

The Winston Sentinel.

GEO. M. MATHES, Editor.

Thursday, July 1, 1880.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President, GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President, HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY, THE HABEAS CORPUS, THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND THE NATURAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS, AND THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY MUST BE PRESERVED.—From order of Gen. Hancock of New Orleans, November, 29th, 1867.

State Nominees.

For Governor, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Of Pitt.

For Lieutenant Governor, JAMES L. ROBINSON, Of Macon.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,

For Treasurer, J. M. WORTH, Of Randolph.

For Attorney General, THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson.

For Auditor, W. P. ROBERTS, Of Gates.

Sup't of Public Instruction, JOHN Q. SCARBOROUGH, Of Johnston.

Electors at Large, GEN. J. M. LEACH, FARIUS H. BUSBEE.

Campaign Sentinel.

The SENTINEL will be sent to subscribers until after the election at the rate of TEN CENTS A MONTH.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati last week, was one of the largest ever convened. Enthusiasm and harmony marked the proceedings, and every one attending left for home fully impressed that the ticket nominated would be triumphantly elected.

Bayard, Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks and all the other prominent names before the Cincinnati Convention, immediately after the nomination of General Hancock, telegraphed him their congratulations and assurances of hearty support.

No ticket has ever been nominated that has given such universal satisfaction and greeted with such general enthusiasm, North, South, East and West, as Hancock and English.

On the first ballot at Cincinnati, the vote of North Carolina stood, 9 for Hancock, 7 for Bayard, 1 for Hendricks, 1 for Black, 1 for Seymour and 1 for Tilden. The next ballot she voted 20 solid for Hancock.

Judge W. P. Bynum declines to allow his name to go before the Republican Convention for nomination as a candidate for Governor.

Our Ticket.

We hoist at our mast head this week as our candidate for the Presidency, the name of WINFIELD S. HANCOCK—the soldier-statesman, who, in the dark days of '65-'66, while in command of the department of the South, declared that the military must be subordinate to the civil authority, and that "the right of trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, the rights of person and property, and free speech and a free press," were inherent rights of American citizenship, and must be maintained and preserved. The man who in those dark days and in the face of a tyrannical government, could so fearlessly plant himself on the great principles of civil liberty, is worthy to be the Chief Magistrate of this country, and as surely as Hancock lives until the 4th of March, 1881, he will be.

Republican Opinions of General Hancock.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "No one need attempt to disguise from himself the fact that the nomination of Hancock is strong. No one in any event, we hope, will undertake to deny that Hancock was one of the most brilliant soldiers in the war. Few who have seen him will dispute that he is the handsomest man in America. His bearing in the army was, as a phrase quoted by Mr. Dougherty describes, superb. No Field Marshal whose picture stands forth in the big wars that flame in the pages of history, ever rode down the lines where the death messenger were whistling, more gloriously than Hancock at Gettysburg.

John W. Forney, the veteran Republican leader of Pennsylvania, sent the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—To Daniel Dougherty, member of Convention, Cincinnati:—I congratulate you, dear old friend, on your great speech in favor of the living hero of Gettysburg, the Marat of Pennsylvania, who, if nominated at Cincinnati for President, would deliver this great Commonwealth from the terrible curse that has polluted its fair name, destroyed hopes of its young men and enriched its insolent politicians. It will be a welcome to hundreds of thousands of Democrats who regard Grant's sacrifice at Chicago the unspeakable ingratitude of the age, and it will consolidate North and South in the holy bonds of fraternal peace and prosperity. I embrace you. [Signed] JOHN W. FORNEY.

After the nomination Mr. Forney sent the following dispatch to Gen. Hancock:

GEN. HANCOCK: I congratulate you on your nomination for President; and predict your election and the complete restoration of peace to all sections.

It is a worthy nomination which will unite the Democracy.—San Francisco Call.

It gives the Democracy the advantages of a candidate who has a good record as a soldier, and personally is without blemish.—Boston Advertiser.

As a candidate, he is stronger than most of those named would have been, but he is weaker than either Bayard or Hendricks, or perhaps Payne or Jewett.—Baltimore American.

The nomination swells the bosom of every Republican with pride in that history of fidelity to country which even its enemies confess to be the supreme merit.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The nomination of Gen. Hancock represents no idea or principle but that of supposed availability. He was a good soldier, but there his title begins and ends.—Philadelphia Record.

The last Democratic President was a Pennsylvanian. The State now seems destined to take up the Democratic line of succession to the chair of Washington.—Philadelphia Record.

The Democratic Convention has done well. The nomination of the gallant and patriotic Union soldier, Hancock, is probably as strong a nomination to put before the people as could have been made.—Boston Herald.

Looking dispassionately over the field at this early stage of the conflict, the indications point strongly to a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House on the 4th of March, 1881.—Philadelphia Times.

No candidate could better unite the Democracy. There is not a Democrat in the country who cannot vote for Hancock, and there are thousands of voters not strictly Democrats who will take kindly to this brilliant candidacy.—Chicago Times.

It is a peculiarly constituted party which sends rebel brigadiers to Congress because of their rebellion, and which nominates a Union General as its candidate for President of the United States because of his loyalty.—New York Times.

The party which suppressed the Rebellion has not thought fit, at such a time, to nominate the foremost soldier of the Union army. The nomination of any other soldier by the party which caused and sympathized with the Rebellion will hardly strengthen it with the country.—New York Tribune.

It was the single purpose of the Democracy assembled in the Cincinnati Convention to nominate a strong ticket. They did not seek a leader of great experience, or a public servant and intellectual breadth, but they devoted themselves to finding a man with winning qualities.—Cincinnati Commercial.

In some respects the nomination is a strong one. Hancock was too brave and patriotic a soldier to be challenged for fidelity to the Union. In the analysis of his character not a trace of "copperheadism" can be found. Some of the questions which have served the Republicans well are henceforth obsolete.—New York Evening Post.

The moral effect of the nomination is excellent in many ways. It takes the bloody shirt out of politics. When rebel brigadiers, the White League and Ku-Klux, fall in behind this Union soldier it is refreshing proof that the parties have stimulated each other up to good work. It insures a well-fought campaign and relieves any but blind partisans of anxiety as to the possible result of a Democratic victory.—Springfield Republican.

This is the year when Generals are marching in force of numbers on the White House, but entirely subordinating the soldier to the civilian. Four had already been nominated for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—two by the Republicans and two by the Greenbackers; but the General among soldiers was the one named yesterday by the Cincinnati Convention as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency—General Hancock.—Philadelphia Ledger.

We believe in the great strength of the Democratic nominees. The loyalty of a party which intends placing a Union soldier like Hancock at the head of the Government can no longer be doubted. A party which nominates a man like English for Vice President, selecting him, too, with special regard for the West, principally Indiana, must surely have come to the conclusion that it not only can change its financial policy, but that it must change it.—New York Staats Zeitung.

Our Candidate.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Few men have served their country better than Winfield S. Hancock, and few deserve more from their countrymen. A big man, with a big head, a big heart, and a big brain, Hancock is the very personification of honor, honesty and capacity. Gallant and unassuming, a soldier in three wars, the hero of a hundred battles, he is a man on whom all Democrats may consistently vote for President, and who, as a candidate, will command a larger degree of respect and support from Republicans than any other man in the Democratic party. Clear headed and self-reliant, his career as a judicial statesman and military Governor, while in command of Louisiana and Texas, gives evidence that, if a strong man is needed for President, there is no man in the Union more fit for that position than Winfield S. Hancock. With him as the candidate of their party, the Democrats have nothing to explain or defend.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824, and is therefore fifty-six years of age. His mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier and was captured at sea and confined in the Dartmoor prison, England. His grandfather on his mother's side was also a soldier under Washington, and rendered good service, dying at the close of the Revolution and in the field. Hancock's father served in the war of 1812, and afterwards became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen, Hancock was sent to West Point and had for classmates; U. S. Grant, George B. McClellan, J. F. Reynolds, J. L. Reno, Barneide, Franklin and W. F. Smith. He graduated June 30, 1844, and in 1845-6 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as 2nd lieutenant of the Sixth infantry. In 1847 we find him in Mexico and conspicuous for gallantry at the National Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Chornabasco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Chornabasco. In 1849 and 1850 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1850 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the West, and in 1857 was engaged in the Southern Florida war. He served in the expedition against Utah and in 1859 went to California.

When he heard of the rebellion he took high ground in favor of the Union, and did much in 1861 to check the secession spirit then seizing upon California. He applied to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for a commission in the volunteer service, but the Governor being slow replying to his application, he obtained a leave of absence and came East. His earnestness impressed General Scott, who ordered him to report to General McClellan, and on the formal recommendation of McClellan, President Lincoln, on the 23d of September, 1861, made Hancock a brigadier-general of the volunteers. He was assigned to a brigade in the division of General Baldy Smith, and reported for duty at Chain Bridge, Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac.

He was the commander of the second Army Corps the best fighting corps in the Federal army, and the surviving Confederates of the army of Northern Virginia well know.

For the SENTINEL. YADKINVILLE, N. C. June 21st, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—The Republican party of Yadkin County held a Convention at this place on last Saturday for the purpose of appointing delegates to their State Convention and transacting some other business. In the Union Republican of June 17th, is a letter on the Democratic Convention held at this place on the 5th ult., which ridicules the Convention because there were five lawyers present. In the Republican Convention were one lawyer and several Revenue Store-keepers, who I imagine represent the bone and sinew that the correspondent in the Republican intimates were not in the Democratic Convention. The Chairman in an eloquent oration, in which he said he would never vote the Democratic ticket "until after he has been to Raleigh to the Asylum," resigned his position.

Another was elected to fill the vacancy who said he regarded it an honor "to fill so exalted a position." A motion was made and carried that Messrs. T. Glenn (Revenue Store-keeper) and A. E. Holton (lawyer) be appointed delegates to the State Convention. It seems after all the correspondence in the Republican said about lawyers, the Republican party sends the only Republican lawyer in the county to the Republican State Convention, while out of the five Democratic lawyers alluded to in the Republican only one was sent as a delegate to Raleigh, when the correspondent says we appointed about forty.

The ex-Chairman made a motion that the delegates be instructed to vote for Judge Buxton for Governor, and said if they were not instructed they might go to Raleigh and (as the little boy said) vote for who they d— please. A Revenue Store-keeper said he would second the motion in order that it might be voted down. It was then put before the house and voted for by the ex-Chairman and a Democrat. The ex-Chairman then said he believed, since he had studied about it, "Doctery" was the man and made a motion that the delegates be instructed to vote for him. This motion had no second, so the ex-Chairman said that the Convention was run by office-holders and office-seekers. Our last able representative who political career has been "meteorically" brilliant, then electrified his admiring audience by an eloquent oratorical display. The lawyer then read some resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The Convention then adjourned sine die. Respectfully, A LISTENER.

Some of Hancock's Sayings. "The true and proper use of the military power besides defending the National honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

"The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved."

"Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword."

"The great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be."

"Armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly repressed by arms."

"Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right."

"A arbitrary power has no existence here."

The Corrupt Candidate. HIGH REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY AS TO GEN. GARFIELD'S CHARACTER. [New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.] Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception (Mr. Blaine), has been obliged to confess that at some time he had held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proven—got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list:

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received \$329, which after the investigation began he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.

These men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transac-

tions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is.—Remand the whole business to the people.

[New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.] Of the members referred to, Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony, which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.

The New York Tribune and Times were both leading Republican papers then as now. Then they pronounced Garfield corrupt, but now he is the Republican candidate for the Presidency he is a saint.

SEVENTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the 7th District, held at Statesville on Tuesday the 5th, a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, was called to meet in Yadkinville on Thursday, the 5th of August.

Local Notices! Latest novelties in Scarfs at the Baltimore Clothing House. Call and see them.

Pens, Pens.—Falcon Pens sold lower by the gross at SMITH'S Drug Store than elsewhere in town. Come see for yourself.

Dwelling House for Sale.—A neat and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE for sale, located on Fifth street, in a good neighborhood in the Western part of town. Apply to H. S. FOY.

Mineral Waters AT THOMPSON'S DRUG STORE! Kissengen, Hunyadi, Vichy, Buffalo Lithia, Apollinaris, Congress, &c.

NEURALGIC.—This specific for Neuralgia and Headache is offered to the public not as a KING CURE ALL, but as only good for Neuralgia and Headache. For these troubles it is unfailing. Every bottle guaranteed if taken according to directions. Sold by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Winston, N. C. 7-15.

Prejudice Kills. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we looked at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Patients.—Telegram.

LOST! A GOLD SLEEVED BUTTON, with Onyx Stone setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to J. C. BUXTON.

FOR SALE. A 3-seat express wagon; 1 good family Rockaway with harness. The above placed with us with instructions TO SELL, and a good bargain will now be given. CRUTCHFIELD & STEPMAN.

Brown's Warehouse.—On May 20th, this popular house sold 63,241 lbs. Tobacco for \$7,487.73, at an average of \$11.83 per hundred. Their customers always obtain the highest market prices.

A FINE lot of visiting cards and envelopes at the SENTINEL Job Office.

VISITING CARDS.—A fresh supply of plain, fancy and mourning cards received at the SENTINEL Job Office.

OLD papers for sale at this office at fifty cents per hundred.

WEDDING, Invitation and Visiting Cards handsomely printed at the SENTINEL Job Office.

A NEAT fit, good goods, and well made is what you are sure to get if you have your clothes made by R. D. Johnston, the merchant tailor. He has just received a fresh lot of English, French and American cassimeres and suitings, suitable for dress or business suits.

Ice! Ice! 100,000 POUNDS of Kurebeck Ice just received and for sale at FFOHL & STOCKTON'S.

FARMERS can be supplied here up to July 1st with Star Brand Manure. We are receiving several car loads this week, and it requires only two days to order and get it here from the factory in Richmond. HINSHAW BROS. June 1st, 1880.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, Yadkin County, In Superior Court, Jane Bryant against Fletcher Adams and wife, Mary Adams, Stephen Bryant and others: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Stephen Bryant, one of the above named defendants, is a non-resident of this state and after due diligence cannot be found by the Sheriff of Yadkin County.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that this notice be published for six successive weeks in the WYOMING SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the town of Yadkin, N. C., and that the defendant may take notice that, unless he answer within the time prescribed by law the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Given under my hand and seal this 23rd day of June, 1880. I. N. VESTAL, C. J. C. of Yadkin County.

HORRIBLE!

BE WARNED IN TIME!

Look Out For Your Life and Property, The Tramps Are Coming

THE wildest excitement exists in many localities on account of the immense number of tramps who are permeating over the country of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few

of work, and many of them would not work if it were tendered to them. The most of them are ragged, thieving, dirty and worthless. The tramp can be granted an occasional few