ATTORNETS-AT-LAW. Office-Rooms formerly occupied by Y.M.C. A Reading Room. 3,18,50 e, j. Madill. TOHN W. CODDING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Onice over Kirby's Drug Store

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eter, Esq., Towanda, Pa., when an appoint me TENRY STREETER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. DWANDA, PA. Feb 27, 179

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NUMBER 41

Blaine's Eulogy on Garfield; before them. I love to dwell on the

MARSH & HITCHCOCK, Proprietors,

ment of his character."

Charles I., about twenty thousand igration naturally ceased when the contest for religious liberty began in New-England blood in their veins. In 1685 the revocation of the edict come, subjected him to no privations to other countries four hundred thousand Protestants, who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects-merchants of capital, manufacturers and handicraftsmen, superior at the time to Al

others in Europe. A considerable number of these Hugenot French came to America; a few landed in New-England and became honorably prominent in history. Their names have in large part become Anglicised, or have disappeared, but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families, and their fame is perpetuated in honogable memorials and useful institutions. From these two sources, the English-Puritan and the French-Hugenot, came the late President-lis father, Abram Garfield, being deseended from the one, and his mother, Piza Ballou, from the other. It was obtain a college education. To this | jr General in the Army of the United good stock on both sides-none better, none braver, none truer. There was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, of imperishable love of principle. Garfield was proud of his blood; and, with as much satisfac eading his stately ancestral record in Burke's Peerage, he spoke of him-

who refused to submit to tyranny of inestimable service. even from the Grand Monarque General Garfield delighted to dwell on these traits, and, during his only visit to England, he busied himself in discovering every trace of his forefathers in parish registries and on ancient Army rolls. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the House of Commons one night after a long But from his graduation at Williams day's labor in this field of research, he said with evident elation that in every war in which for three centuries patriots of English blood had struck sturdy blows for constitutional government and human liberty, his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moor, at Naseby and at Preston; they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and in his own person had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the Union of the GARFIELD'S EARLY LIFE. Losing his father before he was

two years old, the early life of Garfield was one of privation, but its poverty has been indelicately and readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child whose reality too often greets the eye in the squalid from books in the few months precedsections of our large cities. General ing his match to the field. Stepping Garfield's infancy and youth had from civil life to the head of a tion, and, it might almost be said, unex-disqualified by the texture none of their destitution, none of regiment, the first order he received pectedly. The question of taking com- of his mind, by the honesty of his heart, their pitiful features appealing to the when ready to cross the Ohio was to tender heart and to the open hand of a brigade, and charity. He was a poor boy in the coperate as an independent force same sense in which Honry Clear and a present in which Honry Clear and independent force so late indeed, that the resignation of his mentary leaders hitherto developed in those five full months of vituperation—a same sense in which Henry Clay was in Eastern Kentucky. His immedia poor boy; in which Andrew Jack- ate duty was to check the advance in the House were almost contemporason was a poor boy; in which Daniel of Humphrey Marshall, who was

tragical termination of his great life erty, different in kind, different in cank of a mili ary hero. With less than added but another to the lengthened influence and effect from that consuccession of horrors which had scious and humiliating indigence with a mobilized force of only eleven hundred, without cannon, he had met marked so many lintels with the which is every day forced to contrast an army of five thousand and defeated blood of the first born. Garfield was itself with neighboring wealth on them-driving Marshall's forces success. slain in a day of peace, when brother which it feels a sense of grinding de ively from two strongholds of their own had been reconciled to brother, and pendence. The poverty of the fron-selection, fortified with abundant artill when anger and hate had been ban-tier is indeed no poverty. It is but ished from the land. "Whoever shall the heginning of wealth, and has the ished from the land. "Whoever shall the beginning of wealth, and has the perienced and able soldier of the Regular hereafter draw the portrait of mur- boundless possibilities of the future Army, published an order of thanks and der, if he will show it as it has been always opening before it. No man congratulation on the brilliant result of the brow knitted by revenge, the face matter of common interest and help-black with settled hate. Let him fulness, with any other feeling than and President Lincoln supplemented these draw, rather, a decorous, smooth- that of broad-minded, generous indefaced, bloodless demon; not so much pendence. This honorable independan example of human nature in its ence marked the youth of Garfield cisive victory over Marshall, depravity and in its paroxysms of as it marks the youth of millions of The subsequent military career of Garcrime, as an infernal being, a fiend in the best blood and brain now train- field fully sustained its brilliant beginthe ordinary display and develop- ing for the future citizenship and ning. With his new commission he was future government of the Republic. assigned to the command of a brigade From the landing of the Pilgrims Garfield was born heir to land, to the in the Army of the Ohio, and took part at Plymouth till the uprising against title of freeholder, which has been the great Battle of Shiloh. The remainthe patent and passport of self-respect | der of the year 1862 was not especially emigrants came from old England to with the Anglo-Saxon race ever since eventful to Gardeld, as it was not to the New-England. As they came in pur- Hengist and Horsa landed on the suit of intellectual freedom and eccle- shores of England. His adventure siastical independence rather than on the canal—an alternative between General Buell, of reconstructing bridges for worldly honor and profit, the em- that and the deck of a Lake Eric and reestablishing lines of railway comschooner—was a farmer boy's device munication for the Army. His occupa-for earning money, just us the New tion in his useful but not brilliant field for earning money, just as the Newearnest at home. The man who England lad begins a possibly great struck his most effective blow for career by sailing before the mast on he won a valuable reputation, attracting freedom of conscience by sailing for a coasting vessel or on a merchantthe colonies in 1620 would have been man bound to the farther India or to the able and eminent Judge-Advocateaccounted a deserter to leave after the China Sea. No manly man feels 1610. The opportunity had then anything of shame in looking back come on the soil of England for that to early struggles with adverse cir- gave themselves, with entire devotion, to great contest which established the cumstances, and no man feels a wor- the service of their country, one who authority of Parliament, gave relig thier pride than when he has conious freedom to the people, sent quered the obstacles to his progress. ty until relief was found at the hand and veneration of all who love the Union scotland and from France, are de-of charity. General Garfield's youth of the States.

Scotland and from France, are de-presented no hardships which family Early in 1863 Garfield was assigned to

> limited, and yet were sufficient to man in the entire, org. nization. When develop in him an intense desire to learn. He could read at three years of age, and each winter he had the in the circle of his acquaintance: some of them he got by heart. While yet in childhood he was a constant student of the Bible, and became tary duties closed on the memorabe field familiar with its literature. The dignity and earnestness of his speech early-training. At eighteen years of was accorded him of a great promotion, age he was able to teach school, and for his brayery en a field that was lost. thenceforward his ambition was to President Lincoln appointed him a Main I he bent all his efforts, working in the harvest field, at the carpenter's bench, and in the winter season, teaching the common schools of the neighborhood. While thus laboriously occupied he found time to
> prosecute his studies, and was so
> prosecute his studies his heart for his

The history of Garfield's life to tures He had undoubtedly shown perseverance, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, and ambition—qualities which, be it said for the honor of our country, are everywhere to be found among the young men of America. Army, and had just completed his thirty onward, to the hour of his tragical death, Gatfield's gareer was eminent and exceptionable. Slowly working through his educational period, tion of the War Congress, It, was electfour years of age, he seemed in one bound to spring into conspicuous and bound to spring into conspicuous and builtiest constant with the continuance of the struggle. The Thirty-seventh Congress had, indeed,

parallel in the history of the country. Garfield's Army life was begun than such as he had hastily gained ceded. He stepped to the front with the confidence of one who belonged there

The House was crowded with strong men of both parties; nineteen of them have since been transferred to the Senate, and many of them have served with distinc-tion in the gubernatorial chairs of their espective States, and on foreign Missions of great consequence; but among them all Garfield. As is said by Trevelyan of his ward symptoms of the immense reserves words of praise by the more substantial reward of a Brigadier-General's commishave done better. He never expended so

of an effective debater, and often counts armies with which he was serving. His practical sense was called into exercise The great measure of Garfield's fame trated by honorable performance, and rich in promise, was, as he himself felt, prematurely terminated and necessarily was varied by service on courts martial of might have done in a field where the importance, in which department of duty great prizes are so few cannot be profitathe notice and securing the appro al of dier he did his duty bravely; he did it intelligently; he won an enviable fame, and General of the Army. That of itself was warrant to honorable fame; for among brought to that service the ripest learning, the most fervid eloquence, the most order of talent which he exhibited on everaged attainments, who labored with ry field where he was put to the test, and ing, the most fervid eloquence, the most Charles to the block, and committed but no one of noble mould desires to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the looked upon as having occupied a the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and adaptation of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and adaptation of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and adaptation of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and adaptation of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and adaptation of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and adaptation of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of triumph sat reserved and silent judge of his own capacities and solution of the day of supreme Executive authority of English emigration was faving occupied a pland. The English emigration was L.ELSBREE.

supreme Executive authority of English emigration was pressed by a feeling of inferiority, or hour of Hungary's deliverance—was never renewed, and from these 20,000 as having suffered the evils of pover.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who in his But fate ordained otherwise, and his rep-

love and family energy did not over-come, subjected him to no privations In 1685 the revocation of the edict come, subjected him to no privations of Nantes by Louis XIV. scattered which he did not cheerfully accept, the Cumberland. Perhaps in a great been elected from the organization of the and left no memories save those military campaign no subordinate officer which were recalled with delight and requires sonner judgment and quicked transmitted with profit and with knowledge of men than the Chief of Staff to the commanding general. An sition had been chosen and the ground approval within the period of his own efforts. which were recalled with delight and requires sounder judgment and quicker more discord, breed more jealousy and high rank. More, perhaps, than any man securing an education were extreme disseminate nore strife than any other with whom he was associated in public brilliant parliamentary leaders, it is not life, he gave careful and systematic study General Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already well di

to public questions, and he came to every developed, and eriously affecting the elaborate and complete preparation. He value and efficiency of the Army of the was a steady and indefatigable worker. advantage of the district school. He Cumberland. The energy, the impartialired all the books to be found with ty, and the tact with which he to all sy can supply the place or achieve the results can supply the place or achieve the results of labor will find no encouragement in duties of his new and trying position, will Garfield's life. In preliminary work he always remain one of the most striking was upt, rapid and skilful. He possessed. proofs of his great versatility. His milisorbing ideas and facts, and, like Dr. of Chickamauga, a field which, however disastrous to the Union arms, gave to book all that was of value in it by a readin his mature life gave evidence of ble Lurels. The very rare distinction it seemed like a mere glance at the table. ing apparently so quick and cursory that of contents. He was a preeminently fair and candid man in debate, took no petty States for gallant and meritorious conduct pealed to prejudice did not seek to inflame in the Battle of Chickamauga. passion. He had a quicker eye for the

strong point of his adversary than for his

marshaled his weighty arguments as to

side with such amplitude and fairness

impartial listeners to gain the mastery.

These characteristics, which marked

Barfield as a great debater, did not, how

ever, make him a great parliamentary

sentative government exists, is necessarily

leader. A parliamentary leader, as that

term is understood wherever free repro

The army of Cumberland was reorganzed under the command of General weak point, and on his own side he so Thomas, who promptly offered Garfield year before, been elected, to Congress, successful that at twenty-two years and the time when he must take his seat, of age he was able to enter the jun- was drawing near. He preferred to refor class at Williams College, then main in the military service, and had giving his case away. But never in his self as ninth in descent from those under the presidency of the venerable who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts, and seventh in descent the fullness of his nower, survives the fullness of his nower, survives the fullness of his nower survives the fullness of his now survives the fullness of his nower survives the fullness of his now survives the the fullness of his power, survives the argument on one side and the other, from the brave French Protestants the eminent pupil to whom he was desirous above all things to do his patri by the advice of President Lincoln and The history of Garfield's life to Secretary Stanton, both of whom assured his period, presents no novel feathim that he could, at that time, be o especial value in the House of Representa-Major General on the 5th day of December 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 7th. He had An ardent American defined the institution served two years and four mouths in the tive warmt of patriotism when he offered

the toast. "Our country, always right, The thirty eighth Congress is ; reeminently entitled in history to the designa receiving his diploma when twenty ed while the war was flagrant, and every duty devolves upon him than the selection orilliant success. Within six years legislated to a large extent on war meas-He often skilfully avoids the strength of he was successively president of a ures, but it was chosen before any one college, State Senator of Ohio, Ma- believed that secession of the States fusion in his ranks by attacking an exjor-General of the Army of the would be actually attempted. The mag-United States, and Representative nitude of the work which fell upon its of the cause and the strength of logical location to the National Congress. elect to the National Congress. A spect to the wast sums of moncy raised quers often both against the right and the ombination of honors so elevated, for the support of the Army and Navy, within a period so brief and to a and of the new and extraordinary pow-man so young is without precedent or ers of legislation which it was forced to the House of Commons against justice, exercise. Only twen y-four States were against its immemorial rights, against hi represented, and one hundred and eighty-two members were upon its roll. Among those were many distinguished party terest of a corrupt administration, in leaders on both sides, veterans in the obedience to a tyrannical sovereign, drove which comes only from parliamentary ex- stalled Luttrell in defiance, not merely of

with no other military knowledge public service, with established reputations from the seat to which the elections for ability, and with that skill tors of Middlesex had chosen him and in-TOWANDA, PA.

In poor boy; in which Andrew Jacks, and specific control of the poor boy; in the immediate was a poor boy; in the intention of occuping in control of the poor boy; in the intention of the poor boy; in the intention of occuping in control of the poor boy; in the intention of occuping in control of the poor boy; in the intention of occuping in control of the poor boy; in the poor boy; in the intention of the poor boy; in the intention

Blaine's Eulogy on Garfield, before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties the ender necessary affections, and the touching attracts, and the touching the courage he imparted to his men, raw and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive.

Mr. President For' the second time in this generation the great Departments of the Government of the Carly days of Garfield. The porture of the courage he imparted to his carp, the dispersion of his courage he imparted to his men, raw and untited as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated the survival of the strongest is the recognized dignities of his great of the constitutional rights and one presence the early days of Garfield. The porture of the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untited as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated the true prerogatives which had swept over the laund in 1840 the courage he imparted to his men, raw and drove his administration, and drove his administration to seek the early affections, and the total form New York in August, the dispersion to seek the early affections, and the total fine the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untited as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create a phrase that the true prerogatives which had swept over the failures of the feelings or the failures of the courage he imparted to his men, raw and drove his administration to seek the courage he imparted to his men, raw and adult to the surface of his over his beginners. What a man indicates which had swept to see the failures of the courage of his over he laund in 1840 the course of his over he laund in 1840 the course of his over he laund in 1840 the course of his over he must of the feelings or the failures of his force and course he must of the course of his over he must of the feelings or the The result of the campaign is matter of no place where so little consideration is scorn the mass of that conquering column Hall of Representatives to do honor to the memory of a murdered President. Lincoln fell at the close of a mighty struggle in which the passions of men had been deeply stirred. The of men had been deeply stirred. The carry days of Garfield. The poverty force, and emandipation of an important territory from the control of the Rebell to weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great territory from the control of the Rebell to weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great territory from the control of the Rebell to weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great territory from the control of the Rebell ty weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great territory from the control of the Rebell ty weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great territory from the control of the Rebell ty weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great territory from the control of the Rebell ty weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed. With possibly a single exception, great terr its own will, leaving only perfunctory duties to be discharged by the Executive. ability was recognized and his place con-

diffices to be discharged by the executive.
With two hundred millions of patronage in his hands at the opening of the contest, aided by the active force of Seward in the Cabinet and the moral power of Chase on the bench, Andrew Johnson could not command the support of one-third in either house against the parisder, if he will show it as it has been example was opening before it. No man exhibited where such example was last to have been looked for, let him not give it the grim visage of Moloch, not give it the grim visage of Moloch, and not have been a corn-husking, is matter of common interest and helpnquestioned leader. of energy on which it was in his power to will longer exert a potential influence draw.' Indeed the apparently reserved among men, and which, measured by the force which Garfield possessed was one of severe test of posthumous criticism, his great characteristics. He never did will secure a more enduring and more so well but that it seemed he could easily enviable fame.

> much strength but that he seemed to be holding additional power at call. This is Those unfamiliar with Garfield's industry and ignorant of the details of his one of the happiest and rarest distinctions work may in some degree measure them for as much in persuading an assembly as the eloquent and elaborate argument.
>
> by the annals of Congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged has contributed so much that will be valuable for future reference. His speeches are numerous, many of from the scattered pages of ninety royal octavo volumes of the Congression Record they would present an invaluable compendium of the political history of the most important era through which It is sufficient to say that as a sol-he did his duty bravely: he did it inimpartially written, when war legislation, e etired from the service without blot measures of reconstruction, protection of breath against him. As a lawyer, tho human rights, amendments to the Condmirably ecuipped for the profession, he stitution, maintenance of public credit, can scarcely be said to have entered on its steps towards' specie resumption, true practice. The few efforts he made at the theories of revenue may be reviewed, unbar were distinguished by the same high surrounded by prejudice and discon-June, 1880, would give a well connected tives. That service was exceptionally history and complete defense of the im long. He was nine times consecutivel portant legislation of the seventeen eventchosen to the House, an honor enjoyed by not more than six other Representatives tary life. Far beyond that, his speeches would be found to forecast many great measures, yet to be completed-measures

> easy to find his counterpart anywhere Seward in his supreme faith in the all conquering power of a principle. He industry of investigation to which John Quincy Adams owes his prominence and his Presidency. He had some of those ponderous elements of mind which dis-tinguished Mr. Webster and which, indeed in all our public life have left the Johnson, had the art of getting from a great Mussachusetts Senator without an THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

In English parliamentary history, as difference from Garfield. But some o his methods recall the best features in the strong independent course of Sir are discernible in that most promising o modern Conservatives, who died too beautiful, with possibly something of his superabundance, and in his faith and his and better for all. in his subtle analysis, in his faultless reminded of that great English statesman of to-day, who, confronted with obstacles that would daunt any but the dauntless, as bitterly as by those whose supposed rights he is forced to invade, still labors vith screne courage for the amelioration

Garfield's nomination to the Presi dency, while not predicted or anticipated es, his wide reputation, strengthened by his then recent election as Senator from Ohio, kept him in the public eye as a man occupying the very highest rank among those entited to be called states men. It was not mere chance that brough No more important or exacting Mr. Emerson, "reckon success a convolves upon him than the selection stitutional trait. If Eric is in robust health and has slept well and is at the Foundland. But take Eric out and put hips will sail six hundred, one thousand

fteen hundred miles farther and read Labrador and New England. There As a candidate Garfield steadily grey n popular favor. He was met with a storm of detraction at the very hour is nomination, and it continued with the close of his victorious campaign

No might nor greatness in mortality Can ceasure 'scape; back-wounding calumn The whitest virtue strikes. What king so stro Can tie the call in in the shaperous tourne

mentary leaders hitherto developed in those five full months of vituperation—a this country are Mr. Clay, Mr. Douglass prolonged agony of trial to a sensitive and Mr. Thaddens Stevens. Each was a man, a constant and cruel draft upon the said because his own speech is forever man, of consummate ability, of great powers of moral endurance. The great silenced and he can be no more heard man of consummate ability, of great powers of moral endurance. The great earnestness, of intense personality, differmass of these unjust imputations passed

did not write what he said, and yet spoke More than this need not be said. Less with such logical consecutiveness of than this could not be said. Justice to thought and such admirable precision of the dead, the highest obligation that dephrase as to defy the accident of misreport and the malignity of misrepresents

ENTERING UPON THE PRESIDENCY.

In the beginning of his Presidentia

ife Garfield's experience did not yield

him pleasure or satisfaction. The duti

that engross so large a portion of the President's time were distasteful to him third in either house against the parlia mentary uprising of which Thadden Stevens was the animating spirit and the Congressional work he left that which

ften discussed by him, GARFIELD'S GREAT INDUSTRY. the aid of Congress no doubt perfected.

But, while many of the Executive into a reductive were not grateful to him, he was fluences assiduous and conscientious in their diswas filled by his services in the House of them brilliant, all of them well studied, ited administrative talent of a high order. fully realized. He was emancipated from epresentatives. His military life, illus. carefully phrased and exhaustive of the He grasped the helm of office with the mere sectarian belief, and with eager in in the executive faculty. His disposition mass of detail with singular promptness and ease. His Cabinet meetings were admirably conducted. His clear presentation of official subjects, his well con-

sidered suggestion of topics on which dis-cussion was invited; his quick decision cussion was invited, his quick decision only, to be of one mind and one faith when all had been heard, combined to with those who immediately followed show a thoroughness of mental training the Master, and who were first called as rare as his natural ability and his facile adaption to a new and enlarged field of GARFIELD AND THE SOUTH culation of the obstacles in his way, impelled always by a generous enthusiasm done by his administration towards harmony between the different sections of the Union. He was anxious to go South and speak to the people. As early as April he had ineffectually endeavored to arrange for a trip to Nashville, whither to find that he could not go to South Carolina to attend the Centennial celeoration of the victory of the Cowpens ed on being present at three memora-ble assemblies in the South—the celebra-

meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in his mind his address for each ccasion, and the three taken together, h said to a friend, gave him the exact scor and verge which he needed. At Yorkociations of a hundred years that bou he South and the North in the sacred nemory of a common danger and a comtrial development which appealed to the sections by the instinct of self-interest and self-defense. At Chattanooga he its suffering the country was stronger and greater, the Union rendered indissoluble Burke's love for the sublime and the and the future, through the agony and Garfield's ambition for the success of logic, in his love of literature, in his strong caution and conservatism in his

his administration was high." With nature, he was in no danger of attempting rash experiments or of resorting to the empiricism of statesmanship. But he believed that renewed and closer attention should be given to questious afecting the material interests and comle. He believed that our continenta relations, extensive and undeveloped as hey are, involved responsibility and ould be cultivated into profitable friendship or be abandoned to harmful inifference or lasting enmity. He beieved with equal confidence that an esential forerunner to a new era of naand a generous belief that the benefits and burdens of government would be ommon to all. Himself a conspicuous llustration of what ability and ambition may do under republican institutions, he was given to her advancement. He was at his departure from Greenland he will an American in all his aspirations, and steer west and his ships will reach New he looked to the destiny and influence of the United States with the philosophic composure of Jefferson and the demon strative confidence of John Adams.

> before that fatal day in July form an important chapter in his career, and, in his itally essential to the constitutional administration of the Federal Governhev may continue to be source of contention with others, have become, so far ter of history as his heroism at Chickamanes or his illustrious service in the House. Detail is not needful, and per-sonal autagonism shall not be rekindled by any word uttered to-day. The motives of those opposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized. But of the dead President this is to be said, and

specches. This seems all the more re-markable when it is remembered that he transitory struggles of life. More than this need not be said. Less

volves upon the living, demands the leclaration that in all the bearings of the subject, actual or possible, the President was content in his mind, justified in his conscience, immovable in his conclusious.

GARFIELD AND RELIGION. The religious element in Garfield's character was deep and earnest. In his early youth he espoused the faith of the and were unfavorably contrasted with Disciples, a sect of that great Baptist the legislative work. I have been dealing all these years with ideas," he impatiently exclaimed one day, "and here I am dealing with persons. I have been United States. But the broadening teneretofore treating of the fundamental dency of his mind and his active spirit of onsidering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office." He restraints of association. In selecting a was carnestly seeking some practical way college in which to continue his educa of correcting the evils arising from the listribution of overgrown and unwieldy over by Alexander Campbell, the greatest patronage—evils always appreciated and preacher of his Church. His reasons were characteristic; first, that Bethany nitude had been more deeply impressed leaned too heavily foward slavery; and ipon his mind since his accession to the second, that being himself a Disciple and esidency. Had he lived, a comprehen- the son of Disciple parents, he had little sive improvement in the mode of ap-acquaintance with people of other beliefs pointment and in the tenure of office and he thought it would make him more would have been proposed by him and with the aid of Congress no doubt perfected. liberal, quoting his own words, both in the aid of Congress no doubt perfected.

The liberal tendency which he antic pated as the result of wider culture was hand of a master. In this respect, indeed, terest pushed his investigations in the direction of modern progressive thought most intimately associated with him in He followed with quickening step in the the government, and especially those paths of exploration and speculation so who had feared that he might be lacking fearlessly trodden by Darwin, by Huxley; by Tyndall and by other living scienof business was orderly and rapid. His tists of the radical and advanced type power of analysis and his skill in classi- His own church, binding its disciples. fication enabled him to dispatch a vast no formulated creed, but accepting the Old and New Testaments as the word of God with unbiased liberality of private interpretion, favored, if it did not stimu late, the spirit of investigation. Its mem bers profess with sincerity, and profess Nor street of shining gold.

> Christians at Antioch. But however high Garfield reasoned of "fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute." he was never separated from tions and in his assotiations. For him i held the ark of the covenant. To him i was the gate of heaven. The world o contradictions. A philosophic observer declares that men by the thousand will die in defense of a creed whose doctrines they do not comprehend and whose tenets they habitually violate. It is equally true that men by the thousand will cling to church organizations with nstinctive and undying fidelity when their belief in maturer years is radically different from that which inspired them

as neophytes.

HIS CHARITY AND LIBERALITY. But after this range of speculation and this latitude of doubt Garfield came back always with freshness and delight to the which, earliest implanted, longest surrive. Not many weeks before his assassnation, walking on the banks of the Po- of unknown worlds. You say the comac with a friend and conversing on soul is nothing but the resultant of those topics of personal religion concern-ing which noble natures have an unconerable reserve, he said that he found ions learned in infancy infinitely restful o him, not merely in their stated repetiion, but in their casual and frequent of life. Certain texts of Scriptures had thrift and independence of every house-hold and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self-interest. He heard, while in Edinburgh preacher who prefaced his sermon with eading the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, which book had been the subject of careful study with Gar-field during all his religious life. He was greatly impressed by the elocution of the preacher and declared that it had impartjestic utterances of St. Paul. He referred often in after years to that memorable ing upon the radiant promise and the assured hope with which the great Apostle of the Gentiles was "persuaded that ieither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things resent, nor things to come, nor height or depth, nor any other creature, shall iod, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.' The crowning characteristic of General world as my fatherland, because the all things he had charity. Tolerance was truth compels me-as it compelled the qualities which he possessed himself Voltaire, than human divinity. My work is only a beginning. My monof expression. With him the inquiry was not so much what a man believes, ument is above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and but does he believe it? The lines of hi mounting forever. The thirst for the friendship and his confidence encircled infinite proves infinity.—Victor Hugo men of every creed and men of 1.0 creed and to the end of his life on his ever lengthening list of friends were to be found the names of a pious Catholic priest and of an honest nanded and generous-hearted free-thinker.

On the morning of Saturday, July 2d, he President was a contented and happy man-not in an ordinary degree, but joyfully, almost boyishly happy. On his way to the railroad station, to which he the beautiful morning with an unwanted sense of leisurg and a keen anticipation of pleasure, his talk was all in the grateful and gratulatory vein. He felt that after four months of trial his administration was strong in its grasp of affairs, though this was not hard work, yet strong in popular favor and destined to it, required his constant attention. grow stronger; that grave difficulties confronting him at his inauguration had been safely passed; that trouble lay behind him and not before him; that he now recovering from an illness which had but lately disquieted at and times almost unnerved him; that he was gocherished associations of his young manhood and to exchange greetings with those whose deepening interest had followed every step of his upward progress

with clear sight and calm courage he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished eyes whose lips may tell—what brilliant, broken plans, what baffled, high ambitions, what sundering of strong, warm, manhood's friendships, what bitter rending of sweet household ties! Behind him a proud expectant nation, a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and hapy mother, wearing the full, rich honors of her early toil and tears; the wife of his youth, whose whole life lay in his: the little boy's not yet emerged from childhord's day of frolic; the fair, young daughter; the sturdy sons just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day and every day rewarding a father's love and care; and in his heart the enger, rejoicing power to meet all de-mands. Before him, desolation and great darkness! And his soul was not shaken. His countrymen were thrilled with instant, profound and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness, he became the centre of a naa world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his affering. He trod the wine-press alone, With unfaltering front he faced death. Vith unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the

assassin's bullet he heard the voice of

God. With simple resignation he bowed

ald give up life, hardly aware of its requishment, but through days of lan-

to the Divine decree THE END OF ALL As the end drew near his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, rom its oppressive, stifling air, from its nomelessness and its hopelesshess. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold oices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; on its far sails, whitening in the morning light; on its resting waves, rolling shoreward to break and to die eneath the noonday sun; on the red louds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathay of the stars. Let us think that his ing eyes read a mystic meaning which nly the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the reding world he heard the great waves breaking on a further shore, and felt

dready upon his wasted brow-the breath of the eternal morning. AT LAST.

When on my day of life the night is falling, hear far voices out of darkness calling

My feet to paths unknown. hou hast made my home of life so ples i cave not its tenant when its walls decay. Love divine, O Helper ever present, Be then my strength and stay!

Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade an

id kindly faces to my own uplifting The love which answers mine. have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy spirit Be with me then to comfort and uphold: gate of pearl, no branch of paim, I merit,

affice it if—my good and ill unreckoned And both forgiven through Thy ab find myself by hands familiar beckoned Unto my fitting place :

some humble door among Thy many man And flows forever through heaven's green expan

The river of Thy peace. here, from the music round about me stealing, I fain would learn the new and holy song, nd find, at last, beneath Thy trees of healing. The life for which I long. -John Greenleaf Whittler in March Atlantic.

Victor Hugo's Joyous Faith. I feel myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe, at this hour, the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it s history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song-I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work;" but I cannot say "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughtare. It closes in the twiight to open with the dawn. I improve every hour because I love this

Boy Inventors.

Some of the most important invenions have been the work of mere boys The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. Watt left the engine in a very incomplete condition from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves except by the use of levers operated by the hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was hired to work these valve levers. Although this was not hard work, yet As he was working these levers he saw that parts of the engine moved in the direction, and at the exact time that he had to open cr close cord and made one end fast to the proper lever; and the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move of with perfect regularity of

A short time after the foreman came