

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN VICTORIA will not receive divorced people at her reception.

HEAVY storms were reported from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio last week.

A MAN named J. B. Aldrich, was arrested in Chicago on the 1st inst., for being "too much" married; he has 23 wives but is not a Mormon.

The first new wheat arrived in Philadelphia this year from Delaware, and was graded No. 2, and was sold for 92 cents a bushel on the 30th day of June 1858.

The Democratic brethren over-reach themselves when they denounce Harrison for being a know nothing and in the next breath denounce him for being in favor of the Chinese.

The wrongs have no objection to Harrison as a man, but they prefer free trade to protection and for that reason will support Cleveland, and because the Democracy are for free trade, thousands of Democrats will vote for Harrison and Marton.

The strong brethren of the Democratic press, and ardent brethren orators have started in the campaign to contradict themselves. They think to give the prejudice of people by calling Harrison an aristocrat and then they spoil it all by telling how a Harrison belonged to the round head Chivalric party and helped to behold King Charles the first. They never stop to ask the question how could a round header be an aristocrat?

The Republican platform adopted at Chicago favors the repeal of the tax on tobacco and spirits. When the tax on the articles became necessary to raise funds to carry on the war against rebellion the Democratic party was opposed to the tax—it was a war tax—the Republicans desire to repeal the war tax and strange and unaccountable as it seems the Democratic party from Cleveland down to the holders of the smallest office don't want the tax repealed. When there is no war they want a war tax, and they have gone so far as to raise the cry against that part of the platform and declare that it means free whisky.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of July, constituted the 25th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. The army of the Potomac invited a number of Confederate officers to participate in the anniversary meeting. The occasion assembled thousands of people from far and near. Gettysburg was the decisive battle between the Northern and Southern civilization and in all probability last week assembled more survivors of the battle than can ever be gotten together again. But as to the multitude of people the crowd have scarcely yet begun to move that way. After the lapse of another quarter of a century it will become a Mecca for the free men of this country and the world to visit on the 4th of July.

A GREAT fuss was made by certain parties at Gettysburg over the presence of a lot of Confederate generals who were in the fight 25 years ago. The gosh gotten off last week at Gettysburg over the confederates does not take well with the people. The people scorn to the soldiers of the late slave states the civilities and amenities of every day social and business life, but when it comes to glorifying the champions of wrong the people want to be contented with Gettysburg was not a little field to test the bravery of men. The confederate was brave as brave could be Gettysburg was the turning point in the war for freedom against slavery, and on that account it is distinguished from all other battle fields. It is no place for the champions of the lost cause to appear and glorify himself as a soldier who fought his best on that field to perpetuate human slavery. The world turns to Gettysburg as the field whereon freedom decided the contest with slavery for the mastery of this country and to have the brave confederates or champions of slavery there to glorify their own fighting efforts for slavery is to lose sight of everything excepting the bravery of the confederate part in the struggle for and against the liberty of the individual.

The Democratic leaders are shouting "China! China!" and claim to believe that Harrison is in favor of Chinese emigration. They base their professed belief on the fact that Harrison voted against certain bills in Congress that proposed to keep the Chinese out of this country. But they do not tell the whole story. If they would tell why Harrison voted against certain anti-Chinese bills, they would do themselves justice and not be guilty of creating false impressions.

By half told account of a public act.

There are certain treaties entered into between China and the United States and no self respecting man who has the good of his country at heart could or would vote one way when the treaty obligations of his country point in another direction.

Doubtless Harrison would be quick to vote against the unscrupulous admission of the Chinese, if the treaty obligation was out of the way. The country would generally be happy to endorse an amendment or change of the treaty stipulations with China, whereby all intercourse should be confined to certain ports of both countries where an exchange of commodities might be made and commerce carried on in this way. It is the commercial men and the preachers that want free access to China with the privilege to leave over it as they please, to trade and make money, and to work as foreign missionaries; and if our merchants and preachers and other people who demand an open China, what kind of people would we be to not extend the same rights to the almost eye Oriental? Who is the Democrat in Congress that proposes to recall the treaty that Commercial men and preachers want? When did Cleveland propose any revocation of the treaty between China and the United States, so that the restrictive laws can be honorably passed. Harrison's voting was of that kind that is consistent with the acts of an honorable man.

On the evening of the 20th inst., a Republican rally on meeting was held in this place in honor of the nomination of Harrison and Marton. The occasion was one of enthusiasm almost the entire hall was on the pavement to witness the parade of horse and carriage. The Mexican band and the band belonging to this town culminated the occasion with choice music. It was about 9 o'clock P. M. when the meeting broke up quietly in Court House to listen to a speech from General Wm. E. B. Rouse, Hon. L. E. Aldrich, Frank Pennell Esquire, J. F. Stone Esquire, each followed the General with an able address. It was 11 o'clock P. M. when the meeting adjourned highly pleased with the purpose to win at the polls next November.

A Horrible Tragedy.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 28.—Charles Decker, a farmer of Buena Vista, sent his children to the lake yesterday and then crept up behind his wife and shot her through the brain. Decker then went into the dining room and sent a bullet almost through the throat of his wife. He then threw away his razor and cut his throat so desperately that the blood was almost severed from the brain.

The shots were heard by Decker's little daughter, who had been sent to the well. She hastened to the house, and, looking in the bedroom window, saw the dead body of her mother on the floor. She hurried to a neighbor, who at once went to the house and found Decker on his knees tearing at his throat and gasping for breath. Assistance was sent for, but when it arrived Decker was stretched out in a pool of blood dead. The murderer and suicide leaves a family of nine children, all highly respected. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

Republican Candidates.

GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON, the Republican nominee for President, is the son of John Scott Harrison and grandson of William Henry Harrison ninth President of the United States. The Harrison family emigrated to Virginia during the reign of Charles II., where Benjamin Harrison, the great grandfather of the Republican candidate, was a member of the house of Burgesses and one of the representatives in the Continental Congress. This Benjamin Harrison was not only a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but a member of the Virginia convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. He died in 1791. His son, William Henry Harrison, fought under Wayne at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1809 and became Secretary of the Territory in 1792. His military career was a distinguished one, and his public career, ending with his election to the Presidency in 1840, was equally respectable. John Scott Harrison was a member of Congress from Ohio from 1853 to 1857. Young Benjamin was seven years old when his grandfather was elected President, and forty-eight years ago.

Young Benjamin Harrison was educated at the Miami University, from which he was graduated at the age of 21. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Judge Storer in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. The next year he took up his residence at Indianapolis, where he became the associate of his profession. Young as he was he was married and had a family of four children. He was not long in finding his way out, and from the outset he took an active part in politics. In the campaign of 1850 he was one of the leading Republican orators in his State. He had been nominated for Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana and was elected. He served in this position for more than a year, but the war fever became so strong for him, and in July, 1862, he raised a regiment and was commissioned colonel of the Second Indiana Infantry by Governor Morton. Col. Harrison with his regiment began service in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was promoted to brigadier general for gallant conduct at Rosecrank's campaign. General Harrison served a full brigadier's term at Peach Tree Creek. General Harrison served with credit until the end of the war, and was with the command at the final grand review at Washington.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

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General Harrison was again elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1864. He served out his term but declined to be re-elected in 1863 and devoted himself entirely to the practice of the law. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was beaten. His candidature in that time was for honor. Godlove S. Orth, who had been nominated, having withdrawn from the ticket. Four years later, in 1880, the Republicans succeeded in obtaining a majority in the Indiana Legislature and then Harrison was rewarded for his self sacrifice in 1876 by being elected to the United States Senate. Upon the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession.

General Harrison's career has been a creditable one. As a soldier he was courageous and faithful. In public life he was always a thorough and party man. In the Senate he was never an extremist. Although he had a good practice at the bar, his general avocation is not rich. Mr. Harrison is a daughter of Prof. Scott of his old college the Miami University. They have a married daughter and a son who reside in Miami, where he takes an active part in the politics of the Territory. As a matter of public interest it may be added that General Harrison is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

He will be elected by a large majority.

NON LEVI P. MORTON.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, who has been named by the Republican Convention as its candidate for the Vice Presidency is 62 years old. He was born at Shoreham, Vermont. Shoreham is a village on the shore of Lake Champlain, just opposite Fort Ticonderoga. His father was a lineal descendant of George Morton, who came to this country from England in the ship "The Dove" in 1623. The Rev. Mr. Morton received \$2000 salary a year, and therefore could give his son only a common school education. The boy early left school and began to earn his life as a clerk in a Concord, N. H. dry goods store. When twenty-one years old he set up in business himself, opening a dry goods store in Concord. Four years later he removed to Boston and became a member of the dry goods firm of Beebe, Morton & Co. His connection with this firm continued till 1834, when he moved to New York and established the dry goods house of Morton & Grinnell. 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