Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880. NO. 30

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD
(Butler Time.)

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.25 a. m., and 2.05 and 7.20 p. m. [See below for connections with A. V. R. R.]

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.15 a. m., and 1.55, and 6.55 p. m. The 1.55 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.40 a. m. and 12.20 and 2.20 p. m.

Stages leave Petrolia at 5.30 a. m. for 7.40 train, and at 10.00 a. m. for 12.20 train.

Return stages leave Hilliard on arrival of trains at 10.27 a. m. and 1.50 p. m.

Stage leaves Martinsburg at 9.30 for 12.30 train.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11.00 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.36 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.26 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5.06 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.06 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sunday train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.56 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.0[illegible] and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.
Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

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SAVINGS BANK
BUTLER, PA.
NEARLY OPPOSITE LOWRY HOUSE.

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FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.
TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. low. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

FOR SALE.

$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 93 Liberty street; Pittsburgh, Pa. [au27-1y

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ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
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Losses paid in 61 years, $51,000,000.
J. T. McJUNKIN & SON, Agents,
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Mutual . Fire Insurance Co.
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BUTLER PA.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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FOR SALE BY
JAMES ENGLISH,
mar17-2m PORTERSVILLE, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa

B. Roessing,
[Successor to A. C. Roessing & Bro.]
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Groceries,
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, OIL,
—AND—
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THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN
CASH
FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.
sep4tf

BOOTS and SHOES
—AT—
AL. RUFF'S
UNION BLOCK,
Main Street, - - - - Butler, Pa.

I have just received my entire Spring and Summer stock of BOOTS and SHOES direct from the manufacturer, and am able to sell them at

OLD PRICES,

and a great many lines at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, Polish and Side Lace Boots in endless variety, and at bottom prices.

Reynolds Brothers' celebrated fine Shoes always in stock, and is the most complete I have ever offered. The prices are lower than ever, and styles elegant.

Parties wanting BOOTS & SHOES made to order can do no better than by me, as I keep none but the best of workmen in my employ.

LEATHER and FINDINGS will be found in my store in superior quality and at lowest market rates.

All goods warranted as represented. AL. RUFF.

OPENING DAILY
—AT—
B. C. HUSELTON'S,
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Boots and Shoes
To be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania, embracing all the Newest Spring Styles in the Market.

I am selling all this stock at
OLD PRICES.
Recollect, NO ADVANCE.

Several lines of Boots and Shoes at even lower prices than ever. All my customers have the benefit in buying by getting Boots and Shoes that come direct from the manufacturer to my house. No middle profits to divide up that parties are compelled to pay that buy from jobbing houses.

This Stock of Boots and Shoes is Very Large in the Following Lines

Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Boots, - - - - $1.50 and upwards.
" " " " Side Lace Boots, - - - 1.25 " "
" Grain, Pebble and Kid Button and Polish, - 1.25 " "
" " Polish, - - - - - - - - - - - - 95 " "
" " Standard, very prime, - - - - - - - 1.25 " "
" Serges, in Congress and Polish, - - - - 75 to $1.
" Calf Peg Shoes, all warranted.

MY STOCK EMBRACES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, A FULL LINE OF ALL THE FINER GRADES IN WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S.

The Gents' Department is very complete in every line in Calf Button, Dom Pedros, Congress and English Walking Shoes, and especially in Calf Boots, at $2 and upwards,
Brogans and Plow Shoes, at $1 and upwards,
Fine Buff Alexis and Congress, at $1.25 and upwards,
Low Strap Shoes, in every style, at $1.25 and upwards.
Boys' and Youths' Shoes in same styles as Men's, but lower in price.

Infants' and Children's Shoes, in Colors and Black.

Fancy Slippers and Walking Boots, All Colors.

This stock is the most complete I have ever offered, the prices are lower than ever, and the styles are elegant. Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Newports, good, $1 to $1.25.

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Always in stock. None but the best brands of Leather kept, and prices guaranteed at lowest market rates.

Give me a call and I will save you money in your Boots and Shoes. A careful inspection of this stock will convince you that the above is correct. No other house can give you lower prices or better goods.

B. C. HUSELTON.

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HECK & PATTERSON'S
NEW CARPET ROOM
NOW OPEN!
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I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of
Barred and Gray Flannels,
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jul24.'78-1y) Butler, Pa

ORGANS 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $87.50. 8 Stop Organ, Stool, Book, only $53.75. Pianos, Stool, Cover, Book, $190 to $255. Illustrated catalogue free. Address
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Forty Dollars Reward.

HORSE STOLEN.

On Tuesday night, April 27th, there was stolen from the premises of the subscriber, living in Penn township, Butler county, Pa., a dark bay horse, six years old, weighs between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds, small star on the forehead, shoulders somewhat sore from the wear of the collar. A reward of $40 will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the horse.
HARVY OSBORN,
my5-3t. Glade Mills, P. O. Butler Co, Pa.

C. WATTLEY & CO
ARE DAILY RECEIVING
Fresh and Seasonable Goods!
SUCH AS
Spring Gloves,
Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose,
Fringes, Trimmings, Buttons,
Ribbons,
Laces, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Lace and Embroidered Ties,
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Our increased Room enables us to give purchasers the very best value for their money.

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OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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Offers the best facilities and most comfortable and expeditious Line for families moving to points in
KANSAS,
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NEBRASKA,
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OR ANY OF THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

THE VERY LOWEST RATES
TO ALL POINTS IN THE
WEST & SOUTH-WEST
CAN ALWAYS BE SECURED VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
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THROUGH TO ANY POINT YOU WANT TO GO.

We offer you the Lowest Rates, the Quickest Time, the Best Facilities and the most Satisfactory Route to all points West and South-west. We run no Emigrant Trains. All classes of Passengers are carried on regular Express Trains.

If you are unable to procure Through Tickets to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska or California, by the direct "PAN-HANDLE ROUTE," at your nearest Railroad Station, please address
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54 to 66 North Third Street,
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Single Rooms 50c., 75c. and $1 per day.
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Excellent Dining room furnished with the best, and at reasonable rates.
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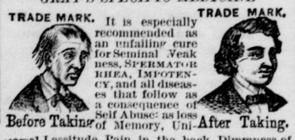

It is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimmness of Vision, Premature Old age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

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Sold in Butler by J. C. REDICK, and by all Druggists everywhere.
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W. H. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
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AT 37½ CENTS,
All-Wool Twilled Debege, 38-in. Wide.

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Foreign and Domestic Novelties, Armures, Persian Cords, Broondes and Momie Cloths, in the new colorings: Heliotrope, Paon, Old Gold, Bronze, Gendarme, Coachman and Navy Blue.

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42-INCH PILLOW MUSLIN.
Shirting and Sheeting Muslin, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Towelings,

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Trimmings, Embroideries, Corsets, Gloves, Buttons, Fringes, Breton and Languedoc Lace, Scarfs, Ruchings and Fichus.

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At 25 cents per pair, Special Bargain in Ladies' Reg. Made British Hose, $2.75 per dozen.

Bargains of interest in every department, which customers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. H. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
124 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of a Self-Made Man—His Career in the Field and in Congress.

A Sketch of the Coming Vice President.

The following sketch of the nominee was prepared by Mr. E. V. Smalley, a personal and political friend, and is accurate in its details, as well as a just estimate of the character of the man who will be our next 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 distinguished 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 house old 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 the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms, and to save a little money towards 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 twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross roads 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 daguerreotype 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 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 in 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 Gen. 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 1359 the college president was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon the few months in the legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter 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 he was elected Colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) 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 Gen. Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburgh Landing. He took part 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 Chickamauga. 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 Gen. 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.

ELECTION 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 towards the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence 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 a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in 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 Gen. Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield 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 service up to the time Congress met.

On entering Congress in December, 1863, Gen. Garfield was placed upon the Committee on Military Affairs, with Schenck and Fransworth, who were fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the House and won a recognition which few members succeeded 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 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 of 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 foundation of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866, Mr. Hutchins, whom he had 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 1878 the Greenbackers and Democrats combined 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 representative of any in the north. It has had but four members in half a century.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS.

In the Fortieth Congress Gen. 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 chairman 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 judicious 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 debaters 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 Gen. 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 sharpshooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is showed to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shots 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.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the business part of a very busy session at Washington I found him in his library, behind a big barricade of books. This was no unusual sight, but when I glanced at the volumes I saw that they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. "I find that I am overworked, and need recreation," said the General. "Now my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quiet outside of the ordinary line of its employment. So I am resting by learning all the Congressional Library can show about Horace and the various editions and translation of his poem."

GARFIELD AT HOME.

Gen. 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 thirteenth and I streets in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three story house. A wing was extended afterwards 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 centre 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 had built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 30 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 spent 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 Gen. Garfield uses for office and library purposes. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away, there is a postoffice and a railway station within half a mile, and the pretty county town of Painsville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of the summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and bath in the breakers.

Gen. Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older sons, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about 12. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living and has long been a member of his 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.

Gen. 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 less illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district in the United States.

In person Gen. 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 luxurous living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brainwork, and is devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

SKETCH OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur, the nominee of the Rapublican party for the Vice Presidency, is one of the best known politicians in the State of New York. He is a man of high character, strict integrity, and of fine intellectual power. He is a native of the State of New York, and is now close upon fifty years of age. For the most of his life he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served in the war of the rebellion, winning his way to the rank of Major General. During the period that he filled the position of Collector of the Port of New York, he was noted for his fine executive ability. The office was exceptionally well managed, and when President Hays removed him, along with Cornell and Sharpe, it was expressly stated that no fault was found with his administration of the office. He was removed because, in defiance of the famous civil service order of the President, he took an active part in State politics, serving on the State Central Committee and going to conventions. He was one of Conkling's most trusted lieutenants, and has been frequently spoken of of late as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Kernan.

THE DEAD EMPRESS.

PARIS, June 7.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs the following this afternoon. The ceremony of the translation of the remains of the Empress from the Winter Palace to the fortress took place to-day according to the programme forwarded to you yesterday. The rains, which fell in torrents all the morning, ceased at twelve o'clock, just as the cortege began to move. All the bells of the city gave out mournful peals and the cannon of the fortress and of two war vessels moored along the quays kept up a continual fire while the funeral car pursued its majestic course. The Emperor, wearing a gray military cloak and apparently very much affected, followed on horseback, attended by all the Russian and foreign Princes. After crossing the Neva, the cortege entered the fortress, the cannon ceased and the religious service ceased.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

On arriving at the fortress all those who were at the funeral car withdrew. Two heralds guarded the door of the cathedral. The Ministers, Senators and dignitaries entered and took their places in the church, where the diplomatic corps were already assembled with their wives and such of the members of the court as had not taken part in the procession. The Archbishop commenced chanting the mass. When the funeral car drew up at the entrance of the church, four chamberlains removed the mortuary cloth and took it into the cathedral. Then the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, the Prince Imperial of Germany, the Archduke William, of Australia, the Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Mecklenburg raised the coffin, carried it into the church and placed it in the catafalque. They were preceded by the Metropolitan, who is the head of all the clergy, and were aided in carrying the coffin by six grenadiers of the palace, six sub-officers of the curassiers, the regiment of the Empress and five Cossacks.

ROYAL MOURNERS.

The Queen of Greece, the Czareona, the Duchess of Edinburg and all the Grand Duchesses descended from their carriages and entered the chathedral. Their long mourning trains were borne each by four pages. They took seats in the front. Their four Chamberlains removed the lid of the coffin and exposed to view the body, which was covered with the imperial mantal. On the upper estrade of the catafalque six captains of the guard took their places, and on the six steps 12 pages, cadents, sub-officers and simple soldiers surrounded the catafalque. All this took place to the sound of religious music.

Then the Metropoltian, with the whole of the higher clergy, sang the office for the dead. This lasted about an hour, after which the Emperor, the Princes and the Princesses withdrew. Every one of course followed them, and their remained round the catafalque only the service of the guard.

THE VAULT

where the body is to be lowered on Wednesday is already prepared. It was constructed by a French architect named Pommier, and is two yards wide by two long. During the ceremony it was covered by boards, over which a carpet was spread. A coffin of copper lies at the bottom. This will receive the shell in which the body now reposes, and will then be closed. There will then be closed. There will be two locks to it, the key of one of which will be delivered to the Minister of the Imperial Household, and the key of the second to the head of the clergy of the cathedral. The superb nave of the building was dazzling with light. The cathedral is of very small dimensions. Prayers will be said there twice a day, from seven to eleven o'clock in the morning.

A South End man attended a circus for the first time in thirty years, and burst into tears at the vivid recollections of his vanished youth, recalled by the remarks of the clown.

In ancient days the precept was, "Know thyself." In moderen times it has been supplanted by the far more fashionable maxim, "Know thy neighbor and every thing about him."