

THE HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH, JUNE 17, 1880.

National Republican Ticket!



1880.

For President, JAMES A. GARFIELD, Of Ohio.

For Vice-President, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Of New York.

A COMES before B.—A—T way.

ANOTHER "A—T" leads the way.

CONGRESS adjourned yesterday.

We begin it with a big "G" after all.

WEAVER AND CHAMBERS the G. B's have it.

THE Democrats are likely to have a Payneful gathering at Cincinnati.

WEB. EATON'S Globe comes to hand, little, neat and good, just like "Web."

THE Chicago Times advocates Grant as the Democratic nominee at Cincinnati.

PAYNE AND PELTON would make a good alternative and alternative for the Democrats.

A most excellent letter from "Admiral" did reach us too late for insertion this week. It isn't long until next week.

A Greenwood letter in answer to "Echo" is unavoidably laid over until next week. "Echo's" letter was published in our absence.

If Brooks and Nye don't agree any better about the Republican than they did about Blaine and Grant, there will be a divorce there speedily.

THE Democratic party of this place has mostly left for the seat of war, to help scalp John Kelly, et al. The town is quiet and the weather beautiful, these days.

OHIO democrats nominated Judge Lyman Trumbull for Governor to be elected this fall. This is to endeavor to carry the State, and as a possible candidate for president.

THE publication of sketches of our candidates takes up space this week that would otherwise be devoted to political news and original matter, but then all want to know whom we have nominated and their record.

ORSON has gone Republican by a very handsome majority. Being the first state to declare its position in a local issue in this campaign, and being hitherto a doubtful state, this news is very encouraging to Republican interests.

We call attention to the notice of the N. Y. Times in another column. It is a most excellent journal, contains a large amount of reading matter, and no one can invest fifty cents better than in sending for it during the campaign.

ED. RUFFNER can't go to Cincinnati on account of pressure of business, but he'll have a private wire run from the Convention room to his house, so he can give directions when to take it up, pass, re-nig, or go it alone.

Since writing the above, Ed. has concluded to go—as special correspondent of the HERALD.

We desire to thank State Senator Osborn for a ticket the first day to the great Convention. Although we got our press tickets afterwards, it was a great convenience and help on that day, and we hope the press will remember Mr. Osborn for they should, he doing all he could for us, while the delegates generally preferred to help some political crony, or assumed "big bug," to a seat, rather than the newspaper man. Boys, next fall these fellows will be whining round for a ticket to the Legislature, and "mebbe" you can help them to a seat. You ought to, you know?

This is what the N. Y. Times says of Gen. Arthur. It should be conclusive of his standing in New York, as the Times is not a Conkling paper particularly, and in the same edition has a strong article on the Civil Service plank of the platform:

Whatever wounds may have been left by the nomination of the candidate for President in virtue of a combination between the elements opposed to Gen. Grant ought to be healed by the nomination for Vice-President of that stalwart and steadfast Grant supporter—Chester A. Arthur. The Times has had frequent occasion to sustain the integrity and ability of Gen. Arthur as a public servant, and to indorse the policy adopted by him as a political manager. It has recognized in him a man eminently worthy of a wider sphere for his abilities, and a more elevated platform for the display of certain sterling qualities of head and of heart which have made him both respected and beloved. Whatever Republican enthusiasm may be lacking in this State for the first name on the ticket will be awakened by the second, and the workers of the party, equally with the more critical class among its voters, will find in the ticket nominated at Chicago a stimulus to effort and a harbinger of victory.

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Gen. James Abram Garfield.

Major-Gen. James Abram Garfield, who was called to lead the Republican Party in the coming national campaign is a man who may truly be said to have carved his own pathway, and to have done so, from the lowest rank in life to the proudest position to which an American citizen can aspire. He is yet forty years of age, and more than half of his life was spent in a courageous struggle to gain an education, with poverty contesting his advance each inch. He is another striking example of the energy which this Republic to seek for her rulers among those who come from the most humble classes of her citizens, and to honor those who have deserved honors by a noble bearing in the battle of life.

Gen. James A. Garfield was born in the village of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, about 12 miles from Cleveland, Nov. 19, 1829. His parents were both of New England extraction. His father Abraham Garfield, was born in Orange County, N. Y., but his family had lived in Massachusetts for generations. His mother's name was Elizabeth Ballew, and she was a niece of the Rev. Hosea Ballew, a noted Universalist clergyman of New Hampshire, in which State she was born. James was the youngest of seven children, and his father died in 1832, when the future General was scarcely 3 years old, leaving his children dependent solely on their mother. Mrs. Garfield was a woman of remarkable business qualities, and it is from her that James inherited his persevering nature.

During the summer months he tediously and late on his mother's farm, and the winter days he passed at his carpenter's bench, doing such little jobs of simple workmanship as the neighbors required. There was a village school, so-called, in Orange, where the citizens met on winter evenings to read and discuss the books which they possessed, and this young Garfield attended, picking up such information as he could in the capacity of a listener.

In his seventeenth year he determined to become a canal-man, and secured a position as driver of one of the boats. His care and attention to his humble business attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was soon promoted to the more dignified post of holding the tiller of the boat. He continued in this business, saving what little of his earnings he could, for about 18 months, until the Fall of 1848, when he determined to advance a step, and ship as a sailor on the lakes. At this time, however, an attack of fever and ague prevented his executing his plans, and drove him back to his mother's house an invalid.

After his recovery his mother persuaded him to continue his studies, and he accordingly attended the Geauga Academy.

In 1851 he left the academy and went to the Hiram Eclectic Institute, where he continued to prosecute his studies.

In 1854, Mr. Garfield, then a man of 23 years, concluded that he knew enough to pass an examination for admission to college, and the only track in his way now was the money to pay for his course. During his five years of study and work, he had established a fund for the purpose, but with all his industry and economy, he had not been able to accumulate the necessary sum by several hundred dollars. A gentleman agreed to advance him the money, taking as security a life insurance policy, which the young man, being healthy and robust found no difficulty in securing.

Garfield was now 25 years of age, and had, as the result of his 20 years of labor, a collegiate education, his clothes, his books, his diploma and a debt of \$450.

In 1857, while Professor of Latin and Greek at the Eclectic Institute, Mr. Garfield was married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer living near Hiram, whose acquaintance he had made while studying at the academy, and she was popular. The marriage was a purely of love, and much of the husband's prosperity in life has been due to the quiet influence of the wife.

He was appointed Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment by Gov. Dennison, Aug. 14, 1861, but it was not until Dec. 14 that orders for the field were received. The regiment was then sent to Catlettsburg, Ky., and Col. Garfield was ordered to report to Gen. Buell in person. That officer assigned him to the command of the Seventeenth Brigade, and ordered him to drive the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy Valley, in eastern Kentucky. Gen. Buell was preparing to advance on the rebel position at Bowling Green, but until Marshall had been driven back, no advance would be perilous, if not actually impossible. The untired Colonel of the raw Forty-second Ohio unit, with his eight companies of cavalry, the rebels were stationed at the Village of Paintsville, 60 miles up the Sandy Valley, but Marshall, hearing of the advance of Garfield, fell back to Prestonburg, leaving a small body of cavalry near his old position to protect his trains. On the 9th of January, 1862, Col. Garfield advanced his men to the position, and his troops were rapidly pushing forward in the fast gathering darkness, when Marshall abandoned his position, fired his camp equipment and stores, and began a retreat which was not ended until he had reached Abington, Va.

His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and for his bravery and generalship in that engagement he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

December 5, 1863, he entered upon the duties of a statesman's life. In Congress he at once took a high rank, and from his admission to the House of Representatives to the present time he has been an active, energetic, hard-working member, and has done in the field. He soon became known as a powerful speaker, remarkably ready, and always effective in debate, while in the committees he proved himself an invaluable worker. His party re-nominating him by acclamation on the expiration of his term, and on his return to the House he was given a leading place on the Committee on Ways and Means. Here he soon rose to great influence.

Two years later, when James G. Blaine went to the Senate, Gen. Garfield became by common consent the Republican leader in the House, a position which he has maintained ever since. In January last he was elected to the Senate to fill the place of G. Thurman, who retires on the 4th of next March. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus for this position, an honor never conferred before on any man by any party in the State of Ohio.

In appearance, Gen. Garfield is very commanding and impressive. He stands 6 feet high, and is broad-shouldered and strongly built. His head is unusually large, and his forehead remarkably high. He wears light-brown hair and beard, and has light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He usually wears a slouch hat, and always dresses plainly. He is temperate in all things except branwork.

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Gen. Weaver.

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Gen. Weaver was nominated for Congress in the 6th Iowa District in May, 1878, and elected by 2,154 votes, against a former Republican majority of 4,000. In Congress he carried the Greenback cause with energy and talent.

He is the author of the bill known as "the Soldier bill," providing that soldiers be paid the deficiency between greenback and gold values. His support of this measure has won for him hosts of friends throughout the Union.

For several years he has been a member of the Legislature from the 1st and 2nd districts, and is exceptionally strong in debate, and a very eloquent speaker.

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Benjamin J. Chambers, the Greenback candidate for Vice-President of the United States, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., Dec. 5, 1817, making him thus 62 years of age. At the age of 20 he volunteered in the army of Texas, and was there engaged in fighting to free himself from her Mexican despotism.

He was a delegate to the Greenback Convention held in Chicago, March 4, 1878, and has since been elected to the Legislature from his district. Although defeated, he made a gallant run. His residence is Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas.

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Fourth of July Celebration.

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The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. H. Hill, who called Mr. Wm. Kirk to the chair, and on motion Wm. L. Wells was elected Secretary. A vote was taken upon the time of holding said celebration, which resulted in favor of Saturday, the 3d.

On motion, Mr. B. W. Briggs was elected President, Mr. G. A. Hay, treasurer, and W. L. Wells, secretary. On motion, W. L. Wells was elected Marshal, T. H. Overton and Jas. Crawford Assistant Marshals; and the marshal was authorized to appoint any other assistants that he may deem necessary.

On motion the following committee on arrangements was appointed: James Crawford (chairman), C. H. Hill, Claus Breckenfield, S. Abstrand, C. H. Pinkham.

Committee of 5, to-wit: Chas. Pelson, T. W. Fountain, T. J. Fountain, W. D. Hill and G. D. Mattison, were selected on preparation of ground.

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On motion it was decided to have the grounds located within the limits of the town.

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On motion, the committee of arrangements was authorized to procure fire-works, and see to the discharge of the same, provided the necessary funds are raised to justify the same.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the several papers circulated in the County.

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Weeping Water Notes.

Ed. HERALD.—Several more nice rains have come to cheer us since my last, prospects are brighter and everybody feels happy now.

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