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Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following is the speech that Mr. Blaine will deliver to-morrow:

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. A million feel the close of a mighty struggle in which the passions of men had been deepened. The tranquil termination of the great life added but another to the lengthened succession of honors which had marked the many lifetimes of the dead 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 had hereafter draw the portrait of murder, if he will show it as it has been exhibited where such an example was last to have been looked for, let him not give the great vicissitudes of the brow with a bitter hate. Let him draw rather a desecrated smooth face, bloodless cheeks, not so much as an example of humanity in its depravity and in its enigmas of crime, as an infernal being and in the ordinary display of a devilment of his character.

From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth of the uprising against Charles about twenty thousand emigrants came from old England to New England. As they came in pursuit of individual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for worldly honor and profit; the emigration virtual freedom of the continent for religious liberty began in earnest at home. The men who struck this most effective blow for the freedom of conscience by sailing for the colonies in 1620 would have been counted a deserter to leave after 1640. The opportunity had then come on the old England for that great contest which established the authority of parliament over the crown, and the people's right to elect their own representatives to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the supreme executive power of England. The English emigration was a desertion from these twenty thousand men with a small emigration from Scotland and from France are recruited members who have New England blood in their veins. In 1685 the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV scattered to the other hemispheres 10,000 protestants who were among the most intellectual and energetic of French subjects; merchants of capital, skilled mechanics and craftsmen 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 long since become Anglicanized or have disappeared but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families and their fame is perpetuated in the names of generals and useful institutions. From these two sources the English and the French Huguenot, the father, Abraham Garfield, being descended from the one and his mother, Elizabeth Ballou, from the other. He was good looking on both sides; none the less however, none truer. There was in an inheritance of courage, nobility, of imperishable love of freedom and of unflinching adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood and he was much satisfied as if he were a man reading his story in the streets of New York. He was a man of the highest intelligence and in his descent from the one and the other the blood of the Stuart and the Seymours from the one and the French Huguenots from the other. Garfield was delighted to dwell on the names of his forefathers, in his own mind and in the minds of his friends. He was a man of a high order of intellect and a high order of character. He was a man of a high order of intellect and a high order of character. He was a man of a high order of intellect and a high order of character.

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 a district school. He read all the books he found within the circle of his acquaintances; 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 mature life gave evidence of this early training. At eighteen years of age he was able to teach school and thereafter he was able 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 common schools of the neighborhood. While thus laboriously occupied he found time to prosecute his studies and was so successful that at twenty-two he was able to enter the junior class at Williams College under the presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins who in the fulness of his powers, surveyed the eminent pupil to whom he was of inestimable service. The history of Garfield's life to this period presents no new feature. He had undoubtedly shown personal and self reliance, self sacrifice and a noble ambition, which are everywhere to be found among the young men of America. But from his graduation at Williams College 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 22 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 to the national Congress—a combination of honors so varied, and 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 civilian 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 column in Eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphreys' March and the intention of occupying Sandusky with the intention of occupying in connection with other Confederate forces, the entire territory of Kentucky and of precipitating the State in secession. This was at the close of the year 1861. Scarcely, it ever, has a young professor been thrown into a more embarrassing and disorganizing 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 against a hostile population to confront

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 the crude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of white habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. It remains still exist. I make it to 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 its tender recollections and kindred ties. The early afflictions and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family, with the requisite change of scene, the same words would apply to 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 cooperation lighten the burdens of each, is a kind different poverty. Different in kind, different in influence and effect from that humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast with neighboring wealth, on which it is fed, and give 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 region of the West 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 living for the future citizenship and future government of the Republic.

Garfield was born the 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 boy begins a possibly great career by sailing before the mast on a coasting vessel or a merchantman, bound to farther India or to the Chinese sea. No man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride than he who has conquered the obstacles to this progress. But no one of noble mould desires to be looked upon as having occupied a menial position, as having been represented by a feeling of inferiority, or as having suffered the evils of poverty until relief was found at the hands of charity. General Garfield's youth presents 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.

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Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has approved the appointment of...

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The governor repudiated for thirty days Martin, the condemned murderer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Rowell 218; Hughes 202; Hays 202.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—At Nauvoo, Ill., the house of John Wilhelmy caught fire and his two little children who had been left alone in the building were burned to death.

CAIRO, Feb. 25.—Two colored men who were driven from home by the flood and sought refuge in an old boat were drowned.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Feb. 25.—The dry goods house of E. Malloy burned this morning. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at \$100,000. Insurance not yet known.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It is stated that Parnell has just completed a week's solitary confinement in consequence of the Warden charging him with trying to procure him to smuggle a letter out of the prison. Parnell denies the charge.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Ten nihilist prisoners, including one woman, have been sentenced to death. The remainder have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

Hard on Brokers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A decision of importance to the board of trade, brokers and their customers was made yesterday by Judge Moran, who held that a promissory note given in settlement of a difference on option trade could not be collected, inasmuch as the deal was illegal and neither more nor less than gambling.

Suicides.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Feb. 27.—The U. S. marshal, August Ash, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself through the heart, financial troubles and hard drink are the supposed cause.

Will Accept.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Post's* Washington special says: An intimate friend of Conkling is authority for the statement that he will certainly accept the Justiceship.

The Pedestrians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—At 12 o'clock the score stood: Rowell 80; Hazel 81; Hughes 78; Fitzgerald 69; Noneman 65; Sullivan 70; Poncelet 65; Scott 59; Hart 59. Rowell is three miles ahead of the best record ever made.

Favorable Report on Conkling's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate Judiciary Committee agreed unanimously to report favorably the nomination of Conkling for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Conkling's nomination was by general consent, and not by a formal meeting.

From the Frozen North.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Hunt received the following cable from Hoffman:

ST. PETERSBURG: Jackson Telegraphs the *General* says Danenhower should not start till warmer weather. It is dangerous now. Shall the men start without him? Secretary Hunt telegraphed Hoffman in reply to notify Danenhower to remain till fully able to travel and for the rest of the party to delay departure till that time.

An Explosion Caused by Gas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—About nine o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the union building in which the general offices of the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Co. are located, shaking the entire building and knocking out heavy plate glass from windows in all parts of the building. Woodwork, doors and plastering were also demolished. The explosion was caused by a boy named James Brett entering one of the vaults where gas had been escaping since Saturday, with a lighted match. He was seriously injured.

A Heavy Failure.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—From the schedule of assets filed by Menkin Bros., whose assignment was mentioned in last night's dispatches, it shows the stock of goods in both the wholesale and retail departments amounts to \$226,000 and \$1,000 in bills, etc., receivable, \$75,000 in open accounts, and \$8,000 in real estate, making the total assets \$414,000. The indebtedness of the firm, which amounts to about half a million dollars, is due principally in New York, distributed among banks in that city. They owe very little to merchants, as by their favorable standing they were always enabled to discount their bills. The members of the firm are hopeful that the suspension will be only temporary.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The pedestrian Rowell has completed 100 miles thirty-one minutes ahead of the record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The widow of Daniel Webster died last night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Kirkwood today accepted the resignation of L. A. Luce of the Assistant Attorney General's office. It takes effect March 31st. Luce has arranged to practice law in Montana.

DENVER, Feb. 27.—This morning Wm. Winscott, a notorious swindler and alleged murderer, was arrested here. He has numerous aliases.

WILCOX, A. T., Feb. 27.—The President has refused executive clemency in the case of the three Indian scouts sentenced to be hanged at Fort Grant March 3d.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE AT COTTONWOOD CANYON.

A Family of Seven Persons Meet their Death.

OGDEN, Feb. 27.—The Ogden *Pilot* says to-night of the victims of the Cottonwood canyon snow slide: On last Wednesday evening Mr. Taggart and family went to bed in their cabin in Big Cottonwood canyon. The next day it was discovered that the cabin had been covered up by a snow slide, and a party of men went to rescue them. The scene of the disaster is one of the wildest spots in the canyon. From the head of the stream which runs through the canyon to the top of either ridge is about a mile, while the distance between the peaks is not over half a mile. The course of the slide was plainly marked. A vast body of snow, amounting to several thousand tons, had broken away from the apex of the ridge and gone down the steep, rocky side of the mountain striking with terrible force the bottom of the canyon and packing as hard as ice with its own momentum. The level space at the bottom of the canyon was about one hundred yards wide. The snow filled the entire space and dammed the creek. After about two hours work the roof of the cabin was reached. It had been torn off the cabin with a portion of the logs. Presently a bed quilt was reached and when the snow was cleared away bodies could be felt under the bed clothes. They proved to be Mr. Taggart and his wife lying side by side. When the snow was cleared away from their faces it was plain to all that death had overtaken them in the night. They were lying on their sides as if asleep. A little baby lay between close to its mother's breast where it still seemed to be nursing. There were four children all in bed as if asleep packed under about eight feet of snow nearly as hard as rock. None of the bodies had any external injuries except the father, who was slightly bruised by a falling timber. The bodies were wrapped in rawhides and securely bound. Ropes were then attached, and they were dragged over the snow to Argenta, after which they were taken on sleds to the mouth of the canyon. It is doubtful if any of the victims ever awoke after having gone to sleep in the evening. The lives of the whole family of seven persons must have gone out into the great unknown at the same time, and that without a pang or consciousness of their fate.

Conkling's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is reported that Blaine requested his friends to move an investigation in the matter covered by the resolution reported from the Senate foreign relations committee to-day. The investigation it is said will be sweeping in character, including the alleged loss of papers from the files of the State Department and the alleged connection of all parties who held official relations with the United States with Peruvian claims or contracts. It is said Blaine regards such a sweeping investigation as the surest means of disposing of the insinuations as to his connection with the claims and of showing that if any persons in official life have entered in such claims they are not close friends of Blaine.

Wholesale Killing of Tramps.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 28.—A freight car loaded with brick was ditched eight miles from here yesterday. Ten tramps were secured in the car at the time. Two were killed and the others were so badly injured that their lives are despaired of.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

The teachers of Lewis and Clarke county, together with all those holding certificates in said county, are requested to meet at the Helena Graded School building, April 3d, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a teachers' association; this meeting to continue in session April 3d and 10th, 1882.

Kurtzville is one of the rising young towns in Custer county. It is situated a few miles west of Eichenbush. A gentleman who arrived in Bozeman recently, assures us that this city is of great expectations. It contains twenty-five inhabitants and twenty-three houses. The two extra men had remunerative employment handling water and blocking tracks for the remainder of the population.

A letter to a Helena paper from Bedford says: "The action of the Grand Jury in finding 'no true bill' against McKnight was a surprise to the community." McKnight, it will be remembered, is the man who a short time ago shot Dan Sullivan at Bedford. From the best information that I can obtain public sympathy is largely with McKnight on account of the former difficulties which had occurred between him and different members of the Sullivan family, but it was nevertheless felt that the immediate circumstances attending the shooting were such that the assaillant should have been put upon a trial before a petit jury in order that all the facts of the case might be established on an impartial basis in a court of justice, such as a court of law, and not on the basis of a popular opinion. It is hoped that such a disposition of the case by the Grand Jury will be likely to result in further difficulties between the McKnight and Sullivan families.

We learn that the northwestern of compromise between the Montana and Northern Pacific has been reached. It is a matter of great importance and it is a great relief to the community. The compromise will do away with the big cut at Mahan Pass. It also puts a stop to the hope of railroad competition in freight rates, which is, how very, only anticipating a combination, that some of our people were sure to be made.

A correspondent of the *Helena Daily* writes: "The strike of miners and cutters in the Butte district is now in its third week. The strikers are now in the hope of railroad competition in freight rates, which is, how very, only anticipating a combination, that some of our people were sure to be made."

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