

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 responsibility 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 civil 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; and 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 sooner 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 the nation cannot be fully revived 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.

Whenever the rights of the citizen are 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 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 a restraining 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 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 entrusted to the states and the voluntary consent 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 the right economy in the 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 suspension of specie payments, which the republican party so outrageously 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 its suspension 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, and 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

License or No License.

EDITOR JOURNAL: The following summary of facts, which I clipped from a recent paper, I commend to the serious consideration of the citizens of Platte Co., and in an especial manner of her County Commissioners; until within the past year the evils resulting from the license sale of intoxicating liquors have been largely confined to the city of Columbus, but with the increase of railroad facilities, a number of villages have sprung up in different parts of the county, and almost simultaneously with this comes the demand from these different localities for license to keep a saloon, or in plain English, to sow desolation and death in our households, and among our neighbors. There are hundreds of our citizens who would scorn to engage in such business themselves, yet under the specious guise of a reduction of taxes, an injury to the business interests of the place by prohibition, or some equally frivolous pretence, they are willing to have this privilege granted to others; to all such I would commend the following axioms "What we do by another we do ourselves," and "Whoso gives the motive makes his brother's sin his own."

A CITIZEN. RESULTS OF PROHIBITION. The following item is taken from the Lebanon (Pa.) Daily Times, and published without comment, as it is sufficient comment of itself: Editor Times:—About ten days ago I noticed in a newspaper the following: What is to be done with Potter County? An exchange says: At a recent term of Quarter Sessions Court of Potter county, Pennsylvania, the District Attorney informed the Court that he had no indictment or bills to present to the Grand Jury; the sheriff also stated that he had no criminals in the prison; the directors of the poor reported that they had no one to keep at the county's charge or expense. Potter county has had no tavern license for ten years, and this is given as the reason for the lack of court business. Being curious to know whether or not this statement was in accordance with the facts in the case, I clipped it out of the paper and enclosed it in a letter addressed to the Prothonotary of Potter county, requesting him to inform of the facts in the case. In due time I received the following: COLUMBIA, Pa., March 12, 1880. I. L. Kephart: Dear Sir,—Yours of the 10th received. I reply with pleasure. At our December term of court we had no jury for we had nothing for them to do. We have no poor house in the county, for we have no use for one. Potter county has had no licenses to sell whisky for nearly thirty years. Therefore our jail is empty about ten months in the year. Respectfully, O. H. Crosby, Prothonotary.

Two Ways of Looking at Things. Two boys went to hunt grapes. One was happy because they found grapes. 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."

Two boys got an oyster. One looked at it and declared it nasty. The other tasted it and declared it good. Two boys examining a bush, one observed that it had a thorn. The other that it had a rose.

Two children looking through colored glass one said, "The world is blue." And the other said, "It is bright."

Two boys eating their dinner, one said, "I would rather have something better than this." The other said, "This is better than nothing."

Two men went to see New York. One visited the saloons and thought New York wicked. The other visited the homes and thought New York good.

Two boys looking at some skaters, one said, "See how they glide." The other, "See how they glide." A servant thinks a man's house is principally kitchen; a guest, that it is principally parlor.

Two boys got each an apple. One was thankful for the apple; the other dissatisfied because it was not two. "I am glad that I live," says one man. "I am sorry I must die," says another.

"I am glad that it is no worse," says one. "I am sorry that it is no better," says another. One man is thankful for all his blessings. Another is morose for his misfortunes.

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. Another 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 as long as life lasts. Love cannot be made free by a change of statutes. It cannot be bound or loosed under any circumstances. If the state should listen to the petitions of those who ask that the sex relations be exempted from control, the experience of a century would convince 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 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 deepens; 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 of this mutual sex idealization in any short period of association. 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 associations, extending over twenty-five years, the same amount of character-development that would come from one fortunate association lasting the same time. When we are once 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 husband 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 relations, but take the fruit as it ripens, without the need of uprooting the old and planting new trees. —North American Review.

There is nothing more ungrateful than that an old man should have nothing to produce as a proof that he has lived long except his years.

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 Order No. 40. Practiced where? 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 (Hancock) 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 Rebel courts and State Government. How did he "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 Democratic 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 Brigadiers. Hence the Glover letter, which leaves no room for doubt that Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is as little worthy to be trusted as the head of the Government of the Nation as Wade Hampton, Hamburg Butler, L. Q. C. Lamar, or Ben Hill. He wanted to be President, not to satisfy a personal ambition, but to enforce the principles he had proclaimed and enforced in Louisiana in 1867. He wanted to "rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty." Indeed! If you wanted to rebuke Congress for its reconstruction laws, did you, Gen. Hancock? 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. Hancock? You wanted to rebuke the law-making department of the Government for attempting to restrain and punish murderers, did you, Gen. Hancock? Your programme was to change the scenes,—make Rebels take the place of patriots, and patriots step into the place 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 warring man, though a fool, cannot fail to decipher your political character. It is just as good as that of the worst wing of the Democratic party, and no better. It has the talent of the old Democratic devotion to slavery ideas and State-rights ideas. It partakes strongly of that Bourbon stupidity which learns nothing and forgets nothing. Reflections on the folly of letter-writing are in place here. It might have been said that Order No. 40 was the 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 harvest 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 the great conservative class of American citizens who doubt the 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 Brigadiers. Hancock wants to rebuke the spirit of revolution, does he?

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

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 effectual.

Libraries are the shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue and without delusion and imposture, are preserved and reposed.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.

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