

THOS. GARFIELD, FARMER

LATE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER
He Tilled the Soil While His Dis-
tinguished Brother Climbed the
Ladder of Fame, and Now, in the
Success of His Farming, He Shows
in a Michigan Farming Community
—Used to Carry James to School
on His Back—A Man Who Knows
Nothing but Toil.

Correspondence in Detroit Free Press.
Hidden away in a farming community
some five miles from Hudsonville, Mich.,
lives Thomas Garfield, only brother of the
deceased President.

Neither fame nor riches has been his
portion, but now in the sunset of a long
life that has spelled only toil to him, he
is happy in the knowledge that he was
one of that army of husbandmen who first
tilled the virgin soil of the middle West.

While his distinguished brother was
climbing the ladder of fame he was en-
gaged in felling the forest and harvesting
crops to keep the family ladder supplied.
The old gentleman is now 85 years of age
and a sturdy oak in spite of his disabilities.

When but 18 years old he met with a
permanent injury from a fall, which has
hampered him in his walks with
great difficulty, being obliged to use
cane to support himself.

This does not keep him from working.
It only hampers him, for he still finds his
way to the fields to huck corn and to see
that matters are looked after. He is
a typical farmer, his whole life being
wrapped up in the forest and the
fields.

Know that the farmer that knows
how to till his land intelligently is the
most independent man in the world.
Mr. Garfield came to Michigan nearly
forty years ago, purchasing the farm he
now owns, and he has not been off the
place half a dozen times.

"I suppose you think it funny, but
I have never been in Washington," said
he. "After James had been elected Pres-
ident I went to Mentor to visit him for a
week before he was inaugurated. While
there he told me that it was the worst
thing that could happen to him. He
wanted to go to the Senate, where he
thought he could accomplish more
good, but the Presidency was forced on
him."

In his simple, homely way, Mr. Garfield
is immensely proud of his brother and
his magnificent portrait of the dead
President.

"When I started to come home," he
continued, "James came to Cleveland
with me and put me on the train. His
last words to me were: 'Thomas, go
to my good-by. You are going
back to your quiet Michigan home, while
I am going to where I shall have the
worst anxieties and cares. The next time
I saw James he was a corpse.'"

There is nothing of the man of the world
about Thomas Garfield. He is a
simple folk who live close to nature.
Of his brother's political career he
knows little, but the home life of the
deceased President is well known to
him. He does know and his grand-
father's hands tell more eloquently than
words could the story of the privations
and work he underwent in order that his
talented brother might by the foundation
for his future greatness.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

Startling Scenes Enacted in the City
of Moscow.
Moscow Correspondence, N. Y. Sun.

I was passing the empty university
last Saturday morning. Minute snow
was falling through the air before a
bitter wind, but it thawed as it fell,
leaving a damp carpet on the sidewalks.

They had just passed the booths
where the butchers and other loyal-
ists slaughtered the students. They
had reached the point where the Cos-
sacks shot blindly into the procession
that had accompanied the funeral of
the student Baumann.

They were not to be called a cavalry
unit, nor were they organized as an
army party. They were not organiz-
ed at all, but a few cavalry came
first, their hairy little horses throw-
ing up a steam into the wind; then
then a few infantry, not more than
twenty, in uniform and patched, some
in low caps matted with mud and
snow.

Behind followed a rambling line
of carts, and it was the sight of
the men, stretched inside them with
dirty blankets round their heads, or
arms, or feet which showed to us
what the party really was.

They were the soldiers returning
from the war—the van of the great
and ruined army coming home. At
last they had completed the 5,000 or
6,000 miles of their journey through
the Siberian plains and were alive in
the heart of their own country. And
this is how they were received.

The municipality had intended to
arrange some sort of festivities at
the station. They had intended to
give little presents to the men—choco-
lates and cigars. I suppose—and
the decorations for the officers: "To
the defender of the country."

Whether those festivities were ever
held and those little presents given I
cannot say. The government took
care that they should arrive on Sat-
urday. The presents may possibly
have been rushed out in carts to meet
them, though it would be more like
the Russian officials to retain the offer-
ings of their patriotism for themselves.

But so little interest was taken in
the whole thing that the evening
papers continued to announce that
the army would begin to arrive next
day, and as far as I can discover no
further notice of any kind was taken
of the defender of the country. So
they drifted westward of the dirty
streets and disappeared into their bar-
racks.

The reservists among them appear
to have been dismissed at once. At
all events the crowds of beggars who
with threats and curses violently de-
mand the milk of human kindness upon
the streets have been increased by
many fatherless creatures, who limp
along in tattered and soiled uniforms,
and as they pass the people say: "A
soldier from the war."

THE DEATH RECORD.
A. A. McCaskel, of Cumberland
County.
Correspondence of The Observer.
Fayetteville, Jan. 8.—Allen A. Mc-
Caskel died Sunday afternoon at the
residence of his son, William McCas-
kel, on the east side of Cape Fear
river, of paralytic, after an illness
of only a day, aged 80 years. He
was a member of Judson Baptist
church, and the following children
survive him: A. L. McCaskel, the
Fayetteville postmaster; William and
John, two daughters; Mrs. C. C. Clay-
ton, of Portland, Oregon; and Mrs. W.
S. Parsons, of Kansas. Dr. McCaskel
was an excellent farmer and public-
spirited citizen, ever alive to the in-
terests of his people, whom he long
served as county commissioner. In
conversation, he was one of the most
interesting of men. His memory was
very retentive, and was a treasure
house of the history of old Fayetteville
and the upper Cape Fear section. In
his more vigorous years he was a
valued contributor to the press, wielding
a trenchant pen.

TO PEOPLE FARM LANDS.

Association to be Formed to Get Im-
migrants of Better Class for Pied-
mont Carolina.

The movement for an organization
to induce immigrants of the better
class to settle on the farms of central
North Carolina in meeting with much
favor and will no doubt result in much
good.

In order to interest as many people
as possible President Lindsey has in-
sued the following call:
To the Citizens of Piedmont North
Carolina:
On the 5th of December, 1905, a
meeting was held at the Benbow Hot-
tel, in Greensboro, to consider immi-
gration, and what kind of immigration
is wanted. Forsyth, Randolph and
Gulford counties were represented,
and the great need of such an organi-
zation was apparent.

It is decided to organize perma-
nently, and that the organization shall
be called the Piedmont North Caroli-
na Immigration Association.
It was reported at that meeting that
many of the farms in the various
counties of Piedmont North Carolina,
were abandoned, some on account of
the scarcity of labor, others going
from their farms to the manufacturing
centers consequently the towns in
our section are building up rapidly,
but at the expense of the rural dis-
tricts. It was the opinion of the dele-
gation present at the above named
meeting that something must be done
to increase the population of our rural
districts.

A Swedish gentleman was present
who had been in this country only six
years, and he stated that he highly
prized because the country and cli-
mate. He made a short talk in which
he stated that if the people of Swe-
den and other European countries only
knew of our good, cheap lands, and
our splendid, mild climate, this Pied-
mont section would soon be filled up
with the best of farmers from those
countries. Such is the testimony of
farmers from other sections who have
come into this Piedmont country.

To show up our section properly we
should first set up a strong organiza-
tion, and some money will have to be
raised, but a small amount from each
interested party scattered throughout
this Piedmont country will be suffi-
cient to send out a representative who
knows our country well, and by strong
worded letters will have to pay full
fare after the order goes into effect.

The lines which are parties to the
agreement include the Pennsylvania,
Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central,
Lehigh Valley, Reading, Chesapeake
and Ohio and the Norfolk and
Western.

What the roads will save by this
action is problematical. It is well un-
derstood that many persons would ride
rather than pay for those who would
not do so when required to pay fare.
Friends of municipal, State and national
officials will be cut off from a per-
quisite long enjoyed.

It is said that the new policy has
not been adopted by the railroads be-
cause of any knowledge of widespread
of privileges. In fact, it is declared,
cases are rare where a deliberate at-
tempt at deception or fraud as de-
veloped. It is rather the result, railroad
men say, of a general public sentiment
which is a discrimination in favor of
classes or individuals. Some States,
it is said, prohibit their officers from
accepting passes. It is rather in anti-
cipation of the growth of this senti-
ment than any existing abuse, it is
said, which has prompted the cause
of the railroads at this time.

The records of the Baltimore & Ohio
show interesting instances of how the
pass privilege is regarded by some
persons. One developed recently which
had such a touch of humor in it that
it is well worth recording. One of the
men asked, but it did not. A resident of
Vulcan, Ill., whom it is not unfair to
call Smith, although that is not his
name, wrote to the passenger depart-
ment of the Baltimore and Ohio for a
pass from his home to Washington and
back. The ground on which he asked
for the pass was that he was a judge.
The request was referred to the West-
ern division of the company at Chicago
for investigation. In a short time
an answer came back. The case had
been looked into and the applicant was
declined the title of "judge" which the
applicant had was that at one time he
had judged the horse racing at the county
fair.

A fire at Hankow, the "Chicago of
China," recently destroyed \$35,000,000
houses.

HOTEL WOODWARD
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New York City.
A high-class transient and
residential hotel, catering only
to the refined and exclusive
clientele.
Exceptional Restaurant, Music.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

PASSING OF THE PASS.
Railroads Stake Much on Hope of a
Radical Change—Clergymen, Too,
Must Pay.
Baltimore Sun.

The effect of the agreement by a
number of railroad companies to issue
no passes after January 1 except to
their employees is much discussed in
transportation circles. The railroads
will interchange passes for each other's
employees.

To show exactly who will be affected
by this order, it is now asserted that
companies are not in the habit of opening
their free list for public inspection. In
general, it can be stated that it will
affect court judges and officials, city
officers, executive as well as adminis-
trative, including city Councilmen and
clerks of the Council branches; execu-
tive and administrative officers of
State governments, including members
of the Legislature; members of the
United States Senate and House of
Representatives and all others in the
Government service of both high and
low degree, as well as employees of
newspapers. The order, as understood,
means the entire abolition of the free-
pass system, except as it relates to
railroad employees. There is to be no
distinction, it is now asserted, in
favor of the President of the United
States, on the lines which have become
parties to the agreement.

Clergymen and members of religious
orders, who have heretofore traveled
at reduced rates, are likewise affected
by the change. They will have to pay
full fare after the order goes into effect.

The lines which are parties to the
agreement include the Pennsylvania,
Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central,
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Genuine Golden Nugget Brand.

JOHN W. WEARN & CO.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 4, 1906.
The Indians of Elko, Nev., have
abandoned the dances of their fore-
fathers, and have taken to the dance
on the night of December 13, gave
a ball, at which they and their squaws
and many palefaces waited in the al-
most modern fashion.