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.

Plutarch has written an essay on the benefits which a man may receive from his enemies; and among the good fruits of enmity mentions this in particular, that by the reproaches which it casts upon us, we see the worst side of ourselves.—*Addison.*

Christianity is a living thing; it is life, and it imparts itself and spreads just as all life does.

STAND FROM UNDER.

Deserting the Democratic Ranks by Platoons.

A Few Names and Specifications.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW ALBANY, IND., August 26.—The Democratic exodus in this city amounts to a panic, and the wildest alarm pervades their ranks. To-day Mr. George F. Penn, Democratic Councilman from the First Ward of this city, and a heretofore formidable local Democratic politician on account of his influence, publishes a card renouncing Democracy, and declaring for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican State ticket. Mr. Penn is General Manager of the operative department of the Glass Works.

Hon. Washington C. DePauw, proprietor of DePauw's American Plate Glass-works, this city, and his two sons, Newland T. and Charles DePauw, all heretofore strong Democrats, are out boldly for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican State ticket.

Dr. Elijah Newland, formerly Democratic State Treasurer of Indiana, and a life-long Democrat, is openly for Garfield and Arthur, Porter and the Republican State ticket.

Mr. Fred. Wilson, a foreman in Window Glass-works, and heretofore a red hot Democrat, is for Garfield and Arthur and Porter.

The late Hon. John S. Davis was one of the leading Democratic politicians of Indiana, and at his death a few weeks ago was Judge of the Floyd and Clark Circuit Courts. Three of his sons have within a few days come out strongly for the Republican National and State ticket.

Mr. David G. Hudson, a heretofore pronounced Democrat and an active business man, says: "The business men of the country do not need or desire any change, for times were never so substantially good in this country as at present. I will therefore vote for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican State ticket."

There is now in course of organization at the DePauw American Plate Glass-works, in this city, a Garfield and Arthur Club, to be composed of seventy-five voters, every one of whom have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket.

Three Republican clubs in this city have enrolled among their members eighty five men who heretofore voted the Democratic ticket.

This is the way it is going all over this part of Indiana. The deadest duck in the political puddle is Franklin Landers, who imagines himself running for Governor of Indiana.

Dishones. Men Value Honesty.

A young man came to me one day with a case of conscience. He was corresponding clerk in a flourishing house of business. His employers had begun to direct him to write letters to customers, containing statements which he and they knew to be false. He had objected and they said, "We are responsible for these statements; it is nothing to you whether they are true or false. I said to him, "Do they sign the letters, or ask you to write them in your own name?" As soon as the question left my lips I saw that, if there was a difference, both would be wrong, and I hastened to tell him so. He said, "I have to sign them with my name per Messrs. Blank." I said, "Your course is perfectly clear; you must decline to do it." He said, "Then I shall be dismissed;" and after a pause, "I have a wife and family." I replied, "My dear friend, this is a trial of faith and principle; you must do right and trust to God to take care of you and your family." I met him some days after. "Well Mr.—," I said, "How are you getting on?" He replied: "I am still in my situation: I had an interview with the partners, and told them I could not write letters I knew to be untrue. They were very angry, and I expected to receive notice, but I have not received it yet."—Months passed and he remained in his situation. After a while he called on me again; I saw by his face something had happened. "Well, Mr.—" I said, "Have you had your dismissal?" "No, he said, "I have not," and smiled. "What then?" "A very confidential post in their service, with a high salary has fallen vacant, and they have put me into it!" On second thoughts those unprincipled men had come to the conclusion that the clerk who would not deceive a customer would not deceive them, and was too valuable to lose.

For the Household.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the very best thing possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, less in whipping it change to butter.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also refreshes them.

In boiling eggs hard, put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock, for it always discolors the soup.

In making any sauce, put the butter and flour together, and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan, you may know your flour or corn-starch is done.

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificient dish for luncheon.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third boiling water.

To make maccaroni tender put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be refreshed up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mold.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them, wipe in a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauce, or for puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your saucepan.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot the loaf will be full of great holes.

To boil potatoes successfuly. When the skin breaks, pour off the water and let finish cooking in their own steam.

In making a crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

In boiling dumplings of any kind, put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Harness Sores on Horses.

There are a few things which cause more delay and trouble in farm work during the hot months of summer than the galls and sores that come upon the shoulders and backs of work horses. A vast amount of hard work must be done, and the animals are strong and well enough to do it, provided there were not these painful sores that prevent their applying themselves to the labor. A horse with shoulder or back galls, or both, suffers pain, when it is put into the harness. The direct cause of the sores is the friction to which the parts are subjected, combined with the excessive heat and great flow of sweat. Inflammation and chafing of the skin are produced much more readily in hot than in cold weather, because the conditions of greater friction are then present. The preventive is in reducing the friction to the least possible amount. In the first place, the harness must fit closely and smoothly to the form of the horse, that the weight of the load may be uniformly distributed over the surface beneath the harness. Secondly, the horse should be in a healthy state, that the muscles and skin may be of their normal toughness, and the sweating not unnaturally profuse. This involves the proper care and feeding of the horse. A poorly kept animal, or one not in good health, will become sore more readily than one in good health. When the sores are already formed, a speedy cure is the thing needed. Sponge carefully the afflicted parts, to remove all accumulations from sweat. Then bathe with a lotion of alum and tannin, with a little laudanum added. All pressure upon the sore should be removed by a proper adjustment of the harness, and, if necessary, keep the horse from work until cured.—*American Agriculturist.*

Clean Beds.

It must be a false idea of neatness which demands that the bed should be made soon after being vacated. Let it be remembered that more than three-fifths of the solids and liquids taken into the stomach should pass through the pores of the skin—7,000,000 in number—and that this escape is most rapid during the night, while warm in bed. At least one-half of the waste and putrid matter (from twenty to thirty ounces in the night), must have become more or less tangled in the bedding—of course soiling it—and a part of this may become re-absorbed by the skin, if allowed to come in contract with it on the next night, as it must if the bedding is not exposed to the air and light. We may well imitate the Dutch example of placing such bedding on two chairs near the window, in the sunlight, or in the window.

If lawyers offered prayers to Heaven one-half as often as they offer them to the court, there might be some chance of one or two of them getting in.

It is not the task merely, or the wish, or the knack, it is patient study and steady toil which wins the laurel.

Feeding for Pork.

One of the mistaken policies of stock feeding, especially hogs, is to feed them upon some one unchanged diet. As the matter of feeding is made a scientific study, the idea of an inclusive corn diet is being abandoned, the results pointing unmistakably to the fact that it is unhealthy; and, if so, it cannot be classed as profitable, and our veterinary authors are now claiming that hog cholera, that scourge of hog breeders, had its origin in districts where corn was fed to the exclusion of all other diets, and if the system is persisted in it will be noticed that preventatives, either of the farmers own invention or an advertised nostrum, are demanded, which the hog, to satisfy some craving that the one diet does not supply, devours with insatiable greed.

Upon this subject the *Western Rural* says that corn is principally carbonaceous, hence exclusively fat forming, and to keep up a healthy and growing state, the hog must have mixed food, such a food as will develop, all parts of the system, and for this purpose the turnip is very valuable as a diuretic, and with the more nitrogenous foods, such as wheat middlings, etc., the growth will be continuous and the fattening process will be thus extended, and while health will be promoted, there will be far less complaint among stock feeders that the hogs are not fattening, and that the feeding to await a favorable stage of the market is one of outlay without any compensation return in pork for the corn consumed.—*Cleveland Herald.*

"You are my treasure after all," said an old reprobate, striving to placate his wife after abusing her for an hour or two. "Oh, yes," she sarcastically answered, "that's the reason, I suppose, you wish me dead so often; you are seeking to lay up your treasure in heaven."

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude. Prosperity doth best discover vice; but adversity doth best discover virtue.—*Bacon.*

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SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured."

MRS. HELLEN JEROME, Toledo, O., says:—"For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Leucorrhœa and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month."

H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, O., writes:—"I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads."

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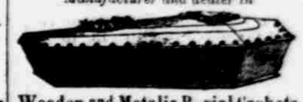

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