PATTISON IS STRONG.

As is Demonstrated by His Easy Victories and Splendid Records in the Past.

HIS FEARLESS WORK AND WORDS

On Public Questions, Corporate Abuses, Ballot Reform and Equalization of Taxation.

HE IS AGGRESSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE,

And as an Eliminator of Official Evils Can be Relied Upon.

There are a few men of his age who have contributed as much to the public service of the State as Robert E. Pattison. He was born on the 8th of December, 1850, in Tuantico, Somerset county, Md. His father, Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., was a Methodist preacher, and soon after the birth of his son was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference, where, under the watchful care of a devout and devoted mother, the boy received a careful and conscientious training. The Quaker City has always been his home. In 1870 he graduated from the Central High School with honor. Immediately on the consummation of this event he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy. .

It may be justly said of Robert E. Pattison that he never wasted an opportunity.

While he was a student at law he was an while he was a student at law he was an active member first of the Fire Zouaves and subsequently of the State Fencibles, and in his annual message of 1885:

An examination of the subjects of revenue and taxation induces the belief that the improving those faculties which subsequenly won him distinction. He was the

ALWAYS A REFORMER.

While Mr. Pattison always took a deep \$38,000,000. Of this sum real estate pays interest in politics, his first active work in about \$30,000,000, and personal property that field of usefulness was in connection with the Reform Association during 1871-'2. In September of 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. In 1876 he was prominently mentioned for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, and in 1877 was presented as the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Philadelphia for the office of (largely below the authorized capital) is Democrats of Philadelphia for the omce of Auditor General of the State. But the nomination went to another, and in the pomination went to another, and in the nomination went to another, and in the amounts to about \$300,000,000, making amounts to about \$300,000,000, making the state of these forms of same year Mr. Pattison was nominated for Controller of the city of Philadelphia. It was not usual for that city to elect Demo-crats, but Mr. Pattison had made so favorable an impression on the public that party lines were broken down, and the Republican candidate, James W. Sayers, was defeated by a majority of 1,962.

This was the beginning of an eventful and

man the beginning of an eventful and useful public career. He at once inaugurated a thorough reform in the conduct of the office. His legal education and training taught him that the office was quasi judicial instead of cierical. With this in mind he laid out a course of action which served to protect the people from the public plunderers who had been for years despoiling them, and when the time for selecting able an impression that his renomination

The opposing candidate was E. Harper es, a gentleman of the highest character, and notwithstanding that it was a Presidental year-1880-Mr. Pattison was elected by a majority of 13,593, while Presient Garfield had a majority of 20,883 over General Hancock.

ELECTED GOVERNOR. In 1882 the Republican party was distracted by internal dissensions and the Democratic leaders were inspired with hope. In this aspect of affairs the Democratic convention met in June of that year to nominate a candidate for Governor. Several names were presented, among them being James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg; Eckley Coxe, of Luzerne; S. P. Wolverton, of Northumberland county; Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, and others. The delegates of Philadelphia, with a practically unanimous voice, presented the name of Robert E. Pattison. The record which he had made as Controller of Philadelphia, and the rep-utation he had achieved as a fearless, able and faithful administrator of public functions made a favorable impression on the convention, and after a sharp struggle he was nominated. The contest was a memorable one. Governor Pattison was elected by a plurality of 40,202 votes over his principal opponent, General James A. Beaver, the Republican candidate.

Governor Pattison's inauguration on the third Tuesday o: January, 1882, was the beginning of a new era in the State of Pennsylvania. He soon drove from the Capitol the agencies of corruption and the elements of evil. From the beginning of his administration he was hampered at every step. Though the popular branch of the Legislature had a majority in accord with his political views, the State Senate stood as an intrenchment for the opposi-tion. Agents of monopoly filled the seats and controlled the proceedings of the body, and they were vigilant and carnest in the son set his face against every form of official venality and resisted every step in the direction of corporation usurpation. It was irrepressible conflict, but the archives of the State serve as abundant evidence of his

HONOR IN ALL PLACES.

Governor Pattison retired from office on the 18th of January, 1887, and carried with nite fund upon which estimates could be him into private life the confidence and remade, and do away with the fluctuations the 18th of January, 1887, and carried with spect of all his fellow citizens. He at once directed himself to the affairs of life, and glided into professional practice so silently and ought to be so supported, that the transformation was unnoticed. But Real estate, whether farm lands or

erature of the country, and won for its nuther an exaited place in the opinion of the leading statesmen, not only of his own party,

but all others. Upon the completion of his work as the head of the Pacific Railroad Commission Governor Pattison returned to Philadelphia and entered upon a new field of labor, in which his success has been as marked as in either of the others. He was made President of the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust Company. Both these concerns have met with phenomenal success, and it is not invidious to say that a considerable portion of the success is attributable to his administrative ability and in-

tegrity. HIS FIDELITY TO DUTY.

In all of his official positions Mr. Pattison has shown that his distinguishing characteristic is fidelity to duty. His career is a complete exemplification of President Cleveland's famous aphorism, that "public office is a public trust."

"He has always been aggressive on a reformer, and has wrought great changes for the better in every position held by him. He hus been unsparing in uncovering all official

dishonesty and negligence. As Controller of Philadelphia he inaugu-

seeking to secure some unfair advantage of As Governor of the State he favored the abolition of all useless offices. Through his efforts the sineoure positions of Recorder of Philadelphia and of Sealers of Weights and

Measures for Pittsburg, which were a useless

burden on the mercantile community, were Largely through his efforts the State Board of Health was established, and many reforms were accomplished in the care of the insane and unfortunate wards of the

A NOTABLE BECORD.

He opposed all extravagant wastes of the public funds, and during the first session of the Legislature in his administration vetoed no less than 60 bills, many of which were for the appropriation of the public beautiful and the services of the services o for the appropriation of money to undeser-

ing objects.

He reed the pardoning power from the scandals that had surrounded it, and exercised it only in the spirit of the Constitu-

He brought before the bar of justice powerini corporations that bad violated the Con-stitution, and taught them that they were not the highest power in the State, at liberty to not as they chose. He advocated regulation of the liquor

traffic, and prepared the way for the high license law. He opposed unfair and partisan legislative He advocated the equalization of taxation, and sought to lift from the farmers the heavy burden of taxes under which they had

ong struggled. He was the first Governor to suggest that reform in the methods of voting which has since become known as ballot reform, urging it as being especially in the interest of work-

PEARLESS IN HIS VIEWS.

Governor Pattison has never feared to make known his views on any question of public importance. His annual messages to the Legislature show that he was the first to suggest many reforms that were afterward carried out. He early recognized the neces-sity for equalization of taxes and urged it

time has arrived for the State to do some-thing to equalize the burden of taxation apokesman on rel social occasions, and made such a reputation as to have succeeded the late Colonel James Page as President of the Fencibles, a distinction which, at the time and considering his age, was not the least of the succeeding the succee the compliments which have been conferred indeed suggestive. As (ar as ascertained, it appears that for State, borough, township, county, municipal and all other purposes, there is yearly raised by taxation about

about \$8,000,000. One would suppose from these figures that the difference in value of the two species of property would be in some proportion to the difference in the amount each contributes to the public revenues. The facts, however, (largely below the authorized capital) is about \$1,200,000,000. The value of money as the total value of these forms of personalty \$1,500,000,000. Of course, these figures are very much below the actual value of all the personal property in the Commonwealth, as the means for the valuation of that form of wealth are very imperfect, and a true appraisement, from the nature of such property, is difficult to

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FARMERS. The real estate in the Commonwealth, according to the latest returns, is valued at \$1,600,000,000. The difference, therefore, in the value of these two kinds of property is only about \$100,000,000, while one pays but \$8,000,000 in taxation and the other pays

\$30,000,000. This is surely an unwarrantable and untate, and giving personalty an exemption from the public burdens in contravention of the spirit of the Constitution and natural of the farmer should be taxed four times as much as the wealth of snother citizen.

It would seem, if any distinction were made, that it should be in favor of that form of capital that is most productive, and that contributes most to the stable richness of the State. All that is contended for, however, is that there should be an equalization, or an approach to it, of the burdens imposed on each form of property.

TO RELIEVE REAL ESTATE. As an effort in this direction I suggest that the revenue law of the State be so changed that tax upon corporations shall bear all the expenses of the Commonwealth, and that the income from all other sources of taxation upon personal property be paid back to the respective counties whence it comes, to relieve real estate in those counties to that extent from local taxation. This would revert to the counties the various licenses collected. the taxes on watches, horses and carriages, money at interest, etc .- in short, all the revenues now derived except that directly from corporations. This would be a mate rial relief to real estate, and would not be a serious additional imposition on corpora-

Corporate wealth is so purely a creation of the State, and that interest has been so carefully nursed by the Commonwealth, that It is no more than just that it should support

the State. It almost does so now, and, by the plan suggested, the real estate of corporations in the various counties would share in the relief granted by the reverted revenues to such an extent that the additional tax imposed would really be but trifling. The tax upon corporations might also be directly upon their paid up capital stock instead upon the various items of gross receipts, dividends, etc., as is now provided.

LAWS SHOULD BE SIMPLIFIED.

Our revenue laws are intricate, complex. difficult of ascertainment and uncertain. If some one class of corporate property was selected (as, for example, paid-up capital stock) and the tax assessed solely upon it, our revenue laws would be materially sim-plified. Such a system would give a defiand uncertainty now pertaining to our sys-tem of taxation. Pennsylvania could a man who had shown such marked parts could not remain obscure long, and in 1888 from its onerous burdens, and the cry for its relief comes to us from a class in the community whose appeals should be carefully considered—the owners of homes and the tillers of the soil. The inequality of the hardens borne by personal and real city property, is suffering to-day from its onerous burdens, and the cry for the burdens borne by personal and real property is glaring and unjust, and is day by day becoming more and more apparent. The adjustment of this inequality must come sooner or later, for it is a right which those discriminated against will not cease in asserting, and the method suggested may be a practical help toward a settlement of an important controversy, and the redress

BALLOT REFORM SUGGESTED.

In his last message to the Legislature, in 1887, Governor Pattison made this sug-gestion of ballot reform, the necessity of The freedom, purity and sanctity of the

destroyed, and they are subjected to sur-veillance and intimidation in the exercise

tricts this is an evil of vast and alarming proportions, and is a menace to good govern-ment and free institutions. This danger should not be passed unprovided against, especially when an easy and effectual remedy can be applied.

A law should be enacted, with appropria penalties, prescribing the form, size and color of all ballots to be used at elections, and the size and character of the type to be used in printing. Similar laws are in force in other States of the Union, and there can be no excuse for a failure to adopt like guards upon the integrity of elections in this Com-

HON, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE FOR LIEUTEN-ANT GOVERNOR

Man of Simple Tastes and Studious Habits-A Native of Somerset County and a Son of a Famous Jurist-His Polit-

In his model home at "Willow Bridges" ew men so fully typify in daily life the American scholar and philosopher as Chauncey Forward Black. Surrounded by every comfort and with every convenience at hand, he is the picture of contentment. His tastes are simple, his habits studious and his inclinations literary. With a vast capacity for labor and an industrious bent, he is constantly employed among his books, and the product of his efforts is an accumudata on historic and political subjects.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Black is a methodical worker, and his study is a model of elegance and comfort. With three sons, each inheriting the inclinations to political investigations which was transmitted through him from his distinguished. mitted through him from his distinguished father, his charming and accomplished daughter Louisa, and his wife, a lady of great accomplishments and personal beauty, completes the family, and as they gather about the wood-fire in the study or cluster in the drawing room, they comprise a group which might divert the mind of any man from polities and implant that spirit of happiness and contentment which is the ruling characteristic of the place. His sons are characteristic of the place. His sons are Jeremiah S., a leader in athletics and scholarship at Princeton College; Dawson, who has recently entered the Farquhar shops, at York, preparatory to a mechanical and scientific career, and Chauncey F., Jr., who, with his books, is acquiring a rudimentary education under the watchful care of his father and mether.

HIS FAMOUS ANCESTORS. Chauncey Forward Black is descended from a famous ancestry. His graudtather, Henry Black, served the public as a member of the Legislature, an Associate Judge and in Congress, and in each field he left a and in Congress and in each held he left a record for ability and integrity that is a priceless heritage. His father, the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black, left a record which to the end of time will adorn the pages of history and lend luster to the period in which he was an actor on the stage of life. His maternal ancestors were the Forwards, his grandfather being Chauncey Forward, a man of distinguished ability and a brother of Presidedt Tyler's Secretary of the Treasury, Walter Forward. Both families resided in Somerset county, where Chauncey Forward Black was born

where Chauncey Forward Black was born on November 24, 1839.

Mr. Black's education was obtained in various institutions. Under the direction of his distinguished father and within the watchful care of his loving and pious mother, he attended select schools in his childhood at Somerset, and subsequently spent some time at the academy in that town, the college at Hiram, O., where the late President Garfield was a tutor, at the Monongabela Academy. Morgantown W. Interpretation of the Monongahela Academy, Morgantown, W. Va., and at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa. He began the study of law in the office of the late Edwin M. Stanton, the special counsel for the Government under Attorney General Secretary of War during the War of the Rebellion. After one year spent in Mr. Stanton's office he went to Fayette county,

where he was admitted to the bar. But his tastes were in another direction, During his residence at Uniontown he be gan writing for the county paper, and de veloped not only remarkable ability but wonderful facility in this line of labor, and after contributing to various journals and periodicals he became an editorial writer on the New York Sun in 1873, a relation which he maintained until in 1882, when he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State.

AS A WRITER AND POLITICIAN. Mr. Black has always had a fondress for age of majority had won a widespread repuage of majority had won a widespread repu-tation as a political writer. For many years he had been an attendant at State con-ventions and aided in the drafting of plat-forms and the framing of party doctrines. In 1879 he was a delegate to the State Con-vention, and in 1880 was one of the delegates from the Nineteenth Congressional district of the State to the Presidental Convention which nominated General Hancock for President. He voted on the first ballot for his personal friend, Justice Stephen J. Field, but on the second joined with the other members of the Pennsylvania delegation in

support of Hancock. His election to the office of Lieutenant Governor in 1882 opened up for him a new field of usefulness, and he had displayed such ability in the office that at the expiration of his term he was made the candidate, without his own effort or even suggestion, of a large proportion of the party for the Chief Executive office of the State, and was nominated for Governor on the first ballot in the convention over ex-Senator Wallace by a vote of 193 to 129. The canvass which folof 193 to 129. The canvass which lowed was unusually spirited. Mr. Black on the stump displayed a surprising capacity

for leadership.
Socially, Mr. Black is one of the most genial of men. Plain, practical and companionable, he takes delight in dispensing the hospitalities of his beautiful home. He was married in 1863 to Mary C., youngest daughter of the late John L. Dawson, of Friendship Hill, Fayette county, who in his time represented his district in Congress terms, and was the author of the homestead law, and was a famous orator.

THE PITTSBURG CANDIDATE.

Pension Agent Barciny Nominated for Secre tary of Internal Affairs.

William H. Barelay, of Pittsburg, nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was born at Uniontown September 5, 1840. His father, William D. Barclay, was a prominent citizen of Uniontown. William was educated in the common schools and at homes and homes and are leducated in the common schools and at lequality of leducated in the common schools and at leducated in company with Andrew Stewart, who is the present Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth realistic proposed in the common schools and at leducated in common sc sula. On account of an injury to his leg he was obliged to quit the service and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1862. Later he went to the Bocky Mountains, where he remained for about three years engaged in looking after mining business. Then he returned to St. Louis, where, in company with Stilson Hutchins, he was connected with the business management of the Dispatch, now the Post-Dispatch. He remained there from 1872 till 1879, when he came to Pitts-The freedom, purity and sanctity of the ballet cannot be too seculously guarded. It is the duty of the Legislature from time to time, as occasion shall demand, to add to the safeguards thrown about our elective system.

Then he was employed by the well-known coke firm of McLure & Co., acting as payments and purchasing agent for 5½ years. elective system.

Experience has shown that through various crafty devices the secrecy of the ballot box has been in fact destroyed. By the political headings or peculiar colors of paper for election tickets the secrecy contemplated by our laws has been substantially made of the seffect. In this way the freedom and incompletely and ability, and to-day is one of the fidelity and ability, and to-day is one of the Democratic agents holding office under few Democratic agents holding office under the Harrison administration. His acquaint-As Controller of Philadelphia he inaugurated many reforms in that important office, and stood as a bulwark for the protection of the tax payers against all schemes of robbery dishonest contractors and all persons

SOLITARY BALLOT

Continued from First Page. hoisted his umbrella, leaped into the middle of the leit aisle of the parquet and began to dance under it. The spectacle was ludicrous, but it served its purpose, and up went a dozen umbrellas near him. Some of the umbrella holders were Wallace men, who were trying to get in out of the rain. By such scenes as these was the whole ad-By such scenes as these was the whole ad-dress of Mr. Stenger marked. He spoke as

The Address of Ex-Secretary Stenger. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise to present the name of Robert E. Pat-tison. He is bound to me by the ties of the strongest personal friendship. The duty which devolves upon me is a labor of love, and it is an additional gratification to me that in nominating him here to-day I can feel that I am but ing him here to-day I can feel that I am but unfolding what are already the pronounced sentiments of a large major'ty of the Democrats of Pennsylvania. Himself the direct outgrowth of our common school educations system, to-day he stands nearer the people and dearer in the hearts of the masses than any other man in this broad Commonwealth.

Although not old enough to take part and do duty in the war for the Union, when elected Governor his first official thought was to instigate an inquiry for the benefit of the orphans of our soldiers, and which resuited in the overthrow of the villainous system which robbed them. His spotless public career and undoubted integrity cannot fail to command for him success in November. Standing upon a platform like that offered here to-day, reaching out with all sympathies for the masses and against the power which oppresses them; standing upon a platform which declares for ballot reform and denounces the iniquitious machine methods practiced by the Republican party, crystallized in the fraud which is known as the blocks of five; standing upon a platform in which the rights of the working men and the inblocks of five; standing upon a platform in which the rights of the workingmen and the in-terests of the people are not made subservient to the greed of the few; standing on such a platform and at the head of the Democratic ticket, he will lead that party to victory at the

A Kick Agninst the Mugwamps. George Jacobs, of Juniata county, sec-onded Wallace's nomination in a regular Fourth of July spread-eagle oration. He declared that the cry goes up from all over the State for Wallace, but not from the throats of mugwumps. Everybody is calling for the old commander—at least Jacobs thinks he hears them call. He said there was a time when under the glorious leadership of the Senator from Clearfield county, successes for Democracy were not so intrequent in Pennsylvania, and that with the old gentleman at the nead of the ticket he can call 100,000 Democrats into line. What the Wallace of long ago was to Scotland and to Bruce, so will the Wallace of to-day be to Pennsylvania and the nation Then, after picturing Mr. Wallace in the event of his election in Pennsylvania, following the American eagle to the dome of the Capitol at Washington, Mr. Jacobs sat

Mr. A. C. Dewalt, of Lehigh county, next arose to nominate Robert E. Wright, of his county, for Governor, and on opening he said rather sarcastically that he was not stage struck. He could scarcely have meant any allusion to the preceding speaker, for while Dewalt was more temperate in his

speech, he himself was highly dramatic in his style. He said: The Result Awaited With Interest. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention Neither myself nor my candidate is stage struck. I would much prefer to address you from the body of the convention than from the platform, but I gracefully submit to your dictation. Never since 1880 have the voters of Pennsylvania awaited the choice of a Democratic candidate with such interest as at the present time. Men and not measures rule the present time. Men and not measures rule the day. Nay, even worse than that, bad men and worse measures dominate and prevail in our Commonwealth. The platform of the Republican party begins with a laudation of its master and ends with a benediction to him because he has observed the golden rule of greed. When the party of great ideas comes to awake from the lithargic condition of serfdom, then it becomes us to be prudent in the choice of a candidate. Prudence to-day demands you to nominate a man whose purity the breath of suspicion has never fanned. Such a man I desire to present to you. He comes a man I desire to present to you. He comes from the Gibraltar of Democracy. He belongs to the old Tenth Legion. To the friends of the on both your houses. Do you want a nure mar

then yote with me and secure the election of Robert E. Wright. W. U. Hensel, ex-Chairman of the State Committee, was simply announced as a can-didate for Governor by the Chairman of the Lancaster county delegation. In a like manner Chauncey F. Black, ex-Lieutenant Governor was placed in nomination for the head of the ticket, the Chairman of th York county delegation merely remarking that any man should be proud of the priv-ilege o: naming Mr. Black. By way of a compliment each name was received with

applause. The Winner's Name Seconded.

Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, in a very impressive manner, seconded the nom-ination of Mr. Pattison. He made a catch for harmony by saying that the nominee, whoever he might be, would have the full support of the party, but he believed that the gentleman whose name he was second-ing was, after all, the best organizer. The andience fairly stood on its head when Mr Ryan made a cold stab at Delamater, the Republican nominee, by saying that the only thing which distinguished him was his absolute servitude to monopoly and bossism in the Senate of Pennsylvania. "With Cameron beaten and Quay de-posed," he said, "Democratic restoration in the nation must follow, and we mean to do

At 3 o'clock the convention was ready to take a ballot for the nomination of Governor. The audience noisily prepared for this exciting work. So did the secretaries. To call a roll of 367 delegates was a for-midable task, and everybody prayed that to call it the second time would be unneces-sary. The roll was called by counties, in alphabetical order.

Allegheny county was second on the list. The seven members of it who voted for Wal-lace were John Dunn, Jr., John F. Ennis, Charles F. Anderson, John Burns, James F. Guffy, Ed Wainwright and Patrick Foley. The 14 members who voted for Pattison were Frank Fertig, Frank Seuhr, Fred Mauley, Lee Frazier, James Clark, Charle Fagan, P. Wilson, James E. Moran, John W. Snee, Robert McKinney, Robert McCutcheon, W. E. Johnson, L. Holtzman and William Kelly.

The Vote in Blair and Cambrin.

That stiffened the backbone of the Patti son people, and the roll call proceeded en Blair county was reached the nam of the four Wallace contestants were called first. Everyone of them refused to vote. The four Pattison delegates from Blair, however, each recorded his half vote for the Philadelphia candidate. When the secretaries reached Cambria county hear what the five delegates from there would do. They had been instructed for Pattison, but the Wallace people were sur they would break their instructions, and brough personal regard for the Clearfield county man, give him their votes. But from Colonel John P. Linton down each of the delegates answered "Pattison" as their

Columbia county, which had been counted solid for Wallace, gave him only two votes and was greeted with great applause. It Dauphin county, after five votes had bee cast for Wallace, one went to Pattison, calling for the renewed cheers. Much interest centered in the Luzerne county delegation account of the effort made by Wallace last night to prevent them from voting for Pattison on the first ballot. As the roll was called six of them voted for Wallace and

seven for Pattison.

When Philadelphia was reached the fac tion leaders eagerly watched what weak kneed delegates would do, but Philadelphia gave Pattison 43, which they have been claiming all along. Hisses and cheers both greeted the action of Schuylkill county delegates, and great applause hailed the cap ture of Warren county's full vote for Pat

The County Which Settled It. Although there were five counties in the roll after Warren county its vote gave Pat-tison the required number to nominate-85. Finally, when the ballot was completed,

the clerks announced the result as follows: Pattison, 200; Wallace, 132; Wright, 12; Hensel, 12; Black, 11. This elected Patti-

WHAT EDITORS SAY. son, with 15 votes to spare. The vote by

		Pattison.	Wallace.	Black	Wright.	Hensel	TI
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ı	Allegheny	14	7		===	::::	TI
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200 132 10 9 13 Chairman Harrity declared Mr. Pattison the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania. He could say nothing else. The multitude above and be-low, back and front, within the house and out in the streets made Rome howl for the next ten minutes with their cheers. the enthusiasm was worked off some, George McGowan, one of the principal Wallace McGowan, one of the principal Wallace men, jumped to his feet and moved that the nomination of Mr. Pattison be made unani-

mous. This was carried. L. E. STOFIEL.

TICKET OF '82.

[Continued From First Page.] was obliged to tender on account of reasons

purely personal. Ex-Postmaster Harrity, of Philadelphia, was then placed in nomination for the place made vacant by Mr. Kisner's resignation. No opposition was made to this. Mr. Harrity arose and made several ineffectual attempts to decline the nomination. Several of the ex-postmaster's friends raised the point that he had no right

to speak in the committeee, not even to de-cline the honor, he not being a member. This good natured species of gag law soon gave way and Mr. Harrity was allowed t speak. He said that the honor was wholly unsolicited, and he desired time to consider . He suggested that the acceptance (Chairman Kisner's resignation be defer-ed for two weeks. A motion to that effect was made and lost, Chairman Kisner's resignation was then accepted, and on mo-tion, Mr. Harrity was elected as his suc-

THROUGHOUT THE STATE. OPINIONS REGARDING THE TICKET NOMI NATED AT SCRANTON.

Great Enthusiasm Among the Democrats A Strong Nomination-Hundreds of Republicans Who Bave Openly Announce for the Ex-Governor-Ratification Meet ings Held Everywhere.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BEDFORD, July 2 .- The news of the nom nation of ex-Governor Pattison caused great enthusiasm among the Democracy here. Long before the news was received, Democrats and Republicans visited the different telegraph offices to learn the result. On receipt of the news, the bulletin were scanned by erowds of Demo-crats and Republicans, who all agreed that it was the strongest nomination Demothe Democrats could make. Republicans were outspoken, and many cang words of praise for the nominee. Among the Re-publicans who say they will vote for the ex-Governor are James Cleaver, J. W. Gailey, J. C. Russell and Charles Willoughby. scores of other Republicans equally prominent have signified their intention of voting for Pattison, but desire that their names be not made public.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ALTOONA. July 2 .- The result of the cranton convention was received with con siderable satisfaction by the Democracy of this city. Dissatisfied Republicans are also well pleased with Pattison. The Democrats o-night are prepartng to celebrate the nomnation of Pattison, and will give a street parade to-morrow evening, headed by the parade to-morrow e Altoona City Band.

Shouting for the Ticket. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 UNIONTOWN, July 2 .- The Democrats here to-night are without exception highly pleased over the nomination of Pattison, and are shouting for the ticket and victory with seeming confidence. The nomination nowever, causes no surprise to either party as it was conceded that Pattison would b

Meets With Hearty Approval. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. FRANKLIN, July 2.-The nomination of x-Governor Pattison meets with the hearty approval of the Democrats of this city, especially that faction known as the Scott Democrats. The men who worked for Wal-lace in the County Convention are disappointed and have nothing to say.

Pleases Many Republicans. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) New Castle, July 2 .- The announcement of the nomination of Pattison was received here with great satisfaction by the Democrats. Hundreds of Republicans have expressed themselves as being determined to rote for Pattison. There is talk of a demonstration here.

Ratified at Warren. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WARREN, July 2 .- A large ratification seeting was held to-night over the deliberations of the Scranton Convention. Cannon oomed, fireworks, speeches and an en-Republicans Declare for Pattison.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) JOHNSTOWN, July 2 .- Pattison's nomination has aroused enthusiasm. Dozens of prominent Republicans declare they will

Wildly Enthusiastic at Titusville. independents wildly enthusiastic over the iomination of Pattison for Governor. ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH, 1

he Philadelphia Times and Record

HE LEDGER ALSO THINKS IT GOOD

avorable Comments by Other Newspapers

Strongly Indorse the Ticket.

EPUBLICAN ORGANS' PREDICTIONS

of Both Parties.

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The Times independent) will say editorially to-mor-

The single reason that decided the nomin on of Pattison was the admitted possibility of s election and the impossibility of Wallace's cess. That is the consideration that guide counsels of all wisely directly poli ovements, and it prevailed at Scranton. And was no idle dream of political theorists. e reason that directed the selection Pattison as the Democratic candidate for overnor is founded on the peculiar political ondition suddenly developed at both Wash-ngton and Harrisburg. Pattison is as pro-ounced a Democrat as Wallace, and he has en quite as consistent and as earnest in his arty effort, while ever maintaining the ighest standard of manhood. There is or reason, therefore, why he should of receive the practically solid support the full Democratic vote, that is certain to a called out next fall. Wallace would have spired a more enthusiastic support from the d Democratic line, but the old line, however may quiver under disappointment for a sea-n, will settle down in support of the party is year as surely as the quivering needle set as to the pole. There are several disturbed REPUBLICAN ELEMENTS

hich may elect a Democratic Governor this ear, and it is these elements which turned most with one voice toward Pattison. They ow that he is a Democrat. They expect him be a Democrat whether in public or private e, but they accept him as the st conspicuous embodiment of Demoatic reform that the party can precomise of his election. However, political iends or foes have criticised his public acts, his integrity and his independence of character are confessed by all, and that is why he was are confessed by all, and that is why he was nominated at Scranton in a convention that was not a distinctively Pattison body, and that is why his election over Delamater is a reasonable possibility. The agricultural voters of the State—by odds the largest element that ever was known to be doubtful in Pennsylvania politica clearly indicate the purpose to vania politics clearly indicate the purpose accept Pattison as its favorite candidate, and it is that element that throws a shadow upon Delamater's path to-day. It will not reach the revolutionary stage, but it is certain to give Pattison many thousands of Republican votes under any circumstances, and if the present indications shall stand the test of partisan assault, his election will be assured by a

FROM ANOTHER STAN DPOINT. The Philadelphia Inquirer, Republican

will say to-morrow: Pattison and the Democrats are going to tr it again with Pattison and Black, their old ticket. Robert E. Pattison has had his wish fulfilled, and he is the nominee of the Dem cratic party for Governor. It would be more accurate to say that he is the nomi nee of one of the Democratic parties for the defeated end of the organization will make it exceedingly interesting for him, Mr. Pattison is a good man, an honest man, and a conscientious man, but why he should have sought this nomination is almost past comprehension. He must fully understand that his chance for carrying the election was

exceedingly slight. The conditions are not at all similar to the situation in 1:82, when he defeated Beaver. Then he had a great Independent party drawing votes from the Republican party. Now he has nothing but the empty party, with the other half lukewarm, if nothing

VERY MUCH PLEASED. The Record (Democratic) expresses joy as follows: The result of the Demogratic deliberations a

Scranton yesterday was delightful. The con test between Wallace and Pattison was like the old-fashioned contests in ante-war times, when a Democratic nomination was a finality and elections were in the nature of ratifier tions. There are no sores to heal. The victor earned his victory in manful The vanquished have nothing to be ashamed of and nothing to complain of. If the active and experienced politicians of the party could have made the nomination, Mr. Wallace would have been the candidate. But the people, the mass of the voters, the strong undercurrent which carries all before it, were all for Pattison. He is the nominee of his party because the people would have it so. By common consent Robert E. Pattison is hailed as the agent of purification and the bringer-on of honest government. The Demo tion in responding to popular opinion. The ticket has been strengthened by putting Chauncey Forward Black upon it for Lieu-tenant Governor. To Pattison and Black, the old victorious ticket of 1882, has been added the name of William H. Barclay, of Alleghen county, as the candidate for Secretary of In ternal Affairs. He is a popular and capable man, and rounds out the ticket geographically

ing representation. A WISE SELECTION. The Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.), in discussing the nomination of Pattison, will say: It was a wise selection. It was a candidate for Governor they were assembled to nomi nate, and they selected one who, having been Governor and having proved himself loval to the Constitution and devoted to the honest administration of the laws and to the enforcement of all the laws for public welfare, no matter what inter ests or what corporations stood in the way, they could fairly say to the people of the State Robert E. Pattison served you ably and faith folly as your chief executive when you elected him before. The presumption is, he will serve you faithfully and efficiently again. That was good party pelitics and good public policy; good for the people and for the State, for it is to be repeated, that he was a candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that he was to be required. sylvania: that he was to be nominated for the suffrage of the people and not as the representative of a powerful political party.

the east, west and center of the State all find

SMALL CHANCE OF SUCCESS. The Press to-morrow will say:

It is probably the strongest ticket the Demo guine of them can hardly look forward to its mecess. A forlorn hope under Pattison s only less forlorn and desperat han one under ex-Senator Wallace In skirmishing for position the Democrats were wise in placing at the head of their ticket one who seemed to have some small support outside of his party. Parties, like individuals have need of the stimilus of hope, and unless some reduction can be made in the overwhelming and oppressive majority enjoyed of late years by the Republicans in this State, no peg can be found to hang a Democrtic hope upon. To reduce this majority, if poss the task which his party has assigned to Mr

NEW YORK EDITORS' VIEWS. WIDELY DIFFERING OPINIONS OF MET ROPOLITAN JOURNALS.

Democratic Papers Confident of the Success of the Ticket-The Independen Morning Journal Indorses It-Republi-

cans Profess Disantisfaction. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPLACE NEW YORK, July 2 .- Of the Pennsylvania Democratic nominations, the Star, in its editorial to-morrow, will say:

Pennsylvania Democrats have done admire bly in patting in nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor the two distinguished

honors of the Scranton Convention to say that Pattison and Black form the strongest combi-nation that could be made for the fight against the Floater fund ticket. The Democratic nominees will lack nothing of the full measure of earnest party support, and they will attract thousands of independent votes necessary to the defeat of Quay's personal candidate.

Have a footing a fine personal candidate for the defeat of Quay's personal candidate. date. To the support of Pattison will rally all the elements of reform, and what more inspir-ing name could there be to the old-line Democrats of Pennsylvania than that of the worth;

The New York Press will say:

William L. Scott's mugwump candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Robert E. Pattison, received the Democratic nomination for that office to-day in the Scranton Convention. Pattison is what Dr. Halstead called Campbell, of Ohlo-not merely an accident, but a sort of anecdote. He is a reminiscence of the tidal wave of 1882, when he and Cleveland and Butler were made Governors of their respective States by the Mugwump skir-mish that preceded the battle of 1882. He is a cold, narrow-minded, cross-grained young man, whose career as Governor of Pennsylvania was dominated almost entirely by that unscrupulous, scheming and artful Democratic politi-cian, Lewis C. Cassidy, who had been associated with the worst period of Philadelphia politics, and whom Pattison appointed Attorney General of the State in deflance of a tempest of indignation and the protests from reputable citizens of all parties. For all that, such success as did attend his administration was largely due to Lew Cassidy's shrewdness. The Morning Journal will say: The Pennsylvania Democrats assembled in State Convention at Scranton yesterday lost no time in taking the very step toward victory which the Morning Journal predicted only a short time sgo. They have put into the field once more the old ticket which, in the campaign of 1882, brought the Democratic party back into power after 25 years' absence from it. The nomination of Pattison and Black for the offices of Gov-ernor and Lieutenant Governor in which they did such signal service a few years since, offers strong guarantees of success in the com-

The Sun makes no comment on the nomi-

TWO IMPORTANT TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE AMERICAN BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

Apprenticeship Question Reported to the Association and Adopted-Testing Steel Boiler Plate-Election of Officers for Ensuing Year-Pittsburg Well Represented.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 2.-The second session

f the third annual convention of the Amer-

ican Boiler Makers' Association of the United States and Canada was called to order at 11 o'clock to-day in the spacious western parlor of the Park Avenue Hotel. restern parlor of the Park Avenue Hotel. More than 150 delegates had found seats in the room, and every State in the Union had a representatives, as well as nearly all of the Province of Canada. The president of the association, James Tappan, of Pittsburg, was in the chair. Secretary Douthett was early in his place, and among the distinguished men who took part in the proceedings were Edward A. Magee, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy; George H. Starbuck, United States Supervisor; James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steamboats, and Alexander Me-Master, Inspector of Supervision. Before calling the business of the day the committee who were appointed to consider the advisability of encouraging an apprentice system that would elevate the craft, held a meeting to devise a plan. This committee was made up of Messrs. Brownell, Dundan, Hopkins, McCormick, Hammond, Leonard, Marshall and Raynall. This committee

reported as follows:

First—We agree to a liberal apprenticeship ystem. Second—That four years constitute an apprenticeship.
Third—That two years in addition to the

Fourth—That 16 years is the proper time to Fifth_That instruction be imparted by em-Pitth—Inat instruction to imparted by one player as his work will admit. Sixth—That above instruction does not in-Sixth—That above instruction does not include rivet heating.
Resolved—That for the purpose of improving the mechanical ability of workmen in our own trade that we will hereafter and henceforth encourage and assist boys who may be employed by us to educate themselves in the branches necessary for mechanical pursuits, viz: arithmetic, geometry and drawing, and that if such branches are not taught in the night schools in our several localities. the night schools in our several localities, we endeavor to have such schools estab-lished for that purpose and that we examine boys as to their natural ability and their willingness to educate themselves up to the neces-sary requirements to become thorough me-

The next business before the convention was the reading of a very interesting communication from Hunt and Capp, of the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, who offered to do all their testing of steel, boiler and other plates in regard to bridge building. This company stated that they had guaranteed the tests of the Poughkeepsie, Cain and New London bridges. The letter created a good deal of adverse discussion. It was claimed that the individual inspectors would be dissatisfied

license men had won by a score of 145 to to have forced on them tests not in agree-ment with their own views. Chief Engineer Kent, of New York, one of the founders of the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, made a pointed speech in regard and advised the convention to consider their offer, which was that they would inspect all

steel for 50 cents per ton.

After a speech from Mr. Hensikie, of Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., who recom-mended the favorable consideration, the anxiety by all parties, resulted in a ommunication was received and filed under the head of new business. The following are the officers of re ioliowing are the omeers of the association for ensuing year:

President, James Lappan, of Pittsburg; Secretary, A. S. Douthett, of Allegheny; Vice Presidents, Philip Roban, of St. Louis, Christopher Cunningham, of Brooklyn and John Mohr, to succeed George Marshall, of Dayton, resigned; Treasurer, R. Hammond, of Buffalo.

AGAIN THE M'KINLEY BILL.

French Merchants Urging the Governme to Exclude American Lard.

PARIS, July 2 .- A deputation of members of the Chamber of Deputies, representing the Departments of Finisterre, Cotes Du candidate. Nord and Loire inferieure, called upon M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, to-day, and urged that the Government maintain the law prohibiting the importation of American lard. M. Roche replied that the vote on the McKinley bill had changed France's com-mercial position toward America. The prohibition of the importation of American lard, he said, might have been one of the motives for the passing of the McKinley bill.

The question of the admission of lard had become a secondary question as compared with the whole trade between France and America, but apart from what the Govern-ment might decide upon after jurther nego-tiations with America, France could not at present meet America's avowal of an eco- turning.

HERE IS THE BEST OF IT Contributed From Every Country and Releffs

Told. HON. WALTER L HAYES was renominated for Congress by the Second District Demo cratic Convention at Davenport, Ia., yesterda

THE strike of stevedores in Chicago is weal ening. Many of the strikers have applied for their old places at the old terms. They struck for 25 cents per hour instead of 20 cents. Ar yesterday's colonial banquet, Herr Wolf, formerly Major Wissmann's commercial ad-

ALL-WOOL French serges, 46 in. wide, reduced from \$1 to 75c a yd. Good assortment of colors.

HUGUS & HACKE.

TEST VOTE WANTED

ON THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

The Far-Famed Law of the Pine Tree State Voted a Pailure

AFTER A TRIAL OF FORTY YEARS.

TEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. AUGUSTA, ME., July 2.-The same Democrats who, less than a month ago, nominated Hon. Francis W. Hill as their candidate for Governor, met again to-day, and, after passing resolutions of regret at Hill's sudden death, nominated Hon. William P. Thompson, of Belfast. But that was apparently the least important duty of the convention, for the delegates immediately went into a red-not wrangle over the prohition issue, almost before the impressive words of the resolution on the death of their

leader had been uttered. Most of the night had been spent by the advance guard of the leading representatives of the two wings of the party, who were at loggerheads on the license question, ip try-ing to settle their differences, but this morn-ing found them still unable to agree, and when the convention met it was generally understood that a factional fight on the floor

PROHIBITION CALLED A FAILURE. The fun begun as soou as the convention was regularly organized. Hon. William H. McClellan, of Belfast, offered a resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the people. In the preamble it was recited that within the year four Democratic and eight Republican States have declared against prohibition, iour of these States—Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Con-necticut—represent the New England senti-ment. Attention was called to the State of Rhode Island, which, about three years ago, decided on prohibition by about 1,000 ma-jority, and since decided against it by

nearly 3,000.

Mr. McClellan, in view of these facts, and because of the fact that after six years of constitutional prohibition and 40 years of constitutional prohibition and 40 years of statute prohibition in Maine, prohibition had been a failure, asked that the resolution be adopted. A point was raised that under the rule debate was not in order, and that the resolution should go to the Committee or Resolution about the rule debate.

LICENSE MEN ELATED. The convention voted to suspend the rules to allow Mr. McClellan to present his reso-lution. This was the first test vote, and the lution. This was the first test vote, and the license men were elated at the result. Mr. McClellan made a rattling speech in favor of the resolution, exposing what he cailed the hypocrisy of the Republican party on the liquor question. He cited a rumseller in his own city who had been selling rum for 30 years. He was a delegate to the Republican Siste Convention and voted to.

publican State Convention, and voted for publican State Convention, and voted for the temperance resolution.

Tristram Goldthwaite, of Biddeford, op-posed the resolution, and declared that it would be suicidal to the party. This led Ben Bunker, of Waterville, to interject the remark that "suicide would be better than to have the party flunk out." Mr. Bunker's words were nearly drowned in the volley of hisses and derisive yells that greeted Mr.

Goldthwaite's suggestion. Hon. Henry Hudson, of Guilford, declared that the resolution offered by Mr. McClellan was for free rum, and that that gentleman had sneeringly spoken of the women, but he wanted him to understand that the women of Maine were a power in

Hon, William H. Clifford, of Portland, said that there was some difference between The question under consideration did not involve suicide or free rum. It referred the whole matter of constitutional prohibition to the people again and he favored it. He said that the Democrats had been

cowards.

Hon. Elliott King, of Portland, did not believe in furnishing the Republican party a cudgel to beat out the brains of the Democratic party. He had no doubt that the entire Democratic party would vote to-day for the annihilation of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. F. T. Roberts, of Presque for the annthilation Isle, said he came from the rural districts, and he could say from knowledge that ninetenths of the Democrats of Maine were against prohibition. They had got enough of it, and that was argument enough.
"The prohibitory law in Maine," said
Mr. Swett, of Portland, "has made secondrels and bribe-takers of our sheriffs, per-

jurers and accessories to crime of our county attorneys, and the supreme bench is looked on with suspicion It was with the greatest difficulty that the vote was taken on account of the noise, and when it was finally announced that the

99 the cheers that went up were deafening. GLADSTONE'S CANDIDATE ELECTED.

Mr. Caine, Former Member From Barrowin-Furness, Badly Defented. LONDON, July 2 .- The Parliamentary election at Barrow-in-Furness to-day, the outcome of which has been looked forward victory for the Gladstonian candidate. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. W. S. Caine, a Liberal Unionist, who wished to test the feeling of his constituency regarding the licensing clauses of the local taxation bill relating to the compensation of the publicans, and who esigned just before the clauses referred to were dropped by the Government.

The returns from to-day's election place Mr. Caine at the bottom of the poll. The vote was as 'ollows: Mr. Duncan, Glad-stonian, 1,994; Mr. Wainwright, Conserva-tive, 1,862; Mr. Caine, Liberal Unionist, 1,280. In 1886 Mr. Caine was elected for Barrow-in-Furness by a vote of 3.212 against 1,882 for Mr. Ainsworth, the Home

Temporary Shut Down.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH) MANSFIELD VALLEY, July 2.-The Chartiers Iron and Steel Works are closed down for repairs this week. The men are rusticating in various places, and the mill will resume next week. The company reports orders enough ahead to keep them running steadily all summer.

Spend Your Fourth of July at Atlantic City By taking the excursion on the B. & O. R. to-morrow (Thursday), July 3. Rate, \$10 for the round trip, tickets good for ten days, and good to stop at Washington, D. C., re-

present meet America's and the position. He assured the deputation that no immediate change would secure your parlor and sleeping car accommodations at the office, corner Fifth avenue modations at the office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Pittsburg.

Ludies' Summer Dresses Made of Lines, The most fashionable idea; we have the best goods, the real "old Irish bleach linens in the following widths: 22, 24, 36 and 45 inches wide, in our linen department. JOS. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

Trunks, Bags, Hammocks, Etc. Before you buy anything in above line look over the stock exhibited by James W. Grove, Fifth avenue. Prices low; stock

Provide Yourself

With one of our American gloria umbrellas, 26 inch, paragon frame, with silver crook handles, at \$1. Did you ever hear of st bargain? ROSENBAUM &