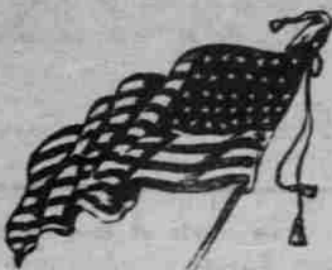


# THE HERALD.

JOHN A. MACMURPHY, Editor.

PLATTSMOUTH, JUNE 10, 1880.

## National Republican Ticket!



1880.

For President, JAMES A. GARFIELD.

For Vice-President, CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

GARFIELD is not a dark horse—more on the sorrel order.

JAMES W. DAVIS is the National Committee man from Nebraska for the next four years.

THE Nebraska delegation was a good one to stick, no mistake, and they answered roll-call splendidly.

If any man says Ohio is not the daddy of all Presidents, "shoot him on the spot!" JOHN A.—YES.

Just wait till we get time to tell you all about George Smith's friend from Knox County, who ate all our fish up.

Oh, what a jam, what a crowd! The squeeze up and down those Palmer House stairs will never be forgotten by the boys that "went to the front."

JUDGE GASLIN, delegate from the sixth district, did not put in an appearance, and "Vic" Bierbauer, the alternate, did all the Judge's voting in this case.

TICKETS sold for \$15 frequently, some for \$35 and even more. One Alabama colored gentleman was said to have sold himself clean out one day and he took a recess for that session.

THE Catholic convent, in process of erection, in Omaha, was badly damaged by the wind storm of a week or two ago, and Saturday night's storm leveled the again rising walls with the ground. Loss, some \$5,000.

THERE were at least 500 Nebraskans at Chicago besides the delegates. They all wanted tickets and the poor devil on deck had only 50 to go round; nevertheless with swapping, &c., nearly every one got to see how the Convention looked.

Dr. Miller, editor of the Herald, said: I concede that the nomination of Garfield is a respectable one, and in some respects a strong one. Garfield is a man of marked ability, and is a fair man.—(Republican.)

He'll call him "De Gollyer Garfield" all the same, though, when he gets mad.

THE enterprise and accommodation of the telegraph companies, in furnishing all along their lines complete returns from the convention, cannot be too highly commended. In Omaha the Am. Union placed their bulletins in the plate glass windows, written in charcoal, in a large round hand, and in the evening a highlight illuminated them so they were visible across the street.

GARFIELD showed great good sense throughout and real honest modesty, something so unusual nowadays in a politician, that we begin to feel that we must tie to him strong. In the grand Convention of 1860, the old war-horses, Thurlow Weed and others, who came here for Seaward, felt greatly disappointed at the nomination of Lincoln, but lived to thank the day that a "better man" than their candidate was nominated. Who knows but that Garfield may be our salvation after all.

THE HERALD's prediction came true, and its judgment was sustained throughout. Grant was the stronger candidate and Blaine did not get a nomination, nor could he have been by any combination possible to effect.

Not having shouted ourself hoarse for Blaine, nor made a fool of ourself by underrating and sneering at Grant, Conkling or Logan, (without whose help we cannot elect any man) we are in good shape to welcome and support Garfield, who is our nominee from this time forth.

ANDY TAYLOR got his shoulder dislocated Friday night, in unloading some cattle.

### A Fatal Shot.

The following received from Mr. J. Vance Lewis will explain itself: We were called here on last Friday by a telegram informing us of the death of David O. Shoopman. Mr. Shoopman resided his farm in Cass and came here with his family about two weeks ago prospecting for school land, or other land near town.

Last Friday he was taking his family out on a short distance to look at a place. He had his gun with the butt on the bottom of the wagon and the end upon the seat beside him. He turned around to speak to the children and by some means the gun slid back and went off discharging the load in his side and lungs. He died in about a half hour and was buried here to-day.

Mr. Shoopman was a brother-in-law of Mr. J. Vance Lewis and of Wesley Montgomery, recently of Plattsmouth. He had been for some years a resident of Cass County, and in this sudden accident resulting in death, his family will have the sympathy of many friends.

### After Judge Hoar.

The "eyes seem to have it."—The A's have it.—Nov. 4th, 1880; James A. and Chester A. A.

### Our Candidate.

"He comes from the banks of the pleasant Ohio. Where the women knit and sew, and the men do reap and mow."—Repeat all the rewards and mow down all opposition, we suppose; we'll elect him.

### The Convention.

The great Convention of 1880 is over. It was the largest, the most important, and the most hotly contested of any ever held in the Republican party. Its results are the most momentous to the Country and the world. On the results of its action depends the perpetuity of the Republican party and many think the safety of the government itself.

It is not the outcome that many, we may say the people, expected. It had been so repeatedly stated and re-echoed through the land that no dark horses would be allowed this time; the country was tired of untried men; it must have Grant or Blaine; that most of us had accepted that ultimatum, and when the nomination of Garfield was telegraphed over the land, it came to those outside of the Convention with a shock, and was no doubt a surprise to many even in Chicago.

To us it had been overshadowed for hours before, and that it would be impossible to nominate either Grant or Blaine had been our firm conviction before the Convention met. When the first ballot was taken, however, and Grant had 304 votes (more than his friends had claimed or hoped for, and we saw in what solid phalanx the old guard gathered around their hero, for a few hours again it seemed as if his nomination must be a fact. As days passed and ballots waned, it became evident that some third man must be decided upon, and in such a shape as to leave a little soreness, as little demoralization in the ranks as possible.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, had been very popular with the Convention and the spectators from the start. He had divided with Conkling the plaudits of the assembly from the first; his speech on the nomination of Sherman had gained him many friends, and on Monday evening it began to be known that his name was the one name on which the warring forces might unite with a chance for success and anything like future harmony of purpose. The Ohio "idea" prevailed at last; and on the 36th ballot, about 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, June 8th, 1880, James A. Garfield was duly nominated for President of the United States by the great Republican Convention.

### BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

Of the wonderful sight inside the exposition building where a sea of 12,000 untried faces met the astonished beholder, of the crowds in and around the "Palmer House" and Grand Pacific Hotel; of the Processions, Bands, Speeches, and enthusiasm of the Convention during the now ever memorable seven days, our readers will have heard, no doubt, from other sources 'ere this paper can reach them. It is impossible, in another Convention ever held in this Country created such commotion, none could be more vital to the interests of the people. The cheapness of railroad fares, and the advantages offered to western men to see a National Convention, one, caused multitudes to hasten to Chicago. No correct estimate of the masses there has yet been given and we are a poor guesser on such a crowd. Many were, of course, disappointed in ever seeing inside the building, but yet vast numbers of the throng did get in for short seasons, by friends loaning their tickets, and could go home proud to tell that they at least had seen the Great Convention.

### INSIDE THE ARENA.

It was a curious and interesting scene; every new and then some veteran in politics would say "Twenty years ago I saw Lincoln nominated in the Wigwam in this City, but there was no such crowd as this," thus testifying to our great growth in these years, the feasibility of travel throughout the Union, and at the same time calling to mind how rapidly the years roll round since Lincoln was nominated and elected, and how fast the men who witnessed that scene are disappearing from our view forever.

### THE COLORED TROOPS.

The colored members of the Convention were a study to many. Their dark animated faces, of all shades of color, sprinkled through the various delegations, produced, as seen from the gallery, a very picturesque effect. Many of them spoke from time to time, and generally did themselves credit, several making eloquent and practical speeches. At the hotels they were surrounded by eager inquirers and absorbed listeners, the novelty of hearing intelligent, well-dressed, and often very gentlemanly colored men discussing politics freely in the corridors of the first hotel in Chicago, and talking about what "my state" would do, and where "my delegation" would go, had a fascination for listeners from all the states and countries there.

### THE LIONS.

Pre-eminent and noticeable for their peculiarities of face and figure, in addition to their national reputation, were Senators Conkling and Logan. Both would be marked men in any assemblage, and the eye involuntarily sought out their faces in the moving mass below. Cameron, the other great Grant leader, is very quiet, and did not speak once; his face and form, too, are not easily distinguished in a crowd.

The Blaine leaders, Messrs. Frye, Hale and Chandler, all very able men, attracted a good deal of attention, but they also were hard to pick out "in a sea of the same type of faces."

was both seen and felt from the beginning of the Convention.

He divided the honors daily with Conkling on their entrance, and the facts are the Ohio delegation was for him all the time.

### THE BREAK.

That the break would be made Tuesday some time, was known to a few on Monday afternoon.

On the 35th ballot it was evident the crash was close at hand. The agitation was tremendous. A tremor of nervousness pervaded the whole assemblage, and many a strong emotion passed with uncontrollable face. Several states were "pooled," and Garfield had 50 votes.

### 36TH BALLOT.

Though understood before no doubt, Connecticut was the first State in the order called that changed her vote almost solid—giving 1 for Blaine and 11 for Garfield.

The spectators did not know as yet whether this might not be a mere whim, a test, but when Illinois gave 7 of her votes to Garfield and Garfield arose and declared that the use of his name was unauthorized and he was not a candidate, the situation became dramatic in the extreme. When Garfield sat down Indiana was called and responded:

### "GARFIELD 29 VOTES."

Everybody knew the statements had come, one shout and every voice was hushed and every ear strained to catch each state as the sonorous voice of the clerk resounded through the vast amphitheatre. Even now an outsider and perhaps but few delegates knew whether it was meant to nominate them and there; but as

### WISCONSIN

Rolled out her "Garfield 20," which made a majority, the very roar leaped skyward with the roar of 10,000 throats and the iron cased windows rattled as in the blast of a hurricane, the great gun outside belched forth its iron acquiescence, the hand struck up "Rally round the flag," and everything inside the building joined in the chorus.

The Chairman sat down in despair. When the *Congregation* and the music got out of wind the ballot was finished and the final and wonderful 36th inning stood when at last announced:

Alabama	12	4
California	6	12
Colorado	11	6
Connecticut	11	6
Florida	1	8
Illinois	1	21
Indiana	11	6
Iowa	1	8
Kansas	4	1
Kentucky	1	20
Louisiana	1	1
Maine	1	1
Maryland	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
Michigan	1	1
Minnesota	1	1
Mississippi	1	1
Missouri	1	1
Montana	1	1
Nebraska	1	1
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1
New Jersey	1	1
New York	1	1
North Carolina	1	1
Ohio	1	1
Oregon	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	1	1
Texas	1	1
Virginia	1	1
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1
Wyoming	1	1

By States the ballot stood:

States and Territories.	Garfield.	Blaine.	Washburne.	Sherman.
Alabama	12	4		
California	6	12		
Colorado	11	6		
Connecticut	11	6		
Florida	1	8		
Illinois	1	21		
Indiana	11	6		
Iowa	1	8		
Kansas	4	1		
Kentucky	1	20		
Louisiana	1	1		
Maine	1	1		
Maryland	1	1		
Massachusetts	1	1		
Michigan	1	1		
Minnesota	1	1		
Mississippi	1	1		
Missouri	1	1		
Montana	1	1		
Nebraska	1	1		
Nevada	1	1		
New Hampshire	1	1		
New Jersey	1	1		
New York	1	1		
North Carolina	1	1		
Ohio	1	1		
Oregon	1	1		
Pennsylvania	1	1		
Rhode Island	1	1		
South Carolina	1	1		
Texas	1	1		
Virginia	1	1		
Washington	1	1		
West Virginia	1	1		
Wisconsin	1	1		
Wyoming	1	1		

\* Garfield didn't vote.

### IN THE EVENING.

General Arthur was nominated with much less uproar, but very heartily, unanimously and great confidence that our ticket with these two great SOLDIERS, Statesmen and hard workers would carry the day gloriously and by a majority that will be undisputed.

Over 1,000 telegrams of congratulation were received by Gen. Garfield during the evening, succeeding the nomination. His rooms were crowded.

A reception by Gen. Garfield and Arthur was held in the evening, afterwards they were escorted with Conkling for an hour.

### Sherman and Blaine sent congratulations.

Gen. Mansford of Omaha says: Garfield has been in public life for over a quarter of a century, and for twenty years he has been in congress. His military record is brilliant. Early in the war, while a colonel, he won his brigadier's commission by a substantial victory over Humphrey Marshall in Kentucky, and when nominated for congress, he was on General Rosecrans's staff, in the army of the Cumberland. His nomination was made without his knowledge, and was equivalent to election, the district being largely republican. He hesitated some time before accepting it. He was elected by an increased majority; and has remained in congress ever since. His election to the United States senate was as complimentary, in regard to being sought, as was his nomination to congress, and also his nomination to the presidency yesterday. While at Chicago I had heardly talks with his friends and Garfield himself, and I know the nomination was unsought, and that he did everything in his power to prevent such a result.

Ex-Senator Hitchcock, who graduated at Williams college with Garfield in 1846, said: He suits me as well as possibly could next to Grant, who was my choice long before Garfield was thought of. I have known Garfield for thirty years, and have been in congress with him, and have always been his warm friend. I have got every confidence in him, and know him to be a statesman, a man of ability, and amply qualified to fill the presidential chair with honor and success.

made man—an American in every sense of the word. When hostilities broke out between the north and the south, he was the first to call a public meeting and address the people upon their duty. At one time he ran away from home and drove a team on a canal tow-path; he was afterward induced to attend district school. He then went to the Hiram Institute, where he was at first regarded as a great overgrown boy. But he soon took the lead. He then went to Williams college and there graduated. Upon his return he was elected president of Hiram Institute, and that was his first met him. He then went to Williams college and there graduated. Upon his return he was elected president of Hiram Institute, and that was his first met him.

General Chester A. Arthur, nominee for vice president, is one of the foremost Republicans in the great State of New York, and as chairman of the republican State central committee, managed the recent campaign that resulted in the election of Gov. Cornell. He is a special friend of Senator Conkling.

Next week we expect to have a handsome portrait of our candidates, and will give their pedigree in full. Hurrah for Grant—and Garfield, too the only man that ever beat him in war or peace.

### Weeping Water Notes.

We have had several very heavy rains since my last letter, which have done good generally here, though we are sorry to learn that they have done much damage in other localities. The storm on Sunday evening was much the worst we have had here this season, and yet it did no very serious damage. Everybody seems happy since the rains.

Business in town is rather dull. Sewell S. Reed has returned from the West. The Weeping Water Mill has stopped for repairs to machinery, and to allow the completion, properly, of the work on the dam.

Garfield has been treated all over town already, and "much talk is cheap" you know.

Are we to have a Fourth of July celebration at W. W., or not? That is the all-absorbing question now.

### News are scarce this week. More anon. TRUX.

### From Afton.

Since writing last we have had one good rain and several sprinkles, and less wind; therefore less complaint.

Crops look well, considering lateness of season. Splendid prospect for wild fruit. Times are more prosperous, as is evidenced by wind mills soon to be erected above us along the dry portion of Deer Creek. Our nearest R. R. town "Medicine," or, as the R. R. Co. call it, "Cantonville," is growing rapidly, only ten miles from Afton. Cattle buyers already on the rounds, as the cattle are doing well. No one sick, or married, or puzzle-mad. E. S. CHILD.

### The Decorative Art Society.

The main purpose of the society is to provide a place for the exhibition and sale of art work done by women; it seeks to induce women to master one kind of decoration, rather than diffuse their energies in several directions; it has an art library, and classes in various art industries; and it solicits orders for its decorated work, in decorated pottery and porcelain, cabinet-work, draperies, embroideries, and other articles of household art. Wax flowers and fruit, feather dowers, leather-work, etc., are not included in its list. Crochet, under-clothing, plain sewing, and similar articles are excluded.

Any person sending a first contribution will receive a contributor's number, if the article is accepted by the examining committee, and by this number she will be thereafter known, and her work will be identified. The accepted article is signed by the society, and if it is considered to be especially meritorious, the society's seal is attached to it. When the contributor does not mark it with the price, she is required to give an estimate of the cost of materials, and when it is sold the full amount is paid to her less ten per cent. The society's commission. Rejected articles are returned to the sender, with criticisms of the committee. Among the articles considered appropriate for admission, if of suitable merit, are: tapestry, china, dices, plaques, embroideries, window, bookcase, cabinet, and other hangings or curtains, mantel and bracket lambrequins, decorated table and other house linen, painted or gilded, and on wood or leather, paintings upon silk or screens, panels, and fans, decorated menus and decorated note-paper.

The contributions came from all parts of the country, and over 700 articles were received last year. The largest amount paid to any one contributor was \$475 for paintings on china; and from this it is seen that the articles that under the most favorable circumstances the decorative arts do not lead on to fortune. Occasionally a woman is heard of who receives fifty dollars for a piece of tapestry, and the fact is circulated far and wide creating an impression in every nervous woman's mind that she may be able to do likewise. But it is only when considerable sums are received with them, and "put" that one is successful, for the painter is usually compelled to solicit her own orders. The number of instructors who advertise themselves, and the hundreds of women who are taking lessons in china-painting, silk-painting, the coloring of photographs, and crayon-printing in all large cities, ought to deter others from venturing upon the decorative art already so well filled. The farmer's wife and daughter in Kansas and Nebraska, the impoverished women of the South, the widows of army and navy soldiers, and girls in England and homesteads are all submitting contributions to the Decorative Art Society. Those who are poor and work for bread are brought into competition with other women who pursue art as a recreation. Nearly every lady now devotes some part of her leisure to painting or china-painting, and however generous she may be, it has all the pleasure of novelty when she can sell what she produces, be the amount never so trifling or immaterial to her.—WILLIAM H. RIDING, in Harper's Magazine for June.

### From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. Amply qualified to fill the presidential chair with honor and success. John Hon. C. Cowin, who is an Ohio man, said: I used to go to school to Garfield. He is emphatically a self-made man.

## GENERAL GARFIELD!

### The Dark Horse!

#### Which Pranced Into the Arena on the 36th Ballot.

#### THROW UP YOUR HATS!

#### HURRAH FOR HIM, IF YOU WANT TO!

#### VOTE FOR HIM, ANYWAY.

#### THE THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT DECIDED THE CONTEST.

#### All but Forty-two of the Blaine men, all but Three of the Sherman men, all of the Edmunds men united on

## GARFIELD.

And the final ballot stood—Garfield 399; Grant 306; Blaine 43; Washburne 5. A resolution to make the nomination unanimous carried, amidst applause. And the great contest ended.

FRIDAY, 2 p. m.—Committee on credentials reporting. In Louisiana recommended admission of Warmoth delegation and exclusion of Beattie delegation. In Alabama of James I. Smith in 4th Congressional district, Rapier and Warner in 7th district.

In the Illinois case they recommended the following changes in the ninth Congressional district: The contestants are admitted in place of sitting members. In the second congressional district, west side, Chicago, remains unchanged. The districts in which changes are made in Illinois, are the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, thirteenth and seventeenth. The committee report in favor of retaining the four delegates at-large from Illinois.

In Kansas four district delegates are reported in place of sitting members. In Pennsylvania, in the Ninth and Nineteenth districts, sitting members are recommended as entitled to hold their seats.

In West Virginia the sitting members are entitled to their seats in contested cases.

Convention adjourned from six until seven.

Convention remained in session from 7 p. m. until 6 a. m.

The Illinois question settled in favor of contestants at 3:15 a. m. Convention adjourned until 11 a. m.

Convention called to order at 11 a. m. Kansas contest taken up.

Special to the HERALD. CHICAGO, June 5, 12:25 p. m.— Convention met at 11 a. m. Kansas case taken up. No prospect of nomination to-day, unless very late at night. MACMURPHY.

Saturday convention called to order at 11:45 a. m. Kansas contested delegates admitted, which gave four for Grant. The contesting delegates from Utah admitted, which gave one to Grant and one to Sherman. The majority report of committee on rules adopted. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up in discussion of report on Platform and Resolutions. The Convention then took a recess from 4:45 until 7 p. m.

Convention called to order at 7:15. On motion of Mr. Hale the roll of States was called, that announcement of members of the National Committee from each state might be received. Member for Nebraska, James W. Daves.

After some unimportant discussion about the time of making Presidential nomination the roll of States was called and at the name of Michigan, Gov. Joy of that state took the platform, and in a five minute speech presented as the candidate for the Presidential chair for the ensuing term, to be voted for by the people, the name of James G. Blaine. (Prolonged applause.) The nomination was seconded by Mr. Pixley, of California. After which the Hon. Wm. P. Frye spoke for two minutes.

The roll call of states proceeded and at the name of Minnesota, Mr. E. F. Drake arose and nominated the Hon. Wm. Windom.

The State of New York being reached, Senator Conkling placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Garfield of Ohio presented the name of John Sherman, and Messrs Winkler of Wisconsin and Elliot of S. Carolina seconded the nomination.

Mr. Billings of Vermont, nominated Mr. Edmunds and was seconded by J. E. Sanford of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cassidy of Wisconsin nominated Mr. Washburne and Mr. Brandage of Connecticut, seconded.

A motion was then made to adjourn which despite some opposition was adopted, and at 11:50 adjournment was taken to Monday morning at ten.

Convention called to order Monday, June 7th at 10 a. m.

First six ballots resulted as follows: FIRST BALLOT—Grant 304; Blaine 284; Sherman 93; Edmunds 34; Washburne 80; Windom 10.

SECOND BALLOT—Grant 305; Blaine 282; Sherman 94; Edmunds 32; Washburne 31; Windom 10; Garfield 1.

THIRD BALLOT—Grant 305; Blaine 282; Sherman 93; Edmunds 32; Washburne 31; Windom 10; Garfield 1; Harbison 1.

FOURTH BALLOT—Grant 305; Blaine 281; Sherman 93; Edmunds 32; Washburne 31; Windom 10; Garfield 1.

FIFTH BALLOT—Grant 305; Blaine

All Indorse It.

The Recorder, American, Ga., says: "Clerks, Senators, Representatives, Doctors, Lawyers, Citizens, in public and private life, are testifying by the thousands, and over their own signatures, that a remedy has been found for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and for Diabetes, these are respectively known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure." 811

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