long stay at Washington he never failed to go to Cleveland on his return, and it was a common remark that everybody in Cleveland knew Gen. Garfield.

The lot in Lake View Cemetery where his remains are to rest was donated to him a few years ago Lake View lies four miles east of the centre of Cleveland, and two miles and a half back from the shore of Lake Erie. The land is so high, however, that it commands a view of the lake. It is not only the finest cemetery in that part of the State, but it is absolutely very beautiful. It is diversified by hills and natural woodland, and the finest possible effects have been obtained from its rolling lawns.

THE BODY DECOMPOSING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—During this afternoon there were signs that the body of President Garfield had commenced to decompose, and, it being understood that it was the wish of Mrs. Garfield that the features of her husband should no longer be exposed to the public gaze, the lid of the casket was closed by order of Secretary Blaine at about 6.30 this evening.

Notwithstanding this fact the crowds which passed through the rotunda of the Capital remained undiminished. A line of people, four abreast extended for many hundred yards, while the space in front of the building was thronged with a surging mass of humanity anxious to obtain admittance. Since 7 o'clock this morning at least 80,000 persons have visited the Capitol, and there is no marked diminution of the number which is still waiting to view the casket containing the remains of the dead President.

THE NEWS IN EUROPE—UNIVERSAL SORROW IN ENGLAND—MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE AND SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 20 —The Queen telegraphed to Mr. Lowell, the American Minister:

'With deep grief I and my children learn the sad but not unexpected news of the fatal termination of the sufferings of the President. His loss is a great misfortune. I have learned with deep sorrow that the President has passed away.'

The Prince of Wales telegraphed to Mr. Lowell:

'The Princess and myself beg you to offer our sincere condolence to Mrs. Garfield.'

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to Mr. Lowell: 'I am deeply grieved.' He has sent a cable message to Washington direct requesting the Secretary of State to assure Mrs. Garfield and the Government of the grief with which the English Government has received the announcement.

The bells of Chester Cathedral were tolled, and also those of some of the churches in the west end of London.

The evening papers publish sympathetic biographies of the late President.

Accounts continue to arrive of manifestations of sympathy in the provinces of England and Ireland, particularly at Cork, in consquence of its relation with American shipping interests.

Similar manifestion of sorrow are reported from Preston, Dundee, Cardiff, and elsewhere, the interest taken by the working classes, the way in which they gathered around the placarded announcements in the streets of the great Lancashire towns, with expressions of sympathy, being especially noticeable.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an appreciative editorial on Gen. Garfield's career, says:

If it were not for his wife's, sorrow, there would be less regret that the President has died, as never again could he have attained to the height in the nation's affections to which he has been raised; and any reaction of feeling after twelve weeks of universal sympathy moved by his fatal wound would have been very painful. Happy in his life, Mr. Garfield is still more happy in the time in which he received the canonization of death.

At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, the first part of to-day's proceedings was closed with prayer for the late President Garfield's family and for the American republic.

A petition is being extensively signed in favor of closing the London Stock Exchange for a day as a mark of respect for the late President Garfield

PARIS Sept. 20.—In consequence of the death of President Garfield, M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegrahs, has postponed his official reception.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—The *Independence Belge* says: "With Mr. Garfield disappears not only an upright man, but possibly the entire policy of uprightness which he inaugurated."

The *Echo de Parlement* says that during his short administration President Garfield had secured the general esteem of the United States and Europe.

The *Etoile Belge* says the death of the martyr is for him a merciful deliverance.

PARIS, Sept. 20—An American flag draped with crape appears on Grand Hotel. All the newspapers, with an unanimity which is remarkable considering their usual divergencies, eulogize President Garfield and express profound regret at his death. They recall the fact that he was the architect of his own fortunes, and extol his simple mode of life and his wife's courage,

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The news of the death of President Garfield has awakened universal sympathy. The *North German Gazette* says: "A sinister pall hangs over the heads of the States. President Garfield has been the victim of dark powers which desire the maintenance of a rotten state of affairs."

GEN. GARFIELD'S MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—The mother of President Garfield is now at Solon with her daughter, Mrs. Larabee. A *Herald* special from Solon says: Until three days ago full particulars of the situation were telegraphed with the greatest regularity to friends in Solon. Since that date only meagre despatches were sent, and the suspense of the household can only be imagined. On Monday evening the only despatch received reached Solon office at 6½, and was immediately delivered. During all these days of suspense, since July 2 the mother of the President remained hopeful. She had faith that her son would be spared. Mrs. Larabee, his sister, on the contrary, has had a feeling of discouragement and fear from the first. Even on the day when he left Mentor, she says, her mind was filled with vague forebodings she could not drive away. As Gen. Garfield went about his farm giving things a farewell look, she felt a presentiment that it was a long good-bye. The effect of this telegram was reassuring, however, and Mrs. Garfield retired with feelings of quiet cheerfulness. During the day she had been constantly busying herself about the house. Mrs. Larabee besought her not to do any work.

'Mother,' she said, 'you will only worry yourself.'

'Oh, no,' replied the old lady; 'if I am active I shall be able to sleep better.'

Her exhaustion, occasioned by lack of rest the two nights previous, induced sound sleep. At 5 o'clock Tuesday morning the village bell tolled; at 6 o'clock came the following private telegram:

ELBERON, N. J, Sept. 19.

To Mrs. Eliza Garfield:

James died this evening at 10.35. He calmly breathed his life away.

D. G. SWAIM.

Mrs. Larabee's first thought was of her mother. The latter was sleeping calmly, and they did not wake her. Not until 8 o'clock did the old lady awaken, having slept constantly since 11 P. M. Mrs. Larabee passed her door with a heavy heart, and found her dressed and engaged in reading the Bible. It was thought best not to break the news until Mrs. Garfield had breakfasted. The old lady did not insist upon hearing the news until the meal was finished. Then, taking the telegram from the shelf, she was about to read, but Miss Ellen took it from her trembling hands.

'Grandma,' she said, 'would you be surprised to get bad news this morning?'

'Why, I don't know,' said the old lady.

'Well, I should not,' said Mrs. Larabee, 'I have been fearing and expecting it all the morning.'

'Grandma,' said Ellen, 'there is bad news.'

'Is he dead?' asked the old lady tremulously.

'He is.'

The quick tears started in the sensitive eyes, There was no violent paroxysm of grief. 'Is it true?' she asked, with quivering lips. 'Then the Lord help me, for if he is dead what shall I do?' She was made weak and a little nervous by the announcement, and was obliged once or twice to go to her room, but she was not content to remain there, and soon returned to the sitting room.

About half past nine o'clock Mrs. Garfield was found sitting in a rocking chair waiting for news. The morning paper she read with eagerness. 'It cannot be that James is dead,' she said. 'I cannot understand it. I have no further wish to live, and I cannot live if it is so.' Although her general health is good at present, many fear that her words are prophetic, and Mrs. Larabee dares not hope otherwise herself.

Mrs. Mehitabel Trowbridge, the remaining sister of Gen. Garfield, was also notified of his death this morning. Having been sick for several weeks, it was feared that this blow might prostrate her, but she bears up better than might be expected. Both of the sisters appear more unnerved than the aged mother herself. The latter will be 80 years old to-morrow.

The only brother of the late President is living near Grand Rapids, Mich. Since the 14th of November last there have occurred five deaths in the family, as follows: Mrs. Hattie L. Palmer, Nov. 14; her son Rudolph, Feb. 10; Thomas Garfield, 18th of June, and Miss Cordelia Arnold, on the 18th June. Just ten months ago Monday, Thomas Garfield and the late President celebrated their birthdays at a joint festival at Randal. Their birthdays came on the same day, the General being 49 years old, and Thomas Garfield 79.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S WILL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In the early part of August, it is said, the President signed a will which leaves all of his property to his widow. On the same day, finding that he could write so well, he insisted on writing a letter to his mother, which he did. This letter found its way into the newspapers a few day afterwards. From the same source it is learned that Gen. Garfield owned real estate amounting to about $25,000 This estimate includes the house he occupied in this city as a private residence during the last eight years he was in the House of Representatives.

Gen Garfield had his life insured for $35,000 in two companies in this city. He took out a policy of $10,000 in the Equitable Assurance Society soon after his nomination to the Presidency. The premium fell due and was paid while he was at Long Branch in June, a few days before he was shot. The society sent its check to its agent in Philadelphia yesterday, with instructions to pay the amount of the policy to Mrs Garfield at once. In May last Gen. Garfield was insured for $25,000 in the New York Life Insurance Company. The policy was written out in the White House.

When he entered Williams College in 1854 Gen. Garfield insured his life for $5000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. He used this policy as security for a loan of $500. He repaid the loan after graduation with money earned in teaching school.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREMONITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—One of the peculiar incidents connected with the tragedy is the prediction made by Gen R. D. Mussey, a well-known lawyer of this city, and a personal friend of the late President. On Saturday, Aug. 27, when the physicians gave the President up, announcing to Mrs. Garfield and the Cabinet that he could not live, Gen. Mussey was asked about his opinion, he being on the evening of that day in New York. He said that he did not think the President would die on that day, and that if he died at all it would be on Sept 19. Being asked for and explanation of his reason for fixing the date of his death so far in the future, he said that on Sept. 19, 1863, Gen Garfield was made a Major-General for his gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, and that he had frequently told him that he thought he would die on the anniversary of his promotion. Gen Garfield was a great believer in dates, and the vertification of the prediction under the circumstances is regarded as one of the most striking of the many strange incidents connected with the case. Gen. Mussey is here now, and on being asked to-day in regard to his prophecy, which was printed the following day in several newspapers, said he did not claim that it was his: that he only repeated what Gen. Garfield had told him several times with an earnestness that impressed him so much that he never forgot it.

RICHMOND'S MYSTERY.

A Beautiful Young Widow Suddenly Disappears--Foul Play Suspected.

RICHMOND VA. September 7.—The tragic and mysterious death of pretty Jennie Cramer has found a counterpart in Virginia, The vict