REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—1880.

The republican party in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the states with freedom, instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transformed 4,000,000 of human beings from the likeness of things, to the rank of citizens. It relieved congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from where 6 per cent. bonds sold for 86 cents, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railroads have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1st. We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved thro' immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dissevered union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

2d. The constitution of the United States is a supreme law not a mere contract; out of confederated states it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not by the state tribunals.

3d. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional duty. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one state, but the average genius of them all.

4th. The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each state is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and to forbid appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5th. We affirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor, that no further grant of the public domain sho'd be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, and insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory—to do them perpetual honor is, and shall forever be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6th. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercouse between the United States and foreign nations rests with congress or with the United States and its treaty making powers, the republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

7th. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a presidential candidate have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interposition between the people and proposed partisan laws.

8th. We charge upon the democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and state governments and the control of place and position they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage and have devised fraudulent certificates and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of congress, to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the states in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the government depend, and have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality.

The equal, steady and complete enforcement of laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a solid south can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the south. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the states. The solid south must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest votes must be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud.

And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the states of this union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit it to the practical, sensible people of the United States, to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time, to surrender the administration of the national government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence, and hope.

The republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by the last national convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing the appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service shall be thorough, radical and complete; to that end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the government, and that congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

BRAINS AND BUSINESS.

General Garfield's Letter of Acceptance of the Republican Nomination.

An Able Document from an Intelligent Man.

MENTOR, O., July 13, 1 a. m.—General Garfield has forwarded the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the republican national convention to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts:

MENTOR, O., July 10, 1880.

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th of June last, I had the honor to receive from you in the presence of the committee, of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the republican national convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for president of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. Of nearly all of the subjects on which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of congress. I will venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion. Without recurring to the controversy which has been settled during the last 20 years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample powers of self-preservation; that its constitution and the laws, made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in congress shall neither be violated or evaded; that every elector should be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such an election and have it honestly counted, so that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will are our last possessions. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease and the soil and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put out these evils, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no man can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the south arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action, so that the minority party can exercise effective and wholesome restraint on the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrranical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is the popular election, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained, unless its interests are intrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the resources of the nation or the states for support of sectional schools. The separation of the church and the state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute. On the subject of the national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually and certainly free the people from its burden and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payment, which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, we need only to maintain the equality of our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which none can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by some violent changes of doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable labor and capital employed in our great industries compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and foreign producers. We labor for the people of the United States not for the whole world and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. But the country must be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources, produce the requisite skill in war time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in times of peace produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of our government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for improvements of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration, in order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters. President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population is engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water-courses. The material interests of our country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiments of our people led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration either in its purpose or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restrictions; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such moderation of the treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers which promises great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as without violence will place on a proud foundation the freedom and dignity of labor. The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The constitution wisely demands that congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and customs as to leave little ground for complaint. It may not be worse to make similar regulations in civil service, but without invading the authority or the necessary discretion of the executive, congress should devise a method that would devise the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which made that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen. The government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them, to aid them in taking the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberated convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the course of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the constitution and the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours. J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, chairman of committee.

Before proceeding to comment on the result at Chicago, we must first of all congratulate the Republican party on its narrow escape from a great danger. Had Gen. Grant received the nomination the party would have been doomed; but when we come to consider the actual candidate we do not know whether we ought to congratulate the Republican party or to condole with it. Mr. Garfield is the most estimable and popular man in the party, but he is not a man whom the party would have spontaneously selected as its standard bearer in an important presidential election. He is taken up only because the really strong men of the party were thought to have no chance for the nomination. Mr. Garfield is on record, however, as one of the most fair-minded and liberal-minded men of his party, in connection with the questions which relate to a magnanimous treatment of the southern states. His instincts are not those of a demagogue, but those of a statesman.—*New York Herald.*

At the palace theatre last evening an amusing episode occurred, which brought down the house. Jerry Cavanaugh, the Ethopian comedian, who by the way is a natural born wit, while on the state engaged in a sort of word-sparring match with a sharp rooster in the audience. It was give and take between the two, and each got off some witty hits. Finally Cavanaugh said to the fellow, "You're a calf, and I'm letting out the rope." "You're a fool," replied the young man in the audience. "You're another," said Cavanaugh, "but I am doing this for money, and you're making a fool of yourself for nothing." That settled the controversy. It was no put up job either.

A family found a good thickness of cream on some milk that had been standing over night, and when the milkman made his usual call the pleased servant exhibited the cream and said, "I never expected to see this." The man looked at the cream, winked wisely and solemnly, scratched his head and replied: "Well, I don't know what's the matter with it; but you can throw it out, and I'll give you a fresh pint in its place."

A story is told of a darkey preacher in the South who took his text in Psalms ivii. 8—"Awake psaltery and harp." He read it peaseltree and harp, and expended his time and energy on the peaseltree, describing its size and flowers and fruit, and how it was cultivated and was used solely to hang harps on. Fortunately, he said it could not be raised in this country.

Wisdom is the olive which springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions.

—BUY—

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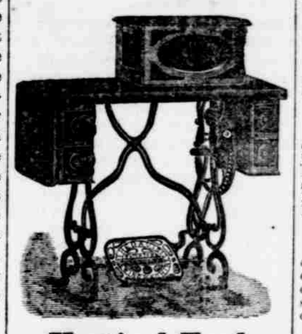

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NE ¼ and S ½ of NW ¼, E ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of SE ¼	27	"	"	360
N ½ and W ½ of SW ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼	31	"	"	472
All	33	"	"	640
NW ¼, also E ½ and NW ¼ of SW ¼	11	17	"	280
S ½ of NE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼	15	18	1w	160
E ½ of NW ¼, NE ¼ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SW ¼	17	"	"	160
E ½ of SW ¼ and NW ¼ of NE ¼	23	"	"	120
SE ¼ of NW ¼ and NE ¼ of SW ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼	33	"	2w	160
NE ¼ and E ½ of NW ¼	5	17	"	242
N ½ and E ½ of SE ¼	17	"	"	400
W ½ of SE ¼	10	"	3w	80
Lot 1	15	"	"	
NW ¼ and SE ¼	3	"	"	320
W ½ of NE ¼, NW ¼ and S ½	23	"	"	640
NW ¼	28	19	1w	160
SW ¼	8	16	2w	160
NE ¼ of NW ¼, W ½ of NE ¼, S ½ of NW ¼	20	20	"	162

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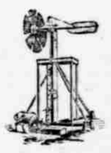
HALLADAY  STANDARD

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