BRADFORD REPUBLICAN.

HOLCOMB & TRACY, Publishers.

"GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE."

$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882. NO. 41

—THE—

Bradford Republican

is Published Every Thursday,

AT TOWANDA, PA., BY

HOLCOMB & TRACY.

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THE REPUBLICAN is published in the Tracy, Moore and Nobles Block, at the corner of Main and Pine streets, over J. F. Corser's Boot and Shoe store. Its circulation is over 2000. As an advertising medium it is unexcelled in its immediate field.

Towanda Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

SMITH & HILLS, Attorneys-at-Law; Office over Powell & Co.

CALIFF, J. N., Office in Wood's Block, south First National Bank, up stairs. june 12,'78

ELSBREE & SON (*N C Elsbree* and *L Elsbree.*) Office in Mercur Block, Park St. may14,'78

PECK & OVERTON (*Benj M Peck and D A Overton.*) Office over Hill's Market. 49-'79

OVERTON & SANDERSON (*E Overton* and *John F Sanderson.*) Office in Adams Block. july5'78

MAXWELL, WM. Office over Dayton's Store april 14,'76

WILT, J. ANDREW. Office in Mean's Block. apr14,'76

DAVIES, CARNOCHAN & HALL, (*W T Davies, W H Carnochan, L M Hall.*) Office in rear of Ward House. Entrance on Poplar St. (1e13,'75

MERCUR, RODNEY A. Solicitor of Patents. Particular attention paid to business in Orphans' Court and to the settlement of estates. Office in Montanye's Block 45-79

MCPHERSON & YOUNG, (*I. McPherson and W. I. Young.*) Office south side of Mercur's Block. feb1,'78-

MADILL & KINNEY, Office corner Main and Pine st. Noble's block, second floor front. Collections promptly attended to. feb 1 '78

WILLIAMS, ANGLE & BUFFINGTON. (*H N W Williams, E J Angle and E D Buffington*). office west side of Main street, two doors north of Argus office. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. oct 26,'77.

JAMES H. AND JOHN W. CODDING, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law. Office in the Mercur Block, over C. T. Kirby's Drug Store. july 3, '80 tf.

KEENEY, J. P. Attorney-at-Law. Office in Montanye's Block, Main Street. Sept. 15, '81-tf.

THOMPSON, W. H. and E. A., Attorneys-at-Law, Towanda, Pa. Office in Mercur Block, over C. T. Kirby's Drug Store, entrance on Main street, first stairway north of Post-office. All business promptly attended to. Special attention given to claims against the United States for Pensions, Bounties, Patents, etc., and to collections and settlement of decedent's estates. April 21, 1y

HENRY B. M'KEAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

TOWANDA, PA.

Solicitor of Patents. Government claims attended to. [16feb82

PHYSICANS AND SURGEONS.

JOHNSON, T. B., M.D. Office over Dr. H. C. Porter's Drug Store. feb 12,'78

NEWTON, Drs. D. N. & F. G. Office at Dwelling on River Street, corner Weston St. feb 12,'77

LADD, C. E., M.D. Office 1st door above old bank building, on Main street. Special attention given to diseases of the throat and lungs. july19,'78

WOODBURN, S. M., M.D. Office and residence, Main street, north of M.E. Church. Medical Examiner for Pension Department. feb22,'78

PAYNE, E. D., M.D. Office over Montanye's Store. Office hours 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. oct 20,'77

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mills, or any other light machinery. It is of simple construction, durable and easily managed. Manufactured by Charles Perrigo & Co., Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y.

C. W. HOLCOMB,
General Agent.

Ulster, Pa., July 21-w

All the magazines, daily and weekly papers at Cross'. Mr2.

Mother Died of Salt Rheum.

J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which entrance $2,000. Benefits $3.00 per week, the age annual cost, 5 years experience, $11.
J. R. KITTRIDGE, *Reporter.*
JESSE WARDELL, JR., *Dictator.* feb 22.'78

BRADFORD LODGE, NO. 167, I. O. O. F. Meet in Odd Fellow's Hall, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. WARREN HILL, *Noble Grand.* june 12,'75

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

POST, F. E. No. 32 Second street All orders will receive prompt attention. june 12,'75

EDUCATIONAL.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. The Second Winter Term will begin Monday, January, 24, 1882. For catalogue or other information, address or call on the Principal.
EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.
July 19,'78 Towanda, Pa.

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD. Practical Plumber and Gas Fitter. Place of business in Mercur Block next door to Journal office opposite Public Square. Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Repairing Pumps of all kinds, and all kinds of Gearing promptly attended to. All wanting work in his line should give him a call. july 27,'77

INSURANCE.

RUSSELL, O. S. General Insurance Agency, Towanda, Pa. Office in Whitcomb's Book store. july 12,'76.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

JAMES McCABE

HAS REMOVED HIS GROCERY BUSINESS TO THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS, WHERE HE HAS ESTABLISHED

Head Quarters

FOR EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c.

CASH PAID for Desirable Produce. Fine BUTTER and EGGS a specialty. April 29 1y

NATHAN TIDD,

(Successor to Mr. McKean,)
DEALER IN
PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE
AND LOYAL SOCK

COAL,

FOOT OF PINE STREET, NEAR COURT HOUSE,
TOWANDA, PA.

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

The patronage of my old friends and the public generally is solicited. Sep'8 0

Railroad Time-Tables.

BARCLAY R. R. TIME-TABLE.

TAKES EFFECT JAN. 1, 1882.

TRAINS NORTH. 10 Way Mail.	4 Accommodation		STATIONS.		TRAINS SOUTH. 3 Accommodation.	9 Way Mail
P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
6.20	9.20	Ar.	...Towanda...	Dep.	6.15	3.15
6.03	9.05	Dep.	....Monroe....	Ar.	6.35	3.30
6.02	9.04	Ar.	....Monroe....	Dep.	6.41	3.31
5.58	8.59	"	..Masontown..	"	6.47	3.35
5.53	8.54	"	..Greenwood..	"	6.52	3.40
5.46	8.46	"	....Westons....	"	7.00	3.47
*5.39	*8.38	"	....Summit....	"	*7.11	*3.54
*5.35	*8.35	"	....Lamoka....	"	*7.15	*3.58
5.31	8.31	"	LongValleyJunc	"	7.19	4.02
5.20	8.15	Dep.	.Foot of Plane.	Ar.	7.37	4.15

* Indicates that trains do not stop.

F. F. LYON,
2mr82 Sup't and Eng'r, Barclay, Pa.

LEHIGH VALLEY & PENNA. AND NEW YORK RAILROADS.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1st, 1882.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	9	7	3
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls	2.05	7.20	....	7.15
Buffalo	2.50	8.25	....	9.20
Rochester	5.15	10.05	....	....
Lyons	6.30	11.05	....	....
Geneva	6.55	11.30	....	....
Ithaca	8.35	1.00	....	....
Auburn	5.15	11.05	....	....
Owego	8.50	1.25	....	....
Elmira	9.10	1.45	9.00	3.45
Waverly	9.45	2.10	9.40	4.15
Sayre	10.10	2.30	10.00	4.30
Athens	10.15	2.34	10.05	4.34
Milan	....	....	10.15	....
Slater	....	....	10.25	....
Towanda	10.46	3.00	10.43	5.05
Wysauking	....	....	10.54	5.15
Standing Stone	....	....	11.03	....
Bummerfield	....	....	11.10	5.26
Frenchtown	....	....	11.19	....
Wyalusing	....	3.36	11.30	5.45
Laceyville	11.42	3.57	11.50	6.03
Skinner's Eddy	....	....	11.53	6.07
Meshoppen	....	4.12	12.10	6.23
Mehoopany	....	....	12.16	6.28
Tunkhannock	12.23	4.35	1.00	7.10
LaGrange	....	....	1.10	7.20
Falls	....	....	1.24	7.35
L. & B. Junction	1.05	5.10	1.45	8.05
Wilkes-Barre	1.35	5.30	2.20	8.35
Mauch Chunk	3.40	7.35	4.50	11.00
Allentown	4.44	8.29	5.33	12.00
Bethlehem	5.00	8.45	6.05	12.15
Easton	5.30	9.00	6.40	12.55
Philadelphia	6.55	10.40	8.40	2.20
New York	8.05	....	9.15	3.35
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	8	30	2	12
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	6.30	....	7.40	3.40
Philadelphia	8.00	....	9.00	4.15
Easton	9.25	....	10.15	5.50
Bethlehem	9.50	....	10.45	6.15
Allentown	10.05	....	10.54	6.24
Mauch Chunk	11.05	....	11.35	7.25
Wilkes-Barre	1.05	7.30	2.03	9.45
L & B Junction	1.35	8.01	2.25	10.10
Falls	....	8.27	....	10.32
LaGrange	....	8.45	....	10.46
Tunkhannock	2.15	8.55	3.01	10.52
Mehoopany	....	9.09	....	11.02
Meshoppen	....	9.27	3.27	11.20
Skinner's Eddy	....	9.43	....	11.45
Laceyville	3.02	9.50	3.46	11.50
Wyalusing	....	10.14	4.02	12.07
Frenchtown	....	10.27	....	12.17
Bummerfield	....	10.37	....	12.24
Standing Stone	....	10.44	....	12.30
Wysauking	....	10.54	....	12.37
Towanda	3.50	11.05	4.43	12.46
Ulster	....	11.17	4.55	12.57
Milan	....	11.26	....	1.06
Athens	4.30	11.34	5.10	1.15
Sayre	4.40	11.41	5.20	1.25
Waverly	4.45	11.50	5.30	1.30
Elmira	5.25	12.40	6.15	2.15
Owego	5.39	....	6.25	....
Auburn	8.30	....	9.35	....
Ithaca	6.10	....	6.40	....
Geneva	7.41	....	8.14	....
Lyons	8.40	....	8.50	....
Rochester	9.50	6.10	9.40	....
Buffalo	11.40	8.10	12.05	8.00
Niagara Falls	1.03	9.25	1.08	9.40
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

No. 32 leaves Wyalusing at 6:00, A. M., Frenchtown 6 14, Bummerfield 6.23, Standing Stone 6.31 Wysauking 6.40. Towanda 6.53, Ulster 7.05, Milan 7:16, Athens 7:25, Sayre 7:40, Waverly 7:55, arriving at Elmira 8:50, A. M.

No. 30 leaves Elmira 5:15 P. M., Waverly 6:00 Sayre 6:15, Athens 6:20, Milan 6:30, Ulster 6:40 Towanda 6:55, Wysauking 7:05, Standing Stone 7.14, Bummerfield 7:22, Frenchtown 7:32, arriving at Wyalusing at 7:45, P. M.

Trains 8 and 15 run daily. Sleeping cars on trains 8 and 15 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia and between Lyons and New York without changes. Parlor cars on Trains 2 and 9 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia without change, and through coach to and from Rochester via Lyons.

WM. STEVENSON, Supt.
of 1 SAYRE, PA., Jan. 2, 1882. Pa. & N. Y. R. R.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE

Towanda 5 ct. Store

MAIN STREET,

(NEXT DOOR TO FELCH & CO.

Is prepared to offer a complete assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

Crockery, Glassware,

WHITE and DECORATED CHINA.

Latest designs and patterns of

MAJOLICA WARE,

BIRD CAGES,

SATCHELS, &C.

For the coming Spring Trade, we adhere as heretofore to our established principle—that a quick sale with a small profit is better than a slow one with a large profit—and therefore our prices in any line of goods will compare favorable with the prices of any other house.

We endeavor to sell the best article for the least possible money.

LOEWUS & FREIMUTH.

myo-tf

THE POPULAR CORNER

GEO. L. ROSS,

Has filled up the old MONTANYE STORE with a full and complete stock of FRESH

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

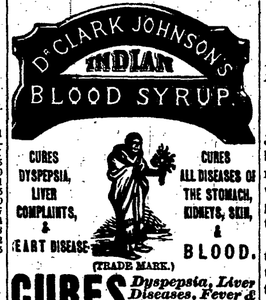
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Call here for your Groceries. After you get prices at Ross' it will be of no use to try elsewhere for his prices are down to rock bottom.

Farmers can get the tip-top of the market at Geo. L. Ross'. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash.

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cts. in stamp or currency for the new REVISED EDITION of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." It gives the best treatment for all diseases, has 60 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses better than can be taught in any other way, a table showing doses of all the principal medicines used for the horse as well as their effects and antidotes when a poison, a large collection of VALUABLE RECEIPTS, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of other valuable horse information. Hundreds of horsemen have pronounced it worth more than books costing $5 and $10. The fact that 200,000 sold in about one year before it was revised shows how popular the book is. The revised edition is MUCH MORE INTERESTING. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. AGENTS WANTED. Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. **25 cts** Mar 11-1yr.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS done at short notice and reasonable rates the REPUBLICAN office.



CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrophula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St.
NEW YORK CITY.

Never fails to Cure.

Ashland, Schuylkill co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more, after a short trial, than all the medicine I have used for 15 years.

B. B. BILLMAN.

Disease of the Stomach.

Ashland, Schuylkill co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach, and it has proved to be a valuable medicine.

MRS. J. AUMAN.

Nervous Debility.

Turtle Point, McKean co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Nervous Debility and partial Paralysis, for a number of years, and obtained no relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which restored me to health.

D. C. WINSHIP.

For Scrofula.

Turtle Point, McKean co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—My little girl was cured of inflammation of the Face and Eyes, by the use of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. A physician had previously failed to afford relief and it was thought that the child could not live. Its neck and breast was entirely covered with Scrofulous Sores, which are now entirely gone.

WARREN SMITH.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Turtle Point, McKean co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, after the doctors failed.

F. F. BISHOP.

Remedy for the Rheumatism.

Turtle Point, McKean co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism and Liver Complaint, and have derived great relief therefrom.

DARIUS SIMPSON.

An Agent's Testimony.

Turtle Point, McKean co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was a life-long sufferer from Liver Complaint until I used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, from which I soon obtained permanent relief. I also find the Syrup to be a valuable Bowel Regulator.

HENRY C. SIMPSON.

A Valuable Medicine.

Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine ever used in my family. Hoping the public will be benefited by this great remedy, I take great pleasure in giving my testimony of its virtues.

JOSEPH P. BRUBAKER.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as the best medicine made. People who are Dyspeptic should not fail to give it a trial. For the Stomach it has no equal. I have used it and know it to be a valuable medicine.

HATTIE KRIESINGER.

Liver Complaint.

Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Liver Complaint for a long time, and by the persuasion of your Agent, I commenced taking your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has greatly benefited me. I have never found any medicine to equal it, and can confidently say it is a safe and highly valuable remedy.

EDWARD ZORB.

Pain in the Breast.

Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with a Pain in my Breast and Side, and when I would lie down, I could scarcely breathe for Pain, I was also very weak in my Breast and Lungs. I used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and am now nearly well. My Lungs are strong once more and I am very grateful to you for such a valuable remedy.

D. M. BALL.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, which I had been afflicted with for years.

GEORGE M. ELLIOT.

For Kidney Diseases.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was subject to severe Pains in my Kidneys, Weakness and Painful Sick Headache, for years, and failed to obtain relief, until I was induced to try your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which restored me to perfect health.

JAMES BILLY.

No. 1525 Bartram St.

For Costiveness.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Costiveness and Headache, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP proved most beneficial to me. It is the best medicine I ever used.

JAS. A. BROWN.

No. 817 Federal St.

For Billiousness.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and Billiousness for years, and failed to procure relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which soon effectually relieved me. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to the afflicted.

FRANK T. GORMLEY,

No. 1035 Locust St.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Bushkill, Pike Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and have been much benefited thereby.

FRANKLIN VANANKEEN.

Best Family Medicine.

Bushkill, Pike Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I consider your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP the best medicine I ever used in my family. It is just as recommended.

MALACHI CUSTARD.

Remedy for Worms.

Dear Sir:—I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Worm and Summer Complaint, and it has proved effectual in all cases.

THOMAS CONTRIGHT.

Never Fails to Cure.

Bushkill, Pike Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—My daughter was in Poor Health and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured her.

HIRAM VANANKEEN.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in every town or village, in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

Mr. BLAINE'S EULOGY

ON GARFIELD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

At 12:30 the orator of the day, Hon. James G. Blaine, was announced, and his advent was the signal for another round of applause. The ceremonies were then opened by the following prayer by Chaplain F. D. Power, of the House:

'O Lord, our God, we thank Thee for this hour and for this service. We thank Thee for a great life given to this Nation; for its genius and potencies; for its example and memories; for its immortality and eternity. May this Republic never forget its dead.

We come together this day to recall the wisdom, the integrity, the statesmanship, the loyalty, the reverence for Thee and Thy ward, the unselfish love for country and for all mankind, wherewith Thou didst endow Thy servant and fit him for the administration of the affairs of the Government. As we meditate upon the patience, the sweetness, the fortitude, the faith, the quiet resignation to Thy will wherewith Thou didst fit him for his sore trial; as we remember his triumph and our sorrow, grant us Thy gracious benediction.

We bear, during this memorial service our Father, before Thee, on our hearts his loved ones with whom we weep. Sustain, we beseech Thee, the mother who bore him. May the peace of God that passeth all understanding be the strength and the crown of her spirit. Be very merciful to the wife in her present separation from the husband of her youth. May she rest in God, and may she find such sympathy in her God and Saviour that the world cannot take away. Be a father to the children now fatherless, and may they imitate the virtues of their illustrious parent. May the youth of this country and of all lands feel the power of his example and follow in his footsteps. May those who rule among us and among men everywhere by the study of his virtues be incited to like patriotism and faithfulness.

Now we ask Thy blessing on this assembly. May the remembrance of this great life be a genuine help to all those present and that greater audience waiting without. Give grace of utterance to Thy servant who shall speak to us. May his words be wise and worthy of full honor, like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

Remember Thy servant before Thee, the President of the United States. Preserve him from evil influences and evil men. May truth rest upon his brow and upon his lips, justice in his hands and grace in his heart. Bless this august assembly, our magistrates and judges, our Army and Navy, our schools and churches, our whole land and all the inhabitants thereof.

May we keep alive in us the faith and virtue of those who have passed before. Give peace in our land. Make religion and righteousness, truth and justice, knowledge and freedom abound everywhere. May Thy name be glorified and Thy kingdom rule over us from sea to sea.

We ask it all reverently, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

President Davis then said: "This day is dedicated by Congress for memorial services on the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield. I present to you the Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been fitly chosen as the orator for this historical occasion." Mr. Blaine then proceeded to read his oration as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: For the second time in this generation the great departments of the Government of the United States are assembled in the 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 tragical termination of his great life added but another to the lengthened succession of horrors which had marked so many lintels with the blood of the first born. Garfield was slain in a day of peace, when brother had been reconciled to brother, and when anger and hate had been banished from the land. "Whoever shall hereafter draw the portrait of murder, if he will show it as it has been exhibited where such example was last to have been looked for, let him not give it the grim visage of Moloch, the brow knitted by revenge, the face black with settled hate. Let him draw, rather, a decorous, smooth-faced, bloodless demon, not so much an example of human nature in its depravity and in its paroxysms of crime, as an infernal being, a fiend in the ordinary display and development of his character."

From the landing of the pilgrims at Plymoth till the uprising against Charles First, about twenty thousand emigrants came from old England to New England. As they came in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for worldly honor and profit the emigration naturally ceased when the contest for religeous liberty began in earnest at home. The man who struck his most effective blow for freedom of conscience by sailing for the colonies in 1620 would have been accounted a deserter to leave after 1640. The opportunity had then come on the soil of England for that great contest which established the authority of Parliament, gave religious freedom to the people, sent Charles to the block and committed to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the Supreme Executive authority of England. The English emigration was never renewed, and from these twenty thousand men, with a small emigration from Scotland and France, are descended the vast numbers who have New England blood in their veins.

In 1685 the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, scattered to other countries four hundred thousand Protestants, who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects—merchants of capital, skilled manufacturers, and handicraftsman, superior at the time to all others in Europe. A considerable number of these Huguenot French came to America; a few landed in New England and became honorably prominent in its history. Their names have in large part become Anglicized, or have disappeared, but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families, and their fame is perpetuated in honorable memorials and useful institutions.

From these two sources, the English-Puritan and the French-Huguenot, came the late President—his father, Abram Garfield, being descended from the one, and his mother, Eliza Ballou, from the other.

It was 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 liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood; and, with as much satisfaction as if he were a British nobleman reading his stately ancestral record in Burke's Peerage, he spoke of himself as ninth in descent from those who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts, and seventh in descent from the brave French Protestants who refused to submit to tyranny 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 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 State.

Losing his father before he was two years old, the early life of Garfield was one of privation, but its poverty has been made indelicately and unjustly prominent. Thousands of readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child, whose reality too often greets the eye in the squalid sections of our large cities. Gen. Garfield's infancy and youth had none of their destitution, none of their pitiful features appealing to the tender heart and to the open hand of charity. He was a poor boy in the same sense in which Henry Clay was a poor boy; in which Andrew Jackson was a poor boy; in which Daniel Webster was a poor boy; in the sense in which a large majority of the eminent men of America in all generations have been poor boys. Before a great multitude of men, in a public speech, Mr. Webster bore this testimony:

'It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin raised amid the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke rose first from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.'

With the requisite change of scene the same words would aptly portray the early days of Garfield. The poverty of the frontier, where all are engaged in a common struggle and where a common sympathy and hearty co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty, different in kind, different in influence and effect from that conscious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence. The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty. It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the West where a house-raising, or even a corn-husking, is matter of common interest and helpfulness, with any other feeling than that of broad-minded, generous independence. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield as it marks the youth of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the Republic. Garfield was born heir to land, to the title of freeholder which has been the patent and passport of self-respect with the Anglo-Saxon race ever since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. His adventure on the canal—an alternative between that and the deck of a Lake Erie schooner—was a farmer boy's device for earning money, just as the New England lad begins a possibly great career by sailing before the mast on a coasting vessel or on a merchantman bound the farther India or to the China seas.

No manly man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride than when he has conquered the obstacles to his progress. But no one of noble mould desires to be looked upon as having occupied a menial position, as having been repressed by a feeling of inferiority, or as having suffered the evils of poverty until relief was found at the hand of charity. Gen. Garfield's youth presented no hardships which family love and family energy did not overcome, subjected him to no privations which he did not cheerfully accept, and left no memories save those which were recalled with delight and transmitted with profit and with pride.

Garfield's early opportunities for securing an education were extremely limited, and yet were sufficient to develop in him an intense desire to learn. He could read at three years of age, and each winter he had the advantage of the district school. He read all the books to be found within 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 familiar with its literature. The dignity and earnestness of his speech in his maturer life gave evidence of this early training. At eighteen years of age he was able to teach school, and thenceforward his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end 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 successful that at twenty-two years of age he was able to enter the junior class at Williams College, then under the presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins, who, in the fullness of his powers, survives the eminent pupil to whom he was of inestimable service.

The history of Garfield's life to this period presents no novel features. 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. But from his graduation at Williams onward, to the hour of his tragical death, Garfield's career was eminent and exceptional. Slowly working through his educational period, receiving his diploma when twenty-four years of age, he seemed at one bound to spring into conspicuous and brilliant success. Within six years he was successively president of a college, State Senator of Ohio, major-general of the Army of the United States, and Representative-elect to the National Congress. A combination of honors so varied, so elevated, within a period so brief and to a man so young, is without precedent or parallel in the history of the country.

Garfield's army life was begun with no other military knowledge than such as he had hastily gained from books in the few months preceding his march to the field. Stepping from civil life to the head of a regiment, the first order he received when ready to cross the Ohio was to assume command of a brigade, and to operate as an independent force in Eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphrey Marshall, who was marching down the Big Sandy with the intention of occupying, in connection with other Confederate forces, the entire territory of Kentucky and of precipitating the State into secession. This was at the close of the year 1861. Seldom, if ever, has a young college professor been thrown into a more embarrassing and discouraging position. He knew just enough of military science, as he expressed it himself, to measure the extent of his ignorance, and with a handful of men he was marching, in rough winter weather, into a strange country, among a hostile population, to confront a largely superior force under the command of a distinguished graduate of West Point, who had seen active and important service in two preceding wars.

The result of the campaign is matter of history. The skill, the endurance, the extraordinary energy shown by Garfield, the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untried as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated estimates of his numbers, bore perfect fruit in the routing of Marshall, the capture of his camp, the dispersion of his force, and the emancipation of an important territory from the control of the rebellion. Coming at the close of a long series of disasters to the Union arms, Garfield's victory had an unusually and extraneous importance, and in the popular judgment elevated the young commander to the rank of a military hero. With less than two thousand men in his entire command, with a mobilized force of only eleven hundred, without cannon, he had met an army of five thousand and defeated them—driving Marshall's forces successively from two strongholds of their own selection, fortified with abundant artillery. Maj. Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, an experienced and able soldier of the Regular Army, published an order of thanks and congratulation on the brilliant result of the Big Sandy campaign, which would have turned the head of a less cool and sensible man than Garfield. Buell declared that his services had called into action the highest qualities of a soldier, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more substantial reward of a brigadier general's commission, to bear date from the day of his decisive victory over Marshall.

The subsequent military career of Garfield fully sustained its brilliant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Ohio, and took part in the second and decisive day's fight in the great battle of Shiloh. The remainder of the year 1862 was not especially eventful to Garfield, as it was not to the armies with which he was serving. His practical sense was called into exercise in completing the task assigned him by Gen. Buell, of reconstructing bridges and re-establishing lines of railway communication for the Army. His occupation in this useful, but not brilliant, field was varied by service on courts-martial of importance, in which department of duty he won a valuable reputation, attracting the notice and securing the approval of the able and eminent Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. That of itself was warrant to honorable fame; for among the great men who in those trying days gave themselves, with entire devotion, to the service of their country, who brought to that service the ripest learning, the most fervid eloquence, the most varied attainments, who labored with modesty and shunned applause, who in the day of triumph sat reserved and silent and grateful—as Francis Deak in the hour of Hungary's deliverance—was Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who in his honorable retirement enjoys the respect and veneration of all who love the Union of the States.

Early in 1863 Garfield was assigned to the highly important and responsible post of chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, then at the head of the Army of the Cumberland. Perhaps in a great military campaign no subordinate officer requires sounder judgment and quicker knowledge of men than the chief of staff to the commanding general. An indiscreet man in such a position can sow more discord, breed more jealousy and disseminate more strife than any other officer in the entire organization. When Gen. Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland. The energy, the impartiality and the tact with which he sought to allay these dissensions and to discharge the duties of his new and trying position will always remain one of the most striking proofs of his great versatility. His military duties closed on the memorable field of Chickamauga, a field which, however disastrous to the Union arms, gave to him the occasion of winning imperishable laurels. The very rare distinction was accorded him of a great promotion for his bravery on a field that was lost. President Lincoln appointed him a major