

Terms of Publication
Published every Wednesday morning at ten o'clock...

The Somerset Herald

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 1. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1718.

J. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

F. W. WESSECKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

GEORGE R. SCULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

H. S. ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

S. U. TRIDENT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

E. B. SCULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

H. J. BAER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

A. R. COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

A. J. COLBORN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

DENNIS MEYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

P. Y. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

M. J. FRITS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Ridgeway Patent Refrigerator - The Best. It is a different kind of Perfect Refrigerator...

READ THIS! It will interest Customers of Limited Means, as well as those who do not wish to spend much for...

HORNE & WARD. EATON & BROS. NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. SPRING, 1882.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS! EVERY DAY SPECIALTIES. Embroideries, Laces, Millinery, White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Mullin and Merino Underwear, Infants' and Children's Clothing, Fancy Goods, Yarns, Zephyrs, Materials of All Kinds for FANCY WORK.

A. C. YATES & CO., Ledger Building, Chestnut & 6th Sts. PHILADELPHIA. FASHIONABLE CUTTER & TAILOR.

STARGARDT'S, THE POPULAR ONE-PRICE SMOKE STORE. No. 212 Main St., Johnstown, Pa. FARMERS' WOOLEN GOODS.

SOMERSET COUNTY BANK! ESTABLISHED 1827. CHARGES MODERATE. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Blaine and Logan. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Brief Biographical Sketch of Each of the Distinguished Standard Bearer...

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE. Hon. James Gillispie Blaine, the great and magnetic statesman from Maine, nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Chicago on Friday, June 18th...

It was at Portland, Me., that Mr. Blaine first became an editor, and he had not a few years later abandoned journalism to enter upon his long and conspicuous public career, he would undoubtedly have made a great editor...

At the college, with two or three hundred students from all sections of the country, Mr. Blaine gets acquainted with a leader. Endowed with a splendid physique, he was foremost in all athletic sports...

Mr. Blaine held his first public office in 1858, when he was elected to the Maine Legislature. He had already achieved distinction as a public speaker in the Maine Legislature...

It is hardly worth while to follow Mr. Blaine through his 14 years' service in the House. He always commanded the attention of the House, and before he had been three years a member he ranked with the highest as a debater...

From this point in life Mr. Blaine began to carve out his own future. In those days the young college graduate did not look about home, a village bean, smoking cigarettes, and devoting most of his time to his hair...

al who ever set a squadron in the field. H. J. Ramsdell, writing of him in Congress four years ago, said: 'For nearly 15 years I have looked down from the galleries of the House and Senate, and I never saw, and never expect to see, and never have read of such a scene, where the grandeur of human effort was better illustrated than when this great orator rushed down the aisle, and in the very face of Froster Knott, argued him with suppressing a telegram favorable to Blaine...

Blaine was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes and served for the lower part of the term of Mr. Hayes. He was re-elected for the full term, but retired when called to Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of State. In that position he inaugurated a 'vigorous foreign policy,' which excited some criticism, yet had a vigorous and useful character of the man, and which but for the meddling of officious persons who failed to properly grasp his policy or appreciate his purpose...

Blaine is now in his fifty-fifth year, although above medium height, he is so compactly and powerfully built that he scarcely seems tall. His features are large and expressive; he is slightly bald, and his neatly trimmed beard is prematurely gray; his brow is lowering and his eyes keen. On the floor of Congress he manifested marvelous power and nerve. His voice is clear and melodious; his delivery is fluent and vigorous; his gestures are full of grace and force; his self-possession is never lost. His political views are broad and comprehensive; he is one of the broadest of men in his age...

Blaine is not a poor man when he entered Congress in 1863, and he is not a millionaire now. For twenty years he has owned a valuable coal tract of several hundred acres in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. This yielded him a handsome income many years before he entered Congress, and the investment has been a profitable one during his public life...

Blaine is a graduate of Harvard College. The third is James G. Blaine, Jr., a lad of fourteen. His two daughters are named Alice, Margaret and Harriet. The eldest was married more than a year ago to Brevet-Colonel J. J. Copping, U. S. A.

General Logan resides in Washington, on Twelfth street. In his domestic relations General Logan has been one of the most happy and fortunate of men. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Cunningham, of Shawneetown, Ill., and she has proved a most valuable helpmeet. There is no woman in public life who possesses more admirable traits than Mrs. Logan, and what is unusual, her popularity with her own sex is quite as great as with the other. She has two children, a daughter, who is the wife of Paymaster J. J. Copping, of the army...

John A. Logan was born in Jackson County, Ill., on the 9th of February, 1826. He is the son of an Irish physician, and had few opportunities of acquiring an education when a boy. When the war with Mexico was declared he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of Illinois volunteers, and afterward acted as Adjutant of the regiment. Returning home in 1845 with an excellent record he began to study law, and in the following year was elected clerk of his native county. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to the State Legislature. It is worth recording that at this time he was elected to the Whig ticket, and made his mark as a good speaker, and in 1856 he was elected a Presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket. He went on the stump, and his speeches gave him a reputation which in 1858 sent him to Congress from the 12th District of Illinois. He lived on the stump, and was re-elected for the full term. He was re-elected for the full term, but retired when called to Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of State. In that position he inaugurated a 'vigorous foreign policy,' which excited some criticism, yet had a vigorous and useful character of the man, and which but for the meddling of officious persons who failed to properly grasp his policy or appreciate his purpose...

Whatever of personal disappointment and chagrin his nomination may have caused, it is probable that he will be swept away in the strong tide of popular favor; and it will only be remembered that the candidate is the leader who never faltered, the public servant who, in all his long, exalted career, has never betrayed a single trust, the faithful Republican who has been as loyal in the gloom of defeat as in the flush of triumph, the unflinching friend of the laborer and the fearless champion of the freedman, the wise, far-seeing statesman, whose election will mark an epoch in the development of American commerce, and, above all, the man whose great nature has such a tenacious hold upon the hearts of the people that they would not, could they, let him remain in the seclusion to which 'lottery of assiduousness' had retired him, but without effort or seeking of his own, he has insisted upon bringing him once more to the front, saying to the country and all the world: 'This is our leader, better loved and more fully trusted than ever before. We will crown him with the highest honors within our gift.'

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. The Republican National Convention has done this; and therefore its action will be ratified at the polls. The people—the men of the plough, the workshop and the farm—are in favor of Mr. Blaine. They believe in him as a man of the most alert intelligence and the best political equipment in the country, versed in its history and familiar with its political problems. They believe in him as a man of warm sympathies, whose sympathies are confined to no class and bounded by no sectional lines. They believe in him as a man who understands their needs and will meet their requirements. They believe in him as a man who appreciates the economic issues of the hour, who is devoted to the right maintenance of the good faith of the Republic and who will uphold the dignity and the interest of American industries against ruinous foreign competition.

Blaine's nomination will draw out all of forces of the hour, and in the Republican party. It has been charged that he must assume the defensive on account of past mistakes, but while he has, like most other public men, some of these to account for, it will be well to bear in mind that those who have attacked Mr. Blaine have generally caught a Tartar. There is positively nothing in the intimation that the business interests of the country fear him. On the contrary, in so far as the public mind is concerned, they are his contemporaries, the business interests will fairly expect that under his administration the development of the great natural resources of the country must go on with quickened energy.

Blaine's nomination will draw out all of forces of the hour, and in the Republican party. It has been charged that he must assume the defensive on account of past mistakes, but while he has, like most other public men, some of these to account for, it will be well to bear in mind that those who have attacked Mr. Blaine have generally caught a Tartar. There is positively nothing in the intimation that the business interests of the country fear him. On the contrary, in so far as the public mind is concerned, they are his contemporaries, the business interests will fairly expect that under his administration the development of the great natural resources of the country must go on with quickened energy.

Blaine's nomination will draw out all of forces of the hour, and in the Republican party. It has been charged that he must assume the defensive on account of past mistakes, but while he has, like most other public men, some of these to account for, it will be well to bear in mind that those who have attacked Mr. Blaine have generally caught a Tartar. There is positively nothing in the intimation that the business interests of the country fear him. On the contrary, in so far as the public mind is concerned, they are his contemporaries, the business interests will fairly expect that under his administration the development of the great natural resources of the country must go on with quickened energy.

Blaine's nomination will draw out all of forces of the hour, and in the Republican party. It has been charged that he must assume the defensive on account of past mistakes, but while he has, like most other public men, some of these to account for, it will be well to bear in mind that those who have attacked Mr. Blaine have generally caught a Tartar. There is positively nothing in the intimation that the business interests of the country fear him. On the contrary, in so far as the public mind is concerned, they are his contemporaries, the business interests will fairly expect that under his administration the development of the great natural resources of the country must go on with quickened energy.

Blaine's nomination will draw out all of forces of the hour, and in the Republican party. It has been charged that he must assume the defensive on account of past mistakes, but while he has, like most other public men, some of these to account for, it will be well to bear in mind that those who have attacked Mr. Blaine have generally caught a Tartar. There is positively nothing in the intimation that the business interests of the country fear him. On the contrary, in so far as the public mind is concerned, they are his contemporaries, the business interests will fairly expect that under his administration the development of the great natural resources of the country must go on with quickened energy.