

# Grand Rapids Reporter.

FONTAINE BROS., Editors and Publishers.

VOL XXIII.

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, News, Local Information, and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

NO. 39.

## ANNOTATIONS.

THE fall trade is opening, and the merchants who advertise do the business.

SOME years ago the English papers were discussing the probable duration of the coal supply of their island. Some authorities were of the opinion that the mines would be exhausted in the course of 100 years, but the general belief was that they would last for many centuries. Yet they have been worked so long that they extend far down into the earth. Accumulations of inflammable vapors are much more common than near the surface, and when explosions occur, it is very difficult to get at the human victims. The fact has just been illustrated in the Seaham colliery, where 100 men were killed by the explosion last week. The increasing danger of mining is a fact that the English must consider, as well as the possible exhaustion of coal. There seems to be little choice between working in an English coal mine and a powder mill.

THE popular impression that the flower kingdom is packed with people to its uttermost corners is refuted by the governor of the Chinese province of Chekiang. He reports enormous areas of land uncultivated in his district, and that, although seventeen years have passed since the last war ravaged the country, a large body of land has never paid its taxes and has been allowed to remain untilled. This is particularly the case in the departments of Chihnuan, Chuchow and Yenshow, in which there are over 1,000,000 idle acres, while in Hangshoo, Kashing and Huchow there are 6,000,000 acres more. Some of the land is too poor to return much, but there are at least 5,500,000 acres of fertile soil entirely neglected. That will be a fine country to emigrate to when the territory of the United States is filled up.

THE Presbyterian Council, which is to meet in Philadelphia on September 23, and to remain in session until October 3, will be one of the most important church gatherings ever held in this country. It will consist of between 300 and 400 delegates from the different branches of the church, and they will come not only from the United States and the Dominion of Canada, but England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, India, China, Austria, and Africa. The council will not have any executive or judicial control over the bodies represented in it. The reading of papers on important topics and their discussion will be the proposed business.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, has had a "crisis." He appointed a new cabinet, in which the minister of foreign affairs, Celsus Caesar Moreno, was a rank tramp from this country. The people rose in a six hour rebellion; the famous army, equal in number to a hotel dining-hall brigade, slept on its arms, and the king-like Zacheus, came down. The natives remembered the doctrine that man is a two-legged animal without feathers, and determined to supply the deficiency in the case of Celsus Caesar but when they got to the "palace," behold they found that Don Celsus had begun his ministry of foreign affairs in person, and had departed for strange lands. King Kalakaua came near losing his crown, which has only lately been manufactured at a cost of \$10,000.

As usual in such cases, no explanation is offered as to the cause of the terrible explosion that took place in an English coal mine on the 15th inst., but if the reports are true that the shock closed two shafts which were a half a mile apart it is hard not to believe that the quantity of gas must have been immense. The gravity of an explosion of any sort depends upon the closeness with which the explosive is confined; consequently a small amount of gas in a mine may be ignited without damage to any one, the force being dissipated in space; a serious explosion indicates the presence of a large quantity of gas, and consequently, a lack either of perception or precaution on the part of the manager of the mine. It is quite probable that in this case as in most others of its kind, familiarity with danger has bred contempt, for a sudden increase in the quantity of gas in a mine always makes itself promptly known to the senses of the miners. How careless miners themselves are of this perpetual source of danger is shown by the trick, said to be common among English miners, of "flashing" the gas, "just for fun," in small, abandoned, unventilated workings. If any of the imprisoned men are rescued some of them may have something to say about the cause of the disaster, but a rescue appears doubtful in the light of late advices. Let our own mine owners take warning. Even regarding the subject in the most cold blooded manner prevention is cheaper than the repairing of damages.

## THE NEWS BUDGET.

A Summary of Events During the Past Week.

### Latest Events.

GROUND has been broken for the new Cape Cod ship canal at Sandwich, Massachusetts.

GOV. TERRELL, of Chihuahua, increases his reward for the scalp of Victoria, the Apache chieftain, from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Chicago packers have slaughtered, since March 1, 2,400,000 hogs, an increase of \$45,000 head over the corresponding time last year.

MONEY continues easy at New York. The president of a prominent trust company there says he should consider himself fortunate if able to lend \$1,000,000 at 3 per cent. prime collateral.

The state mineralogist reports that Tichenor, proprietor of the alleged gold-bearing spring at Calistoga, Cal., obtains his results by "salting the water with chloride of gold and then precipitating the gold on sheet lead."

EXPLAN'S gunboat the Helicon, dropped anchor in the roads of Antwerp, on the 20th inst., and was ordered off by the port official, because the vessel had no right there under the treaty of Berlin. The British skipper took the hint, and cleared out.

New York advices indicate that the rail trade is satisfactory, but rather of the quiet, steady order than the rushing. Mechanics and laborers are nearly all employed at the standard of wages that has existed since 1879, and the employment agencies report an urgent demand from western cities.

THE Chicago and Bedford Quarry company in Bedford, Ind., has just shipped a stone to New York that was 20 feet 6 inches long, 11 feet wide, and 14 inches thick, containing 100 solid feet. It will be used in the new residence of W. H. Vanderbilt, the railroad king, is erecting in that city.

ST. JULIEN, the famous trotter, had a narrow escape at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 18th inst. He occupied a car attached to an express train bound east, which ran off the track at that place, a switch having been left open. Although given a lively shaking up, the king of the turf did not lose his feet, and was uninjured.

ADMT. GEN. DRUM has made another change in the duties of officers connected with the land office. First Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne is transferred to duty in charge of orders and correspondence, and First Lieut. H. C. Dunwoody, now on that duty, succeeds Lieut. Kilbourne as meteorological officer.

A RAILROAD COMPANY known as the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central, has a capital of \$7,000,000, to construct a road from the Rio Grande northward to some point where connections can be made for Chicago. The Dallas board of trade is interested in the enterprise, and a local newspaper pronounces it the grandest railway scheme now on foot in America.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER at the ancient town of Cahokia, Ill., spat in the face of a Catholic priest there. The bishop excommunicated him. The teacher went to church as usual, and the priest ordered him out. Refusing to go, the good father blew out the candles, closed his books, and dismissed the congregation. Members of the flock are taking sides between the pedagogue and the priest, but the majority will go with the latter.

THREE mysterious-looking men, arrested at Birkenhead, near the Liverpool, England, ferry, on the 17th inst., had in their possession six hundred pounds of powder. One of the fellows declared that they were taking the explosive to a vessel bound for the coast of Africa, and that they were going to do a good deed, but it is suspected that they intended to demolish something or somebody, and not a little excitement prevails over the discovery.

The work of taking the census of the United States is now being supervised by the supervision of Maj. John W. Powell, director of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institution, assisted by Col. Garrick, Mallory R. Packard, H. W. Hawley, D. D. Hinman, and Clay McCarty. The country has been divided into four divisions, and a special agent assigned to duty in each of them. Six months will probably elapse before the work is completed.

RETURNS of Sept. 1, regarding the condition of the wheat crop at harvest, gives the average of the wheat crop, but there are two investigations yet to be made before a formal estimate will be issued. The September estimate, so far as the condition of the crop is concerned, gives the condition as 90, against 92 in 1879, and 87 in 1878. This estimate relates to quantity and quality, and does not take into consideration increase of acreage. The condition of potatoes, as reported Sept. 1, shows a decline with the month of September, compared with the report of Sept. 1, 1879. There is a loss of 5 per cent. in bushweight. The average of the whole country is 1 per cent. less than last year at the same date.

ON the 13th inst., Maine elected state officers, state legislature and congressmen. The democratic and greenback causes were victorious on both sides. The result is the election of the fusion state ticket, a majority in the legislature republican, and one democratic, one republican and three fusion members of congress making quite a revolution as previous to the election the republicans were in possession of the state officers and three out of the five members of the legislature. The other two members of congress were greenbackers.

### Accidents.

A VESSEL from Port de Paix, Hayti, was towed into New York harbor, the whole crew being sick with yellow fever.

WHILE G. W. Rusk, aged about 60 years, of Canton, Ill., was hauling wood on the 15th inst., his wagon ran against a stump, upsetting the wagon and throwing the load of wood upon him, killing him instantly.

THE schooner Harvest Queen foundered between Detroit and Presque Isle, on lake Huron, on Sunday. All hands escaped in the small boat.

JOHN H. BELL, a Pan-Handle brakeman, was caught between the cars at Anderson, Ind., on the 15th inst., and instantly killed. He lived at Richmond, and was a married man.

THE new finance minister of Russia, M. Bunge, is said to have found the finances so disorganized and involved with defalcations that General Melnikoff has advised the czar to appoint a commission to investigate the department. It is believed the recommendation will be adopted, but the result will not be made public. The commission will probably sit privately and submit the results of its capable officer, besides what was bequeathed to him by the late General Myer.

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A LOCOMOTIVE at the head of a train of forty cars ran off the track at Danville Junction, and before word could be carried to the engineer of the locomotive which was pushing at the rear end of the train the forward engine and ten of the cars had been boosted into the ditch.

A MAN named George Wechler, supposed to have been a recent arrival from Chicago, went to the residence of his divorced wife, in Milwaukee, shot her with an old revolver, in the house, while she was sitting at the table, and then turned the same weapon, although the woman is unconscious, it is not thought that she is fatally wounded.

As freight train No. 7, going west, on the Green Bay & Minnesota road, on the 17th inst., one of the wheel flanges broke and threw a flat car loaded with lumber off the track. The train ran nearly 200 feet, crossing two culverts, before the car went into the ditch.

Two sons of John Henry Wells, of Long Island, aged 15 and 17, were playing with an old revolver, in the house, while the family were at church. The younger son snatched the revolver fourteen or fifteen times, aiming it playfully at his brother, but there was no explosion. Finally the younger son pulled the trigger, and the bullet struck the older son in the forehead. The boy on the horse block fell in a faint. The strangest part of the tragedy is that the cartridge did not explode sooner, after many times it had been struck, both on this evening and previously. The parents were called out of church, and when they learned the facts their grief was intense.

THE loss by the fire in St. Louis is now estimated at over \$200,000. The insurance on Scarritt's furniture is \$57,000; on Meier's stock, \$13,300. The loss on the buildings occupied by the Scarritt company is not yet ascertained; insured for \$33,750. Hamilton & Co. are insured for about \$8,000. Merritt & Co.'s loss is said to be \$20,000. George Dwyer and John Honessy, firemen, were knocked from a ladder and fell from the top of the third story of the Scarritt building. The former had a leg fractured, and the latter was internally hurt.

### Cablegrams.

CHILI accepts the mediation of the United States between itself and Peru.

The revelations of the political prisoners who committed suicide, ascribe the Winter Palace explosion to a man already in custody.

OWING to the continued depression in the Irish linen trade, the flax spinners will after October 4, reduce their working days to four per week.

A LONDON magistrate has sentenced Henry Perry, convicted of assaulting and robbing a bank messenger on the underground railway, to thirty lashes and twenty years imprisonment.

Mrs. JOSEPH POWELL, of Quincy, Ill., undertook to shoot her husband, her husband by a negro by jumping between the two men. At that instant a gun in the hands of the negro was discharged and she fell with a mortal wound in her hip.

A BAND of three hundred Serbian brigands has crossed to the Hungarian side of the Danube. A battalion of troops has been ordered to bar their way toward the interior. Much alarm is felt among the traders of western Serbia because of the recent large increase of bands of robbers.

A DISPATCH from India, believed to have been inspired by the assassin of Ripon, viceroys, says that England must now settle the Candahar question without delay. The place must be annexed, given to the ameer of Afghanistan, or made an independent state. Ripon favors relinquishing it in favor of Abdurhaman.

THE *Diritto* says: "The latest note drawn up by the British cabinet, and communicated to the powers, demands the cession of Duligno without further delay. Admiral Seymour has been invested with full power to take up whatever position he pleases, and to make whatever arrangements for the purpose of the demonstration."

THE condition of the River Nile causes anxiety. It is rising unsatisfactorily, and is several weeks late. The inundation is lower than at the corresponding period in 1879. Irrigation, however, proceeds well. There are some complaints from the interior that the water has suffered, but to what extent is not known.

THE foreign consuls in Duligno have been warned by the commanders of the international fleet to remove their families to a place of safety. This is thought to be preliminary to the execution of the orders under which the fleet is acting. The sultan is still playing a double part, and the conclusions that none but heroic measures will answer is strengthening.

THE French iron-clads have joined the European fleet at Ragusa at last, and it is now believed that action will be taken without delay. All of the commanders have been instructed by their governments that, in case operations which may have political consequences become necessary, they shall decide the matter for themselves without referring to their superiors. This liberty of action extends even to the bombardment of Duligno.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred at West Aurora depot, on the 17th inst., at half-past 7 p. m. Frank Lynch, a married man, whose home is in Litchfield, Mass., but who has for some time been working in the foundry at Plano, Kendall county, boarded a passing freight train, and, intending to ride over to the East Side, by some means he slipped and fell under the train, five cars passing over him. His right leg was cut off above the knee and the left foot just above the ankle; his right hand was also badly mangled. Dr. E. B. Howell was called, who did everything possible for the poor sufferer, but his injuries were such that he expired.

### Criminal.

JOE GOSS, the prize-fighter, who has been in Canada since his fight with Ryan, ventured over to Detroit, a few days ago, and was arrested for being a fugitive from justice. He was lodged in jail.

MIXING troubles in and around Congress, O. are assuming a warlike aspect. A

company of militia stationed at New Lexington, was ordered out shortly before midnight by the sheriff, to prevent the displacement of ordered miners by rioters.

A MOB of white men took six negroes out of jail at Sadlersville, Robertson county, Tenn., on the 17th inst., and hanged them. They were charged with murder, and their trial had been in progress during the previous day.

SERGEANT MARSHMAN, of the British army, marker at the international rifle tournament at Wimbledon, who was bribed to report the score falsely, and exposed before the entire assemblage, has nevertheless been acquitted by a court-martial.

CAPT. WM. L. PARKER, commissary of the twelfth brigade, of New York state militia, is on trial before a court-martial, at Rochester, on charge of having obtained money under false pretenses. No decision in the case has been reached, although the vacation of the officer's commission is anticipated.

ABOUT two miles north of Canton, Ill., a party of Italian laborers employed on the Cannelton and Northern railway indulged too freely in hard cider. Becoming intoxicated, a general fight ensued, in which one of the men, named Julian Barberio, was fatally wounded, being terribly cut in the stomach, about the head and other parts of the body.

NEWS comes from Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 15th inst., Henry Mackabee, a convict working on Long's contract for the big sandy railroads, ten miles east of Mount Sterling, was found murdered in the woods whither he had gone with two convicts to cut poles. They were taken away from him, and he was literally cut to pieces. The convicts escaped.

In the district court of Leavenworth, Kan., Thos. C. Thurston, who on the 29th day of last May, without provocation, in the streets of Leavenworth, shot at the back of Mr. Anthony while the latter was walking away from him, missed him, and seriously wounded Lucien Barker, a prominent attorney, and John P. Douglass, withdrew his plea of not guilty at attempting to alter his plea. He will be sentenced Saturday next to ten years' imprisonment. He took this course by advice of the attorney appointed by the court to defend him.

### Political Points.

CONGRESSMAN DEUSTER has been renominated for congress by the democrats of the Fourth district of New York.

THE republicans of the Third district of St. Louis, have nominated Gustave Sessinghouse for congress.

A REPUBLICAN convention in the first district of Alabama has nominated James Gillette for congress.

CHARLES ROCKWOOD has been appointed by the United States circuit court as chief supervisor of elections for Indiana.

The grand jury of Maryland have nominated Milford Sturge and Rev. Will Graves, electors at-large.

MAYOR KALLOCK, of San Francisco, has been nominated for re-election to his present office by the "workingmen."

THE republicans of the Fifth district of Wisconsin have nominated Hon. Ellihu Coleman of Fond du Lac, for congress.

JOHN HART, a brewer, conspicuous in political interests, was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Second district of N. J.

THE republicans of the Sixth district of Wisconsin have nominated state treasurer Richard Guenther, of Oshkosh, for congress.

JOHN HART BREWER, conspicuous in the pottery industry, has been nominated for congress by the republicans in the second district of New Jersey.

THE republicans of New Hampshire have nominated Hon. Charles H. Bell for governor. Following is the rest of the ticket: railroad commissioners, James E. French, Charles A. Smith and E. J. Tenney; presidential electors, Nathaniel White, F. H. Wadsworth, Oliver Bryan; Missouri greenback state central committee, under the authority given by the state convention, held some time ago, has selected a full electoral ticket for the state, with Andrew Royal and O. H. Barker as electors-at-large.

EX-SERGEANT DEUSTER has declined the nomination to congress from the fourth district of Connecticut, because of his duties as chairman of the democratic national committee.

FOLLOWING is the work of the New Hampshire democratic convention: Hon. Thos. C. Thurston, for congress; John H. Hart, for governor; Col. W. H. D. Cochran, Joseph Goodwin and John W. Dodge were nominated for railroad commissioners, and G. B. Chandler and John C. Manton were chosen electors-at-large.

THE republicans of Massachusetts have renominated all the present state officers except the treasurer, a constitutional prohibition rendering a new nomination necessary for that office. The nominee for treasurer is Daniel Gleason.

THE republican convention for the fifth Wisconsin district met in Sheboygan, Wis., on the 17th inst. The exposure of Batchelder, the Brandon bank forger, has so aroused the people of Addison county, as the disappearance of Thomas S. Ockett, the livestock dealer, who went to the Boston market, as was his weekly custom, the 2d, and he did not return. It is believed he sailed for Europe, taking some \$30,000, obtained of farmers and drovers throughout the state, but mainly in Addison, Chittenden and Rutland counties, of whom he had bought on credit, stock for the market. The losses of his victims range from \$100 to \$1,500 each, and some run as high as \$2,000. Shockett has speculated in live stock in the state for thirty years, beginning when he was but fifteen years of age. Some twenty years ago he became mixed up in a law suit with one Hammond, involving the paternity of his only child, and demanded \$20,000 damages. After a contest of several years, during which the ablest lawyers in the state were employed, the court awarded him \$8,000, but previous to this his opponent had become bankrupt. It is now thought that this suit so crippled him that he could never extricate himself, and when concealment was no longer possible he fled. He will be found and brought back if possible.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS: Republicans—Missouri: First district, ex-Gov. Thos. G. Fletcher; Massachusetts—Fifth district, S. C. Bronson, democratic—New Hampshire: First district, Oliver W. Sanborn; Third district, G. H. Bingham; New Jersey: Second district, Hezekiah B. Smith; Greenback, Maryland: Second district, E. A. Treadway; Third district, J. H. W. Onion; Fourth district, Samuel W. Pierce; Fifth district, Oliver Bryan; Sixth district, Nathaniel Sever.

THE following congressional nominations were made on the 18th inst. Republican—Pennsylvania—First district, C. H. Bingham; Second district, Charles O'Neill; Third district, Benj. J. Sheboygan Falls; Fourth district, William D. Kelly; Fifth district, C. Harner. New Hampshire—First district, Joshua G. Hall; Second district, Jas. F. Briggs. New York—Sixteenth district, Walter O. Wood. Maryland—Third district, Joshua Horner; Fourth district, Elmer Pratt; Fifth district, W. R. Wilmer. New Jersey—Fifth district, George M. Bobeson. Democratic—Maryland—Sixth district, J. M. Sawyer. Arkansas—Third district, Wm. H. C. Crevers. Wisconsin Territory—Thomas Burke. Wisconsin—Eighth district, Willis C. Silverthorn; Third district, Judge M. M. Cothern. Iowa—Second district, Rodrick Rose; Eighth district, J. M. McCormick. Greenback—New Jersey—Second district, Samuel A. Dobbin. The republicans of the Seventh Missouri will not nominate. The democrats of the Third Michigan have accepted a declaration of candidacy by Jacob Shelton, but no nomination has been made to fill the vacancy.

## From the Capital.

GENERAL DRUM says there are no charges against Lieutenant Howgate. There is a good deal of jealousy of this capable officer, besides what was bequeathed to him by the late General Myer.

WEIGHTY influence is to be brought to bear upon the president to secure the appointment as successor of General Myer, late chief of the signal service, of Major W. B. Wetmore, of New York.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, first controller of the treasury, sustains the ruling of Treasurer Gilliland, that the district board of audit certificates draw only 3.65 per cent. interest when converted into 3.65 bonds.

THERE will be a very bitter fight made here this fall over the coming vacancies in the army made by the retirement of some of the old chiefs. The number of candidates and their hearty hatreds of each other promise interesting work over the senatorial convention of the men who will be unlucky enough to succeed.

A LARGE staff of French officers is to be attached to the legation during the winter, and great interest is excited in political as well as social circles. These officers came here to observe the French army, and the avowed purpose of investigating the cavalry branch of the American army.

THE report of the postal business of the government for the last fiscal year contains the following aggregate: Letters, 895,593,572; postal cards, 276,446,716; newspapers to subscribers, 1,000,000; new agents, 685,172,624; magazines to subscribers and news agents, 53,472,276; books, circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, 300,845,480; articles of merchandise, 22,664,456; total, not including mail received from foreign countries, 2,215,166,124.

In the last ten days over three-quarters of a million of standard silver dollars have been ordered from the treasury and scattered over the country. The 50,000 circulated following for Lyon, in his assistance rendered to them in school, business or public life, who enjoy his intimate acquaintance; and his practical and inspiring suggestions so often presented in his private and public instructions.

The most meager opportunities were furnished at his boyhood home and in his first school, for him to obtain even the rudiments of an education. A Bible and a few ordinary school books were the only works, at that time with in his reach; and these he read or studied until he mastered the elements of reading, spelling and numbers. Shortly afterwards he gained access to other books, not of a high character, as they treated principally of daring and wild adventures on the land and sea; but they induced him to seek for a higher knowledge of the people and affairs of the great world beyond the horizon of his mother's log house. His exertions in teaching common schools, in cutting cord-wood, in working as a carpenter's bench, and in ringing the academy bell, all by the means by which to support himself while pursuing studies, are all well known, as accounts of these have been published in the sketches of his remarkable career. Then follows his mastery efforts as a college student, and as a teacher in a growing institution upwards of twenty years ago.

The testimony is abundant that he exercised a most wholesome power over the pupils under his care. He is represented as exceedingly affectionate and confiding in his conduct toward them. Large numbers flocked to the college over which he was made principal. He aroused their intellectual enthusiasm by his own vigorous and well-balanced mind, and by his effective methods of securing a grasp upon their thoughts and feelings. One of his old scholars states, "He took very kindly to me and assisted me in various ways, because I was poor and was janitor of the buildings, and swept them out in the morning and built fires, as he had done only six years before, when he was a pupil at the same college. He was full of animal spirits, and would run out on the green almost every day, and play cricket with his scholars. When I was janitor, he used sometimes to stop me and ask my opinion about this and that, as if seriously advising with me. I can see now that my opinion could not have been of any value; and that he probably asked me partly to increase my self-respect, and partly to show that he felt an interest in me." Another pupil writes, "There began to grow up in me an admiration and love for Garfield that has never abated, and the like of which I have never known. A bow of recognition, or a single word from him, was to me an inspiration. Garfield taught me more than any other man, living or dead." Another scholar says, "He found me out, drew near to me, and entered into all my troubles and difficulties pertaining to questions of the future. In a greater or less degree this was true of his relations to his pupils generally. There are hundreds of these men and women scattered over the world today, who can not find language strong enough to express their feeling in contemplating Garfield as their old instructor, adviser, and friend."

Here and there in the letters and speeches of Garfield, occur passages which record his absorbing interest in young men, and particularly in their mental and moral developments. When a teacher, he wrote to a young acquaintance, "Tell me, do you not feel a spirit stirring within you that longs to know, to do, and to dare? to hold converse with the great world of thought, and hold before you some high and noble object to which vigor of your mind and the strength of your arm may be given? Do you not have longings such as these which you breathe to no one, and which you feel must be heeded, or you will pass through life unfulfilled and regretful?" As late as in 1877, he said, "I have taken more solid comfort in the thing itself, and received more normal recompense and stimulus in after life from capturing young men for an education than from anything else in the world. As I look back over my life thus far, I think of nothing that so fills me with pleasure as the planning of these sieges, the revolving in my mind of plans for scaling the walls of the future, of gaining access to the inner soul-life, and at last seeing the besieged party won to a fuller appreciation of himself, to a higher conception of life, and of the part he is to bear in it." On other occasions he has remarked, "It is a great point gained when a young man makes up his mind

## READ! READ! READ!!!

No Young Man Should Fail to Read Gen. Garfield's Brave Struggle When Young, for Position.

Young men appreciate most keenly the example, sympathy, and instruction of a distinguished leader who takes an active interest in their labors and progress in life. This is especially true of those who have, in moderate or indigent circumstances, toiled up the "rugged steep of learning" in our high schools, academies and colleges to gain afterwards influential positions. Very many who are, in spite of a hundred obstacles, completing their educational course in our schools, are disposed to honor such a leader whose early life strikingly illustrates their own arduous career. No other of our foremost men has attached to himself, more closely and more assiduously, so many young people as has Gen. Garfield. It makes but little difference whether they agree with him or not in his political views.

Most of them are certainly not aiming to occupy official places, but are striving to perform excellent work in the humbler occupations.

The causes of this marvelous power of General Garfield are easily discovered. They are found in his successful struggle to acquire a thorough education in the midst of most abject poverty; in his superior insight into the longings, motives, and intellectual experiences of young men; in his large-hearted fellow feeling for Lyon, in his assistance rendered to them in school, business or public life, who enjoy his intimate acquaintance; and his practical and inspiring suggestions so often presented in his private and public instructions.

The most meager opportunities were furnished at his boyhood home and in his first school, for him to obtain even the rudiments of an education. A Bible and a few ordinary school books were the only works, at that time with in his reach; and these he read or studied until he mastered the elements of reading, spelling and numbers. Shortly afterwards he gained access to other books, not of a high character, as they treated principally of daring and wild adventures on the land and sea; but they induced him to seek for a higher knowledge of the people and affairs of the great world beyond the horizon of his mother's log house. His exertions in teaching common schools, in cutting cord-wood, in working as a carpenter's bench, and in ringing the academy bell, all by the means by which to support himself while pursuing studies, are all well known, as accounts of these have been published in the sketches of his remarkable career. Then follows his mastery efforts as a college student, and as a teacher in a growing institution upwards of twenty years ago.

The testimony is abundant that he exercised a most wholesome power over the pupils under his care. He is represented as exceedingly affectionate and confiding in his conduct toward them. Large numbers flocked to the college over which he was made principal. He aroused their intellectual enthusiasm by his own vigorous and well-balanced mind, and by his effective methods of securing a grasp upon their thoughts and feelings. One of his old scholars states, "He took very kindly to me and assisted me in various ways, because I was poor and was janitor of the buildings, and swept them out in the morning and built fires, as he had done only six years before, when he was a pupil at the same college. He was full of animal spirits, and would run out on the green almost every day, and play cricket with his scholars. When I was janitor, he used sometimes to stop me and ask my opinion about this and that, as if seriously advising with me. I can see now that my opinion could not have been of any value; and that he probably asked me partly to increase my self-respect, and partly to show that he felt an interest in me." Another pupil writes, "There began to grow up in me an admiration and love for Garfield that has never abated, and the like of which I have never known. A bow of recognition, or a single word from him, was to me an inspiration. Garfield taught me more than any other man, living or dead." Another scholar says, "He found me out, drew near to me, and entered into all my troubles and difficulties pertaining to questions of the future. In a greater or less degree this was true of his relations to his pupils generally. There are hundreds of these men and women scattered over the world today, who can not find language strong enough to express their feeling in contemplating Garfield as their old instructor, adviser, and friend."

Here and there in the letters and speeches of Garfield, occur passages which record his absorbing interest in young men, and particularly in their mental and moral developments. When a teacher, he wrote to a young acquaintance, "Tell me, do you not feel a spirit stirring within you that longs to know, to do, and to dare? to hold converse with the great world of thought, and hold before you some high and noble object to which vigor of your mind and the strength of your arm may be given? Do you not have longings such as these which you breathe to no one, and which you feel must be heeded, or you will pass through life unfulfilled and regretful?" As late as in 1877, he said, "I have taken more solid comfort in the thing itself, and received more normal recompense and stimulus in after life from capturing young men for an education than from anything else in the world. As I look back over my life thus far, I think of nothing that so fills me with pleasure as the planning of these sieges, the revolving in my mind of plans for scaling the walls of the future, of gaining access to the inner soul-life, and at last seeing the besieged party won to a fuller appreciation of himself, to a higher conception of life, and of the part he is to bear in it." On other occasions he has remarked, "It is a great point gained when a young man makes up his mind

to devote several years to the accomplishment of a definite work." "With the educational facilities now afforded in our country, no young man who has health and is a master of his own action, can be excused from not obtaining a good education." He lately said, with much warmth of feeling, "If the supreme being of the universe would look down upon the world to find the most interesting object, he would see the unfinished and unformed character of young men and young women."

In an address made some years ago to the members of a literary society, at Hiram College, he uttered the following eloquent passage:—"Having passing the limits of childhood, and being about to enter the larger world of manhood, with its manifold struggles and aspirations, you are now confronted with the question, 'What must I do to fit myself most completely, not for being a citizen merely, but for being all that doth become a man, living in the full light of the Christian citizens of America? Your dispirited and victorious country asks you to be educated for her sake, and the noblest aspirations of your being still more imperatively ask it for your own sake.'"

It is but natural for a powerful man with such training and such impulses to utter the most eloquent thoughts in his political addresses to young men, and to lead them to adopt his political opinions. He cannot avoid engaging their respect and good will, as he leads many of them to recognize their abilities, and to attain to situations of usefulness and honor. His brilliant success must stimulate those who are diligently studying in our higher schools, to seek for the same success, and to labor, to complete their course and fill exalted ideals in their subsequent lives. His election this fall as president of the United States would give the opportunity for him to influence the character and advance the standing of young men, as no other political leader has ever done in this country.

## FIVE DAYS A BRIDE.

Married in Secret and Soon Wearying of the Matrimonial Yoke. From the Kingston Freeman.

BONESTEEL—OWEN—In this city, Saturday evening, July 31, 1880, Thompson Bonesteel to Miss Kitty Owen.

This notice announces a marriage at Fair street parsonage about ten days ago. The contracting parties are well known. Thompson Bonesteel is a young man about 21 years old, of fine appearance and pleasant address. He is a clerk, and has been the best and fastest ever employed in this city. His home is on the Hurley road not far distant from that of Miss Kitty Owen, to whom for some time past he has been most devoted. Kitty is a fine looking girl of 19, inclined not a little toward a life of good cheer and gaiety. She received a common education, and Thompson Bonesteel seemed to be pleased with his attentions. His suit was so encouraged and a brief engagement was closed not unattractively by good Dominie Palmer's adjustment of the matrimonial noose. The outlook was fair, a pleasant married career was in prospect, and with hearts over-charged with joy, the newly