An Able Document from an Inselligent 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 Sen-

ator Hoar, of Massachusetts: MENTOR, O., July 10, 1880. Bear 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 caudidate for president of the United States. 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 manufacturers and commerce deto destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample powers of self-preservation; that the use of all our great waterits constitution and the laws, made courses. The material interests of 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 the widest hospitality to emigrants shall be created cannot be surrenwho seek our shores for new and dered without abdicating one of the faudamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in conposterity shall become an undistingress shall neither be violated or evaded: that every elector should be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at ly counted, so that the potency of the months are the purpose or business. such an election and have it honestits results. It is too much like an the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of allow any form of servile labor to 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 purpose of securing such moderthe 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 auzens to the various executive and thority 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 role 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 party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is the popular election, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanenti; maintained, unless its interests are intrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the pation 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 to the soldiers of the Union and to government. In any event they will the widows and orphans of those guide my conduct until experience all the Indian nations between Canwho 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

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which and will enable labor and espital a lawyer ence. - Syraques Herald. | dis or Cayuga would put to flight, he has lived long except his years. | not resisted.

country. Our paper currency is

now as national as the flag, and re-

sumption 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 equal-

ity 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

License or No License. employed in our great industries compete fairly in our own markets

EDITOR JOURNAL: The following with the labor and foreign produsummary of facts, which I clipped cers. We labor for the people of the United States not for the whole from a recent paper, I commend to world and it is our glory that the the serious consideration of the cit-American laborer is more intellizens of Platte Co., and in an espegent and better paid than his foreign cial manner of her County Commiscompetitor. But the country must sioners; until within the past year be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resourthe evils resulting from the license ces, produce the requisite skill in sale of intoxicating liquors have war time to clothe, arm and equip been largely confined to the city of themselves for war, and in times of Columbus, but with the increase of peace produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manrailroad facilities, a number of vilifest intention of the founders of lages have sprung up in different our government to provide for the parts of the county, and almost simcommon defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among ultaneous with this comes the dethe people a greater army of artimand from these different localities sans, whose intelligence and skill for license to keep a saloou, or in should powerfully contribute to the plain English, to sow desolation and satety and glory of the nation. Fordeath in our households, and among tunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any forour neighbors. There are hundreds midable opposition to appropriations of our citizens who would scorn to for improvements of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided engage in such business themselves, that the expenditures for that pur- yet under the specious guise of a pose are strictly limited to works of reduction of taxes, an injury to the national importance. The Missisbusiness interests of the place by simpl river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to prohibition, or some equally frivoso many millions of people that the lous pretence, they are willing to safety of its navigation requires ex- have this privilege granted to othceptional consideration, in order to ers: to all such I would commend secure to the nation the control of all its waters. President Jefferson the following axioms "What we do negotiated the purchase of a vast by another we do ourselves," and territory extending from the Gulf "Whose gives the motive makes his of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The brother's sin his own." wisdom of congress should be in-A CITIZEN. voked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

terror to those who dwell upon its The following item is taken from banks, and by which its shipping the Lebanon (Pa.) Daily Times, and may safely carry the industrial propublished without comment, as it is ducts of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agricul- sufficient comment of itself: Editor Times:- About ten days other that it had a rose. ture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which

ago I noticed in a newspaper the seven-twelfths of our population is following: engaged, as well as the interests of

mand that the facilities for cheap

transportation shall be increased by

people led the government to offer

guishable part of our population.

ent administration, supported by

congress, has sent to China a com-

foundation the freedom and dignity

of labor. The appointment of citi-

perhaps the most difficult of all the

duties which the constitution has

The doctrines announced by the

people and the favor of God.

of committee.

pel, he cannot fail.

truly yours. J. A. GARPIELD.

million dollars, or preaches the gos-

County? An exchange says: At a bright. recent term of Quarter Sessions Court of Potter county, Pennsylvaour country, the traditions of its nia, the District Attorney informed settlement and the sentiments of our | the Court that he had no indictment or bills to present to the Grand Jury; the sheriff also stated that he happier homes, willing to share the had no criminals in the prison; the burdens as well as the benefits of directors of the poor reported that our society and intending that their they had no one to keep at the county's charge or expense. Potter The recent movement of the Chinese | county has had no tavern license to our Pacific coast partakes but for ten years, and this is given as little of the qualities of such an the reason for the lack of court

Being curious to know whether importation to be welcomed without restrictions; too much like an or not this statement was in accordinvasion to be looked upon without ance with the facts in the case, I solicitude. We cannot consent to clipped it out of the paper and inbe introduced among us under the closed it in a letter addressed to the the gravity of this subject, the pres- questing him to inform of the facts in the case. In due time I received the following:

mission of distinguished citizens for COUDERSPORT, Pa., March 12, 1880. ation of the treaty as will prevent I. L. Kephart : Dear Sir,-Yours the evils likely to arise from the of the 10th received. I reply with present situation. It is confidently pleasure. At our December term his mistortunes. believed that these negotiations will be successful without the loss of of court we had no jury for we had commercial intercourse between the nothing for them to do. We have two powers which promises great no poor house in the county, for we increase of reciprocal trade and the have no use for one. Potter county enlargement of our markets. Should has had no licenses to sell whisky these efforts fail it will be the duty of congress to mitigate the evils for nearly thirty years. Therefore already felt and prevent their in- our fail is empty about ten months crease by such restrictions as within the year. Respectfully, out violence will place on a proud

Prothonotary.

judicial offices of the government is An Ancient Indian Repbulle.

The political principles embodied

imposed upon the executive. The in our Constitution are not, as many constitution wisely demands that think, the first principles of the sort congress shall co-operate with the adopted in this land. They are very executive departments in placing the similar, at least in practice, to the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our principles which governed the frequent changes of administration Iroquois, originally embracing five no system of reform can be made and afterward eight Indian nations effective and permanent without the who occupied Western New York aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are and the shores of Lake Erie and so regulated by law and customs as | Ontario, where they were surroundto leave little ground for complaint. ed by the Algonquin-Lenapes. The It may not be worse to make similar Iroquois alliance was the most perregulations in civil service, but without invading the authority or manent and powerful on this contithe necessary discretion of the ex- nent. They, seeing other tribes ecutive, congress should devise a destroying themselves by internal method that would devise the tenure dissensions, formed a confederacy of office and greatly reduce the unin which military glory and tribal certainty which made that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory union were carried to the highest without depriving any officer of his aboriginal perfection. Each tribe rights as a citizen. The government or canton was independent and each should require him to discharge all was bound to every other by ties his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To se- of general interest and honor, very lect wisely from our vast population much as these States are; and each those who are best fitted for the tribe had a voice in the general many offices to be filled requires an councils and a sort of veto power. acquaintance far beyond the range Affairs of common concern were deof any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive cided in a general meeting of the the information and assistance of Sachems of all the nations usually those whose knowledge of the comheld where the village of Onondaga munities in which the duties are to now stands. The Iroquois followed be performed best qualifies them, to aid them in taking the wisest the custom of the ancient Romans by encouraging other nations to unite with them, and by admitting Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to at- tribes or parts of tribes captured tract votes and carry an election. in war into their confederacy. Thus They are deliberated convictions they so increased in strength that resulting from a careful study of the early in the seventeenth century spirit of our institutions, the course of our history, and the best impulses they had overcome all adjacent of our people. In my judgment tribes, and in another 100 years, had these principles should control the the whites not colonized the country, would no doubt have absorbed points a better way. If elected, it ada and the Gulf of Mexico. Their will be my purpose to enforce strict | Sachems were chosen by the genobedience to the constitution and eral voice for courage and wisdom. the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the They lived in noble simplicity, acwhole country, relying for support | cepting no pay, giving away their upon the wisdom of congress, the share of the spoils of war and the intelligence and patriotism of the perquisites of peace, despising all pecuniary profit and every unwor-With great respect, I am, very thy action. They looked for reward-To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, chairman only to the respect and love of their people, and, though nominally savages, evinced the best and loftiest The providence which watches traits of civilization. The Iroquois over the affairs of men, works out of their mistakes, at times, a healthier were at first composed of the Moissue than could have been accomhawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayuplished by their wisest forethought. gas and Senecas, to whom the Tuscaroras, Hurons and Algonquin-If a man is determined to do the best he can, whether he drives a Mississaquas (from Canada) were changes of doubtful financial ex- cart, or conducts a business of a afterward added. They felt their superiority, and possessed a degree

single-handed, a score of the New England aboriginals, and an ancient chief would issue orders to tributary nations with the dignified authority of a roman dictator, and was as implicitly obeyed. Slavery was unknown among them. They were celebrated for their eloquence-the Cayuga Logan, the Seneca Red Jacket and the Ouondaga Garanguis were good examples-and women were more respected than in any other Indian tribes. The matrons were a conservative force in the state, being represented in the public councils and exercising a prohibitory influence in questions involving peace or war. In some respects

Two Ways of Looking at Things.

N. Y. Times.

Two boys went to hunt grapes. One was happy because they found rapes. The other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them. Two men, being convalescent, were asked how they were. One said. "I am better to-day." The

other said, "I was better yesterday." When it rains, one man says, "This will make mud." Another, 'This will lay the dust."

looked at it and declared it nasty. The other tasted it and declared it Two boys examining a bush, one observed that it had a thorn. The

Two children looking through colored glass one said, "The world What is to be done with Potter is blue." And the other said, "It is

> Two boys eating their dinner, one said, "I would rather have somesaid, "This is better than nothing." Two men went to see New York. One visited the saloops and thought

ited the homes and thought New ters, one said, "See how they fall." The other, "See how they glide."

guise of immigration. Recognizing Prothonotary of Potter county, re- man. "I am sorry I must die," says "I am glad that it is no worse," says one. "I am sorry that it is no

> better," savs another. One man is thankful for all his blessings. Another is morose for

One man thinks he is entitled to a better world and is dissatisfied because he hasn't got it. Another thinks that he is not justly entitled to any, and is satisfied with this. One man enjoys what he has. An-

other suffers what he has not. One man complains that there is evil in the world; another rejoices that there is good in the world.

One says, "Our good is mixed with evil." Another says "Our evil is mixed with good."

The Excellence of Marriage.

Happy unions are always voluntary, not only at the beginning, but | ic party, and no better. It has the as long as life lasts. Love cannot be | taint of the old Democratic devotion made free by a change of statutes. to slavery ideas and State-rights It cannot be bound or loosed under ideas. It partakes strongly of that any circumstances. If the state Bourbon stupidity which learns should listen to the petitions of those who ask that the sex relations be exempted from control, the experience of a century would convince been said that Order No. 40 was the the world that the old, long-tried, monogamic solution of the sex question is the wise one. There are evident reasons why such a result would come. In all the past emotional experience of the race it has been found impossible to create an intence idealization of more than one object at one time; it has been found, too, that when such idealization has been tested by knowledge and time, it does not diminish, but deepen; and that the effect of this long-continued idealization is to create the best conditions of development, both for those who exercise it and for those toward whom it is directed. Now, if the best conditions of happiness are once secured, they should be maintained. It is not possible to bring out all the results the great conservative class of of this mutual sex idealization in the citizens who doubt the any short period of assertation The very fact that the association is a permanent one gives it earnestness and dignity. It would not be possible to extract from a half dozen as-

sociations, extending over twentyfive years, the same amount of character-development that would come he? rom one fortunate association last ing the same time. When we are ouce sure of wisdom, integrity and affection of some friend through long experience, we spend no more brain activity in learning his peculiarities of character, and adapting ourselves to them. The association of busband and wife is rather moral and affectional than intellectual. It is a rest, a certainty, a point of departure for all other activities. Once settled, and safely settled, we

waste no power in readjusting these

ing the old and planting new trees. -North American Review. There is nothing more ungraceof valor which made them feared by ful than that an old man should have "Talk is chesp." Is it? Just hire all other tribes. A Mohawk, One- nothing to produce as a proof that and no freedom where its edicts are

Rebuking Loyalty. There are some Republicans who think Gen. Hancock is better than his party. Even Order No. 40 failed to entirely dispel that illusion. But the Glover letter settles the question. That letter shows not simply that Hancock is as bad as his party, but that he is as bad as the worst wing of it,-the Southern wing. He realized exactly why the Southern Brigadiers wanted to make him President in 1868. He says: "Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced." Proclaimed how? In we do not seem to have gained-very Order No. 40. Practiced where? much on our Iroquois predecessors. In New Orleans during his brief term of service as Military Governor. What were those principles of which Hancock was so proud in 1868? Simply the declaration in Order No. 40, in flat violation of the law of Congress under which he (Haucock) was acting, that the State Government of Louisiana was a legal Government. Congress said it was not, and turned its territory into a military district. Hancock went there as Governor under the law of Congress and at once proclaimed the legality of the old Rebei courts and State Government. How Two boys got an oyster. One did be "practice" the principles he proclaimed? By nullifying the enactments of Congress and sustaining the acts of Rebels. This was his title to the favor of the Southern wing of the Democracic party. Defeated for the Presidential nomination, he either lacked the wit to keep silence or he was anxious to put himself on record as in accord with the Southern, ruling wing of the Democratic party, the Brigathing better than this." The other diers. Hence the Glover letter, which leaves no room for doubt that Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is as little worthy to be trusted at New York wicked. The other vis- the head of the Government of the Nation as Wade Hampton, Hamburg Butler, L. Q. C. Lamar, or Ben Two boys looking at some ska- Hill. He wanted to be President, not to satisfy a personal ambition, but to enforce the principles he had A servant thinks a man's house is proclaimed and enforced in Louisiprincipally kitchen; a guest, that it and in 1867. He wanted to "rebuke the spirit of revolution which had Two boys got each an apple. One invaded every sacred precinct of was thankful for the apple; the liberty." Indeed! You wanted to other dissatisfied because it was not rebuke Congress for its reconstruction laws, did you, Gen. Hancock? "I am glad that I live," says one You wanted to rebuke the people for ratifying the amendments to the Constitution, did you, Gen. Hancock? You wanted to rebuke the masses of the loyal people of the

North as revolutionists because they

insisted upon preserving the Nation

they had saved, did you, Gen. Han-

cock? You wanted to rebuke the

ernment for attempting to restrain

Gen. Hancock? Your programme

was to change the scenes,-make

Rebels take the place of patriots,

and patriots step into the piace of

Rebels. It were better that you had

never been born, Gen. Hancock,

than that you should have signed

your name to the Glover letter. It

unmasks you so thoroughly that the

way faring man, though a fool, can-

not fail to decipher your politica!

character. It is just as good as that

of the worst wing of the Democrat-

nothing and torgets nothing. Re-

flections on the folly of letter-writing are in place here. It might have work of Andrew Johnson, and that that misguided man inspired and directed Hancock's course in New Orleans in 1867. But the Glover letter was the voluntary act of Hancock himself. Perhaps Jere Black wrote it, but we know that Hancock signed it. Its purpose was to make its author solid with the South in the next race-1872. It did not bear fruit until this year, but now the coveted nomination has been received. The first barvest of the remarkable letter has been gathered. But there is the letter placed high before the critical gaze of the American people. Of this critical examination and analysis, what will the harvest be? Clearly not a harvest of votes from propriety of intrusting the Democratic party with power. For this letter proclaims Hancock to be the representative of the dangerous political opinions held by the Southern

There is a spirit abroad in the Northern section of this land which will rebuke the man who talks flippantly of rebaking the men who saved the Nation, and who will preserve it from Democratic vandalism. Mark that !- Chicago Tribune.

Brigadiers. Hancock wants to re-

buke the spirit of revolution, does

Men trust rather to their eyes than to their ears; the effect of precept is therefore slow and tedious, whilst that of example is summary and ef-

relations, but take the fruit as it Libraries are the shrines where all ripens, without the need of uprootthe relics of saints, full of true vir-

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