The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY ..... August 1, 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. Hutchison.
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. Sturtevant.
13. Peter E. Buck.	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.

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.

THE indications at present are that Congress will adjourn about the middle of September.

THE Democratic war cry: "Up with sugar and rice and down with salt and potatoes and wool."

SCOTT's latest ambition is to carry Pennsylvania for Cleveland so as to win a seat in the Cabinet. He is ready to spend a million for this purpose.

FLOPPERS from the party of free trade to the party of protection are so numerous in some sections that only the office holders are left in the Democratic party.

LET Republicans everywhere carefully look after the matter of registration and assessment. No points should be lost in this respect between now and September 6, which is the last date for attending to it.

WHAT do Mills and his crowd care for Western farmers so long as Louisiana and Georgia and South Carolina are fully protected in all their leading industries? They vote right, and shoot the man that don't.

GENERAL HARRISON makes a good speech every day. The supply seems never to give out; but if it should, let him go back and say the same things over again. They can hardly be said too often.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, a little over a year ago, said that free trade would follow free wool just as logically as a frog follows a tadpole. It has now changed its tune and says the Democratic party is not for free trade.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL was safely removed from Washington to his home Saturday, and latest advices are that he is gradually improving. There is no doubt, however, that he is yet in a very precarious condition.

THE Chambersburg Woolen Company, the only company of the kind in southern Pennsylvania, closed their mills Monday for an indefinite period. The president of the company says that the suspension is due to the passage of the Mills bill and the ascendency of free trade ideas.

THE Democratic party has forced its free trade measure through the House of Representatives by a majority of thirteen and now the Republican Senators have decided to frame a tariff measure for discussion in the Senate. The country will have plenty of opportunity to study the merits of the two systems.

THE National Executive Committee is having its hands full in keeping up with the demand for campaign literature and information. Republican clubs are forming at the rate of two hundred a week. The enthusiasm is tremendous, and before the campaign is over there will be scenes that will remind old-timers of the days of 1840.

IT is announced that William Mahone will run for Congress in the 4th Congressional District of Virginia, which has of late years been giving a Republican majority. This may be an indication that Mahone is about to settle down to hard work in this campaign. At any rate it will give additional interest to the Republican canvass in Virginia.

"IT is the intention of the Republicans of the United States," says the Edinburg, Scotland, *Scotsman*, of July 14, "to fight the election on the question of free trade. The issue is, unfortunately, a false one. Apart from this question, British sympathies cannot fail to be on the side of President Cleveland. The Republicans have chosen to ally themselves with the declared enemies of this country."

WOOL men and woolen manufacturers will go slow until they see whether Democracy will hold the whip and the reins. A great carpet factory in Lowell, and another in Clinton, Massachusetts, have closed their doors to wait and see. Three thousand operatives are idle in consequence. If Grover Cleveland should be re-elected, and the Senate become Democratic, grass will grow in the paths leading to a thousand now busy manufactories.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMERON and Col. Lamb have undertaken to effect a compromise on the electoral tickets of the two Republican factions in Virginia. It is to be hoped they will succeed. With the party in Virginia united and in thorough accord, that State will be fairly debatable, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. It would be fitting if the Republicans of the "Old Dominion" should take the initiative in verifying the prediction of a distinguished Southern Democratic Senator, that the South will never again cast its undivided electoral vote for the same Presidential candidate.

By the action of the Republican County Convention of Cambria County, held at Ebensburg last week, Hon. Edward Scull was made the unanimous nominee of the Republicans of this district for re-election to Congress without the formality of a district conference, the Republican conventions of Blair, Bedford and Somerset having previously declared their preference for Mr. Scull. Following is the resolution adopted by the Cambria County Convention:

Resolved, That the Republican Conventions of Somerset, Bedford and Blair, having declared their preference for the Hon. Edward Scull for Congress, the Republicans of Cambria do most heartily approve and endorse the course of Hon. Edward Scull while a member of that body and having full faith and confidence in his ability and integrity, the representatives of the Republican party of Cambria county, here assembled, do hereby unanimously nominate the Hon. Edward Scull as their candidate for Congress, dispensing with the formality of a district conference.

THE political changes that are going on these days indicate that the American people have put on their thinking caps. The two parties having joined issues on the tariff question it is but natural that all protectionists should support the Republican National ticket and that all who favor a reduction of the customs duties of free trade should vote for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. There are a few tariff men who are still shutting their eyes tight and trying to cling to the Democratic party because of old associations and because they don't like to change parties, but the discussions of the next few months will go a long way toward convincing them that they cannot afford to vote for free trade. And that is what a vote for Mr. Cleveland means. Not immediate free trade, we admit, but a large reduction of duties with a view to absolute free trade in the future.

THE first Republican State Convention held since the nomination of Harrison and Morton convened at Topeka Wednesday. It was a most auspicious gathering, the attendance being not less than 6,000. Does this look as if the Presidential campaign before us was to be apathetic? Is it not, rather, an indication that 1840 is to be repeated in enthusiasm and success?

In that State a nomination on the Republican ticket is equivalent to an election, and there were fifty candidates for the six offices to be filled. Great enthusiasm for the National ticket prevailed. Kansas wanted Blaine, but was satisfied with Harrison from the first, and by this time there has no doubt come to be a conviction that Mr. Blaine can be of more service to the party as a private citizen than he could as a candidate. The largeness of the attendance at the Topeka convention certainly showed that the situation is highly gratifying in that stronghold of Republicanism. In one sense this may be unimportant. Anybody, it might be said, "could carry Kansas." Very likely, but it must be remembered that Kansas Republicans are like the Republicans of the really close States, only there are more of them in proportion to population. The last State election before the Chicago Convention—Oregon—and the first State Republican convention after that convention point in the same direction. They unite in bidding the party everywhere be of good cheer.

A View From the South.

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

Chairman Quay has gone to work. Let the Democrats bear in mind that Mr. Quay hails from a state where the roofs are stolen from the almshouses. He will stay awake throughout the campaign and make us trouble wherever he is not watched.

The Calvanistic Vote.

From the Baltimore American.

Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. Allen G. Thurman, ditto, for the Vice Presidency, is the son of a Methodist clergyman. Benjamin Harrison, Republican candidate for the Presidency, is the son-in-law of a Presbyterian clergyman. Levi P. Morton, ditto for the Vice Presidency, is the son of a Congregational clergyman. Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, in charge of the campaign, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. Matthew Stanley Quay, Chairman of the Republican national committee, is also the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, which, with the fact that Gen. Harrison is an elder of the Presbyterian church himself, ought to get out the Calvanistic vote at the coming election.

Cheap Whisky Babble.

Miners' Journal: Suppose we analyze this "cheap whisky and dear clothes" babble by the test of facts and figures, and see which party can best stand the showing: When the Democratic party went out of power in the Government, after forty years of uninterrupted control, whisky was 30 cents a gallon, and from 3 to 5 cents a drink, while cotton prints were from 25 to 35 cents a yard. There is no need of hunting up any records to prove this, because there are thousands of men and women all over the country who know it of their own knowledge. Under the control of the Republican party the price of whisky has gone up to from $1 to $6 a gallon and from 10 to 20 cents a drink, while the price of cotton prints has come down to from 3 to 6 cents a yard. There never was a day in the whole long period of Democratic rule when the price of a day's work would buy as much raiment or as little rum as now, and in spite of all the shallow free trade babble the whole world knows that this is the fact and that the credit is due to the Republican party that it is so.

Five Reasons.

"Please give me five good reasons why a man should be a Republican," says a correspondent.

From the New York Tribune.

1. Because there is everything in the record of the Republican party of which he may be proud, and nothing of which he will need to be ashamed. It saved the Union, emancipated the slaves, restored specie payments, and reduced the national debt one-half. Unlike the Democratic party, it has never been in alliance with slave-owners and the rum power; it never pronounced the war for the Union a failure and sued for a graven peace; and it has never arrayed itself against the principles of honest finance and national honor.

2. Because Republicanism does not stand for the suppression of a single Democratic vote in any State of the Union. In every Republican State Democrats are free to vote as they please, and their ballots are counted as they are cast. Democracy stands for the suppression of Republican votes by intimidation, crime and fraud in every State formerly in rebellion.

3. Because the Republican party in its tariff legislation laid the foundations of a national prosperity unexampled in modern times, and defends the cause of American industry to-day against the combined attack of English manufacturers and Free Trade Democracy. The solid south in the Confederate Constitution pronounced for Free Trade precisely as the party of Buchanan, Breckenridge and Douglass had done before the war, and as the party of Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland has done since. Republicanism is the cause of industrial independence.

4. Because the Republican party is American in its sympathies and its policy believes in governing and developing America for the benefit of Americans, and would neither order its tariff policy for the accommodation and profit of foreigners, nor lower the country in the estimation of the world by surrendering American rights or compromising American honor through pusillanimous diplomacy. The Democratic party is equally un-American in its foreign and its domestic policy.

5. Because the Republican party is recruited from the more intelligent and progressive elements of American population, and is the organization in which all friends of civil service reform, practical temperance legislation, or of any other movement in the direction of good government, naturally belong. The Democratic party is not hospitable to any real reform in government, as the civil service reformers have learned to their shame.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Knoxville *Journal*: Mr. Cleveland says he is not a free trader. The leopard might say he is not spotted, but, no one, except a blind man, who would believe it.

Washington *Gazette*: Not a single old soldier in the country will cast a ballot to make Vice President a man who wrote that plank in the Democratic platform of 1861 delaring the war a failure.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union*: Why is the red bandana like the anarchist flag? Not because they are both red, but because the triumph of either would bring anarchy and ruin to American manufactures.

Burlington *Hawkeye*: The Grand Army of the Republic has received a special order from Commander-in-chief Rea to keep out of politics. There is nothing in the order, however, forbidding the veterans to "vote as they shot."

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: If Congressman McKinley has to visit Georgia, the druggists in that section would do well to have a large stock of "medicine" good for fits." Even the talk of his going has produced a shudder bordering on spasms.

Nebraska *Journal*: Reduction of taxes upon necessities is a fine campaign cry, but its hollowness, as coming from the Democrats, is illustrated by their solidly voting to increase the duty upon that great article of food, rice. Rice happens to be an exclusively Sothern product, so far as this country is concerned.

Minneapolis *Tribune*:

Baa, baa, black sheep,
Have you any wool?
Yes, sir; dear sir,
Two bags full,
One for Bill McKinley, and one that Reed will take,
But none for Roger Mills, who makes my poor back ache.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: The tariff which protects the manufacturer protects the farmer. It creates an army of laborers who must be fed and enables the producer to find a ready sale and get good prices for what he raises. A reduction of the laborer's wages means a reduction of the prices of farm products. The farmer knows this and cannot be persuaded that free trade would be a good thing for him.

Philadelphia *North American*: It is safe to say that the eight month's struggle over the Mills bill has secured a twelve month's pause in the labor market. It may have done more but it has at least done that, and the purpose of the real power behind that measure has in so much been achieved. The struggle has been in the nature of a promise to the South that if continued in power the Democrats will finally restore the status quo and leave the South in the hands of the old regime.

Altoona *Tribune*: A number of Gentlemen of this city who voted for Cleveland in 1884 support Harrison and Morton. We have not heard of a single Republican who voted for Blaine who is for Cleveland now. Throughout the country while the Democrats are receiving the adhesion of those Republicans who are opposed to protection, the loss of the Republican party is made good ten times over by the withdrawal from their party of thousands of Democrats who are in favor of a high tariff.

Boston *Journal*: Somehow, since the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review* came out so openly for Cleveland and the Democratic party, we hear very little said about that alleged apprehension of the British manufacturers lest we should discard our tariff and compete with them in the "markets of the world." The man who first declared that the British "feared nothing so much as that this country would throw off the gyves of protection" was an able and audacious liar, but he is now confounded out of the mouths of his own British friends.

Cleveland's Anti-Labor Record.

The only record that Grover Cleveland has on the labor question is hostile to workingmen. Neither as Governor of New York nor as President has he ever shown the slightest interest in or sympathy with labor or laboring men. Two or three of his acts may be cited.

The pilots in New York Harbor are a brave hardy and hard worked set of men. Their vocation is dangerous. They go far out to sea in light sailing craft, in all kinds of weather, to meet and pilot ocean steamers, and large vessels into harbor. Their fees are regulated by law. Cleveland, when Governor of New York, recommended that they be reduced. In a message to the Legislature he said: "It is the duty of the Legislature, in the interest of the State, to reduce the wages of of pilots in New York so that they will no be higher than at foreign ports." Why should fees of American pilots be regulated by the foreign standard? That was the same spirit that would reduce the wages of all American labor to the foreign scale.

Again, when the New York Legislature passed a bill in the interest of street car drivers, reducing their working hours from seventeen to twelve hours a day, Governor Cleveland vetoed it saying: "I fail to see any good to be accomplished by the bill; besides, if the Legislature reduces the working hours it ought to provide for the reduction of wages, which it has failed to do." Not much sympathy with overworked men in that. Twelve hours a day is too much for any man to work, day in and day out, and seventeen hours is outrageous. Governor Cleveland could see no good to be accomplished by the bill. His veto was in the interest of the company.

Again, the New York Legitlature passed a bill to reduce the fare on the New York elevated roads to five cents, a measure plainly in the interest of the public, and especially of workingmen. Governor Cleveland vetoed it on the ground that it was a "violation of vested rights"—a legal "chestnut" that serves when everything else fails.

Mr. Cleveland is on record as absolutely devoid of sympathy for workingmen.

Denies the Charge.

NEW YORK, July 26.—An article printed here yesterday charged that Levi P. Morton has imported contract labor at wages below those paid here. It gives a list including two undergardeners, two grooms, two footmen and six female servants. One of the gardeners says: "I don't remember what the exact wording of the contract was, but part of it read like this: 'We, the undersigned, hereby agree to give our services as undergardeners to Levi P. Morton for the period of two years, beginning March 1, 1888.

"The wages $34 and 30 were mentioned, and Mr. Morton agreed to pay all expenses and passage money out. This is the last that either of us saw of the contract, for Mr. Morton stuck it in his pocket and said everything would be all right. We did not see him again until May, when he returned from Europe. He provided us with passage tickets, and we came over in the Egypt, which arrived here about the end of February."

Mr. Morton when asked about the case laughed at the charge, and said that there was absolutely nothing in it. He said it was merely a commonplace campaign lie, and would die of inanition.

Democratic Chairman Resigns.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Vedder C. Reynolds, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in Cattaraugus, is out in an interview in which he says he will resign his position. He will then stump his district for Harrison and Morton. He says he cannot ask his friends to support free trade candidates on a free trade platform.

HARRISON ON THE SURPLUS.

He Points Out the Way It Should be Reduced.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 28.—The Republicans of Jennings County came up to call on General Harrison to-day. The excursion was one that was gotten up since Tuesday, when most of the farmers in the neighborhood were at work in the harvest field. Still, there were 500 of the visitors, and they filled a train of eleven cars. They reached the city about noon, and were at once received by the General at University Park. When the General had concluded his address they, as other delegations have done, filed by the stand and shook hands with the him. There were a number of 1840 voters in the crowd, as well as a good sprinkling of colored men.

Several of the visitors' banners were suggestive, such as "No maggoty butter," "No suppressed vote," "No tissue ballots," "A fair vote and an honest count," and "Jennings County 500 majority for Harrison."

The General spoke as follows: "You have said to me that you are in favor of a freeand equal ballot the country over. We are so related in our government that any disturbance of the suffrage anywhere directly affects us all. Our members of Congress pass upon questions that are as wide as the domain over which our flag floats. Therefore our interest in the choice of these representatives is not limited to our own district. If the debate upon public questions is to be of value the voter must be free to register his conclusions. The tribunal which is to pronounce upon the argument must not be coerced.

"You said to me that you favor the doctrine of protection. The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen. (Applause and cries of 'That's it.') We believe that the development of home manufactures tends directly to promote the interests of agriculture by furnishing a home market for the products of the farm, and thus emancipating our farmers from the transportation charges which they must pay when their products seek distant markets. [Applause.] We are confronted now with a treasuay surplus. Our position is exceptional. We are not seeking, as many other nations are, new subjects of taxation, new sources of revenue. Our quest is now how wisely to reduce our national revenue. The attempt has been made to use this surplus as a lever to overthrow the protective system. The promoters of this scheme, while professing a desire to diminish the surplus, have acted as if their was purpose to increase it in part by opposing necessary and legitimate appropriations. I agree that there is danger that a surplus may promote extravagance, but I do find myself in sympathy with that policy that denies the appropriation necessary for the proper defense of our people, and for the convenient administration of our public affairs throughout the country in order that the threat of a surplus may be used for a sinister purpose. I believe that in reducing our revenues to the level of our needful and proper expenditures we can and should continue to favor and protect our own interests. I do not like to trust this work to those who declare protective duties to be vicious, 'legalized robbery.' The Republican party has, by its legislation, shown its capacity wisely to reduce our revenues and at the same time to preserve the American system. [Applause.] It can be trusted to do the work that remains and to do it wisely. [Applause.]

The coming week will be noticeable for almost as many receptions as that just closed. The first date belongs to Henry County, the Republicans of which are coming over in force Tuesday. The next day Morgan County will come in with a large delegation, and on the third the Republicans of Frankfort are expected. And on the same day the Montgomery County people will be here. They have determined to make this the largest delegation that has yet visited the city. Saturday will be given over to the miners from the Dugger and Island City coal fields and the railroad men from Terre Haute. Both delegations will be large, but the latter will not come until evening, reaching here about 7:30 o'clock on a train furnished by President McKeen of the Vandalia.

The week following Evansville is to send up a large delegation, and that week is the one for the State Convention, which will be the largest ever held in the State. General Harrison insists that week he be relieved from visiting delegations, as in addition to the State Convention he wants to devote it to the preparation of his letter of acceptance.

The Tariff in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The decision reached by the conference of Republican Senators at Mr. Evarts's house last night was the result of careful consideration after a free expression of opinion by nearly every one present. With the exception of a single Senator, all were in favor of the plan adopted, and that one fellow readily yielded to the judgment of the majority. Such marked unanimity is regarded as indicative of a prompt report of the new bill to the Senate. The outlines of the measure will follow closely the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention.

It will be a thoroughly protective measure. It will reduce the revenues about $70,000,000. It will accomplish this by a cut in the sugar duties of 50 per cent. by removing the Internal Revenue tax on alcohol and spirits used in the manufactures and arts, and by partially abolishing the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco. In addition to this, it will revise the different schedules, increasing duties where absolute protection is necessary, but reduce them wherever it can be done with safety and without prejudice to American industries. The fact that the Republican party has never shirked an issue and has always pursued an affirmative and aggressive policy was probably the chief motive for the course adopted by the conference last night. It is a complete answer to the taunts and jeers which Democrats have flung at the Republican majority in the Senate for the last few days, that they dare not formulate a measure of their own or do anything further than pursue a policy of obstruction and assume an attitude of negation.

The more immediate effect of the decision reached by the Republican Senators is heard in the talk of a session prolonged into September, and possibly October. This is merely speculation, however, and not borne out by the unanimity with which Republicans will support the measure, and which foreshadows a prompt disposition of the bill on the part of the Senate. The inevitable delay in bringing the session to a close is due to the policy of procrastination pursued by the Democratic House, and if the Senate, in order to consider so important a measure as a tariff bill with care must consume, say a month more, some compensation for this fact may be found in the thought that a measure and a policy will have been formulated which must inspire the industries of the country with a renewed confidence in the thoroughly patriotic policy of the Republican party of protection and encouragement to American workingmen.

Unfortunate Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has collected some facts relative to the soldiers now in the National homes for disabled volunteers, from which it appears that over 13 per cent. of all now so supported are Pennsylvania veterans Of the 337,036 soldiers furnished by Pennsylvania during the war there are now in the homes 5,728, while in the charitable institutions of the State there are 761, making a total of 6,449 veterans compelled to exist at the expense of the public.

West Virginia furnished 32,068 soldiers to the Union army, and of all these but 191 are in the National homes, while but 44 are dependent upon local and charitable institutions.

In all of the National homes there are now 42,605 soldiers, and in local charitable institutions there are 15,856. The total number of homeless and dependent Federal soldiers is now 58,461.

Negro Delegates at War.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—The negro Democratic conference, of which J. Milton Turner was at the head at the call met at the Hendricks club room with 64 delegates present and 30 or 40 spectators from this city. Turner called the meeting to order and suggested an executive session until an organization was effected. A wrangle ensued as to the power of a committee to form a temporary organization but Turner ruled it in order. He said in surrendering the chair that Cleveland's election had brought political independence to the negro, and that this meeting would settle the negro question. Charles Shelton, of Evansville, Indiana, an anti-Turner man, was temporary chairman, and Noah Plummer, of Massachusetts, a Turner advocate, temporary secretery. From that out it was a fight over the committee on permanent organization. The chairman could not preserve order, but Prof. Peter Clark, of Cincinnati, got a hearing and the committee was announced.

At the afternoon session the fight was lively. The majority report of the permanent organization committee recommended Prof. Peter H. Clark, of Ohio, for permanent chairman, T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, permanent secretary, and E. A. Payne, of Illinois, sergeant-at-arms. The minority report named J. Milton Turner for permanent chairman. The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report brought two-thirds of the delegates to their feet, and pandemonium reigned. The chairman finally recognized a large number of delegates, who vehemently advocated either Clark or Turner.

C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas City, ex-minister to Liberia, strongly urged the election of Clark, declaring the new converts to Democracy should not be put in charge of the ship. He characterized Prof. Clark as the "noblest negro Roman of them all." Great confusion again prevailed. Turner finally obtained the floor, and replying to Taylor called him a national buffoon, which threw the conference into a state of excitement.

Finally debate was closed and the roll of states called on the chairmanship. Secretary Plummer finally announced that the vote was Clark 32, Turner 32. This precipitated the fight and Plummer was surrounded, the delegates crying "thief," "robber," "you lie." The Turner men were most bitter and finally Scott, a Cairo editor, defending Plummer, was struck and pulled his revolver on Mail Agent Ogleby, of Columbus. A general row followed and a colored Republican policeman entered and arrested Scott and Ogleby, but released them. The chairman said that Plummer's figures were wrong and declared Clark elected, and the meeting adjourned in disorder. A large mass meeting was held at night. A warrant is out for Ogleby, who has fled.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26.—Compared with its proceedings of yesterday, the colored Democrats had a quiet time of it to-day, and, although the debates were at times acrimonious, they did not reach the riotous stage. Before the business of the morning began some of the peaceable ones in authority sent to police headquarters for an officer or two. The superintendent detailed a sergeant and a patrolman, and, putting them under control of Chairman Sheldon, all danger of a repetition of the scenes of yesterday was avoided. Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, then took the chair as the permanent presiding officer, and delivered a long address.

J. Milton Turner acknowledged his defeat and submitted to the organization. He then moved the appointment of a committee, which prevailed, to prepare an address setting forth the political views of the men composing the convention. Among the delegates who were appointed members of the committee were two or three Federal office holders. There was a strong objection to the convention going before the country with the address signed by any such men, and then the names of the objectionable people were dropped. It was afterwards determined to consolidate the committee on resolutions and on address.

The committee on resolutions then reported an indorsement of Cleveland; declared sympathy for Ireland, and declaring that the Republican party should not ask for the votes of the colored men, "when the colored men and women in the North as well as in the South, almost are absolutely barred from the manufactories, which receive the chief benefits from the protective system." The report was adopted.

Turner made an effort to be appointed chairman of the committee but failed. The convention then adjourned.

Governor Porter Declines.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—Hon. A. G. Porter has reaffirmed his determination to not accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana, much to the disappointment of many members of his party, who were hopeful that he could be prevailed on to make the race. In fact, within the last few days he had so far yielded to the popular demand as to say that he would probably accept the nomination if it should be given unanimously. Col. Robertson, one of the leading candidates for the honor, declared that he would not permit the nomination to go to Porter by acclamation, and an attempt was made to show that the ex-Governor was acting in bad faith. It was this that caused Governor Porter to at once declare that under no circumstance would he now accept the nomination. His determination has caused a decided political sensation, as his nomination was looked upon as definitely settled.

At the primary election, held last night, the delegates in many wards were instructed to vote for him, while previously 22 counties had adopted resolutions expressing the desire that he should make the race, a thing that has generally been regarded as nothing less than a political necessity. The men seeking the nomination are Lieutenant-Governor Robertson, Warren G. Sayre, Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, J. N. Huston, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Congressman Steele and Will Cumback, while Gen. Lew Wallace has also been proposed.

Away From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mr. Randall and his family left Washington this morning for their country home at Wayne station, Pa., in the hope that fresh country air will have the effect of increasing the patient's strength. Mr. Randall was taken to the station in a close carriage, the blinds of which were closely drawn. He was accompanied by Dr. Mallan, who will attend him to his home, where Dr. Martin (who was unable on account of professional engagements to accompany the patient) will take charge of the case. While Mr. Randall was feeble this morning, owing to the unusual exertions consequent on his removal, his family is well pleased with the continued improvement in his condition.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Hon. Samuel J. Randall arrived at Wayne station from Washington at 1:27 this afternoon in President Roberts' private car, which was attached to the 12:45 Paoli accommodation from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train arrived on time. At the station Mrs. J. Bellano Coxe, at whose house at Castenea Mr. Randall is to be cared for, was in waiting with a large old-fashioned, comfortable barouche, built several years ago for her mother, who was an invalid. There were pillows provided for the ease and comfort of the sick man. Two other carriages were also at hand for Mr. Randall's family and the few friends who accompanied them from the National Capital.

Cameron's Quick Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Senator Cameron had some quick work done in the Senate to-day. He introduced a bill appropriating $70,000 for a public building at Allentown, Pa., had it referred to the committee, reported back immediately and promptly passed.

The whole procedure took but fifteen minutes. The bill is similar in all respects to the one offered but a day ago in the House by Congressman Sowden, and differs from the one vetoed by the President only as to the amount appropriated, which has been cut down to $70,000.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Negroes Expelled by an Arkansas Mob.

MARION ARK., July 26.—The Democrats of Crittenden County have made the record. Their action in wiping out "Negro domination," as it is called down there, deserves the first place among the like acts which have taken place this side of Mason and Dixon's line since 1876. Crittenden County has a history full of bloody deeds.

"It would take a mighty big book to tell of all the killings we've had, sir," said one of the citizens to-day. But this wholesale banishment did not have the inspiration of any bloodshed, and stranger still, it was carried out without the taking of a single life, although there have been times during the last two weeks when every breeze was expected to bring the crack of the Winchester and when hundreds of negroes thought they had seen sunshine for the last time. But, perhaps, it is too early for congratulations. The Circuit Court is presided over by Judge Riddick, a whiteman and a Democrat. One afternoon Judge Riddick received a request for the use of the room immediately upon adjournment, and not having the slightest idea he says, of the purpose for which the place was wanted, he granted the request, and adjourned court. The colored clerk was asked to step down stairs and write up his docket away from the court room, as the meeting was to be with closed doors. The white men met. There was some talking and considerable applause. The next morning there were 150 white men in the county seat.

They came from all parts of the county, and every man carried his Wincester rifle or his revolver. Before twenty-four hours passed the county had been "relieved" of the following, all colored:

LEWIS, DANIEL W., County Judge, a black, educated at Oberlin.

FERGUSON, DAVID, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court and Recorder, worth $6,000 a year. He was serving his sixth year and thought well enough of in the State to be sent to Chicago to help nominate the Republican National ticket.

BROOKS, J. W., County Assessor, who lived at Edmunson Station on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. He is a bright mulatto.

HUNT, F., Deputy County Clerk. He is a well-educated negro, better known in Tennessee than Arkansas. He was at one time Register of the City of Memphis.

BYERS, YORK, deputy sheriff. His home was at Crawfordsville, where he had a plantation and growing crops.

LAWRENCE, the Rev. J. F., pastor of the Rising Sun Baptist Church.

DEAVER, W., formerly deputy sheriff.

FLEMING, J. L., Editor of The Marion *Headlight*. He was raised in the county, but was educated in Memphis.

SMITH GEORGE, a laborer.

NEIMS, "TICE," a laborer.

RAMSEY, J. W., deputy in the County Clerk's office.

METCHUM, O. W., a one-armed man. He is a lawyer and was formerly deputy postmaster at Jericho, on the Gulf road in this county. Metchum is a black man and of considerable more than ordinary education. He was admitted six months ago to practice at the bare.

RAGSDALE, the Rev. J. R., a Methodist preacher.

ODOM, "SANDY," a member of the Legislature from Crittenden County.

MOORE, F. T., a magistrate at Marion. He is a mulatto. His family is still here. He was prominent in the Rising Sun Church, and is on the list of "conspirators."

BAYBEE, HENRY, a laborer.

FLEMING, E., brother of the editor of The *Headlight*. He bathed too much.

GREEN, MOCK, a blacksmith.

BROWN, LOUIS, a music teacher.

FETCHER C. A., a school teacher.

Ten other negroes were driven out whose names are not given. Ferguson had bought property in Marion, but it was in his wife's name. She is still here. It will seem to some a striking coincidence that the chosen leader of the white men who exiled Ferguson was the former owner of the property which the County Clerk had bought. This white man had thought well enough of Ferguson at one time to let him have the property at one-half what he was offered for it by others. Ferguson has been a political leader in the county for many years. He came here from Ohio, having received his education in the Cincinnati High School. His account of his departure, as he told it after getting out of the county, is as follows:

"I was at work in the Court House on Thursday morning, when in stepped eighty white men armed with Winchesters. They said: 'Ferguson, this county is too small for you and us. Which of us will remain? You'll have to leave. If you don't, we hope you'll go to heaven.' I replied: 'Gentlemen, I am the Clerk of this county. I'm under bond and must protect my bondsmen, who are all white men. While the men were in the office my bondsmen, who are all white men, held a consultation. They said: 'Dave, what are you to do? We are your friends, and will stand by you.' I replied: 'Gentlemen, I will leave. The court is in session. The grand and petit jurors are impanelled and every thing is in readiness to hold the July term of court. Who is going to be responsible? Who is my successor?'

"I returned to my office, and with seventy-five Winchasters flashing in my face, I was ordered to copy and sign a resignation, which they had already written—a very unpleasant task, and not the safest place in the world to perform the duty. After I signed the resignation I was escorted to the train by I don't know how many white men who told me to git, and I got."

Blood on the Border.

LIBERAL, KAS., July 29.—Information reached here to-day of a terrible encounter between Hugoton and Woodsdale men in Stevens county, whereby no less than seven men lost their lives. James Gerrard, Deputy Sheriff of Stevens county, gives the following account of the affair. A warrant had been issued to El Short, Constable and City Marshal of Woodsdale, for the arrest of Sam Robbinson. Robinson had gone to the neutral strip, and El Short, William Hausloy and Dick Wilson went after him. They found him in a dugout and ordered him to surrender. He said he would never surrender to El Short. El told him he could get as many men as he wished from the strip to go with him to the State (Kansas). Robinson did not surrender, but got on his horse and made a run of six or seven miles to the Beaver river where he got a fresh horse and soon distanced the boys, who then gave up the chase.

Sheriff Cross, hearing that Short and his posse had been corraled down in the Strip, started with four men for their relief, but they could not find them, so started back up the trail and went into camp. While they were asleep a Hugoton party surprised and disarmed them, made them stand up in line and shot them, killing four and wounding one.

The deputy sheriff did not give any names besides those mentioned above, but G. S. Toby said the four killed were Sheriff John Cross, Robert Hubbard, C. W. Eaton, and R. Wilcox, and that Herbert Toby was wounded. He also said that there might be one or two more killed, and that he heard Herbert Reel was wounded but could not say how he got hurt. There must have been shooting besides the above affray, for a boy named Nathan Jones, who was on his return from Stevens county to Liberal, states that he passed near two squads who were firing at each other.

The latest report that came in is that 11 men have been killed. So far reports are very contradictory and many of them unreliable, but there is no doubt that Stevens county people are in a terrible state of excitement and that more shooting may be expected.

A Mormon Miracle.

SALEM, VA., July 28.—The Mormons have been making converts here by an alleged miracle. A small farmer had an old horse that was ill and nigh unto death, and his whole family had made every effort known to their skill to restore him, but in vain. About sundown one day, however, when all hopes had well nigh vanished, the miracle-working Mormons appeared. Seeing the brute's condition they gently laid their hands on him and bade him arise, which the horse did with agility, and was so lively from that time that he came near running over his owner that evening in the yard.

Six Days in a Well Without Food.

OMAHA, July 28.—John Anderson has passed the ninth day in the well at Johnstown, Nebraska. Food and water have been given him regularly, and he is gradually growing stronger. The rescuers work as rapidly as circumstances will permit in removing the earth from above him. This has been done with the utmost caution, as the displacing of one board or the giving away of any part of the earth on which his frail platform rests is liable to precipitate Anderson to the bottom of the well, 100 feet below. The cold curbing is about all that is covering him now. This has formed into the roof of the box in which he is, and to get at him from the top a hole must be cut in this roof. An effort was made to saw through this roof, but it was abandoned, as the sand began to cave in and Anderson's platform sank two inches.

The greatest hope of his rescue now is on account of the fact that tools have been passed in to him and he works as hard as his strength will permit in bracing the platform. The danger of gorging himself after his long fast is now past, and he eats with relish and avidity all the food that is passed into to him.

At six o'clock last Thursday evening John Anderson, of Johnstown, was still in the well. Last night he had a chill and complained of feeling cold, but by rubbing his limbs and getting circulation started he soon rallied. The new well is down 58 feet, and the diggers are at work tunneling to the old well. They think they will strike in about three feet below the man. From this tunnel they aim to let the boards extend out nearly across the old well so as to form a platform. Anderson says that if they do this he can come to them. The great danger will be that when they strike the old well it may give way and let sand in on the man and smother him instantly. They talk with him frequently, and he gives them his views as to the best way to work. Yesterday he asked about his stock and wanted to know who was attending them. When asked if he would like to have them try to get a pipe and food and water in the old well, his answer was "No." He said it was too risky, and he was unwilling to take such chances for a few luxuries. At ten o'clock the diggers were frightened out of the new well just as they were about to reach the old one. Anderson told them that his hours were getting short and if they rescued him it must be done soon. Hearing this, Archer, as a last resort, went into the old well and began working again. He soon discovered that there was only twenty-six inches of sand and boards to go through. After getting the sand away he raised one board and gave Anderson food and water, the first he has had for six days. The first thing given him was a wet rag, then a bottle of water, and after that a hard biscuit. Anderson said that the wet rag was the best thing he had tasted in his life. They then let a rope down to him and he tied it around his waist, but they concluded to wait for daylight before doing anything more.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—John Anderson, was rescued yesterday. So intense has been the excitement and sympathy for the unfortunate man that business of all kinds was very much neglected. Farmers left their fields and merchants their stores and flocked to the scene of the accident, offering to lend a helping hand. The women showed their willingness to help also by cooking and sending food to the workers.

Although the rescuing party did all in its power Anderson would never have been saved but for his own efforts. He planned and directed the work of the last two days, and all the while he was imprisoned never was heard to utter a complaint. In three days after the man was entombed every one was so confident that he