

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 laws shall be executed 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 as 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 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 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 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 sectarian 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 debt the extraordinary 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, 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 change 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

GUNNING FOR NEGROES.

The Terrible Crime Perpetrated by Southern Roughs at Jonesboro, Ga.

Within twenty miles of Atlanta there occurred last night one of the most flagrant outrages recorded in the history of crime. The victims were unoffending negroes, and the perpetrators fifteen white roughs, disguised by fiendish streaks of black across their faces, and looking in the glare of the torches they carried, like veritable demons. The circumstances of the outrage are almost too horrible to tell, and the surroundings sickened your correspondent as he saw them. An aged negro and his wife, with their garments dyed with their own blood, which a brutal beating had made to gush from their flesh; a young negro lying dead between her two crying children, with a bullet in her brain; and a lad of sixteen groaning in the agony of an awful pistol wound in his side. Such a scene I beheld in a poor log cabin, while around it crowded a hundred negroes, trying to aid and comfort their afflicted friends, and a few kind-hearted white friends furnishing what they needed. The history of the crime is as follows: One year ago Joe Thompson a negro fifty years old, was at work on the farm of James McElroy, in Fayette county. John Gray, McElroy's brother-in-law, came one day into the field where Joe and his son Bob were at work. He accused Bob of stealing a plow from him. Bob denied that he had done so. Gray grew angry and struck the boy. His father interfered to prevent him from being beaten. Gray then turned and severely beat the old man, who could offer but a feeble resistance. Joe left the place at once, taking his family with him, and obtained employment with Reuben Munday, in Clayton county, where he now lives. He presented Gray for assault and battery. The superior court fined the young bulldozer one hundred dollars and costs, thus greatly outraging him and his friends. Joe feared their vengeance, but he had a good friend in Mr. Munday, and all went well with him until night before last. He was asleep in his cabin with his wife by his side. In the same room were his married daughter, Millie Johnson, with her two small children, and Bob Thompson, the boy whom Gray had struck in the field. About midnight Joe was aroused by voices in the yard. Peering through a crack in the door he saw fifteen men with half a dozen heavy torches. Nearly all of them were armed, and on the face of each were broad streaks and splashes of soot to serve as a disguise. The old negro knew that he was to be the victim of this mob, for almost as soon as he had seen them they rushed upon the door and began to knock it in. Some of them seized a log in the side of the cabin and tore it from its place. Soon the door was down and the villains were in and ready for their bloody work. Two of them seized Joe Thompson and dragged him out. They held him down while a third beat him with a stick until the blood literally spouted from his body. He was left almost dead with deep gashes across his back and breast and his bald head horribly cut. I saw him next morning and the blood was scarcely dry on the rough shirt it had dyed with its deep crimson. His old wife had suffered like him. She was beaten by a ruffian until she fell senseless to the earth. As the mob continued its infamous work, young Bob arose from his bed and made a movement to help his old parents. He was floored by a shot which pierced his side near the heart. Millie Johnson lay in the bed terrified almost to death. She attempted to rise and was shot in the head to fall back a corpse. Her little children on either side, clinging in terror to their dead mother for protection. After completing this outrage the band moved off, and continued its villainy firing into the house of Clarke Goddard, a peaceable negro living two miles further down the road. Soon after this they met two white men and threatened their lives.—Atlanta Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

A Troublesome Form of Mania.

One of the most singular phases of insanity is the development of jealousy and unreasonableness in married women. We know, of course, of thousands of cases where women have actually many hardships to endure and where they have abundant cause to distrust the honor and fidelity of their husbands; but there are cases where innocent men are made to suffer terribly through the mania of wives on certain points, though in all other matters perfectly loveable and reasonable. It is a well-known fact to the medical school in which insanity is made a specialty that there is a common form of mania—known to be a mania—among married women who "torture the lives" almost out of the kindest and most faithful husbands. But the facts are not generally known, and many women of this class succeed in exciting a great deal of sympathy, because their temperament is known to be mild and their disposition genial and congenial so far as the public is concerned. The force of habit made a Scruton barber ask while shaving a corpse, "Does the razor hurt?"

Wisdom for Boys.

Do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules. Hold integrity sacred. Observe good manners. Endure trials patiently. Be prompt in all things. Make few acquaintances. Yield not to discouragements. Dare to do right; fear to do wrong. Watch carefully over your passions. Fight life's battle bravely, manfully. Consider well, then decide positively. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Use all your leisure time for improvement. Attend carefully to the details of your business. WADE HAMPTON, at Staunton, Virginia, urging harmony in the democratic ranks, did not hesitate to speak out frankly the democratic sentiment: Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now.—Omaha Republican.

FUSION TICKET.

Important News from the Democratic-Greenback Party.—A Fortiori Hope. A scout detailed by the Bee to learn what there was in certain rumors concerning a fusion between the democratic and greenback parties of Nebraska, Saturday got on the track of a very important bit of news. From a gentleman whom we are not at liberty to name but who is, we believe, well posted in the movements of the two parties, holding a high official position for one of them, it was learned that a fusion had actually been agreed upon and the details of the same all fixed, even to the division of the spoils. "Don't you ever give me away," said the official aforesaid, and our scout said if he did he hoped never to see the back of his neck. "Well," said the h. o., "the arrangement is briefly this: The two parties will work together this year and make a grand effort to carry the state; to one not fully up in the political status of the parties, this might seem a Quixotic undertaking, yet there are certain things which give us strong hope that if we do not elect our fusion state ticket, we may yet make the electoral ticket go through. "The agreement is that the electoral ticket shall consist of four democratic and three greenback candidates. The greenbackers are allowed to name the candidate for governor and for auditor of public accounts, and the democrats are given the rest of the positions on the ticket. In regard to the senatorial and representative candidates they are to come from both parties, the places to be divided up as evenly as possible between the two. "For this reason the state convention of the greenback party, called to meet at Wauson on the first Wednesday in September, has been postponed to meet at the same time and place with the democratic state convention. "It was the intention to keep this matter as quiet as possible, but as you are on the scent you might as well have what you say on the subject correct. It is, of course, bound to meet with considerable opposition, but we believe that it may be possible to send a fusion senator to Washington to succeed Mr. Padlock, and we will do our level best to effect that end."—Omaha Bee.

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