

For President of the United States. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

For Vice President of the United States. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

Hancock should drop the blue and adopt the gray.—Jno. W. Furness.

It is said by army officers that Hancock will not resign unless he is elected. "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

"Maui S." is the name of the boss little mare, now. She trots her mile in 2:13 1/2 easy. Her owners say she will show 2:10 one of these days.

There never before was such unanimity among the intelligent Germans of the republic for any presidential candidate as there is now for Garfield.

The only thing about Hancock that "draws" is his name, but the ignoramus will learn that it is not the brave old John Hancock of "big fat" notoriety.

There is a gratifying lack of accord among the bourgeois of Virginia. When they gather out honest men are likely to get their dues—or words to that effect.

Hon. Alex. Ferguson, a leading Democrat of Cincinnati, has recently renounced Hancock as not the man who ought to be elected, and comes squarely out for Garfield and Arthur.

Sec'y Schurz arrived in San Francisco on the 27th ult. He was met at Benicia by the Republican central committee and the German societies, who escorted him to the city. He was serenaded in the evening.

The Democratic party passed a law by which Hayes was counted in. Hancock says he would have rebelled against that law had it been issued him an order to do so. Had he done so he would have been as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis.

John W. Furness, now a supporter of Hancock because as he says he was born in Pennsylvania, in an editorial regarding Hancock's dastardly rule in Gulf States, said: "Hancock's administration was worse than the epidemic of yellow fever."

The Democratic bulldozers of the South are plying their damnable persecutions constantly. Recently near Atlanta a party of disguised white men visited the house of a colored man named Thompson, beat him and his wife most cruelly and closed the Democratic matinee by fatally shooting Thompson's son and daughter.

Gen. Hancock in his letter evades and ignores the two great questions of finance and tariff. Gen. Garfield defines his position clearly on these and all other questions of great import to the country, but Hancock, true to the demagoguery of the party he represents, too cowardly to speak out like a man, is evasive and ambiguous.

\$224,000,000 rebel claims are all that's filed as yet, but what would they be with no vetoing power to meet them. These figures do not include the rebel war debt, nor pay for slaves, nor pensions for rebel soldiers. The northern States pay more than two-thirds of the taxes of the nation, and would have that proportion of the rebel debts to pay in case of Democratic supremacy. How would the North and West like to have another war debt loaded upon their shoulders larger than the original one incurred to save the Union from dismemberment by the Democratic party?

When such men as Hon. Philo A. Orton, hitzard to a prominent and influential Democrat of Darlington Wisconsin, comes into print over his own signature and declares he dare not longer trust the present political organization called the Democratic party, and pledges for Garfield and Union, that means something. Among many other strong and true utterances he makes, he says: "Whatever the Democratic party may have been in the past, it is, essentially and absolutely, the party of the South to-day." Again: "The record of the Democratic party in congress for the last four years has justly excited the fear of all northern men and well wishers of the Union everywhere." These are truths the people must not, and will not overlook.

Some of the Democrats appear to be wonderfully offended when called rebels. But that is what they were, at heart. Some of them were not actual rebels because too cowardly to take a musket and go to the front, but every mother's son of them sympathized with those who did go, and rejoiced over every disaster to the Union cause. If not real rebels they were all disunionists. They bear this infamous brand and cannot wipe it out. It sticks to the old Democrats of '64—the McClellan Democrats—like the hieroglyphics seared into the skin on the rump of a Texas steer. They then in the midst of the rebellion declared the war for the Union a failure, and demanded an "immediate cessation of hostilities." It was the Democratic party that made this declaration in their platform, and it was a disunion or rebel platform, the terms being properly interchangeable, for a cessation of hostilities at that time meant a dissolution of the Union—and all the rebels were fighting for.

Ex-Gov. Furness a Senatorial Candidate.

Another candidate comes to the front for the office of U. S. Senator. This time it is ex-Governor R. W. Furness, and of course Furness will be elected. He has formed a combination with the Hon. Church Howe, whereby Furness is to re-elect Howe to the senate, and in return for this Howe is to elect Furness to the U. S. Senate. As usual, Mr. Howe proposes to have his office first. He takes his pay in advance. Governor Furness may be simple enough to think that Howe will fulfill his part of this contract, but he is about the only man in Nebraska who would believe anything of the kind.—Lincoln Globe.

Mr. Eaton, or Mr. McBride, or both, or somebody, seems to be in a bad fix about that "combination." The Globe has been eating cabbage and cucumbers and has had a bad dream, that is distressing to him. Gentleman of the Globe, you are off your nuts, and appear as ridiculous as do people who utterly ignore the maxims of Col. Davy Crockett. There is no such combination or bargain as you speak so positively about. Gov. Furness favors Mr. Howe for State Senator as between him and some other party that might be named, and he may have said as much, and that's all there is of that terrible combination.

The Democratic newspapers are just now very busy endeavoring to create the impression that numbers of, and prominent Republicans, are leaving the party and going over to Hancock. There has never been a Presidential election, or campaign, during which there were not more or less changing from one side to the other of certain characters viz: the sore-heads and politically unbalanced heads. Let individuals in each community where these changes occur, see who the men are. In this particular locality, we find Tipton, Polock and G. e., the editor of what has been an "Independent" newspaper, (really rebel in disguise all the while.) We need not particularize, all know how much Republicans they have ever been. Their object is to be where beats and leaves are to be found.

The Omaha Herald talks in this wise, when reporting "recruits coming over to the Hancock standard." "Besides the reported adhesion of Hamilton Fish Jr., of New York" etc. etc. Certainly, "Reported adhesion" "if this is true" says the Herald, "it tells a story for pivotal New York." Yes: "if this is true" But it is not, and the Herald knows it. This is simply a deceptive manner of putting a straight lie before the public—nothing more—noting less.

The Democrat has developed into a regular Church Howe organ. It recounts with great gusto the attacks by the chief of its exploits in behalf of the old woman in corsets—see Hancock. Howe is forever getting his name before the public in some manner. In this instance some cripple, old man, or other decrepit person was attacked by the valiant Howe and almost trounced to death for insinuating against Hancock's loyalty. Better send Knight Howe around to the Globe office.—Lincoln Globe.

It seems that the Globe believed that idiotic fabrication started by the Granger, which disgusted Mr. Howe as much as it did anybody, because it was a lie made out of whole cloth. Mr. Howe has been a witness to Gen. Hancock's bravery and efficiency as a soldier, and that is all. He condemns his political record in every sense, as will be verified when he takes the stump for Garfield.

The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation.—Hancock's Letter.

It has, if two-thirds of the citizens of the United States can be "reconciled" to surrender their various constitutional and lawful rights of franchise and citizenship, to the one-third. Gen. Hancock is confidently expecting the Southern States to give him their 138 electoral votes; and he knows it is utterly impossible for him to obtain this vote by fair and honest voting; yet he demagogues like, talk about reconciliation.

Omaha Republican: The independent people's labor committee of the United States in session at Sharon, Pa., has endorsed the nomination of Garfield and Arthur for president and vice president. Gen. Hancock referred them to Mr. Barnum in an aristocratic way, and the result is fitting. The laboring men of the country can have nothing in common with the corseted, aristocrat army officer who looks down upon them.

When General Hancock was asked for his opinions on "the labor question," by a delegation of workmen, he politely declined a response, but gave them a letter of introduction to Chairman Barnum. The General has heard from the workmen at Pittsburg in answer that he can understand. Dignity is a good thing, but a fellow can even be too all-fired dignified for health.—Inter Ocean.

We learn that the Hon. Church Howe is a Republican candidate for the legislature in Nemaha county. For the interests of the Republican party of the State, it is to be hoped that Mr. Howe will receive the nomination and the election.—Omaha Republican.

The little pool of local politics at Seward seems to be somewhat "rily" just now, and the Reporter is amusing itself by stoning the toads that disport themselves in its waters under the delusion that they are fish.

It is a party of miserable dishonest creatures that depends solely on force, fraud, lying, swindling, and every dishonorable resort, for success, as does the Democratic party in this campaign.

The boneand Muscle producing Malt, the Nervetonic-Hop, the super-Malarial antidote Quinine, and other precious ingredients, combined without fermentation, are the ingredients of "Malt Bitters," prepared by the Malt Bitters Company.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR NOMINATED AGAIN.

National Laborers' Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The independent peoples' labor convention assembled in Sharon yesterday for the purpose of selecting candidates for president and vice president of the United States. W. H. Taylor, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order. After brief addresses the election of permanent officers was held resulting in the selection for chairman of B. Smith, Va.; for president, W. H. Taylor, Pa.; the chairman appointed J. R. Rogers, of Indiana, N. Venhany, Connecticut, R. Sullivan, Iowa, committee on permanent organization. On motion Jones, New York, the convention went into nomination the name of Senator James A. Garfield, seconded by Perkins of Ohio. Mr. Jones, of New York, presented General Hancock, seconded by Johnson, of Iowa. Linden, of Maine, presented General Weaver, seconded by Spaulding, of West Virginia. The ballot was as follows: Colorado, Garfield 8, Hancock 7; Connecticut, Weaver 5, Garfield 10; Virginia, Hancock 15; Illinois, Garfield 18, Weaver 2; Indiana, Garfield 15; Iowa, Hancock 2, Garfield 13; Michigan, Garfield 12, Hancock 1; Weaver 2; Maryland, Hancock 9, Garfield 6; Maine, Hancock 1, Garfield 5; Ohio, Garfield 15. Total vote cast 225. Garfield received 25 of a majority over all nominations. The nomination was made unanimous.

Gen. Arthur was nominated for vice-president by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable.—Hancock's Letter.

Well, who but Democrats have said they were violable.

The fifteenth amendment gave the negro the right to vote.

What is the White League and in the South—the bulldozer—the tissue ballot?

Is not the nullification of the fifteenth amendment their sole business.

Gen. Hancock must disband his white league now or be accounted as insincere; he must send home his bulldozer, and tell his ballot box stuffer that his occupation is gone, for the amendments "are inviolable."

Gen. Hancock says by that that the negro is a citizen, has a right to vote, must be allowed to vote as he pleases and to have his vote honestly counted, because the fifteenth amendment which is "inviolable" gives him this right.

What does the South think about the violability of these amendments? Every intelligent man knows well the answer. What are the Southern Democratic newspapers now doing about those amendments?

Are they echoing the words of their Northern leader?

No, indeed. The soul and spirit of the Southern press are bent upon violating the fifteenth amendment.

If they were held inviolable where would Hancock get any votes, to speak of?

Is Hancock honest in his flat-footed declaration. We wish he were, but cannot believe he is. Why?

Well, there are two substantial reasons: First, he is ambitious to be President, and knows he cannot be elected by a free and fair election, in accord with the constitution.

Second, in 1868 he endorsed Seymour and Blair, and in so doing endorsed the treason uttered by Blair in his Broad-head letter, written before his nomination, and was intended, as he so expressed, a bid for the place given him on the Democratic ticket. That letter, in strong plain words and sentences, advocated the overthrow, by force, of the amendments named now by Hancock as inviolable. Hancock immediately after the nomination of Seymour and Blair, in a letter to Glover of St. Louis, in the most positive language endorsed those nominees and the action of the convention, thus swallowing Blair with his abnoxious letter, and the platform which denounced the three amendments as "unconstitutional, null and void." Every intelligent man who voted for Blair, must have had a preponderant of treasonable principles.

Twelve years ago Blair, Hancock, the Democratic party believed the President ought to assume supreme power and a dictatorship over the people's representatives in the Senate and Congress, take the army and at the point of the bayonet overthrow those "inviolable amendments" and the laws enacted for their enforcement.

Has Hancock been converted since, to the constitution?

Is it not entering upon most dangerous ground to trust a man with such a record?

What did he want to speak of those amendments for?—unless he thought the people might doubt his loyalty to them. Loyal candidates for President do not go upon the hustings to call attention to their loyalty. Gen. Garfield did not think of formally declaring the amendments inviolable. He had no need to do so. He had a record behind him which the people had read and he knew that in the minds of the people he was loyal to the constitution in all its parts. Hancock uttered that sentence for the special attention of confounding Northern people out of their votes.

MERE MENTION.

Empire City, Oregon, was nearly all burned down on the 26th ult.

A lady at Denver named Anna Palmer lighted the fire with the kerosene can. A two year old child was burned to a crisp and the lady fatally burned. With all the terrible warnings given since kerosene was discovered, such accidents are as numerous as eyes.

At Harrisburg, Pa., 28th ult., Capt. J. F. Stanley died of hydrophobia. His own dog bit him five weeks before.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 29.—Dr. A. G. Hopkins, after a hearing before a justice, was held for trial on the charge of involuntary manslaughter in Carl City, by prescribing morphine instead of calomel, from the effects of which the patient died.

The liquor dealers of Michigan held a convention at Lansing 29th ult. Their object was to take steps for protection in the political field.

Advices from Mexico and Texas, of late date, regarding Victoria's army of savages, encourage the opinion that they may soon be effectually dispersed or annihilated. This noted Apache chief being sorely pressed some time ago this side the Rio Grande, crossed into Mexico. Thereupon Col. Agolf Valles of the Mexican army got after him with cavalry and infantry, and directly he had two or three conflicts with him, driving the Indians back toward the Rio Grande, and if they cross to this side Gen. Grierson will receive them warmly. And the Mexican troops, having permission from our government, will follow them on U. S. soil if deemed necessary.

At Mohler, Mo., last week, C. W. Cortew was on trial for committing rape on the person of a Mrs. Crump. While the sheriff was leading the prisoner to the court room they were met by the woman's husband who shot Cortew several times, killing him. He then deliberately mounted his horse and rode slowly away with a party of friends. Cortew was a man of family.

Buffalo, N. Y., had a \$223,000 fire last week.

At Rock Port, Mo., last week a man named Henry Rich shot Theodore Sanders, a butcher of that town, severely if not fatally wounding him. Rich delivered some fish at the butcher shop, which was being delivered at time contracted for, Sanders refused to receive; hence the murderous attack upon him.

In Mills county, Iowa, a few nights ago two burglars entered the house of a prominent citizen named Solomon, who was away from home, but his son was there with his mother. The young man, Solomon Jr., heard the burglars in the sitting room below, and slipped down, pitched into them although unarmed. One of the robbers soon as he could release himself from the strong young man, fled, when a desperate struggle ensued between the remaining robber and Solomon.—The former had a pistol, and fired one shot without effect. Finally Solomon who fought to prevent being shot, became master of the weapon, and turning it upon his foe shot him through the brain. The robber sank dead upon the carpet, and Solomon went out and told the neighbors. The fight had been in the dark, and young Solomon knew not that he had had this terrible conflict with an acquaintance, but such was the case. The dead robber proved to be Stephen Williford, a young man who had lived in the county several years, was then employed in the neighborhood, and at one time worked for Mr. Solomon.

A negro named Diggs was hanged by a mob near Rockville, Md., last week for robbing a white woman.

At Centralia, Ill., 29th ult., Joseph States suicided by shooting himself. He had been married only about three weeks to the girl of his choice, and there was no known cause for the deed.

M. Bolan a Sings singer, machined by taking morphine, 29th ult. He had been drunk for several days.

Mrs. Geason, wife of a prominent merchant of Dayton, Ohio, suicided by taking poison.

Mr. W. H. Hanson, of Osceola, Wis., drowned herself 26th inst., in a mill pond.

At Munice, Ind., last week, J. Alexander Snyder hanged himself on a sappling with a red handkerchief, because Miss Freeman refused to marry him.

Dr. M. F. Williams of Yazoo City, Miss., was recently shot dead while riding along the road. A negro committed the crime, and said he had been hired to kill the doctor.

At Oakland, Cal., last week, Dr. Alfred Lefevre, a dentist, was shot and killed in his office by Edward Schroeder, teller of the London and San Francisco bank. Schroeder was jealous of the intimacy of Lefevre with his wife, was the supposed cause of the trouble.

At Alcola, Ill., on the night of the 25th inst., a party of young men in company got into a fight, which resulted in the death of Harmon McCoy and a young man named Grant. Engle and his brother-in-law, McCabe are charged with the killing.

Doctress Hopkins, alias Mrs. M. J. Merton, of Duke Center, Pa., was recently placed in durance vile for circulating obscene literature.

Lightning Rods.

Whenever lightning strikes a house with a rod attached to it, lightning rods men always tell us the rod was old, disconnected and out of repair. But last Sunday a house in this city was struck by lightning and the building with all its contents consumed. On this building was one of the Franklin rods put up only a few days before by Mr. Cotter of this city, and it was in as good order as it was possible for a rod to be.

There were two points at each end of the rod, and it was firmly connected with the entire length of the top of the roof; yet the lightning struck exactly between the two points, these are facts, and it proves what many have known long ago, that as a protection they are of no earthly use, and cost the people of this state thousands every year.—Lincoln Globe.

Hancock's Letter.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is General Hancock's letter of acceptance:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1880.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 18, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States, by the National Democratic Convention, lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. I called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of our land.

The constitution forms the bases of the Government of the United States; the power granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments, is the basis of our political system. The general government, in its own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the union. This union, comprising a general government, with federal powers and State government, with powers reserved to the States, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so benefited at home.

It stands to-day a model form of a free and popular government, a political system which, rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration and envy of the world. It is the gift of our fathers, and it is the duty of every citizen to cherish it.

The "unity of Government which constitutes one people, is justly dear to us." It is the main pillar in the edifice of our free independence, the support upon which our prosperity and safety of that liberty we so highly prize, and intend at every hazard to preserve. But no form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of our citizens, and preserve the unity of that liberty we so highly prize, and intend at every hazard to preserve.

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POLITICAL NUZZLES.

Dr. Tanner's stomach is a good deal like that of the Democratic party, it has a longing for a square meal.

The old Democratic sarsaparilla has been living on "sour mash" for twenty years.—Inter Ocean.

The cost of catching Jeff. Davis is officially stated at \$97,031.—Exchange.

Yes, it cost about \$3,000,000,000 to catch the rest of the Democratic party. And yet there are people who want to do over again.—Inter Ocean.

"If you feel like sneezing," says an English physician, "throw yourself flat on your back." When the ballots are counted in November it will be found that the Democratic party is in a position to sneeze.—Herald Journal.

The Democratic party is strong only in the southern States—in a society trained in theories subversive of nationality and of equal rights, among traditions of the most inhuman form of slavery and injustice, and a people so stupid and ignorant.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Christian Benz, of the State of Colorado will take notice that Jonathan Edwards did on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1880, file his petition in the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, against the said Christian Benz, for the said Christian Benz and Label and H. T. Tinker partners doing business as Label & Tinker, August 24th 1880, to secure the said Christian Benz and Label & Tinker a mortgage to one Lester J. Hall.

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimulating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and works like Morphine, but does not destroy the nerves. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

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