

BRAINS AND BUSINESS.

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

An Able Document from an Intelligent Man.

MONTRO, 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:

MONTRO, O., July 13, 1880. Dear Sir: On the evening of the 9th 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 principles 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 nation 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 population. 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 majority. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until we can move 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 the states 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 the school 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, the 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 were 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 its 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 should 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 not unlike an importation to be welcomed at all, and it is not unlike 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 spirit of reform 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 wise to make similar changes in the civil service, but without invading the authority or the necessary discretion of the executive, congress should devise a method that would reduce the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes the 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 most 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.

From the latest information we are led to think that President Porter of the St. Paul has given to Jay Gould all the privileges asked for, and the agreement will cause the running of the U. P. cars over the St. Paul line from Covington to Norfolk.—*Dakota City Argus.*

"Does your mother know your route?" asked that tease of a Tom when Charley and his bride started on their wedding tour.

Says a French critic: "I like a girl before she gets womanish, and a woman before she gets girlish."

Nebraska.

Two brief articles have been prepared and published, and left standing in the JOURNAL, relative to Nebraska, its advantages and products. One more short article must close the series for this season.

To persons who never saw a prairie country, to look over it is rather an interesting sight; as a general thing the absence of timber gives to it the appearance of waste and barrenness to those who are accustomed to live in a timbered country. Timber of every kind common to this latitude can be cultivated on the prairies of Nebraska. Near the water courses and river bluffs a large quantity of trees are generally found growing in great luxuriance.—Among the varieties found in such localities are cottonwood, box-elder, buckeye, maple, locust, ash, hickory, oak, willow, poplar, sycamore, walnut, pine and cedar. The shrubs include common juniper, pawpaw, prickly ash, sumac, red root, spindle tree, plum, currants and gooseberries, dogwood, butter bush, buffalo berry, mulberry and hazelnut. Cedars are found on the islands of the Platte, and along the Loup, and on the Niobrara there is a large quantity of pine.

But the interesting point we want to make is the fact that all this variety of trees will grow and flourish on the prairie, and that as much timber as may be needed by each farmer can be raised on his farm.

It is not a little surprising to know that the early travelers, and among others, Gen. Fremont, should have formed the opinion that the prairies of Nebraska were a sandy desert, unsuited for farming purposes, when in these times it has been examined by competent judges and pronounced without any hesitation to be a region which is to be the great grain and stock-producing area of the continent. Men don't make bread of sand, and they don't, as a general thing, settle in such localities. The United States cover 23 degrees of latitude; away to the frozen north, and down to the semi-tropic south. With all this choice, from the beginning of western settlement the great current of movement has been within a central belt five or six degrees in width, and nearly corresponding with the latitudinal length of Illinois, which lies between 36 degrees, 50 minutes and 42 1/2 degrees. This is the belt in the United States in which industry obtains the most certain and highest rewards. It is temperate in climate—and a man can work up to his best notch. The land is fruitful, and bears in great abundance those products which are necessities of life, and which therefore have a steady commercial value.

The population of Nebraska in the beginning of 1856 was 10,716, and at the close of 1875, 259,912, which was a twenty-five-fold increase in twenty years.

Corn in Nebraska is most bountiful in production; with fair cultivation the yield is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Wheat from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Barley from 30 to 40 bushels. Rye 25 to 30 bushels. Oats 40 to 50 bushels. A country which is adapted to the raising of corn; small grains; good for grass and hay; and has at all times a favorable climate, must be a good location for stock-raising. Live-stock is in great demand the civilized over, and it is in live stock the farmer finds a great deal of his wealth. It has been demonstrated among the Nebraska farmers that mixed farming is the most profitable, therefore every farmer should combine grain and stock raising. In fact every farmer that has carried cattle upon his farm and handled them with judgment for any length of time is now enjoying the rich profits of his investment and labor. Look around among your neighbors and in every case where money has been invested in stock and handled with care it has brought the largest increase in dollars and cents to those who have invested. And there is room in Nebraska for hundreds of thousands more farmers.

Hancock Crucified.

DENVER, COLO., July 21.—Hon. R. W. Thompson, secretary of the navy, delivered a speech here last night. He read a letter of General Hancock written to the Hon. S. T. Glover, of St. Louis, July 17, 1868, endorsing the platform and candidates of the democratic party that year, which platform declared all the constitutional amendments, the enfranchisement of the negro, and the entire work of reconstruction null and void. The letter also endorsed Frank Blair's letter to Broadhead, advocating sending the army south to undo the work of reconstruction. Thompson said Hancock was sent south by Andy Johnson to nullify the acts of congress, and his order No. 40 was intended to put rebels on top and loyal men at the bottom. Grant refused to permit that order to be executed, and Hancock left New Orleans in a mill. Since the war those are the only prominent points in Hancock's history. He paid a high compliment to Hancock as a soldier, but declared that he is no statesman.

There is a woman in Wisconsin who has been married fifty-eight years, and who has never missed building the kitchen fire. Her husband is probably the oldest fire escape on record.

Educated by Government, fed and clothed by Government, promoted by Government, and coddled in a good Government office from boyhood to old age,—that, in brief, is Gen. Hancock's experience. Educated by his own earnest efforts and bitter self-denial, teaching others as he had been taught, fighting for his country as a pleasure and duty, not as a profession, representing his people bravely, wisely, and well, nine terms in Congress,—that, in brief, is the experience of Gen. Garfield. Which has shown the better stuff, the higher capacity for self government, and so for the government of others, the greatest versatility, the widest knowledge of human nature, the truest sympathy with the people?—*Ex.*

The continued high water is delaying work on the bridge very much. The track is laid on either side of the bridge up to the open spanning, but the depth of water prevents the driving of temporary piles upon which to erect the false trestle work necessary in putting in this last span, and so everything is at a standstill except the water which still travels along from the upper regions most provokingly. It can't last forever, however, and we must soon see the smoke-like train gliding over the air castle seemingly hanging in mid air over the old stream which has so long mocked us with its impassability but now yields to the dominant genius of man, and no longer forbids to pass over.—*Plattsmouth Herald.*

The commissioners of Greeley county met last week to investigate the recent alleged safe robbery. After an investigation they demanded a settlement with the treasurer, and on his refusing, they declared the office vacant and appointed his successor. Mr. Sheldon refused to give up the keys or books of the office, and the commissioners have applied for a writ of quo warranto to compel him to show cause why he will not do so. We do not know who is it reports that the true Greeley county's financial department is not in a very good condition, and the prospects are that some interesting litigation will follow.—*Howard Co. Advocate.*

Senator Matt H. Carpenter says: "The people will find that the 'superb soldier' is a superb looking fellow, and there the matter will rest, while our man bristles all over with a brilliant personal history and an illustrious military and legislative career. There is nothing about him that can be assailed, and all the fire they can blaze at him will be of no avail. The Grant men will stand by Garfield the same as they stood by Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and later still, under Logan and Conkling at Chicago. They are patriots, and will never retreat from the enemy."

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