The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY..... July 4, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. BENJ. HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

STATE.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
Thomas Dolan, Lewis Pugh.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John H. Taggart.	15. John H. Grant.
2. John Wanamaker.	16. Wilson C. Kress.
3. Hibbert P. John.	17. David W. Clark.
4. Wm. C. Hamilton.	18. Geo. G. Huttenkson.
5. John S. McKinley.	19. John C. Lower.
6. Joseph R. T. Coates.	20. Jeremiah K. Miller.
7. Wm. S. Ellis.	21. George J. Elliott.
8. Edgar Pinchot.	22. Harry S. Paul.
9. Samuel L. Kurtz.	23. George Shiras, jr.
10. Elwood Griest.	24. P. S. Newmyer.
11. William Connell.	25. John W. Wallace.
12. William G. Payne.	26. J. C. Shortreard.
13. Peter E. Bork.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bechtel.	28. L. M. Truxal.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD SCULL, of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

FOR LEGISLATURE,
NOAH S. MILLER, of Jenner Twp.
JAS. L. PUGH, of Somerset Borough.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL B. YODER, of Stonycreek Twp.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEX. HUNTER, of Somerset Twp.

BENJAMIN and Levi are good old Scriptural names.

LET Democrats wave their bandana. The old flag is good enough for Republican processions.

HARRISON and Morton make a strong ticket and one that will steadily grow in public estimation.

THE bandana will be most useful early in November, when the weeping and nose blowing will be in full blast.

REPORTS come from every section of the country of Republicans enthusiastically ratifying the nomination of Harrison and Morton.

YOUNG Tippecanoe and Morton too makes a combination sufficiently euphonious for this year 1888. It is a winning combination, too.

THE ticket is made. The convention is over. Now let Republicans stand shoulder to shoulder and elect the candidates by an old-time majority.

DEMOCRATS some way seem to be pained at the fact that not a single candidate before the Republican National Convention is disgruntled or likely to sulk in his tent during the coming campaign.

THE Democratic majority in the House are playing a desperate game. It has been decided by the Committee on Contested Seats to unseat Representative Felton, of California, and seat his Democratic contestant, in order to secure a vote for the Mills bill.

THE Senate Committee on Pensions has made a report that will bother the Democrats considerably in the coming campaign. It brings out in strong light the petty hostility of Mr. Cleveland towards old soldiers. He has vetoed 136 pension bills since May, 1886.

THIS has been one of the slowest and most inefficient even of Democratic Houses of Representatives. The appropriation bills are just reaching the Senate, after a six months' session. The Fifty-first Congress will probably do business with more dispatch and to better purpose.

THE rousing Harrison and Morton ratification meeting held in New York Friday evening, is extremely gratifying as showing that the Republicans of the Empire State are thus early awake to the importance of the contest and are fully determined to redeem the State from Bourbon control.

THE Republican party for the first time in a quarter of a century, is an assailant, with its enemy on the defensive. Its candidate its platform, and its record are each the exact antipode of what its opponent offers. Its platform needs no explanation and its candidate no apology. Its record is simply one of success as opposed to failure; safety as opposed to peril; prosperity as opposed to disaster.

A PROMINENT Eastern Democrat says: "The geographical significance is in the fact that Harrison comes from the State necessary for the Republicans to carry, and Morton from the State which the Democrats cannot afford to lose. The combination of Indiana and New York is a wise one for the Republicans; it is a threatening one for the Democrats." Democrats along the entire line are not shaking their sides with laughter over the nominations.

THE latest prophet of evil for the Democracy is Congressman Vance, of Connecticut. He says that without his State Cleveland cannot be re-elected, and he fears the Democracy will lose it on the tariff issue. The people of Connecticut whow that free trade would close their workshops and factories, and make idlers of their thousands of workingmen and bankrupts of those engaged in business. On the tariff issue Connecticut is all right.

AT the Republican County Convention held in Bedford, Tuesday, the following ticket was nominated: Associate Judge, John C. Wright; Legislature, Captain N. C. Evans and W. Scott Mullin; Jury Commissioner, Darwin P. Wright; Poor Director, Abel Johnsen. R. C. Haderman, Esq., was elected Chairman of the County Committee. Among the Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention, was the following:

That we approve of the conduct and votes of Hon. Ed Scull, our Representative in Congress, and recommend his renomination, and to this end we authorize the Chairman of the Republican County Committee to appoint three conferees, if necessary, to meet conferees from the other counties of this Congressional district to formally ratify his nomination.

THE free-trade organs express great concern lest the Republican party may lose the support of large numbers of temperance people because of what they term the "free whisky plank" in the National platform. For the comfort of their distressed souls it should be stated that the ultra Prohibitionists have been for years clamorous for the repeal of the internal revenue system, whereby the Government derives support from our greatest National vice. That was the substance of a resolution adopted by the third party men at Indianapolis. Surely that class of people would not find fault if the Republicans had unconditionally declared for the total repeal of taxes on Whisky and tobacco. But the National platform does not go to that extent. In order to effect needed reduction of the revenue it is declared that the first step should be the repeal of taxes upon tobacco, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. Then if there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the party favors the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than surrender any part of our protective system. The fault-finding free-trade organs would retain the internal taxes, not for the sake of laying any burdens on whisky and tobacco, but that the cry of surplus may enable them to abolish the protective system entirely. That is the real animus of all the hue and cry raised about "free whisky and tobacco." There is no moral question involved in this matter. It is simply a part of the great National issue of protection against free trade. The Republicans are for protection. Those who are not fighting on this line are arrayed against us no matter what party colors they may float.

JUDGE ALBION W. TOURGEE puts it in this way: Not the least significant of the elements of the pending compaign is the fact that the American people are forced to choose between two such types as the opposing candidates. By some sort of unknown influence, Mr. Lowell was recently moved to declare Mr. Cleveland is "the highest type of American manhood since Lincoln." Presumably he was sober when he made the statement. This campaign is in the nature of an appeal from the dictum of the gifted, but erratic ex-minister. As a man, as a patriot, and as a statesman, Grover Cleveland stands to-day over against Benjamin Harrison, and the people of the United States are called upon to decide which type they prefer. The country cares nothing about the peccadillos of the President; it has been glad to forget them. But in measuring him with another, it will inquire carefully what each did, said, and thought—what relation each life has born to the public welfare. It will put courage, devotion, activity, self-sacrifice, outspoken patriotism and unflagging zeal over against silence, apathy, self-indulgence, shirking of peril, evasion of duty, and determine which of these types is of the higher excellence.

In making this comparison, the American people will not fail to note that young Harrison's views upon National questions were so well known in 1860, that as a candidate upon the State ticket he canvassed the entire State of Indiana; that two years after he volunteered in the military service of the United States and was promoted to a brigadier generalship for gallant conduct in the field about the time that Grover Cleveland, a young bachelor, three years his junior, being drafted as a conscript, hired a substitute to fight his battles for him. The one was a patriot who willingly offered his life for his country's sake, while the other preferred to witness his country's ruin rather than sacrifice his personal comfort. Which in the opinion of the American people, is the higher type of manhood, the ides of November will determine.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL BUT BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

HERE YOU HAVE YOUR NICE, FRESH, DEADLY PARALLELS.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, 1884.	CLEVELAND'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE, 1888.
Of the means to this end (the full realization of a government by the people) not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution, disqualifying the President from re-election.	I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the National Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I belong both honors and commands me.
When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptations to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent upon whom a horde of office-holders with a greed born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.	The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction. The occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. I shall not dwell upon the arts and policy of the Administration now drawing to a close. It but remains for me to say to, and through you to the Democracy of the Nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me.

Harrison's Strength in Indiana.

In 1876, says the New York Sun, General Harrison, despite the disadvantages under which he ran, was in that year about 2,000 votes stronger than the rest of his colleagues on the ticket. Thirteen Congressmen were voted for on the same day that the Governor was elected, and the combined vote of these on the Republican side was 204,419, so that from this comparison it would seem clear that General Harrison was from 3000 to 4000 votes stronger than the Republican organization in the State at that time. He was beaten by a plurality of 5084 in a total vote of 434,479. There was that year a Greenback vote of 12,000, most of it drawn from Republican ranks. Four or five thousand votes of difference do not usually matter much, and in most States they would not affect the result at all. But Indiana has always been uncomfortably close, and it gave at the last State election a Republican majority of 3324. If General Harrison develops strength and popularity enough to retain or increase this lead the Republicans will prove correct in their calculation that the chances of winning Indiana are decidedly in their favor.

Harrison's Preparations for the Campaign.

"I must get to work," said General Harrison on Wednesday, "or I shall be simply swamped. I have no bureau organized yet, nor even a Secretary. They accused me of having a bureau before the Convention met, but it was not so. I am like the freight agent at a station down in Texas, to which the small donkey or burro had been shipped. When he checked off his bill of lading against the freight he received he made this memorandum: 'One bureau short and one jackass over.'"—*Correspondence of New York Sun.*

A Great Demonstration at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 29.—The largest political demonstration ever held in Nebraska occurred here yesterday, the occasion being the ratification of the Chicago nominations by the Republican State League. Fully 25,000 persons attended the mass meeting. Speeches were made by Chancellor Benton, of Indianapolis; John M. Thurston and a number of local speakers. The meeting was preceded by a torchlight and flambeau parade, with about 3,000 men in line.

A Miner Falls Six Hundred Feet.

SCRANTON, June 30.—Patrick Gallagher, a miner, looking for work at the Sloan Shaft, yesterday fell down the shaft by making a misstep. He fell over six hundred feet, and the body was terribly mangled by striking against the walls of the shaft in its downward flight.

OUR UNITED PARTY.

Some Irrefutable Reasons Why Ben Harrison and Levi P. Morton Will Unseat the Democracy.

PRESS COMMENTS.

St. Paul *Dispatch*: As has been well said by one of the orators of the Republican National Convention, Benjamin Harrison will live to fill up the unexpired term of his illustrious grandfather, in the Presidential chair.

Philadelphia *Times*: One advantage of the nomination of Harrison is that it practically removes the personal element from the campaign. Everyone knows what Mr. Cleveland stands for. Mr. Harrison simply stands for his party and the contest must be made on party grounds alone.

Bloomington *Leader*: The ticket is not an accident, but has been constructed after a week of hard work, earnest thought and determined purpose, with an eye single to the best interests of the Republican party, which idea carries with it, by the very force of circumstances the highest good of the Nation.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: Could any surer or stronger ticket, under the peculiar circumstances, have been set up? It is only necessary to look at the situation in order to see that, whatever other preferences might exist, the convention in the end acted with wisdom and that if the Republican party is capable of winning at all, it should go into the fight with firm confidence in its ability to win with this combination.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: He stands before the young men of the country as a splendid example of what honest effort can accomplish when it is wedded to high and unswerving principle. He springs from a race of leaders, and proves the purity of his descent by marshaling the hosts of the party of moral purity in as righteous a cause as his ancestors ever struck manly blows for while following Oliver Cromwell in his battle against the divine right of kings.

New York *Sun*: Having taken its principal candidate from Indiana, the convention thought best to come to New York for the second man on its ticket. Mr. Levi P. Morton is well known in this city and in this State. He has long been conspicuous among the Republicans of New York; yet, having been absent as Minister to France during the whole period of Garfield and Arthur's administration, he is not involved in the bitter factional fights of that time, and there is nothing in his nomination to interfere with the conciliatory qualities of General Harrison. It is a respectable ticket all through.

New York *Herald*: Mr. Morton is too well and favorably known to New Yorkers to need many words from us. He is a wealthy banker, who entered political life when he was past 50, and has made a remarkably successful career. He proved himself an active, useful and intelligent Representative in Congress, was prominent enough in the party's councils to be offered the Vice Presidency in 1880 and a Cabinet place in 1881, and was for some years an excellent and popular Minister to France. Like his chief, he is a high protectionist, and thus in harmony with the spirit of his party. If he were elected he would preside with dignity and intelligence over the Senate.

Omaha *Republican*: The nomination of Benjamin Harrison strengthens the party where strength is most vital, and weakens it at no point. He is as true as steel to principle, to party, and to duty. As President he will enforce obedience to the law with a firm but merciful hand. Under his administration, with the co-operation of Congress, he will give the Republican party in the South "a free ballot and an honest count," and he will reform the civil service by a strict compliance with the laws that have been enacted for that purpose. No stronger nomination could be made from New York. Mr. Morton has the confidence of the financial and commercial classes, and the respect of all classes.

Topeka *Commonwealth*: The nomination of Mr. Harrison may be said to be a party triumph. It is a triumph of the Republican party over the pot-house politicians. It shows that the party is stronger than they. It has thrown them off, washed its hands of them and will start out clean and pure to win a grand Republican victory. The most damaging cry raised against the party in 1884 was that against Elkins and the stripe which managed the Blaine canvass. The signal defeat of Elkins will do more to restore confidence in the party, as the party of honesty and principles, than anything that could have happened. Verily and truly, June 25, 1888, was a great day for the Republican party.

Cleveland *Leader*: He is a strong friend of protection and, as President, would use his great influence to protect the working millions of this country against the cheap labor of the Old world. He has never been an office seeker and never entered the public service at his own prompting but once, and that was when he took his place in the Union armies. The political scandal mongers of the opposition will seek in vain for a blot on his record. His career has been so spotless and honest, so completly devoted to his country that campaign mud will not stick to him. The greatest mass of the people will rally to his standard as they did to Lincoln and Garfield and he will be the next President Levi. P. Morton is well known to the country as a business man of ability, honor, and integrity.

Kansas City *Journal*: His candidacy will appeal in the strongest manner to the very best interests of American society. He stands as the exponent of Republicanism in the highest sense of the word. The only thing that has ever been urged against him was his vote against the first prohibitive Chinese immigration bill, but this was not an act to be censured, for the reason that the bill was in direct opposition to the terms of the treaty then existing between this country and China. The dignity of this position and the honor of his country demanded this action. He, however, labored earnestly in the support of the present bill, and the closest possible scrutiny of his record fails to disclose a single instance wherein he was not the steadfast friend of American labor and American interests generally. The selection of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for the Vice Presidential nominee, was a most wise and fortunate one. He stands as a leading representative of the great business interests of this country, which are vitally concerned in the issues of this campaign.

Detroit *Tribune*: The choice has fallen upon a man to whom the Republicans of Michigan will give their united and enthusiastic support. Gen. Harrison is worthy of it. He is an able statesman, a clean man and was a gallant soldier. He is a Republican of the highest and best type, and when his record is fairly placed before the people it will compare favorably with the best. He hails from a State which went Democratic four years ago, and has been labeled "doubtful" since. The Republicans of Indiana have promised to tear off that label and make it Republican. We believe the will keep their pledge. The nominee for Vice President is the right man in the right place, and he hails from the right State. The record of his private and public life is all the indorsement he needs. It is the record of an honorable, successful business man, and a splendidly equipped statesman. At times he has been chosen to represent the government in positions which require the highest intelligence the soundest judgment, and the strictest integrity to fill acceptably, and in each instance has he proven his capacity and fidelity.

New York *Tribune*: In his whole career as soldier and statesman Benjamin Harrison has displayed sound judgment, a well-balanced mind, and a character of the highest merit. He has led no faction, gained no step by denying to any of the honors they had earned, relied not at all upon the arts of the demagogue, and sought no preferment save through the triumph of genuine Republican principles. Not by sudden or sensational surprises, not by startling brilliancy of achievements or false professions of zeal for reform, but by steady force of intellectual and moral superiority, he has won the profound regard of the people. In private life he is the sort of person reputable people would be glad to see in the White House. A gentleman in the best sense, pure in personal character, spotless in conduct, high and honorable in aims, he is a fitting representative of Republican principles. With a man so strong and worthy, the Republican party has a right to look for a popular uprising not unlike that which swept Martin Van Buren from power in 1840. He had been successful through arts of the demagogue; he had prostituted the public service to his private ambition, and the people found four years of Democracy more than enough. They elected Harrison to put an end to the prostitution of the public service, and this year the election of another Harrison would bring the same result. The needs of the Nation will be felt in the coming struggle far more than the personality of candidates; threatened industries, the robbery of the people's rights in the South and in Indiana, the debauchery of the public service, should make the Republican cause irresistible.

Harrison's Own Account.

General Harrison does not set any store on the English genealogy traced out for him. He said to the New York *Tribune* correspondent:

"I have never made any investigation as to my ancestry. I don't think it can be shown that I am descended from the Harrisons of King Charles the First's day. At least I have no knowledge that I am. I received a letter from a gentleman of Virginia to-day that he was of the opinion from a genealogical table that I was descended from a Cavalier family that came over to Virginia from England, and not from the Round-head General. I suppose that would better please the Virginian, but I care nothing about these questions of ancestry. They will not be considered in the approaching canvass. I received nothing from my ancestors but an education, and that was sufficient."

"My father had a farm," continued General Harrison, "about five miles from that of my grandfather. He signed some worthless notes, and died poor, leaving his family nothing. I married young, when I was only 20 years of age, and came to Indianapolis, which was then a place of only 14,000, to 15,000 inhabitants. My wife and I took as our dwelling a little house of only three rooms, on Vermont street. I remember we had six knives and six two-pronged forks, six plates and a similarly slim equipment all around. My wife did her own work, and we have both said since we were never happier in our lives. My first fee as a lawyer, a 5 dollar gold piece, I received at the door of that dwelling. I was hired by a farmer to plead a suit for him in a little country place. I could not hire a carriage and have any money left of my fee, and so I went horseback in much discomfort, but I won my case and brought home some money. Lawyers do not make much money, or at least they do not usually have much more when they die than the roof over their heads. I own this house and the lot on which it rests, but I have no other real estate except fifteen acres of my grandfather's farm at North Bend. I bought that for sentimental reasons. It is part of a farm of a sister of mine. I have no income beyond my professional one as a lawyer, except about $1,000 from a certain investment."

"I see," said General Harrison, "that people say I am interested in cattle companies. I have no interest in any cattle company. A few years ago I invested several thousand dollars in a Montana cattle company in which my son was interested, but I soon conveyed my interest to my son, and am not interested in any way with the company."

Mr. Blaine Will Start the Ball.

PORTLAND, ME., July 2.—It is understood that the first great Republican rally of the campaign will be held here, when Mr. Blaine will open the State and National campaign at the same time. Delegates from all the local Republican organizations will meet Blaine on his arrival, and from the time he enters Maine until he reaches Augusta he will be received by the local clubs and politicians, and will, it is expected, speak very briefly on the platform of his car.

The great State meeting here will be followed by other meetings at central points. After making a tour of Maine, Mr. Blaine will go to other States. Republicans who have always been known as "Blaine men" say he will be the central figure of the national campaign. They say that, following the lead of Mr. Blaine, the Republicans will make the greatest fight they ever made. "Blaine will strike the keynote of the national campaign," said a prominent member of the party who gave the above information. It is also true that the Blaine men all say that he will go back to Washington as United States Senator. There is a report that General Harrison is ta meet Blaine in New York and go with him to Maine.

One of the Maine delegation to Chicago says they were urged to do nothing which could give any one reason to say, "Blaine is trying to dictate the nomination." What Manley said Mr. Blaine wanted was to be in a position to support whoever might be nominated.

General Sheridan Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Swartara, with General Sheridan, accompanied by his wife, physicians and nurses, sailed yesterday for Nonquitt, Mass., where the General's summer home is located.

Misleading statements prevented the usual gathering. A detachment of police were drawn up in front of the Sheridan residence, at 11 o'clock, and when the ambulance left it was escorted by a detail of mounted police. Only a few colored men, working in the vicinity, witnessed the departure. Eight marines carried the cot from the ambulance to the swinging cot in the cabin of the Swartara.

The fact that the removal was made while the weather was damp and the sea rough, is interpreted to indicate that the removal was urgently necessary, and that the only hope was in immediate change. The bulletin issued before the vessel sailed said that General Sheridan rested well Friday night, and after reaching the vessel was in as good condition as when he left home.

NORFOLK, VA., July 1.—The Swartara, with General Sheridan on board, arrived here this morning and anchored in Hampton Roads. General Sheridan's condition to-night is reported about the same as when he left Washington yesterday, and if the weather and everything is favorable, the Swartara will weigh anchor and sail for Nonquitt in the morning.

Chief Arthur Pleased.

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—P. M. Arthur, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an interview to-day expressed his satisfaction with the nomination of Harrison for President. "He is a first class man," said Mr. Arthur "and the workingman of the country will support him. I have had dealings with him, always found him courteous, liberal, and disposed to be fair to all interests. His record on the Chinese question will not lose him any votes among the laboring classes, because all workingmen understand very well that General Harrison voted conscientiously in the matter, and that the anti-Chinese cry at that time was raised by demagogues."

"How will the labor organizations regard General Harrison?"

"I have no doubt but they will give him a strong support. They recognize him as a safe man and he stands on a sound platform."

McKinley Receives an Ovation.

CANTON, OHIO, June 28.—Major McKinley returned to his home this afternoon from Chicago, accompanied by his wife. This evening the distinguished champion of American protection was tendered a reception and serenade by the McKinley Club, the Grand Army band and several hundred citizens, irrespective of party.

He responded with a few brief remarks, stating, in reference to his action at the Chicago Convention, that he had never for an instant wavered in his devotion to Ohio or Ohio's greatest statesman, John Sherman; and further, that the ensuing campaign was to be one of principle, and not of defamation or personalities.

CHEERING FOR HARRISON.

New York Republicans Enthusiastic over the Ticket.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Metropolitan Opera House was thronged to-night from the outter most edge of the topmost gallery to the furthest extremity of the stage with Republicans, who had assembled under the auspices of the Republican Club of this city to ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton. Hundreds who tried to gain admittance were unable to do so. In the large audience assembled the number of ladies present was noticeable. They were almost as numerous as the men in orchestra seats and in nearly every box there were several fashionably dressed women. The presiding officer of the evening was Edward T. Bartlett.

In opening the meeting he spoke in warm praise of the Republican platform and of the candidates who stand on it. He alluded to Harrison as a patriot and a statesman, and referred to his services on the field and in the Senate. Of Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice President, he said the banking house of which he was the head had largely aided in the resumption of specie payment and the funding of the public debt.

He evoked applause by his reference to Mr. Morton's aid in sending food to the poor of Ireland in 1880. He said the issue before the people was that of protection to American industry, and on that issue the Republicans were sure to win. When the speaker alluded to Morton a picture of the candidate for Vice President that stood by the side of the stage was raised aloft and and greeted with enthusiastic applause.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR'S SPEECH.

The first speaker of the evening introduced was Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan. He was received with applause, and the applause was increased when he said:

I come to you from the far West simply for the purpose of saying to you people of the East that we intend to join hands with you in redeeming the United States of America.

Continuing he said:

I sat as a delegate in the convention at Chicago, and although it did its work fairly and well. No convention ever had a more single object in view. It was written on the features of the delegates. It was plain to see they had come with one single purpose—that of nominating a ticket that will win.

"And you've done it," exclaimed a voice.

"We did," replied the speaker. Continuing, Mr. Horr said:

The platform is complete. It gives the clear-cut issue of protection to the industries of America. The issue has been narrowed down to the question which had better manage the nation, the Republican Clubs of this country or the Cobden Club of England. [Enthusiastic applause.] I believe in building up our own country. The history of England does not inspire me with enthusiasm. She is a blood-sucker. When has England ever established a claim to be a missionary? She has always been for herself and never for us.

OVATION TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

At this point General W. T. Sherman entered and was quietly taking a seat in a box when he was perceived by the audience and greeted with cheers that continued for several minutes, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

"I'm glad to belong to a party that honors its heroes," said Mr. Horr.

Resuming his subject, he said:

England turned against us when we were in the middle of a difficulty that arose from the slavery question, but we made her pay for it afterward. When we nominated our ticket Great Britain had no cheers for us. General Harrison may be proud of his ancestry, but we depend more upon a man for what he is himself than for what his ancestors were, and in this instance we can all pay respect to our candidate for living up to what his ancestors were and for being the equal of them. The Democrats have told us that this is not to be a personal campaign; that nothing is to be said as to personal character. [Derisive laughter.] They admit that nothing can be said against the personal character of our candidate. Curtis and the *Times* struck the keynote in this. [Hisses.] But we have an issue which is plain and distinct, and we are going to carry this election for protection to American industries and the building up of the United States. This Mills bill that they want to saddle us with, what is it? What will it do for us in Michigan? We in Michigan raised 13,000,000 pounds of wool last year. Thy want to put that on the free list.

LUMBER ON THE FREE LIST.

We cut many million feet of lumber in Michigan last year. This they want to put on the free list. It is the same with our iron, our copper and yet they say Michigan may go Democratic. But they won't do it. Michigan has been taken out of the list of doubtful States. So far as I know the Democrats do not claim Oregon. Many other States will be given up by the Democrats before November. What we want is protection for all our industries. We want them all protected so that fair wages may be paid to all workingmen. We cannot compete with foreign labor, because we pay our workingmen twice as much as the English laborers are paid. So we must retain our tariff to enable our workingmen to earn good wages. Carlisle and Hill said last night that they were not for free trade, but only for a tariff for revenue only. Between a tariff for revenue only and free trade the difference is so little that the effect will be the same. Until Oregon was heard from the Democrats were for free trade absolutely.

DEMOCRATS DON'T TELL THE TRUTH.

There are many other reasons why the Democratic party cannot be kept in power. They have not told the truth in anything since they went into power over three years ago. They promised to distribute the accumulated wealth in the National Treasury. Their promises were not fulfilled. There never has been a day since they went into power that it has not increased. The present administration spoke loudly of the exposure they were going to make of Republican corruption. They found a number of smart Democrats and put at their head the smartest they could find—a man who knew how to add—and they sent them up here to examine the accounts of the Sub-Treasury, and they found a deficit of two cents.

They were anxious to reform their civil service. No man was to be turned out of office except for incompetency, but those promises have been forgotten or ignored and 40,000 men have been turned out of office and how much have the offices improved? The statute said that the veterans of the war must be given the preference to positions, but the old soldiers have been turned out. The soldiers do not admire Cleveland nor the way he treated them. One soldier, I knew, who left one of his legs at Gettysburg, was removed from his postmastership because he edited a little temperance paper which told Republicans to vote for James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.] His place was secured by a Democratic editor, who had to wait untill he served his term in jail for robbing a pensioner before he could take it.

THE SAME BRIGADE WITH CLEVELAND.

I have the right to talk about the soldier because I served in the same brigade as Grover Cleveland. We are both veterans of the home guard. [Laughter.]

The Democrats tried to add respectability to their ticket by nominating for Vice President a man who was in advance of his party, and so they nominated a man who uses a pocket-handkerchief. The motto that should have been displayed when this ticket was nominated is "No soldier need apply." I went to Chicago to see that the true party of the country headed its ticket with the name of a man who fought and endangered his life for this grand nation. They tell me I should not talk of the past; that I should not fan to life slumbering embers, but I like to, and I am proud that the old Republican party has a past that we can look back to with pride. If I were a Democrat I would like forgetfulness and consider it a divine attribute.

INDIANA WILL GO REPUBLICAN.

Now, my friends, we are going into this fight a united party. [Cheers and waving of flags and red, white and blue handkerchiefs.] I haven't met a man since the convention who has not said the ticket is a good one and we will stand by it. By that ticket we have taken Indiana out of the doubtful States. Harrison will carry Indiana without a doubt. Indiana's veterans themselves will ensure its success against a ticket headed by Cleveland, who vetoed so many soldier's bills and gave such ridiculous, insulting reasons for his actions. Now, how is New York going? ["Republican," cried many voices.] Yes, you start in the campaign without a dissenting voice and you cannot help winning. Let the East and the West unite and we will win as sure as the ticket in the field is a good one.

RATIFICATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Republican ratification meeting was held at the headquarters of the Republican National League to-night. Notwithstanding a drizzling rain about 500 people gathered on the lawn in front of the club house, while several hundred more assembled within doors. Speeches were made by Senator Hawley, Congressmen Johnstone, of Indiana, Buchanan, of New Jersey, Houk, of Tennessee, and Butterworth, of Ohio; W. W. Curry, of Indiana, and others. The speakers all commended the ticket as a clean one and thoroughly representative of Republicanism, declared that the campaign this year would be one of principles and not of men, and asserted their belief that the Republican party would triumph because of its position on the tariff.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican ticket, commending the platform adopted at Chicago, and appealing to the wage-earners of the United States to sustain its principles.

The following letter from Senator Sherman was read and loudly applauded:

Gen. E. F. Beale, Prest. Republican National League:

DEAR SIR:—I regret that an engagement will not allow me to be with you to-night, though I join most heartily in the support of the nominees of the Chicago Convention. I have known Gen. Harrison intimately for many years as a gentleman of high character, an able lawyer, a gallant soldier, and in every respect a worthy citizen. I have also known Mr. Morton as a member of Congress, a business man of rare sagacity, ability and in tegrity, and a true Republican.

These candidates will worthily represent the great cause in which we are engaged. The battle will be for principle and not for men, protection to American labor and security for equal rights. I will no doubt at some future time have opportunity to express more at length my earnest desire for the success of the Republican party and confidence in its triumph over a party which in its composition and acts is a reproach to the patriotism of our country.

Very truly Yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

TWENTY-FIVE YEASS AGO.

The Reunion on Gettysburg's Bloody Field.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 30.—The great reunion was begun to-day under a cloudy sky. The Wisconsin memorials were scheduled to be dedicated at 10 o'clock, and at that hour Reynolds Grove was crowded with the veterans and visitors. Permission had been granted by the First Corps to hold the exercises from the platform erected by it for the reunion to-morrow. It was not until 11 o'clock, however, that Gov. Beaver and U. S. Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin arrived on the ground, and the exercises were begun. Capt. Levi E. Pond, President of the Commission, transferred the monuments to State Treasurer H. B. Harshaw, who, owing to the unavoidable absence of Gov. Rusk, accepted them in behalf of the State. Senator Spooner then followed in a splendid oration of forty minutes length. He compared the battles of Waterloo and Gettysburg, the North and the South, and made most touching allusions to Grant, Meade, Reynolds and other Federal commanders. Gen. Lucius Fairchild presented the monuments to the Battlefield Memorial Association, and spoke with such feeling as to bring tears to the eyes of many of his hearers. They were formally accepted in the name of the association by Gov. James A. Beaver, President ex-officio. He said in substance:

The fact that you are here to-day is an evidence that a quarter of a century has not dimmed the lustre of Wisconsin's loyalty; nor the love that she bears to the men who bared their breasts that she and we and the nation, North and South, might live and love and flourish. It evidences that citizens were willing to aid the Government when attacked and to defend the Constitution. Let the monuments be reared to show to generations unborn that these men who died here died in the cause of truth, and that their memory should be held in sacred reverence so long as there is a loyal heart that beats in unison with loyalty and truth and duty. [Great applause.] Which is holier, the altar or the gift which sanctified it. The soil on which the monuments stand or the blood which that soil drunk twenty-five years ago? You came here because your love of country was greater than your love of ease; because death with the country saved is better than life with a nation divided. [Tremendous applause.] Therefore we take these monuments and pledge you the faith not only of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, but of this goodly Commonwealth of ours, that they shall be preserved and that they shall be cared for. We welcome you to Pennsylvania and to this battle field which you helped to inaugurate; and in conclusion, General Fairchild, it gives me pleasure, as the representative of this Memorial Association, to accept these monuments of Wisconsin, indicative of her loyalty, of her love for her dead, and to assure you, and through you her grand Executive, that they will be cared for as our own, and that we will see that the lessons which they teach are inculated to all who come here, especially to our children and our children's children.

This closed the exercecises proper, but short address were made by representatives from some of the regiments. The Wisconsin memorials are seven in number and may be briefly described as follows: The Fifth is of granite with polished die and surmounted by a corps badge cut distinctly. It is located on what is called Sedgwick avenue east of Round Top. The Twenty-sixth is on the Eleventh Corps avenue and is a symmetrical shaft of granite. Company G, First Regiment of sharpshooters, is near the Massachusetts monument, on the Emmittsburg road, and has the figure of a soldier cut on the die in the act of discharging his gun at the enemy. The Third Infantry is of granite with base and sub-base, and having pillars cut in the corners of the die in which is the number of the regiment. A five sided figure surmounts it and on the right of line, beyond Spangler's Spring and near the Thirteenth New Jersey, is its position. The monument s of the Iron Brigade, the second, Seventh and Sixth, are all on the first day's field. The Sixth is at the famous railroad cut in which the Confederate General Archer and 300 of his brigade were captured, and the Second and Seventh in Reynolds' Grove. The Second was commanded in this battle by General Lucius Fairchild, and he lost his arm a short distance from where the monument stands.

NEW JERSEY VETERASS.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the exercises of the New Jersey Veterans were held at the Brigade monument, north of Round Top. The National Guard deployed into the woods on the right, and the Governor's salute rang out from their guns. The First Regiment Band opened the exercises, and the assembly was called to order by Colonel James N. Duff, Chairman of the Gettysburg Monument Commission of New Jersey. The invocation by Rev. Alanson R. Haines, late Chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment was followed by the unveiling of the Brigade monument by the Commission. Governor Robert S. Green delivered the oration, and transferred the monument to the Gettysburg Memorial Association, and Governor James A. Beaver received them in the name of the association. Brief addresses were then made by surviving members of the several New Jersey commands engaged here. The military of this State leave for home tonight, and the wheat-field will be once more deserted.

CAMP A. WILSON NORRIS.

Camp A. Wilson Norris of the G. A. R. was formally taken possession of to-day by the wearers of blue. The Philadelphians and other contingents arrived on a special train to-night and at once marched to their camp. The gathering is an unusually large one and includes the following Philadelphia Posts: 1, 2, 5, 8, 15, 19, 21, 35, 51, 55, 63, 160, 191, 228, 310 and 400.

To-morrow morning religious exercises will be held at the rostrum in the National Cemetery, and in the evening dress parade will take place. The "Lambs," Razors" and "Sunflowers" are in full force, and will keep the camp lively during their stay.

The exercises of the First Corps will be held to-morrow at 3 o'clock in Reynolds' Grove. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, will be in attendance. He commanded a brigade in Ewell's Corps during this battle.

New Jersey had fifteen commands in this battle, and to all of them she has erected memorials. Clark's Battery B is of granite in fact, they are all of that material—and has on the sides of it the die cross cannons, with a large ball on the summit. The height is 12 feet. The Eighth Infantry is 14 feet high, and has crossed flags and musket on the die, which is an obelisk-shaped stone and a diamond. The corps badge is on top. Its position is near the wheat field. The First Cavalry monument is 14 feet high, and has a pyramidical top, on which rests the saddle, sabre, carbine and bridle of a trooper. It is on the Rummel farm. The Eleventh Infantry is of rough stone, the die being in the form of a square with rounded corners and a flag draped over the top of polished stars. It is 10 feet high and stands along the Emmittsburg road. The Seventh Regiment represents a huge minie ball three feet in diameter. It stands back of a new peach orchard. The Fifth is 15 feet high and is Beyond the Roger House. The Sixth is 10 feet high, stands near Devil's Den and has muskets crossed through a wreath on the front. Battery A is hexagonal shaped, 10 feet high, with a ball on top, and is on Hancock avenue near the "Clump of Trees."

GETTYSBURG, July 1.—The actual reunion of veterans of the Potomac and of Northern Virginia began to-day with memorial exercises, under the charge of the First Army Corps, on the scene of the first day's fight. Probably 1,000 of Lee's men are here now, camping in the tents furnished by the Government, and every train that came form the South to-night brought more for the great "Meeting of Fraternization" to-morrow evening. Thirty special trains loaded with veterans, Grand Army men and National Guardsmen, have arrived since this morning and no crowd so vast has been seen in and about the town since the last day of the battle.

Fully 20,000 visitors have already found quarters and the rush to-morrow and Tuesday will raise the number of strangers in the town to 30,000 or 40,000. This vast mob is almost without police of any sort, yet the ut