Gen, Logan's Letter Accepting the Repub lican Nomination for the Same.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The following is Logan's letter of acceptance of his nom-

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1884 .-DEAR SIR: Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination by the national republican convention as the official candidate for Vice President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to public service to assume any an internal standard among all commercial position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities, and, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me; that it was tendered by

unsought by me; that it was tendered by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering, it will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called to perform.

Although a variety of subjects are covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention, prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity, an expression of that full elaboration of which they are susceptible. I avail myself of the party usage to ble, I avail myself of the party usage to signify my approval of the various resolu-tions of the platform, and will discuss them

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR. The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, and to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share of the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval. If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line and deny communication to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufacturies, mines, farms, timber lands and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities and our aspirations. In all successful governments it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffer and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons turnished by the comparatively short bistory of our own National life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system can be remembered by every man now in middle life; although, in a great number of reforms, instituted by the republican party, sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in the process of a gradual development by the republican party during the compar-atively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its antiquated democratic opponents make unwilling concessions to the correctness of the document of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear. The principle involved is one of no great obscurity and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade competing nations have created working classes, miserable in the extreme, and they receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health-producing food which a wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable. Now, if the products of these countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In case of a substantial reduction of pay, there can be no compensation or advantage for the American laborer, be-cause the articles of daily consumption which he uses, with the exception of arti-cles not produced in the United States, and being specially provided for, as coffee and tea, and grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by the lowering of the duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his c ost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European aborer our own would be deprived of the facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably, he would be shorn of the proper opportunities for self-im-provement, and his status as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of the government, would be lessened, the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital and the well being of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while one evil would react upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of the -the manufacturer, farmer, mechanic and laborer alike. Such prosperity is the prevention of crime, a security to their attempt to erect a new government capital, and the very best guarantee of peace and happiness. The obvious policy of our government is to protect both labor and capital by a proper imposition of du-

ties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people. The national convention, in view of the special dangers menacing the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt separate resolutions on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended. No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting the tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote the highest point of our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competition with our own. This is not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it into our own bottoms. Diffi suit as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of acc mplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The republican party is the indisputable author of our financial and monetary system, which it is safe to say has never before been equaled by that of any other nation. Under the operation of our system of finances the country was safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a national credit which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its securities are constantly increasing and

at a premium are early sought after by investors in all parts of the world. Our system of currency is the most admirable in construction, while all the conveniences of construction, while all the conveniences of bill circulation attach to it. Every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standards, and as long as the just and wise policy of the republican party is continued there can be no impairment of our national credit. Therefore, under the present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States, or in the bills of National banks. The advantage of having a bank note in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before should be appreciated by all. The convertibility of our currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage would be a measure of peculiar advantage to all. INTER STATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE AND POREIGN RELATION. The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our

inter state and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relations are fraught with great importance to our people. In respect to inter state commerce there is much to be desired in the way of facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely to the states themselves, the diversity of indus-tries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments in the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipments to oreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations. In matters of which it may emphatically be said, "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world. As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life impera-tively require that immediate and effective means may be taken, through peaceful, or-derly and conservative methods to open up markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This is more particularly relative to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our riends and people of the Brazilian empire-The republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feel-ings based upon a similarity of his tuition and government common aspiration and inutual hopes. The "great republic," as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affection-ate admiration and as a model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commer-cial relations, which will bind all together by ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Further than this, being a small commonwealth, in the military and naval sense of the European powers, they look to us at least as a moral defender against the system of territorial and other encroachments which, though aggressive in the past, have not been abandoned to this day. Diplomacy and intrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has the legitimate commercial competition. Politically we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communi-cation by ships and railroads should be en-couraged to the fullest possible extent con-sistent with a wise and conservative public policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstandings between ourselves and any other members of the American republican family. The best method to promote an uninterrupted peace between one and all would lie in the meeting of a general conference, or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be reached. An agreement of this kind would give to be made whereby much of the commerce which now flows across the Atlantic would seek its legitimate channel and inure to the

FOREIGN POLITICAL RELATIONS. The United States has grown to be a government representing more than 50,000,000 eople, and in every sense, except in that of mere naval power, is one of the first nations of the world, and as such its citizenship should be valuable, entitling its pos-sessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it necessary that our government should construct enormous fleets of improved ironclads and maintain a commensurate body of seamen in order to place ourselves on a war footing with the military and naval powers of Europe. Such a course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not effective means to repel wanton invasion of our coast, and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so universally recognized as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in the protection of our citizens abroad or in recognition of any just internal right, quite improbable. What we most need in this direction is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics, situated on this continent; when opposed, if even ever they should be, by different sys-tems of government upon another conti-nent. An appeal to the rights of such a government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty, by Washington; we led the world to a means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that the era when all international differences shall be decided by

peaceful arbitration is not far off. EQUAL RIGHTS OF MAN. The central idea of a republican form of government is the rule of the whole people as opposed to other forms which rest upon the privileged class. Our forefathers in laid the basis of our present Republic, while technically a government of the people it was in strictness only a government of a portion of the people, excluding from all

participation a certain other portion held in the condition of absolute despotic and hope-less servitude—the parallel to which fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation. With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American republic suddency assumed the full character of the government of the whole people, and 4,000,000 human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of free men, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which was guaranteed by every legal title of citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects this previously disfranchised people amply covers the requirements and secures to them, so far as legislation an, the privileges of American citizenship, but a disagreeable fact in the case is that while theoretically in the enjoyment of a government of the whole people. practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante bellum days of the republic. These are but a few of the leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement in the case. In many of the southern states the colored population is in excess of the white. The colored people are republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white people. The other portion of the latter are democrats, in the face of this incontestible truth, these states invariably return democratic majorities. In other states of the south the colored people,

although not a majority, form a very con-

siderable body of the population, and with

the white republicans, are numerically in excess of the democrats, yet precisely the ame politicians, theresual it ob democrastic party invariably carrying the elections, as it is not, even thought advisable to allow one national or unimportant election to be carried by the republicans as a ''blind,'' or as a stroke of finesse. Careful and impar-tial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, combined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. So firm has this result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the democratic party of the south re-lies almost entirely upon the methods stated for their success in a national election. This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately and in a manner comporting with a proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people in a double sense. First, it is in violation, open, direct and flagrant, of the primary principles upon which our government is erment is supposed to rest, viz: that the control of the government is participated in by all the legally qualified citizens in ac-cordance with the plan of that popular government, that majorities must rule in decisional questions; second, it is in violation of the rights and interests of states wherein are particularly centered the great wealth and industries of the nation, and which pay an overwhelming portion of the national taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormously greater population of these other states of the Union, are subjected every four years to the dangers of a wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength. Under this system minorities strength. Under this system minorities actually attempt to direct the course of national affairs, and though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a president, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennia e ection, and subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people north and south to the hazard of an illegal subversion. The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is that if the republican element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by the minority, but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of the situation can be over-ridden. The colored people of the south have re-cently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors, and they have had but few advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites. As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of popular government it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated.
This proposition applies itself with full force
to the colored people of the south. They
must have better educational advantages and thus be enabled to become the peers of their brethren, as many of them undoubtcdly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the national government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the sublest and to take such absorptions. tions on the subject and to take such absolute action as may be in its power to secure the freedom of national elections everywhere, and epecially to the end that in the presidential contests the great business and other interest of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling lest the unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last republican Chicago platform, measures should be

taken at once to remedy this great evil. POREIGN IMMIGRATION. Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been wel-comed to find a home in our midst, and in compliance with our laws, to co-operation with our government. While it is the policy An agreement of this kind would give to sister republics confidence in each other, and in the United States closer communication would at once ensue reciprocally and nas never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only una-ble to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become part of our national family or embrace any higher civilization than their greater prosperity of all American commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present.

every path of our progress. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and if not sufficiently so now should be made so and to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.
THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the records will show that towards its solution many results of valuable and compared to the state of the state prehensive character have been attained by the republican party since its accession to power. In a partisan warfare, made upon the latter, with the view of weakening it in the public confidence, a great deal has been al-leged in connection with the abuse of the civil service. The party making these indis-criminate charges seems to have forgotten that it was under the full sway of a democratic organization that the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," became a cardinal article in the democratic creed. With a in the democratic creed. With a determination to elevate our governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence and public morality, the Republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its superficial consideration and embraces sub-quesficial consideration and embraces sub-ques-tions of how to avoid the abuses possible to the lodgment of an immense number of ap-pointments in the hands of the executive, of how to give encouragement to provoke emu-lation in the various government employes in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct and exemplary honesty, and how best to avoid the evils of creating a privileged class in the gov-ernment service who, in imitation of Euro-pean prototypes, may gradually lose all pro-ficiency and value in the belief that they pos-sess a life calling, only to be taken away in case of some flagrant abuse. The thinking, earnest men of the Republican party have made no mere wordy demonstration upon this, but they have endeavored quietly to perform that which their opponents are constantly promising without performing. Under Re-publican rule the result has been, that with-out engrafting any objectionable features of the European system upon our own, there has been a steady and even a rapid elevation of the civil service in all its departments, until it can now be stated, without fear of success ful contradiction, that the service is more just, more efficient and purer in all its features than ever before since the establishment of our government, and if defects still exist in our system the country can safely rely upon the Republican party as a most efficient in-strument for their removal. I am in favor of the highest standard of excellence in the ad-ministration of the civil service and will lend my best effort to accomplish the point of the greatest attainable perfection in this branch

THE REMAINING TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM. The republican party came into existence in a crusade against the democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first has been buried beneath the embers of civil war, and the party should continue its efforts until the remaining iniquity shall disappear from our civilization under the force of faithfully exe-

cuted laws. There are subjects of importance which I would gladly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying that while there should be a rigid economy in the governmental administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony, either in our domestic or foreign service; official dishonesty should be eign service; official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished; our obligations to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten, and the liberal system of pensions provided by the republi-can party should not be imperiled by adverse legislation; the law establishing the labor bu-reau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an organized condition. I regard as a salutary measure; the eight hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other; we should increase our navy to a degree en-abling us to amply protect our coast lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign waters which shall be a respectable and prop-er representative of a country like our own; the public lands belong to the people and should not be aleniated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to pos-sess them, and, finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon as our experience in its administration shall from time to time suggest. I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir.

your obedient servant, JOHN A. LOGAN. To John B. Henderson, Chairman Republican Committee.

INCOMPLETE.

Those eyes divine Like rich, brown wine, Those rosebud lips that rippling smiles en-That piquant nose,

Those double rows Of pearls that sparkle when her lips un-

Those cheeks of peach, Those white ears, each Like some rare fashioned shell o'er the

ocean beach. That golden hair, Unbound with care, And like a sun mist floating everywhere.

Those softest hands, With their golden bands, And one that gleams like a dewdrop in the

That shapely waist, With a zone embraced, a dragon's head in old Eutrorian chased.

Those ankles- What? I had better not. Ab, yes, sh's from Chicago; I forgot. -[The Current.

GENERAL JACKSON'S DUELS. Bis Duel With Dickinson and Fight With the Bentons.

incinnati Enquirer.

General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and immortal as the patron saint of democracy, is one of the few men whose record was not materially sullied by his daeling. To fight seemed to be in perfect accord with the man's courageous temperament and the whole drift of his career. The first affair of honor in which the general was engaged was when he was a very young man, and holding the office of district attorney in western Tennessee. It was in the summer of 1796. Major General Sevier had just been elected governor, and still retained his commission as a general. Jackson wanted him to resign, and they became engaged in a dispute, in which Sevier told Jackson that he had run off with another man's wife. This happened in the streets of Knoxville. Jackson replied: "Great God! Do you menfrom the life-blood that trickled from tion her sacred name?" Both drew pistols and fired in the crowded streets. One man was grazed, but no one was seriously injured.

When Jackson challenged Sevier the latter declined to fight because he was a poor man and had a large family dependent upon him. Soon after this meeting the parties came together on the main road from Knoxville unexpectedly. All were on horseback. Jackson, who was accompanied by Dr. Van Dyke, called upon Sevier to defend himself. The latter jumped from his horse, which ran away with the pistols in the holster. Sevier's son drew on Jackson, saying he would protect his father, and Van Dyke drew on Sevier, but travelers interfered, and no blood pularly adjudged to be in the right,

Charles Dickinson, a young lawyer, had spoken disparagingly of Mrs. Jackson. This was something he would not young Dickinson had been talking. The General then went to the young man's father-in-law and told him that he wished the young man would held gentleman. He wanted no quarrel, and counseled Captain Ervin to exert his influence to quiet the young man down. Meantime a horse race was to come off in which Jackson and Dickinson were interested. The stakes were \$2,000 a side. Before the race the horse in opposition to General Jackson broke down, and \$800 was forfeited. A young man named Swann, in speaking of the notes placed on each side, said something that impugned General Jackson's veracity, and Jackson, when the matter was brought before him, promptly said that whoever made the statement was a d-d liar. Swann addressed a letter asking for an explanation. The general replied by reiterating his language, though he did not know whom it struck when first used, and referred to Dickinson as a talebearer, a cowardly paltroon and liar. Swann then challenged Jackson, who, in accordance with a threat previously made, caned Swann in a public place. Dickinson next wrote a flerce letter to him, and left on a trip for the south, expecting an answer on his return. While he was away another duel came off between two gentlemen, Mr. Coffee and Mr. McNairy, who were mixed up in the same affair, Coffee being wounded. When Dickinson returned on May 20th he published a long letter in the Nashville Impartial Review, full of cutting sarcasam, and branding General Jackson as a coward and paltroon. The inevitable came. Before the article appeared in print Dickinson eral Overton, Jackson's second, a pe-

was handed by Genremptory challenge. It was promptly accepted, and Dr. Harrison Collet carried Dickinson's reply, naming Friday, May 30, 1806, as the date. General Jackson wanted to fight at an earlier date, but the other side would not consent. The location of the duel was a long day's ride from Nashville, in Kentucky, across the Red river. It was the general opinion that the meeting would be fatal to Jackson. Dickinson was a marksman of unerring accuracy, and was considered the crack shot of Tennessee. He was certain he would kill his antagonist. The morning before the duel he kissed his young wife goodby, assuring her he would be home the following evening. She was in entire ignorance of his mission from home.

Dickinson was uccompanied by a party of gay young men. All disported themselves as if on a pleasure tour. On the journey the principal amused them by giving exhibitions of his skill with the

pistoi. At a distance of twenty-four

feet he fired at command four balls into a space that would be covered by half a dollar. At a wayside inn he cut a string at a good distance with a pistol ball, and instructed the landlord, should Andrew Jackson pass that way, to point it out to him. It was also said that he wagered \$500 that he would come within half an inch of a certain button on General Jackson's coat, and had several thousand dollars wagered on the result of the fight, betting he would kill his antagonist at the first

General Jackson's demeanor was entirely different. His second, General Overton, and himself conversed solemnly together on the prospects. They knew the opponent to be a sure shot, and counted every chance. The men were to stand at eight paces, with pistols down, and fire at the simple word without further ado. The two parties passed the night at country taverns about two miles apart. Jackson had determined to let his adversary fire first, as he knew him to be the quicker and surer, and then take his chances later. Jackson was dressed in a loose frock coat, which concealed the slen-derness of his physique and rendered the exact position of his vital parts somewhat uncertain. Dickinson was the younger and handsomer, Jackson being more commanding and superior. There was a still intensity in his manner that rendered him grand as he stood under the tall poplars on that bright May morning, awaiting the crack of doom.

The word "ready" was repeated by both men, and General Overton shouted the signal, "Fire!" Dickinson almost instantly fired. There was a puff of dust from Jackson's coat, and he raised his hand and clasped it to his breast. His friends waited to see him fall, but he stood calm and implicable as fate. Astounded at his failure, Dickinson recoiled a step or two, saying, "Great God! have I missed him?"

"Back to the mark, sir!" shrieked Overton, with his hand on his pistol. Dickinson recovered his composure and stood with eyes averted. General Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. The pistol neither snapped nor went off. It stopped at halfcock. Carefully he cocked it, and a second time took aim and fired, Dickinson reeled and was caught by his friends. A deadly pallor came over his

side and came out at the other. Jackson was joined by Overton, and they hurried from the field. Looking down, Overton saw that the General's shoe was full of blood. It was the first he knew that his friend was wounded. "My God! Are you hit?" he exclaimed.

face, and his trousers became crimson

his breast. The ball had entered one

"I believe he has pinched me a little, but say nothing about it," Jackson re-

Dickinson's aim had been perfect. He struck the mark where he thought he would pierce Jackson's heart, but the slender figure and deceptive dress of his adversary rendered the would not fatal. The bullet raked the breastbone was spilled. In this case Jackson was and broke two or three ribs. Jackson branded on left hip, and a few double crosswas laid up for weeks, and, though he as the lady in question was then his lived to a ripe old age, the wound was wife and had been deserted by her the eventual cause of his death. It was former husband. He held her name a case in which one or the other had to be killed, and Jackson was to blame no In 1805 General Jackson heard that more than the other man. Dickinson died the following day, before his wife arrived at his bedside.

The next encounter of importance in allow under any circumstances. He which General Jackson was engaged found Dickinson, who told him if he was in 1813. It was no fault of his. said it he must have been drunk. The A young captain named William Carmatter was for a time amicably ar- roll, who later became a general, was ranged. Again Jackson heard that a favorite of Jackson. Jesse Benton, a brother of Colonel Thomas H. Benton, challenged Carroll to fight a duel for some imaginary offense. Carroll succeeded in getting Jackson to be his his tongue and comport himself as a second, though the general did all he could to make a pleasant settlement. Jesse Benton was untamed and fiery, and would fight. They met, and Carroll wounded him. Jackson, who was aggravated that the fight should take place at all, made light of the affair all round. Jesse Benton then poured into the ears of Thomas Benton a wonderful tale, and Thomas at once denounced Jackson as an ingrate, a traitor, etc.

Jackson said he would horsewhip him on sight, and every one believed it.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "AJ" on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb. Jackson as an ingrate, a traitor, etc. On the 3d of September all the parties were in Nashville. Jackson, with his friend, Colonel Coffee, went to the postoffice, where they saw the two Ben-

tons standing. "Now, you d-d rascal, I am going to punish you," said Jackson to Tom Benton, advancing, riding-whip in hand. Benton made a movement to draw a pistol, and Jackson drew his, still advancing, whip in hand. Jesse Benton then discharged a pistol loadeded with slugs at Jackson, literally tearing up one of his shoulders. Jackson fell, weltering in blood. A running a bar - and lazy = on left hip duel then commenced in the street, though without effect. Coffee shot at Thomas Benton and knocked him down a flight of stairs, and friends of Jackson tried to kill Jesse Benton, who was wounded with a dirk. Jackson came very near dying, and carried Benton's ball to his dying day. This was the tast of the important engagements in which General Jackson figured.

democratic conventions within the last | crop right ear. fifty years. It will be seen that Breckinridge enjoys the honor of securing the nomination on the fifty-sixth ballot. Next came Franklin Pierce, who was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot, and Horatio Seymour, who was chosen on the twenty-third:

1836. Martin Van Buran, first ballot. Martin Van Buran, unanimously, James K. Polk, ninth ballot. 1844. Lewis Case, fourth ballot. Franklin Pierce, forty-ninth bal-

15.2. 1856. James Buchanan, seventeenth ballot.

George B. McClellan, first ballot.

1884. Grover Cleveland, second ballot.

18 8. Horatio Seymour, twenty-third ballot

1872. Horace Greeley, indorsed. Samuel J. Tilden, second ballot. STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left shoulder.



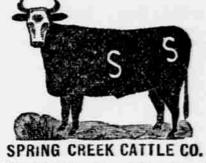
W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand-circle on left shoulder; also lewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Post-office, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.

Osborn, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cat-tle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded "8" on right shoulder.



Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Valley, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county, J. D. Welborn,

Vice President and Superintendent.



Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock



STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska, Range, Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazy or brand.

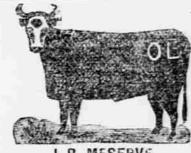


GEORGE J. FREDERICK.



JOHN HATFIELD & SON.

McCook, Neb., Ranch 4 miles southeast on Republican river. Stock branded with

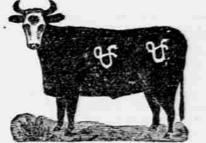


J B. MESERVE.

Nominations for Fifty Years.

N. Y. Herald.

At the present time it may not be out of place to give a table showing the nominations and the balloting in the



JOSEPH ALLEN.

Ranch on Red Willow Crack, half mile above O-born postoffice. Cattle branded on right side and hip above.

1860. John C. Breckenridge, fifty-sixth FOR SALE-Improved Deeded Farm and Hay Land. Timber and water. Two farm houses, with other improvements. Convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Situsted on R publican river, near mouth of R d Willow creek. Call on J. F Back, Winfield S. Hancock, second ballot. on premises, or address him at Indianola,