GARFIELD.

What "Gath" Says About Him in a Democratic Newspaper.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Garfield and Arthur are both poor men. Arthur is not worth in New York more than will bring him an interest of $6,000 a year, while Garfield has been doing little but pay interest on money owed for the past ten years. I remember once, about the year 1869 or '70, that Garfield said to me one day: "Do you know that little —— [the correspondent of an Ohio newspaper] is trying to ruin me?" I was not aware of it, and asked him how it was. "He has been saying in his newspaper," said the General, "systematically, that I am a rich man—that I have made money by ways that are unknown—that I have built and paid for a house. Now," said Gen. Garfield, "a friend of mine who has taken a warm interest in me and my family discovered me here living in boarding-houses around Washington City, my children without the privacy or the room to get a wholesome training; and if I hired a rented house it generally took all my salary, and I was slipping back instead of forward, with a growing family. This friend had a little money, and he found me a cheap lot of ground, which I managed to buy, and on it he put up a house, and I pay the interest on the cost of that house to him, giving me a nominal ownership of it at a very reduced rent: because, out of what we had and some few other things we were able to furnish this house. I can't go about explaining how I happen to have a house in Washington," said Garfield; "but that is the whole basis of those insinuations."

I am induced to believe that Garfield does not make great mistakes in his selection of friends. Only respectable men feel like coming around Garfield. His conversation is not of the tone to interest loafers, flatterers, and satellites. Old Jerry Black took him in, but that venerable and insincere old satyr never had much faith in human nature, and sold his faith in himself by huckstering around the Courts in Washington years ago. Garfield's election is the social extinction of Jerry Black, who has been for many years tolerated by Republicans under the supposition that somewhere in his nature burnt the dim lamp of philosophy, or at least of fidelity.

I connect the fact of Garfield's having his own house in Washington with his nomination at Chicago. As soon as he obtained a home he prepared a study in it, and diligently went to work preparing his innumerable speeches, and appearing before colleges, societies, and religious bodies wherever he could put in his work, with a finished, rounded, intelligent address. Persons who called on him from various parts of the country found him a gentleman inside of his doors, and under his own roof-tree. If they had found him in a boarding-house, with half a dozen staring clerks or motley colleagues loafing around the halls, they would never have considered him for the Presidency. His home in Washington he could live in during a part of the recess of Congress, convenient to the library of Congress and the law library, without any additional expense. In the recess he kept up his law studies, and, if he had any law cases, made his brief and authorities there. With a thirst for learning he went to Europe one summer on a little money he had put by; but he took his wife with him, who also loved to learn and to realize her readings.

Every cent Garfield has ever gained, and the little credit that has been offered to him, he has invested in the business and accomplishments of public life. He was able to entertain his constituents, but always in the plainest way, and without apology. After he had secured a permanent lien on his district it became necessary that he should have more of a home in it than his little cot at Hiram; or his wife's father's house at the same place. Therefore he bought his farm, paying some of his own money down, to keep within reach of the City of Cleveland, the emporium of Northern Ohio, where his popularity has been growing ever since 1863. This was the wise forethought of his friend, no less than his own. If he should have to retire from Congress the practice of law in Cleveland was more certain than the law in any of the small towns on the Reserve. He said to me, a few months before his nomination: "You have never seen my farm? The tremendous amount of work put on me in Congress—perhaps because I was willing to work and seem to be able to stand a good deal of it—was threatening my health, and I had to do something in the recess to bring it back. I had some bringing up on a farm, and I went back to the occupation of my boyhood for my health. I help get in the hay, the potatoes, the oats, the apples,—help in manuring and plowing the fields, and by a strong day's work through the summer and fall come back to Washington City fresh, and resume my Congressional drudgery."

By a happy coincidence he had just put the roof on his new house, and got his furniture in, when the Convention came which nominated him for President. Therefore, when the people rushed to see their candidate, instead of finding the little old roadside house with no poetry about it, they saw the clean, newly-painted pavilions and gables of a most agreeable modern cottage, quite worthy of a Western President; and Mentor, made comfortable during the summer, has had mere callers than probably any house in Ohio ever had, and everybody has gone away gratified to see that the coming President was a gentleman, and not a mere tenant.

One of the qualities which have brought Garfield along has been his enthusiasm. A certain class of Americans in public life hate enthusiasts. They prefer commonplace people, or cynics. One reason Garfield never has been popular in Congress has been his hearty embrace of the novel or marvelous people and ideas. He is a believer, an inquirer, and a novice, yet with good, costly common sense at bottom; and he is not given to denouncing anything, even when he has tested it and found it hollow. He simply turns away from it to be interested in something else. Hence, his mind is as sound as his body. The world has plenty of new occupations, and he takes it all with boyish glow, and beyond the present life his convictions are just as healthy of the good intentions of Nature and God toward us all. He does not hate though he can be wounded, and then a monastery melancholy is seen in his face, till directly another invitation comes to go out and do something, and you see under this love of occupation this happiness restored.

If he is to have trouble in the Presidency, it may come from depending too much on his patience and too little on his judgment; but it can be said of his honest convictions, which are more generally right than most men's, and his fidelity to a few general points carries out in the result the old Scriptural term, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, and I will make thee ruler over many." These few things are a belief in his country, in freedom, in overruling Providence, in eternal justice, in humanity, in labor and frugality, and in education. These are the few things; but they are the skeleton of all things. He is too much surprised at his promotion to the Presidency for a single term to enter the White House thinking about the second term.

We shall have a pure White House under Garfield's Administration. His wife, though apparently diffident, has faculties both strong and genial; and, without any desire for general society, will perform her part with a cheerfulness in which the sense of duty will be the guiding principle. Every duty of her life has been performed without hesitation, and she takes an interest in events and in interesting people. Garfield's boys will be off to school most of the time he is President. They are perfect apples of health, and look as if they were going to be strong, healthy men, like himself. He is one of the youngest men who ever became President, and on the 19th of the present month will only be 49 years old. He is also one of the few men who ever became President and brought his mother to the White House. She was 79 years old just about the time she heard of the defeat of the Republicans in Maine last September, and if she could survive that she may go through his whole term.

Garfield stands in the Republican party without an enemy, having a respectable right to do so. The Conkling school of politicians cannot refer to any word of his speaking with reproach or with envy of Gen. Grant, or of any other leader on that side. He has been equally faithful to Hayes, and got himself considerable criticism for standing by Hayes in Louisiana. It is a pretty good test of a man's moral character, who has been in Congress with Garfield to hear his opinion of Garfield. People who think the world ought to be governed indecently dislike Garfield. Those who think it ought to be governed without moderation say he has no courage. But he ought to come pretty near the feelings of the present age. He said to me, just after Grant was reelected, that he was in favor of building a railroad from the Southern States to the Pacific as a matter of equitable treatment, so as to give the Southerners a line of emigration and an equal chance. "Their losses," he said, "have been very great, and we were partly responsible for the proportions slavery assumed, and it will be no loss to the Treasury if we help them to education and development." I think nothing has since happened to change those views, though I hear that, with characteristic incivility, a number of Southern stumpers whom Garfield had considered his friends have abused him with mean personalties in the past campaign.

Although the tariff men helped elect Garfield, he is not a bigot on the tariff question, nor any other question, and will veto excessive legislation on that side. The fact about the tariff is, it will not be altered unless wise men on both sides agree to have it done. Respective tariff alterations must be made by an upright and unpartisan Commission, and not by noisy debate on the floor of Congress. If the high-tariff men expect to get a tool in President Garfield they will be mistaken.

Garfield is especially the nominee of the popular element in the House of Representatives, and never got a single vote from anybody in the Senatorial ring. No Senatorial influence at Chicago was exerted for him,—not even that of Sherman. The old fossils in the Senate, who have been in the habit of taking a bite out of every office as it came by them, never did anything for this man, and never thought of him for the Presidency. GATH.

Failures in Farming.

That many persons fail in the business of farming is certain. Their effects may not be closed out by the Sheriff but they meet with poor success, borrow money on bond and mortgage and finally become so much embarrassed that they are obliged to dispose of their places. Long before this occurs their farms, buildings, fences, stock and tools have been gradually running down. Indications of decline were seen on every hand. The pastures carried less stock than formerly. The fields produced small crops of potatoes, corn and grain and very large crops of all kinds of weeds. The trees in the orchard grew out of shape and the nests of worms were about as plenty on the branches as were specimens of fruit.

Many persons point to these failures as evidences that farming is not a profitable branch of business.—They do not stop to consider the real causes of the failure. They attribute to business what should be ascribed to men. Investigation would show that most of the persons who fail in farming are not adapted to business, either by nature or training. Many of them would not be very successful in any kind of business. A large class of persons are farmers because their fathers were. Quite likely they inherited some land, stock and tools, while the little training they had received was in the direction of agriculture. They continued to spend their time on the farm where they were brought up, chiefly because they did not know where else to go or what else to do.

Farmers, as a rule, never consult their sons in regard to a choice of occupation. They are anxious that they should pursue the same business in which they have been engaged. If they show an inclination for some other pursuit they are discouraged. They are seldom allowed advantages for becoming acquainted with other kinds of employment. If they have a genius for some pursuit it is never discovered. As a consequence they are virtually compelled to commence life as farmers. At the time they become of age they consider themselves too old to commence to learn a trade, to prepare themselves for a profession, to acquire a knowledge of commerce or transportation, or to obtain the rudiments of the business of mining or any branch of manufacturing.

The business of farming is never suited to their tastes and dispositions, and quite likely it is not suited to their physical constitutions. Work in the field, garden and orchard is never a labor of love. They are not interested in the introduction of new crops or the improvement of old ones. They read no works on agriculture, take no agricultural papers, belong to no agricultural societies. They attend no fairs, and enter into no discussions about farming with their neighbors. They take no delight in the care of any kind of stock, and, as might well be supposed, are not interested in the introduction of new breeds or the improvement of old ones. They make no experiments in new methods of feeding, and are very careless in following old ones.

Many of the persons who become farmers from force of circumstances do not intend to remain engaged in it long. When an opportunity presents itself they prepare to speculate in patent rights, sell lightning-rods, or engage in mining. Some of them are always on the lookout for a person who wishes to exchange a lumber-yard, a grocery, or a dry-goods store for a farm. They desire to be engaged in any other kind of business than the one they are now employed in. Persons who do not expect to work at farming any longer than they can find an opportunity to make a change never succeed. Their thoughts, desires and studies are all in something else. They look to see the farm support them till they can put themselves in a condition to make a fortune and acquire distinction in some congenial employment.

Another class of persons do not succeed in farming for quite a different reason. They propose to remain farmers all their lives, but they are constantly changing from one department of it to another. They start out as general farmers, but soon devote all their energies to some specialty. They read of how some person succeeds with bees and fowls, and they hasten to exchange their cows for colonies of bees and their sheep for fancy chickens. Before they have fairly learned to take care of either of them they become interested in the culture of small fruit, and they neglect their bees and poultry that they may have time to set out grape-vines, raspberry bushes, and strawberry plants.—Small fruits in time give way to hops and castor-beans, and these are afterward abandoned for some new crop that interested parties are advertising.

The number of farmers who have brought ruin on themselves by constantly changing from one specialty to another is very large. They seem to forget that farmers can not establish and maintain a monopoly in any branch of their business as manufacturers do. Patents are not issued to protect the originator or introducer of new crops, though some persons desire the Government to interest itself in the matter. The production of some new crop may be, and usually is, very profitable for a time, but as soon as it becomes known as such thousands engage in its production. It is generally the case that the profit of new crops are greatly overestimated and that the like is true in relation to the quantity that is required to follow the introduction of new crops for which there is not a general demand.

A large amount of money is consumed in changing from one department of farming to another. It costs as much to prepare a farm for keeping dairy cows as it does to buy an unimproved farm the other side of the Mississippi. Special buildings, tools and machinery are required for raising and curing hops and tobacco. Much time is lost in getting fruit trees, vines and bushes to a size to produce a crop. With all the information one can acquire from books, papers and observation, considerable experience is required to render any branch of agriculture profitable. The time spent in experimenting and study may not be thrown away, but it is generally productive of a very small amount of cash. Common observation shows that persons who are continually changing from one department of agriculture to another without good cause are unsuccessful.

Doing business on borrowed capital is another frequent cause of failure among farmers. As a rule, farmers pay much more for the use of money than persons living in large cities do, although the security they give is better. Now that four per cent. Government bonds are at a premium, many farmers pay ten per cent. for the use of money. This is more than they can afford to pay. If the seasons are favorable and the crops excellent they may be gainers by obtaining money at ten per cent interest. But if the seasons are bad and the crops poor they can not realize ten per cent. profit from the money they have hired. The consequence is that they run behind in paying their interest and when the principal falls due they are at the mercy of their creditors.—*Chicago Times.*

A saving woman at the head of a family is the best savings-bank established. The idea of saving is a pleasant one; they would cultivate it and adhere to it; and thus, when they are not aware of it, they would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The best way for her to comprehend is to keep an account of all current expenses. Whether five hundred or five thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the effort is made. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and she will save something where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty, yet not a sordid avarice, but a moral obligation that rests upon women as well as men.

One hundred and twenty-five boxes of clothes-pins were included in the Indian supplies last year. They were intended to keep the Indians on the line of their reservation.

It is foolishness for a man to try to make game of a boarding-house chicken by looking at it, under the impression that a steady gaze of the human eye will make any animal quail.

"I want a spoke put in my wheel" is the way to ask for a drink at a station on the line of the Eastern Shore Railroad in Maryland, and if a red spoke is wanted he gets whiskey, and if a white one rum.

"What! only five policemen for a town like this!" exclaimed a traveller. "Oh," replied the native, calmly, "they have no difficulty in keeping what little peace we have."

What a silent old world it would be if men talked only as much as they think. A fellow would have to carry a rattle around with him to make a noise with.

One of those men who cheat others on mining shares and make their living by swindling was shot dead in Leadville a week ago. Death loves a mining shark.

How many men take the fatal step in life with the idea that they are getting an angel, and soon after marriage find that they have nothing but a woman.

When you have got through using your puzzles give them to the poor. We might get rid of the poor some way.

Paper, which is already high, is bound to go higher when kite time comes.

Text in little boy's copy-book: "It is a ferrule that works both ways.

The selfish man cares for No. 1, and often no one cares for him.

A corn extracter that has never been patented—The crow.