The Bradford Reporter.

GOODRICH & HITCHCOCK, Publishers. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $1.00 per Annum in Advance.

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The BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday morning by GOODRICH & HITCHCOCK, One Dollar per annum, in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in plain and fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER office is well supplied with power presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Business Cards.

MADILL & KINNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office—Rooms formerly occupied by J. H. C. A. Reading Room.
H. J. MADILL. 3,18,80 O. D. KINNEY.

MRS. E. J. PERRIGO,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
Lessons given in Thorough Bass and Harmony. Cultivation of the voice a specialty. Located at A. Snell's Main St. Inference: Holmes & Passage. Towanda, Pa., March 4, 1880.

JOHN W. CODDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Kirby's Drug Store.

THOMAS E. MYER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office with Patrick and Foyle. Sep.25,'79

PECK & OVERTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
D'A. OVERTON. BENJ. M. BECK.

RODNEY A. MERCUR,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Solicitor of Patents. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans Court and to the settlement of estates.
Office in Montanyes Block May 1, '79.

OVERTON & SANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
E. OVERTON, JR. JOHN F. SANDERSON

W. H. JESSUP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
MONTROSE, PA.
Judge Jessup having resumed the practice of the law in Northern Pennsylvania, will attend to any legal business intrusted to him in Bradford county. Persons wishing to consult him, can call on H. Streeter, Esq., Towanda, Pa., when an appointment can be made.

HENRY STREETER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Feb 27, '79

H. L. TOWNER, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Residence and Office just North of P. Corbin's, on Main Street, Athens, Pa. jun2 m.

E. L. HILLIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA. Jan 17, '75.

E. F. GOFF
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WYALUSING, PA.
Agency for the sale and purchase of all kinds of Securities and for making loans on Real Estate. All business will receive careful and prompt attention. [June 4, '79.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties. Office with Chas. Porter. [v19-14

HIRAM E. BULL,
SURVEYOR,
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING AND DRAWING
Office with G. F. Mason, over Patch & Tracy, Main street, Towanda, Pa. [v15-35

E. H. ANGLE, D. D. S.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Office on State Street, second door of Dr. Pratt's Office. apr 2 '79

ELSBREE & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
N. C. ELSBREE. L. ELSBREE.

I. McPHERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Dist Att'y Brad. Co. [feb 13, '78.

JOHN W. MIX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND U. S. COMMISSIONER,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—North Side Public Square. Jan 1, '78.

SAM W. BUCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PENNA.
Office—South side Poplar street, opposite Wood House. [Nov. 15, 1875.

DAVIES & CARNOCHAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOUTH SIDE OF WARD HOUSE,
Dec 23-75. TOWANDA, PA.

J. ANDREW WILT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Means' Block, Main St., over J. I. Kent's store, Towanda. May be consulted in German. [April 2, '76.

W. J. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—second door south of the First National Bank Main St., up stairs.

WM. MAXWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Dayton's store.
April 12, 1876.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, on Pine Street, East of Main.
Towanda, May 1, 1872 ly*

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oct. 24-72.

E. D. PAYNE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office over Montanyes' Store. Office hour from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
Special attention given to
DISEASES OF THE EYE and DISEASES OF THE EAR

G. W. RYAN,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
Office day last Saturday of each month, over Turner & Gordon's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa.
Towanda, June 26, 1878.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY
May28-70tf. TOWANDA, PA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
TOWANDA, PA.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$25,000
SURPLUS FUND.....50,000
This Bank offers unusual facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.
N. N. BETTS, Cashier.
JOS. POWELL, President. Apl 1, 187.9

MRS. H. PEET,
TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC,
TERMS.—$10 per term.
(Residence Third street, 1st ward.)
Towanda, Jan. 13, 79-1y.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
Done at the REPORTER OFFICE, Opposite the Court House, Towanda. Colored work a specialty.

Business Cards.

E. H. DORMAUL,
525 East Water St., Elmira, N.Y.
1st Floor..... .....DRY GOODS
2d Floor.....MILLINERY
3d Floor.....CARPETS
4th Floor.....CLOAKS & SHAWLS
Upper floors accessible by elevator.
A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER & GAS FITTER.
Place of business, a few doors north of Post-Office.
Plumbic, Gas Fitting, Repairing Pumps of all kinds, and all kinds of Gearing promptly attended to. All jobbing work in his line should give him a call. Dec. 4, 1879.

INSURANCE!
C. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
TOWANDA, PA.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT POLICIES
Issued on the most reasonable terms.
Not but reliable companies represented.
Losses adjusted and paid here.
Towanda, Nov. 13, 1879.

HENRY MERCUR,
DEALER IN
ANTHRACITE AND
SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE
COAL
CORNER PARK AND RIVER STREETS, TOWANDA.
Concreened, and delivered to any part of the Borough. ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH. H. MERCUR.
Towanda, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE OLD MARBLE YARD
STILL IN OPERATION.
The undersigned having purchased the MARBLE YARD of the late GEORGE MCCABE, desires to inform the public that having employed experienced men, he is prepared to do all kinds of work, the line of
MONUMENTS,
HEAD STONES,
MANTLES and
SHELVES,
In the very best manner and at lowest rates.
Persons desiring anything in the Marble line are invited to call and examine work, and save agents' commission.
JAMES MCCABE.
Towanda, Pa., Nov. 18, 1878. 24tf

MEAT MARKET.
E. D. RUNDELL,
Would respectfully announce that he is continuing the meat business at the old stand of Mullock & Rundell, and will at all times keep a full supply of
FRESH

OYSTERS
Constantly on hand. Country dealers supplied at city rates.
FRESH & SALT MEATS,
GARDEN VEGETABLES,
FRUITS, &c.
All Goods delivered Free of Charge.
Towanda, Pa. Nov. 27, 1879. E. D. RUNDELL.

MEAT MARKET!
MYER & DEVOE
Located in
BEDLEMAN'S BLOCK, BRIDGE STREET,
Keep on hand,
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, POULTRY,
GARDEN VEGETABLES AND BERRIES IN THEIR SEASON, &c.
All goods delivered free of charge.
MYER & DEVOE.
Towanda, Pa., May 23, 1879.

NEW ARRANGEMENT
IN THE
COAL BUSINESS.
The undersigned having purchased from Mr. McKean the COAL YARD AT THE FOOT OF PINE STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, hopes for a share of his old friends and the public generally. I shall keep a full assortment of all sizes, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE AND LOYAL SOCK COAL, AND SHALL SELL AT
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
NATHAN TIDD.
Towanda, Pa., Aug. 21, 1878. 12y1

Hotels.

EAGLE HOTEL,
(SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.)
This well-known house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired throughout, and the proprietor is now prepared to offer first-class accommodations to the public, on the most reasonable terms.
E. A. JENNINGS.
Towanda Pa., May 2, 1878.

HENRY HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN & WASHINGTON STREETS
FIRST WARD, TOWANDA, PA.
Meals at all hours. Terms to suit the times. Large stable attached.
WM. HENRY, PROPRIETOR.
Towanda, July 3, '79-tf.

SEELEY'S OYSTER BAY AND EUROPEAN HOUSE.—A few doors south of the Means House. Board by the day or week on reasonable terms. Warm meals served at all hours. Oysters at wholesale and retail. feb1'tf.

TABER HOUSE,
CANTON, PENN'A.
Near the Depot,
Dec.13,1-m JOHN N. WOLFE, PROP'R.

PERSEVERANCE,

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the largest rent is mended;
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;
One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant dark-blue ocean,
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived,
By oft-repeated effort
Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened
On the work you have to do,
And say that such a mighty task
You never can get through;
But just endeavor day by day
Another point to gain,
And soon the mountain which you feared
Will prove to be a plain:

"Rome was not builded in a day,"
The ancient proverb teaches,
And Nature, by her trees and flowers,
The same sweet sermon preaches.
Think not of far-off duties,
But of duties which are near,
And having once begun to work,
Resolve to persevere.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The Life and Services of the Republican Nominee for President.

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm; and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of character. Of the children, no one besides James has made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was that he liked work. There was not a lazy hair on his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the tow-path and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms, and to save a little money toward going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was 23 years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure crossroads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy and assigned it to a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerrotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but this picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the fatherland.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had traveled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young sect at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are the leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college. Hiram is a lonesome country village three miles from a railroad, built upon a high hill, overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It contains fifty or sixty houses clustered around the green, in the centre of which stands the homely red brick college structure. Plain living and high thinking was the order of things at Hiram College in those days. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, faithful study done and many ambitious plans formed. The young president taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns of the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the Disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discourses came the story that Garfield at one time was a minister. He never considered himself such and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides, and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife, and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus, and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college president was called to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the 42d) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits surprised and routed the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall at Piketon.

From Eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville, and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamaugа. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a major generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day and submitted them to General Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to General Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general, and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His overconfidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered at his consulate at Montreal and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of General Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination he reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. I have often heard him express regret that he did not help fight the war through and say that he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military record up to the time Congress met.

On entering Congress in December, 1864, General Garfield was placed upon the Committee on Military Affairs, with Schenck and Ransworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates in the House and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome this prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both Houses. His committee service during his second term was on the Ways and Means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the Congressional Library and sitting up late nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864 without opposition, but in 1866, Mr. Hutchins, whom he supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly; but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbackers and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but four members in half a century.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS.

In the Fortieth Congress General Garfield was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the chairmanship of Banking and Currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, which he held until the Democrats came into power in the House in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicial reduction of the expenses of the government. In all the political struggles in Congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective speakers in either house.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate in 1877 the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last General Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

GARFIELD AS A LEADER.

As a leader in the House he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue fairly touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharp-shooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shot of argument are exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the Republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement, and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

GARFIELD AT HOME.

General Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of 13th and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story one. A wing was extended afterward to make room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings and the house became a center of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in his district was a summer house he built on Little mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commanded a view of thirty miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The farm house is a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, but its limited accommodations have been supplemented by numerous out-buildings, one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. The farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation, and the Congressman finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a postoffice and a railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

General Garfield has five children living, has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked twelve. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living, and has long been a member of the family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

General Garfield's district lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio, and now embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga Lake and Mahoning. His old home, county of Portage, was detached from it a year ago. With the exception of the coal and iron regions in the extreme southern part, the district is purely a rural one, and is inhabited by a population of pure New England ancestry. It is claimed that there is les illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district in the United States.

In person General Garfield is six feet high, broad shouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large head, that seems to be three-fourths forehead, light brown hair and beard, large, light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dresses plainly, is fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children, and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

General Chester A. Arthur, the nominee of the National Republican Convention for the Vice Presidency of the United States, was born in 1832. He came to New York early in life, and practised law in that city, rising to wealthy respectability in his profession. He derives his military title from his service on Governor Morgan's staff during the rebellion. He subsequently held other local Republican offices, and was appointed Collector of Customs at New York by President Grant. He took an active part in State politics, but never neglected his official duties for them. As Collector, he was highly esteemed and respected by New York importers and merchants, and they very generally regretted his summary removal by President Hayes for alleged violation of the Civil Service Reform order, forbidding officeholders to take an active part in political organization. General Arthur regarded the order as infringing upon his rights as a citizen, and was conscientious in his disregard of it. Naval Officer Cornell, now Governor of New York, and Surveyor Sharpe, who was a delegate to the Convention just adjourned, were decapitated with him for the same cause.

The first attempt at removal hung fire, Senator Conkling's influence preventing the name of Roosevelt, whom the President named to succeed General Arthur; but in February, 1879, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Merritt, now Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Arthur retired to private life. Since that time he has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and did good work last year in the Cornell-Robinson-Kelley gubernatorial campaign. He was one of the Grant delegates from New York to the Convention, and stuck to the General to the last, with the solid little army of 305. If elected Vice President, General Arthur will doubtless discharge the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the country and party.

Lost His Arm.

A colored individual whose left arm was missing, was soliciting a small loan in Detroit, says the *Free Press*, and in recommendation of himself he stated that he lost his arm after the fight in the Wilderness.

"Was it in the fight?"

"No, sah; it was arter de fight. Dat war a powerful hot time I tell ye. De balls flew aroun' like snowflakes, de cannon roared, and I 'spected to be killed for a hull half-day.

"But you were not hit?"

"No, sah; I 'spected to be, but I wasn't."

"But how did you lose your arm?"

"I lost it arter de battle, sah."

"Under what circumstances?"

"Waal, sah, all de circumstances I eber heard of was dat I had cut it off wid a buzz-saw."

"When?"

"Two years ago, sah."

"And you call this losing your arm after the battle of the Wilderness,"

"Yes, sah. I'ze hard up, sah, but I doan' want to lie to you. If I'd lost it befo' de battle I'd say so, but it was after de battle."

"Well, I guess it was," said the man after a long pause, and he went down for a dime.

DRUMMERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Country merchants, though fully conscious of the attentions which await them, are however hardly aware that they are watched with an incessant surveillance. The arrival of any respectable merchant in New York will be known within six hours by perhaps three hundred drummers, and these vigilant fellows will not lose track of him as long as he remains in town. Those who sell this man goods on credit take an immense interest in his subsequent movements, and questions like these are agitated: "Does he speculate? Is he living at a fast rate? Does he stick to his business?" etc. If a country merchant undertakes to build a costly house it will at once impair his credit, unless he is known to be rich. Generally speaking, a married man is considered more worthy of credit than a bachelor, because unmarried men are generally restless and often fall into bad habits.—*Utica Herald.*

A RICH man who [illegible] boot-black [illegible] of the convention and anxious to push a vigorous campaign to a successful issue. The socials and entertainments given this month have been uniformly pleasant

SWEETHEART, TO THEE.

See, love! the rosy radiance gleams
Athwart the sunset sky;
List, love! and hear the bird's sweet notes
In lingering cadence die.
Clasp, love, thy clinging hands in mine,
And holding fast by me,
Trust, love! 'twill be true, my dove,
So true, sweetheart, to thee—
Sweetheart, to thee.

Come, love! I waiting, pine so long,
And weary watch for thee;
Dear love! amidst the darkened night
Thy star-like face I see.
Heart's love! ah, come thou close to me;
I'll shelter thee from harms,
From every foe or secret woe,
Close clasped within my arms;
Lie safe from all alarms,
Sweetheart, with me.

Dear love! thy face above me gleaming,
A sunset radiance gives;
Ah, love! thy tone's sweet cadence dying,
Sings in thy heart and lives.
Clasped, love, close to my heart, thy birdling
Foldeth her wings in peace—
Trusts love! feeling no cold nor shadow,
Finding at last her ease,
From fear a safe release,
Heart's love, with thee.

—*Margaret Field.*

OUR PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June 5, 1880.

The Republican party in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner stone. It transformed 4,000,000 of human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6-per-cent. bonds sold at 86 cents to that where 4-per-cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $600,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1880, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $131,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity, greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the party and this convention submits for their approval the following statements of the purposes and principles which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts.

First. We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that this discovered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

Second—The constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract; out of confederated States it made a soverign nation. Some powers are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the State tribunals.

Third—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional duty. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth—The constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth.—We affirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that we rejoice at every [illegible] their pleas-

[illegible] it is the only remedy I have ever used [illegible] recommend to my friends, as it has [illegible] Bright's Disease of long standing [illegible] visited the White Sulphur Springs [illegible] and trying innumerable so-called [illegible] the day. Having resided [illegible] years, my friends will be [illegible] The discoverer is, that the famous [illegible] Wabash, Ind. 6-17 1491

migration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude invoke the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our predecessors to him for a presidential candidate have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interposition between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Eighth—We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and State governments and the control of place and position they have obstructed all effort to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage; and have devised fraudulent certifications and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of Congress, to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the government depend, and have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality.

The equal, steady and complete enforcement of laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a Solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest votes must be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud.

And we afirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit it to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence and hope.

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by the last National Convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform in civil service shall be thorough, radical and complete; to that end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the government and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

Old Jen's Faith.

No matter to you who old Jen was, further than she was old and poor, and that the boys sometimes hooted her on the streets for a hag, and people passed her by without a second glance. If she had been a heathen in far off Africa every effort would have been made to save her soul, but as she was a washerwoman and a beggar at home, she had no soul to save. At least, no one seemed to think so. Wasn't it curious that never a man or woman had a kindly word for that lonely old woman until an hour before her death? Think of the number of churches and clergymen and Christian people in Detroit, and then wonder that no one had ever stopped this lonely exile on the street as she hobbled along, and took her trembling hand and said:

"Poor old woman, how fares it with thee? Have you any sunshine in your last days, or has the world given you burdens and shadows and tears and heartaches?"

But no one halted her—no one looked into her eyes to read her sorrows—no one cared more for her than for the dogs which trotted past them on the street. The other day as night was coming down, mere accident brought strangers into a room so full of dreariness and so lonely with shadows as to make the heart ache. In that drear room Jen had been dying by inches days, and now death sat beside her on her wretched bed. It was that human hands could [illegible] but words of sympathy [illegible] ears—when she felt the [illegible] hand and that some [illegible] all that wild hagg[illegible] of her face in a m[illegible] placed her soft [illegible] of the hands of my friends, and from them you can obtain any proper information."

And the door closed—*Cl[illegible] Herald.*

No man is wiser for his learning; it may adv[illegible] ister matter to work in our ob[illegible] k upon; but wit and wisdom [illegible] h a man.

of death," she said, as the silence grew long, "but I am not afraid. For a dozen years I have starved and shivered, and been an object of scorn and contempt—not a kind wish—not an effort to better my life. It cannot be worse beyond the dark river."

"And shall we bring some one to pray with you?"

"It would be mockery," she whispered. "Churches have not been for me. Prayer meetings are not for beggars. I have cursed the boys when they hooted at me. I have hated people who had more than I had. Lying here on this old bed, hungry and cold, I have sometimes doubted that there was a God or a heaven. I have been wicked, but—but I was old and poor and weak, and all the world seemed to hate me!"