## THE MAN.

Something About Jas. A. Garfield, the Republican Nom-

ince for President. James Abraham Garfield was born Nov. 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. about the elder Garfield to distinship of Orange. No one could distransmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced when she could get leisure from her borhood, whose acquaintance he had since held to firmly amid all the mer in Michigan, and the two sis- marriage was a love affair on both field by acclamation. He has had ters are, I believe, farmers' wives. sides and has been a thoroughly no opposition since in his own parboy. He toiled hard on the farm subsequent success in life may be crats united to beat him, but his seemed that of manual labor. Ready debt, but with brave hearts. money was hard to get in those In 1859 the college president was It has had but four members in half Harry and James, are now at school ance. By working at the carpen- shal, at Piketown. ter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching field was transferred to Louisville, country schools through the winter, and from that place hastened to join he managed to attend the academy the army of Gen. Buell, which he

cation, did not burt him. GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was 23 years of age he was to be had in the obscure crossroads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, proto make up the amount he lacked. Junior class of Williams college, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerrectype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but this pic-

land. had connected himself with the Dis-Hiram is a lonesome country village, tary service up to the time congress three miles from a railroad, built met. upon a hill, overlooking twenty On entering congress in Decem- in hotels and boarding-houses, he in these times it has been examined miles of cheese-making country to ber, 1863, Gen. Garfield was placed bought a lot of ground on the corner by competent judges and pronouncthe southward. It contains fifty or upon the committee on military of Thirteenth and I streets, in Wash- ed without any hesitation to be a sixty houses clustered around the sffairs, with Schenck and Farns- ington, and, with money borrowed region which is to be the great grain green, in the center of which stands | worth, who were also fresh from the of a friend, built a plain, substantial and stock - producing area of the the homely red-brick college struct- field. He took an active part in the three-story house. A wing was ex- continent. Men don't make bread ure. Plain living and high thinking debates of the house, and won a tended afterward to make room for of sand, and they don't, as a general was the order of things at Hiram | recognition which few new members | the fast-growing library. The mon- thing, settle in such localities. The | must pick a great many stones.

days in the churches of the towns in the mother. There was nothing the story that Garfield at one time was a minister. He never consid- in finance and political economy guish him from the other plodding ered himself as such, and never had farmers of the rather sterile Town- any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had cern any qualities in him, which, any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics. HIS MARRIAGE.

married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, tions of the convictions on the subage, was always fond of reading daughter of a farmer in the neighhard household duties, and was a made while at the academy, where storms of political agitation. He thoroughly capable woman, of strong she was also a pupil. She was a was renominated in 1864, without will, stern principles, and more than | quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly | opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchaverage force of character. Of the sweet and refined disposition, fond ins, whom he had supplanted, made children no one besides James has of study and reading, possessing a an effort to defeat him. Hutchins made the slightest mark in the warm heart and a mind with the canvassed the district thoroughly, world. The older brother is a far- capacity of steady growth. The but the convention nominated Gar-James had a tough time of it as a happy one. Much of Gen. Garfield's ty. In 1872 the liberals and demoearly and late in summer, and work- attributed to the never-failing sym- majority was larger than ever. In ed at the carpenter's bench in win- pathy and intellectual companion- 1874 the greenbackers and demoter. The best of it was that he liked ship of his wife and the stimulus of crats combined and put up a popular work. There was not a lazy hair a loving home circle. The young soldier against him, but they made on his head. He had an absorbing couple bought a neat little cottage no impression on the result. The ambition to get an education, and fronting on the college campus and Ashtabula district, as it is generally the only road open to this end began their wedded life poor and in called, is the most faithful to its

days. The Ohio canal ran not far elected to the state senate from the a century. from where he lived, and, finding counties of Portage and Summit. that the boatmen got their pay in He did not resign his presidency, cash, and earned better wages than because he looked upon a few he could make at farming or car- months in the legislature as an epi- on military affairs. In the fortypentry, he hired out as a driver upon | sode not likely to change the course | the tow-path, and soon got up to the of his life. But the war came to dignity of holding the helm of a alter his plans. During the winter boat. Then he determined to ship of 1861 he was active in the passage in the line of his financial studies, old lady, with a clear head and a as a sailor on the lakes, but an at- of measures for arming the state His next promotion was to the strong will, who keeps well posted tack of fever and ague interfered militia, and his eloquence and ener- chairmanship of the appropriations in the news of the day, and is very with his plans. He was ill three gy made him a conspicuous leader committee, which he held until the proud of her son's career, though months, and when he recovered he of the Union party. Early in the decided to go to a school called summer of 1861 he was elected col-Geauga academy, in an adjoining onel of an infantry regiment (the county. His mother had saved a Forty-second) raised in Northern small sum of money, which she gave | Ohio, many of the soldiers in which him, together with a few cooking had been students at Hiram. He utensils and a stock of provisions. took the field in Eastern Kentucky, He hired a small room and cooked was soon put in command of a his own food to make his expenses brigade, and by making one of the as light as possible. He paid his hardest marches ever made by reown way after that, never calling cruits, surprised and routed the on his mother for any more assist- rebel forces, under Humphrey Mar-From Eastern Kentucky Gen. Gar-

during the spring and fall terms, reached with his brigade in time to and to save a little money towards participate in the second day's fightgoing to college. He had excellent | ing at Pittsburg Landing. He took | He received the unanimous vote of feet high, broad-shouldered, and | not act in concert. Instead of havhealth, a robust frame, and a capital part in the siege of Corinth and in memory, and the attempt to com- the operation along the Memphis never given to any man of any parbine mental and physical work, and Charleston railroad. In Janu- ty in the state of Ohio. Since his fourths forehead, light-brown hair which has broken down many far- ary, 1863, he was appointed chief of election he has been the recipient of and beard, large light-blue eyes, a the breach widens. Unhappiness mer boys ambitious to get an edu- staff of the army of the Cumberland, many complimentary manifestations and bore a prominent share in all in Washington and in Ohio. the campaigns of Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that concluded he had got about all there | year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chicamauga. For his conduct in that makes him too prone to look for battle he was appointed to a majorgeneralship. It is said that he wrote vided he could begin, as he hoped, all the orders given to the army that with the Junior year. He got a life day, and submitted them to Gen. assurance policy and assigned it to Rosecrans for approval, save one. a gentleman as security for a loan The one he did not write was the fatal order to Gen. Wood, which In the fall of 1854 he entered the was so worded as not to correctly shooting surprises and picket firing. convey the meaning of the commanding general, and which caused deliver a pitched battle, and his the destruction of the right wing of generalship is shown to best advanthe army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The congressional district in which

Garfield lived was the one long hair standing straight up from a big made famous by Joshua R. Gidforehead, and a frank, thoughtful dings. The old anti-slavery chamface, of a very marked German type. pion grew careless of the arts of politics towards the end of his career, and came to look upon a nomture would be taken for some Fritz | instion and re-election as a matter or Carl just over from the Father- of course. His overconfidence was taken advantage in 1858 by an ambi-Before he went to college Garfield tious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The ciples, a sect having a numerous friends of Giddings never forgave membership in eastern and southern | Hutchins, and cast about for a means Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, of defeating him. The old man himwhere its founder, Alexander self was comfortably quartered in Campbell, had traveled and preach- his consulate at Montreal, and did ed. The principal peculiarities of not care to make a fight to get back the denomination are their refusal to congress. So his supporters made to formulate their beliefs into a use of the popularity of Gen. Garcreed, the independence of each con- field and nominated him while he gregation, the hospitality and fra- was in the field without asking his ternal feeling of the members, and consent. That was in 1862. When the lack of a regular ministry. he heard of the nomination Garfield to that poet. "I find I am over- Cedars are found on the islands of When Garfield returned to Ohio it reflected that it would be fifteen was natural that he should soon months before the congress would gravitate to the struggling little col- meet to which he would be elected, lege of the young sect at Hiram, and believing, as did every one else, Portage county, near his boyhood's that the war could not possibly last at something quite outside of the home. He became professor of a year longer, concluded to accept. Latin and Greek, and threw himself I have often heard him express rewith the energy and industry which gret that he did not help fight the are leading traits of his character war through, and say that he never into the work of building up the would have left the army to go to institution. Before he had been two congress had he foreseen that the years in his professorship he was struggle would continue beyond the appointed president of the college. | year 1863. He continued his mili-

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. During his professorship Garfield It was then that he laid the foundaject of national finance which he has representatives of any in the north.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS. In the fortieth congress Gen. Garfield was chairman of the committee first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was democrats came into power in the house in 1875. His chief work on praise. 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 the senate in 1877 the mantle of re-

effective debaters in either house. publican leadership in the house was by common consent placed on 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. the republican caucus, an honor

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 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 sharp-Garfield waits for an opportunity to tage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party think itself strongest. Then his solid shot 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 habsingle illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy session at Washington I found him in his nut, pine and cedar. The shrubs library, behind a big barricade of include common juniper, pawpaw, but when I glanced at the volumes | dle tree, plum, currants and gooseeditions of Horace, or books relating lo berry, mulberry and hazlenut. worked, and need recreation," said | the Platte, and along the Loup, and that the best way to rest the mind quantity of pine. is not to let it be idle, but to put it ordinary line of its employment. | yariety of trees will grow and flour-So I am resting by learning all the | ish on the prairie, and that as much congressional library can show timber as may be needed by each about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems."

GARFIELD AT HOME. two homes, and his family migrates formed the opinion that the prairies twice a year. Some ten years ago, of Nebraska were a sandy desert, finding how unsatisfactory life was unsuited for farming purposes, when

College in those days. The teachers succeed in gaining. He was not ey was repaid in time, and was United States cover 23 degrees of were poor, the pupils were poor, popular among his fellow-members probably saved in part from what latitude; away to the frozen north. and the institution was poor, but during his first term. They thought would otherwise have gone to land- and down to the semi-tropic south. there was a great deal of hard faith- him something of a pedant because lords. The children grew up in With all this choice, from the beful study done, and many ambitious he sometimes showed his scholar- pleasant home surroundings, and ginning of western settlement the plans formed. The young president ship in his speeches, and they were the house became a center of much great current of movement has been taught, lectured and preached, and jealous of his prominence. His solid simple and cordial hospitality. Five within a central belt five or six deall the time studied as diligently as attainments and able social qualities or six years ago the little cottage in grees in width, and nearly corresany acolyte in the temple of knowl- enabled him to overcome this prej- Hiram was sold, and for a time the ponding with the latitudinal length edge. He frequently spoke on Sun- udice during his second term, and only residence the Garfields had in of Illinois, which lies between 36 he became on terms of close friend- this district was a summer house he degrees, 56 minutes and 42% degrees. the vicinity to create an interest in ship with the best men in both built on Little Mountain, a bold This is the belt in the United States James was the youngest of four the college. Among the Disciples houses. His committee service du- elevation in Lake county, which industry obtains the most children. The father died in 1833, any one can preach who has a mind ring his second term was on the commands a view of thirty miles of certain and highest rewards. It is leaving the family dependent upon to, no ordination being required. ways and means, which was quite rich farming country stretched along temperate in climate—and a man a small farm and the exertions of From these Sunday discourses came to his liking, for it gave him an op- the shore of Lake Erie. Three years can work up to his best notch. The portunity to prosecute the studies ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides abundance those products which are of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Here his family spend all the time whenhe is free from his duties in Washington. The farm | beginning of 1856 was 10,716, and at house is a low, old-fashioned, storyand-a-half building, but its limited accommodations have been supplemented by numerous outbuildings. one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. The farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and the congressman finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away there is a postoffice and railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of summer life on the

> and a bath in the breakers. Gen. Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. 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 more liberal of criticism than of

Garfield farm is a drive of two miles

through the woods to the lake shore

portion to the population than in any other district in the United States.

prominent nose, and full checks. follows and each lays the burdens of He dresses plainly, is fond of broadbrimmed slouch hats and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that his wife and children, and is very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable, and a remarkably entertaining talker .- E. V. Smalley.

## Nebraska.

Two brief articles have been prepared and published, and left standing in the JOURNAL, relative to Nebraska, its advantages and products. One more short article must close the series for this season.

To persons who never saw a prairie country, to look over it is rather an interesting sight; as a general thing the absence of timber gives to it the appearance of waste and barrenness to those who are accustomed to live in a timbered country. Timber of every kind common to this latitude can be cultivated on the prairies of Nebraska. Near the water courses and river bluffs a large quantity of trees are generally found growing in great luxuriance .its a great deal might be said, but a Among the varieties found in such localities are cottonwood, box-elder. buckeye, maple, locust, ash, hickory, oak, willow, poplar, sycamore, walbooks. This was no unusual sight, prickly ash, sumacs, red root, spinsaw that they were all different | berries, dogwood, butter bush, buffathe General. "Now, my theory is on the Niobrara there is a large

But the interesting point we want farmer can be raised on his farm.

It is not a little surprising to know that the early travelers, and, among Gen. Garfield is the possessor of others, Gen. Fremont, should have

fore have a steady commercial value. The population of Nebraska in the the close of 1875, 259,912, which was a twenty-five-fold increase in twen-

land is fruitful, and bears in great

necessaries of life, and which there-

Corn in Nebraska is most bountiful in production; with fair cultivation the yield is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Wheat from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Barley from 30 to 40 bushels. Rye 25 to 30 bushels. Oats 40 to 50 bushels. A country which is adapted to the raising of corn; small grains; good for grass and hay, and has at all times a favorable climate, must be a good location for stock - raising. Live stock is in great demand the civilized over, and it is in live stock the farmer finds a great deal of his wealth. It has been demonstrated among the Nebraska farmers that mixed farming is the most profitable, therefore every farmer should combine grain and stock raising. In fact every farmer that has carried cattle upon his farm and handled them with judgment for any length of time is now enjoying the rich profits of his investment and labor. Look around among your neighbors and in every case where money has been invested in stock and handled with care it has brought the largest increase in dollars and cents to those who have invested. And there is room in Nebraska for hundreds of thousands more farmers.

## Happy Homes.

Few homes I think are what, under God's blessing, they should be. It Gen. Garfield's district lies in the requires but little effort to make extreme northeastern corner of home cheerful and happy. There Ohio, and now embraces the coun- should be a deep and abiding love ties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, between husband and wife, parents Lake and Mahoning. His old home and children, and a tender forbearcounty of Portage was detached ance toward each other's faults. from it a year ago. With the ex- When these exist they can not but ception of the coal and iron regions be Edens of love; but, alas! how When James G. Blaine went to in the extreme southern part, the often do we see it otherwise. The district is purely a rural one, and is husband who has taken a solemn inhabited by a population of pure vow to love and cherish, and the New England ancestry. It is claim- wife to love and honor, are drifting ed that there is less illiteracy in pro- slowly but surely apart. They do not understand each other, though in name they have been one for years. They have different concep- and Exchange. In person Gen. Garfield is six tions of each other's duties and can strongly built. He has an unusually ing a quiet, loving talk, and trying all Points. large head, that seems to be three- to draw near together, there are, perhaps, sharp or cruel words and faults on the other's shoulders. O. erring judges! do ye not know that "He who knoweth the thoughts and intents of every heart" will not thus judge? "First cast the beam out of of brain-work, and is devoted to thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly to pull the mote out of thy brother's eye."

The heart of woman is a fragile thing and few men understand it. It lives and flourishes in the sunlight of love, but withers like the mimosa at the touch of an angry frown or a cruel word. It cannot even thrive in the atmosphere of indifference. How many hearts are struggling for existence in this stifling atmosphere. Only a few kind words would admit the sunshine. An approving look or smile, a simple "Thank you" for any service

done would amply repay the toil. Husband! be ever courteous and respectful to your wife; grant her head of the Grange department. I little requests, sometimes though at your own convenience, and your may be seen by calling at this office, or self-sacrifice will be rewarded. Remember it is your prerogative to throw around her the bulwark of your love, and it should be so deep and strong that no careless or cruel missile should ever enter its hallowed precincts; but how often do you trample upon this right, how often a harsh or impatient word or tone which is remembered by you no longer than it takes you to utter it, is a winged shaft and strikes and quivers in a loving heart. Huspear to be fault-finding and capricious, try a different plan from that Portland, Maine. which you are now pursuing. Give them deeds of kindness and words of love, and see if your "desert will not soon rejoice and blossom as the to make is the fact that all this rose."-A Woman, in Louisville

Courier-Journal. Wm. Bask while endeavoring to pen up some hogs, the other day, set his hay stack on fire through sparks | dated at the house of the undersigned from his pipe. Luckily the wind beds 10 cents. J. B. SENECAL, blew the fire away from his stable and corn bin or they too, would have been destroyed. This is another warning to farmers not to smoke while working around their

Charity giveth itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

premises .- Madison Chronicle.

He that pelts every barking dog

A fellow stopped at a hotel in Leadville, and the landlord charged him \$7 a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" the landlord. "Yes, you did; you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken. I have a whole purse full in another pocket.'

It is very difficult to live in this world and keep the tenderness, the purity, and the trust of a little child. Happy are those who do; but, if the petrifying waters of deceit, and hate, and malice, and ingratitude harden some hearts, who shall wonder?

Never read letters which you may ind addressed to others.

None are so old as they who have outlived enthusiasm.

Never question a servant or child about family matters.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

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