THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892

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Republican Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOHN DEAN, of Blair Co.

For Law Judge,
JOHN M. GREER,
(Subject to District Conference.)

For Congressmen at Large,
WILLIAM L. LILLY, of Carbon Co.
ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, of Mercer Co.

For Congress,
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS,

For State Senate,
WILLIAM B. MEREDITH,

For Assembly,
DAVID B. DOUTHETT,
JAMES B. MATES,

For District Attorney,
IRA MCJUNKIN,

For County Surveyor,
C. F. L. MCQUISTION,

Why He Should be Re-elected.

No better reasons could be given for Harrison's re-election than those stated in Depew's speech placing him in nomination at Minneapolis, the latter part of which was as follows:

The great names which adorn the roll of Republican statesmen and soldiers are still potent and popular. The great measures of the Republican party are still the best of the history of the Century. The unequaled and unexampled story of Republicanism in its promises and in its achievements stands unique in the record of parties in governments which are free.

But we live in practical times, facing practical issues which affect the business, the labor and the prosperity of to-day. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James K. Polk, or of Franklin Pierce, or of James Buchanan—not upon the good record of Lincoln or Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

Whoever receives the nomination of this convention will run upon the judgment of the people, as to whether they have been more prosperous and happy, whether the country has been in a better condition at home and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and Republican administration than during the preceeding four years of Cleveland and Democratic government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face and solve so many or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the Government has met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people.

Chili has been taught that, no matter how small the antagonist, no community can with safety insult the flag or murder American sailors. Germany and England have learned in Samoa that the United States has become one of the powers of the World, and no matter how mighty the adversary, at every sacrifice, American honor will be maintained. The Bering Sea question, which was the insurmountable obstacle in the diplomacy of Cleveland and of Bayard, has been settled on a basis which sustains the American position until arbitration shall have determined our right.

The dollar of the country has been placed and kept in the standard of commercial nations, and a coin has been agreed upon with foreign Governments, which, by making bi-metalism the policy of all nations, may successfully solve all our financial problems. The tariff tinkered with and trifled with to the serious disturbance of trade, and disaster to business since the days of Washington, has been courageously embodied into a code—a code which has preserved the principle of the protection of American industries. To it has been added beneficent treaties and wise diplomacy, which has opened to our farmers and manufacturers the markets of other countries.

The navy has been builded upon lines which will protect American citizens and American interests and the American flag all over the world. The public debt has been reduced. The maturing bonds have been paid off. The public credit has been maintained. The burdens of taxation have been lightened. Two hundred millions of currency have been added to the people's money without disturbance of the exchanges. Unexampled prosperity has crowned wise laws, and their wise administration.

The main question which divides us is, to whom does the credit of all this belong? Orators may stand upon this platform more able and more eloquent than I, who will paint in more brilliant colors, but they cannot put in more earnest thought the affection and admiration of Republicans for our distinguished Secretary of State. I yield to no Republican, no matter from which State he hails, in admiration and respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Thomas B. Reed, for Iowa's great son, for the favorites of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

But when I am told that the credit for the brilliant diplomacy of this administration belongs exclusively to the Secretary of State; for the administration of its finances to the Secretary of the Treasury; for the construction of its ships to the Secretary of the Navy; for the introduction of American pork into Europe to the Secretary of Agriculture; for the settlement, so far as it has been settled, of the currency question to Senator John Sherman; for the formulation of the tariff laws to Governor McKinley; for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon the introduction of American pork to our Ministers at Paris and Berlin, I am tempted to seriously inquire, who, during the last four years, has been President of the United States, anyhow?

Cæsar, when he wrote those commentaries, which were the history of the conquests of Europe under his leadership, modestly took the position of Æneas when he said: "They are the narrative of events, the whole of which I saw and the part of which I was."

General Thomas, as the Rock of Chickamaugha, occupies a place in our history with Leonidas among the Greeks, except that he succeeded where Leonidas failed. The fight of Joe Hooker above the clouds was the poetry of battle. The resistless rush of Sheridan and his steed down the valley of Shenandoah is the epic of our Civil War. The march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea is the supreme triumph of gallantry and strategy. It detracts nothing from the splendor of the fame, or the merits of the deeds of the lieutenants, to say that, having selected them with marvelous sagacity and discretion, Grant still remained the supreme commander of the National Army.

All the proposed acts of any administration, before they are formulated, are passed upon in Cabinet council, and the measures and suggestions of the ablest secretaries would have failed with a lesser President. But for the great good of the country, and the benefit of the Republican party, they have succeeded, because of the suggestive mind, the indomitable courage, the intelligent appreciation of situations, and the grand magnanimity of Benjamin Harrison.

It is an undisputed fact that during the few months when both the Secretary of the State and the Secretary of the Treasury were ill, the President personally assumed the duties of the State and Treasury Departments, and both with equal success. The Secretary of State, in accepting his portfolio, under President Garfield, wrote:

"Your administration must be made brilliantly successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people, not at all advertising its energies for re-election, and yet compelling that result by the logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation."

Garfield fell before the bullet of the assassin, and Mr. Blaine retired to private life. General Harrison invited him to take up that unfinished diplomatic career, where its threads had been so tragically broken. He entered the Cabinet. He resumed his work, and has won a higher place in our history. The prophecy he made for Garfield has been superbly fulfilled by President Harrison. In the language of Mr. Blaine, "the president has compelled a re-election by the logic of events, and the imperious necessities of the situation."

The man who is nominated here, to win, must carry a certain well-known number of the doubtful States. Patrick Henry, in the convention which started rolling the ball of independence of the Colonies from Great Britain, said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past."

New York was carried in 1880 by Gen. Garfield, and in every important election since that time we have done our best. We have put forward our ablest, our most popular, our most brilliant leaders for Governor and State officers, to suffer constant defeat. The only light which illumines the sun of hope, the dark record of those 12 years is the fact that, in 1888, the State of New York was triumphantly carried by President Harrison. He carried it then as a gallant soldier, a wise Senator, a statesman who inspired confidence by his public utterances in daily speeches from the commencement of the canvass to its close. He still has all these claims, and in addition, an administration beyond criticism and rich with the elements of popularity with which to crrry New York again.

Ancestry helps in the old world, and handicaps in the new. There is but one distinguished example of a son overcoming the limitations imposed by the pre-eminent fame of his father and then rising above it and that was when the younger Pitt became greater than Chatham.

With an ancestor a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another who saved the Northwest from savagery, and gave it to civilization and empire, and who was also President of the United States, a poor and unknown lawyer of Indiana has risen by his unaided efforts to such distinction as lawyer, orator, soldier, statesman and President, that he reflects more credit upon his ancestors than they have devolved upon him, and presents in American history the parallel of the younger Pitt.

By the grand record of a wise and popular administration; by the strength gained in frequent contact with people; in wonderfully versatile and felicitous speech; by the claims of a pure life in public and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I nominate Benjamin Harrison.

THE other evening we heard an ultra-Quayite assert that Harrison was nominated by the Southern States, but if he looks at the figures of the first, last and only ballot taken, he will or ought to change his mind on that point.

Thirty-four votes from Illinois, thirty-four from Indiana, twenty from Iowa, eleven from Kansas, eighteen from Massachusetts, fifteen from Nebraska, twenty-seven from New York, eight from South Dakota and 19 each from Wisconsin and Pennsylvania does not look as though all Harrison's strength came from the South.

And besides this as Harrison was the second choice of the majority of the Republicans of this State, he should have received the vote of all its delegation after Blaine was dropped, and would have, had they acted for themselves and not have been subservient to the will of another. Our State delegation, as usual, presented the most sorrowful spectacle in the convention.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Philadelphia *Press*, Republican.

President Harrison's intellectual strength, integrity of purpose, high character and earnest patriotism are no longer called in question by his most virulent enemies. The single count in the indictment to which they still adhere is that he is a cold man. We suspect that the President is at times a little chilly to the innumerable applicants for offices and their friends who beset him at all available opportunities. There are 100,000 Federal offices, and for each there are often ten applicants, and each applicant will have on the average not less than ten active backers. To this army besetting him like a swarm of locusts we would not be surprised if the President at times forgot to be genial, and even failed to conceal his sense of irritation at the ceaseless importunities of office-seekers and office-brokers.

The average American sees in Harrison the embodiment of all the virtues he is accustomed to look for in a President. He has filled the measure of high requirement for the office in a manner which leaves even his enemies scarcely any room for criticism. The country has thrived under his Administration, the people have been contented, the laws enforced, foreign nations have been compelled to respect our wishes, and every department of the Government has been well managed. We believe the sober business sense of the country will say let—not well enough merely, but—excellent alone, and continue an Administration which has established its capacity and fitness by proofs so incontestable and conclusive.

New York Press.

In President Harrison the Republican party has a candidate for whom neither apology nor defense is required. His record as a soldier, as a legislator and as President is known of all men, and the more it is studied the more admirable it appears. The President has been the soul of his administration. However able his lieutenants, he has been the commander in chief; and the stamp of Harrison is on all the great achievements that have marked his three years of government. The two features of President Harrison's present term that will take rank among the great events of this generation are the enactment of the McKinley law and the outspoken and aggressive assertion of American rights in the controversies with Great Brittain and with Chili. Prompted by at patriotism that knew no guide save the honor and interests of the United States, President Harrison was as resolute in dealing with powerful England as with the South American republic. The ultimatum which the President sent to Chili, when that nation refused to give satisfaction for the murder of American Sailors and the insult to the American uniform, was no more positive in tone than the final notice to Lord Salisbury on the subject of Behring Sea. The result is that the American flag and the American name are regarded everywhere with greater respect than before President Harrison assumed the reins of office. England has receded from her menacing position and has agreed to arbitration, and neither Chili nor any other State will insult the flag or do willful harm to citizens of the United States in the future.

EVERY young man in this county should both read and study the Republican platform, as printed on this page, and inquire of their elders regarding the points they do not understand. No better educational matter will appear in print.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN DALZELL may not be Senator this time but as he has been renominated he will be elected to retain the seat he has in the House. He and Congressman Brosius will keep one end of the capitol free from the criticism that Pennsylvania is voiceless in our national councils.—*Ex.*

AT Harrisburg, Tuesday, Dunlap of Beaver and Heineman of Butler pulled out of the race, and Griffith of Mercer was elected delegate to the Chicago Convention which meets Tuesday, June 21st. Dunlap will contest for the seat at Chicago.

A STORM in Chicago, last Monday, destroyed the canvas roof of the Democratic wigwam, and it is being replaced by a board roof.

AFTER all his talk for Blaine, Quay voted for McKinley; and he left the convention when he smelt defeat.

HARRISON AND REID.

At the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis last Friday, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, Received 535 Votes on First Ballot, which was a Majority of 166 over all Opposition; and at the Evening Session Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was Nominated for Vice President by Acclamation.

At the opening hour, Thursday, not more than one-third of the delegates were present but they soon came in and the convention was called to order; prayer was offered and then Chairman McKinley stated that the regular order of business was the report of the committee in credentials, and recognized Chairman Cogswell of that Committee, but Gen. Cogswell arose and said that his Committee was not yet ready to report, but expected to be by 8 P. M.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which went to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate:

"Resolved, That the World's Columbian exposition to be inaugurated in the city of Chicago in 1893 is rightfully considered by all classes of our citizens regardless of their political affiliation as a great national undertaking and that, in recognition of its character and importance, Congress ought promptly to provide by appropriate legislation such reasonable appropriation and aid thereof as will enable the government fully to discharge its expressed and implied obligation incident thereto, as will insure the attainment of such results therefrom as will be commensurate with the dignity, progress and development of a free and enlightened people."

A resolution giving all old soldiers in the town the privilege of the floor also went to the Committee, and then the convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

At 8:30 the convention reassembled and there was talk of forcing a ballot that night.

Chauncy Depew gave Col. Dick Thompson, of Indiana, a puff and secured him a seat on the platform, and Col. Dick made a speech.

Gen. Cogswell mounted the platform, said his Committee had just finished its work and made a verbal report on the contest for seats from Alabama, Louisana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, N. Carolina, etc. Mr. Wallace, of New York, presented a written minority report on the Alabama cases, a long discussion ensued, and the majority report was adopted by a vote of 462 to 432, which was considered a Harrison victory.

Friday's Session.

Chairman McKinley called the convention to order at 11:37 A. M. The consideration of the report of the Committee on credentials was resumed; no further opposition was made to the majority report and it was adopted; two delegates each from Indian and Alaska territories were admitted; the Michigan delegation retired for consultation; the roll of states was called for members of the National Committee and David Martin, of Philadelphia, was named for Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was allowed to address the convention in the interest of female suffrage. Chairman McKinley then announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for the nomination for President; a mighty cheer went up from 1,500 throats and the call of states began. When Colorado was called, Senator Wollcot, of Colorado, mounted the platform and in a speech in which he showed his personal feeling against Harrison, nominated Blaine. His speech was loudly applauded, and then the roll call went on until Indiana was reached, when "Uncle Dick" Thompson, of Indiana, mounted the platform and in a short speech nominated Harrison, and another tumult followed. When Michigan was reached a spectator asked "What's the matter with Alger?" and somebody responded "He's not in it." Eustis, of Minneapolis, seconded the nomination of Blaine, and some ladies on the platform started another demonstration.

Chauncey Depew seconded Harrison's nomination, in the speech of the day, and another tumult followed; pictures of Harrison and Blaine were carried through the isles and then the convention settled into "deep silence" for the voting. Alabama started off with 15 votes for Harrison, 7 for McKinley and none for Blaine, which was warning of a change of program on the part of the Quay-Platt crowd; the Pennsylvania delegation went out for consultation; California's 9 and Colorado's 8 votes went for Blaine; Illinois gave Harrison 34 and Blaine 14; Indiana's 30 went for Harrison; Iowa gave Harrison 20 Blaine 5 and McKinley 1; Kansas gave Harrison 11 and McKinley 9; Maine gave Blaine its 12 votes; New York gave Harrison 27, Blaine, 35 and McKinley 10; Ohio gave Harrison 1 and McKinley 45—McKinley voted for Harrison—Pennsylvania gave Harrison 19, Blaine 3 and McKinley 42—Quay voted for McKinley.

As the roll proceeded and it was seen that Harrison was nominated on first ballot, McKinley left the chair and made a motion to nominate Harrison by acclamation, but somebody raised a point of order, the motion was withdrawn, and the poll completed. Harrison had 535, Blaine 182, McKinley 182, Reed 4 and Lincoln 1, and the nomination was made unaminous. A motion to take a recess was agreed to and the convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

The Official Vote.

The following is the ballot by States as finally corrected and approved for the official record:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Harrison	Blaine	McKinley	Reed	Lincoln
Alabama	15			7	
Arkansas	15			1	
California	8	9		1	
Colorado		8			
Connecticut	4			8	
Delaware	4	1		1	
Florida	8				
Georgia	26				
Idaho			6		
Illinois	34		14		
Indiana	30				
Iowa	20	5		1	
Kansas	11			9	
*Kentucky	22	2		1	
Louisiana	8	8			
Maine		12			
Maryland	14				2
Massachusetts	18	1		11	
Michigan	7	2		10	
Minnesota	8	2		1	
Mississippi	13	4½			
Missouri	28	4		2	
Montana	5	1			
Nebraska	15			1	
Nevada		6			
†New Hampshire	4	2			1
New Jersey	18	2			
New York	27	35		10	
*North Carolina	17½	2½		1	
North Dakota	2	4			
Ohio	1			45	
Oregon	1			7	
Pennsylvania	19	3		42	
Rhode Island	5	1		1	1
South Carolina	13	3		2	
South Dakota	8				
Tennessee	17	4		3	
Texas	22	6			2
Vermont	8				
Virginia	9	13		2	
Washington	1	6		1	
West Virginia	12				
Wisconsin	19	2		3	
Wyoming	4	2			
Alaska	2				
Arizona	1	1			
Dis. of Columbia		2			
Indian Territory	1	1			
New Mexico	6				
Oklahoma	2				
Utah	2				

*Kentucky 1 absent; North Carolina ½ vote absent.
†New Hampshire 1 for Lincoln.

The Man Who Will Succeed Himself.

RECAPITULATION.

Harrison	535 1-6
Blaine	182 1-6
McKinley	182
Reed	4
Lincoln	1

The evening session was a short one. By general consent the selection of a candidate for Vice President was left to the delegation from New York, and it selected Whitelaw Reid, publisher of the *Tribune*.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was also named, by his name was withdrawn, Reid of New York was nominated; telegrams were received; resolutions were passed thanking everybody, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

At the White House, that afternoon the President, some members of the Cabinet and other friends received the news, and when it became known that Harrison was re-nominated they felt exceedingly happy and there was quite a domestic scene.

To some newspaper men who called, the President made one of his happy five-minute speeches, and voiced his gratitude for the appreciation and support of the Republican Masses.

At Indianapolis that evening the people were wild with enthusiasm, and the streets were paradled.

The Platform Committee's Work.

The silver men of the Platform Committee from the first manifested an earnest desire for the success of their party—with free coinage if possible; without it if the majority so ruled. They were outvoted three to two in the sub-committee. Then they appealed to the whole committee and loyally submitted their views for its decision. Successive propositions made by them for unrestricted free coinage, for free coinage with restrictions, for free coinage for the products of Americans mines, and coinage with a seignorage attached for the products of other mines, and, when they found themselves in a more hopeless minority in the whole committee than they had been in this subcommittee, they fell into the ranks and accepted a plank favoring bimetalism at a ratio to be fixed by Congress.

Senators Dubois and Shoup, and Congressman Sweet, of Idaho, made powerful appeals to the committee on behalf of the lead mining industry of the silver-producing States, and succeeded in having inserted in the tariff plank a denunciation of the Democratic party for their "attacks on wool, lead ores, and bullion, the chief products of several States."

Judge A. W. Tourgee, with his Afro-American following, insisted that the platform should take hold of the lynchings of colored men in the South. The committee had as much difficulty in convincing him and the colored members of the committee that these were matters of State jurisdiction, with which it was impossible for the United States to interfere, as Mr. Blaine had in persuading Baron Fava that the United States Government was not responsible for the Italian lynchings in New Orleans.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Dr. Olympia Brown, and other eloquent female advocates of woman suffrage, tried earnestly to have the words "male or female" inserted after "white or black" in the free ballot and fair count resolution, but the committee adhered to the language of the last platform.

The Nicaragua Canal Company secured an expression of opinion in favor of American control of that enterprise, but failed to secure the insertion of a recommendation that "American capital be devoted to the enterprise." Friends of the World's Fair procured the admission by the committee of the resolution which they introduced in open convention.

A carefully prepared plan was inserted to cover the sectional school issues in the Northwestern States. Lastly, the wise and statesmanlike conduct of affairs by "the present Administration," at home and abroad, received a conservative indorsement.

The Platform.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:—

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products with American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief product of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgments thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure; and claim that executed by a Republican Administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions, and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its working men, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, his sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern States of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers; entangling alliance with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal pauper and contract emigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees engaged in State commerce in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews of Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among its citizens. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of Church and State.

We reaffirm our opposition declared in the Republican platform of 1888 to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Post Office Department, and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard for the interests, of the people of the Territories, and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great National undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the Nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

The Harrison men in the delegation did not break loose until Chauncey Depew seconded the nomination of the President. Then when it seemed that the entire crowd of 12,000 people had gone mad, Graham, Magee, Diston, Kuhn, Willard and a dozen more Pennsylvanians joined in the applause. Before the nomination speeches were concluded the Harrison men had demonstrated more than once that they were in the majority, and some of the Pennsylvanians were talking of casting the solid vote of the delegation for the President. Diston was in favor of that, and tried to persuade Quay to do it. Dave Martin said he thought he might get in under the Harrison flag after all; but when the roll call was ordered, Quay asked the delegation to retire for consultation as to how they should vote. The entire delegation left the hall with the exception of Quay. He remained behind to see how the McKinley stampede would work. He is said to have caused to be circulated among the Harrison States, the report that Pennsylvania would vote solidly for McKinley.

While he was watching the result of the balloting the other delegates who were outside were becoming impatient to get back to the hall. Quay sent word out to them that he would soon be with them. He said he was trying to get the drift of the convention.

Magee and George Graham heard that the balloting was in progress, and they declined to wait for Quay, telling Chairman Reeder to record them for Harrison. They returned to the floor of the convention and Magee then heard that Quay had informed a number of the Harrison leaders that Pennsylvania was solid for McKinley, and he started off to deny the report. He visited every State delegation and told the Harrison leader in it that the President would surely get twelve votes in Pennsylvania, and they would thus prevent the Harrison men outside from going over to McKinley. Quay did not go out to join his delegation until after Illinois had voted.

At the caucus, Quay told his followers in the delegation that he thought the time had come to drop Blaine and vote for McKinley. The delegates returned to the convention just as Ohio was being polled in its vote for McKinley. Quay took fresh hope and gave notice to all of his friends to stand up for McKinley. He was about to order another poll of delegation when Dave Martin told him he thought it would have more effect on the convention to have the secretary of the convention poll the delegation.

Quay accepted Martin's advice and when Pennsylvania was called he said: "There is a difference of opinion among the Pennsylvania delegation, and I ask for a poll of the delegation." Just before polling the delegation a New York delegate asked Quay what he was going to do, and the Senator answered: "We'll go down with the ship." The roll call was followed with intense interest. Disston, Elkins, Graham, and Magee were applauded when they cast their votes for Harrison. Quay was also applauded when he cast his vote for McKinley.

The poll of the delegation resulted in Harrison getting 19 votes, McKinley 42, Blaine 3. Those who voted for Harrison were Hamilton Disston and William L. Elkins, delegates-at-large; George S. Graham, Daniel S. Shiffert, E. Wesley Kuhn, William H. Stroh, Dr. John Miller, Geo. E. Lemering, E. N. Willard, Benjamin Hughes, Alex. Farnum, Christian Leucker, William C. McConnell, William L. Gauger, C. L. Magee, George M. Vonbonnhorst, J. J. Carter, and W. W. Brown.

For McKinley—William F. Linn, Henry W. Oliver, Frank Reeder, S. A. Davenport, Henry C. McCormick, Lyman D. Gilbert, delegates-at-large; H. H. Bingham, Oliver Wilson, David H. Lane, Jacob Wildemore, Theodore B. Stulb, J. H. Anderson, A. B. Shields, David Martin, Wilbur F. Short, Enos Verlenden, McLuckenbach, James M. Thomas, John E. Fox, Jacob Grove, Martin B. Allen, Fred Wheelock, A. M. Bennett, William J. Lewis, Carl F. Espenichade, Jerry Crome, Charles H. Mullin, John C. Lower, H. W. Storey, John B. Scott, J. Owen Edellubte, Herman H. Collins, J. Q. Brown, Quay, D. W. Pearson, Charles M. Reed, Thomas B. Simpson, Daniel C. Oyster and A. Wayne Cook.

For Blaine—Thomas S. Butler, A. M. High and W. J. Scott.

J. A. Sharsbeger, of the Twelfth district, was absent, but his alternate, Mr. Shiffert, voted as he would have done, had he been present, for Harrison. Galusha A. Grow was unable to attend the convention. He was for Harrison, but his alternate voted for McKinley. The only man in the delegation who violated his instructions was John C. Lower, of the Nineteenth District. He was instructed for Harrison and voted for McKinley.

After the vote had been announced Quay stood at the head of the delegation to watch the effect of Pennsylvanias' action upon the other States. It did not cause the Harrison column to waver, however, and when he saw the votes steadily piling up for the President he turned to General Reeder and said it is all over, and immediately lost all interest in the proceedings. He picked up his hat and said he thought he would retire, but just then Texas was called and her twenty-two votes gave Harrison a majority of the convention, and there was another outbreak of wild enthusiasm.

Quay remained until it had subsided. As he was about to leave Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, came up and Quay said: "They do not seem to have any further use for us, and I am going out." "Well I am about through myself," said Boutelle. Quay told Reeder and Martin that he would not be back again and directed them to go along with New York in the naming of a Vice President.

"Don't make any fight against the Harrison people," was his parting injunction as he departed from the hall with this son Dick.

The Pennsylvania delegates who voted for Harrison are deserving of great credit from their constituencies. They withstood the greatest kind of pressure and assisted very materially in breaking the scheme to stampede the convention for McKinley.

Flick Items.

Mr. Alf Hickey has left for Washington, his friends and neighbors all wish him gook luck.

Mr. Al Turner and family of this place moved to Oil City, and it is reported since that they were drowned in the flood.

The Davis & Co. well on the Jack farm took fire one day last week, and burned the rig and all other buildings connected to it. Loss $6000.

Mr. Jos. Flick and C. Johnston are building an addition to Robert Harbison's barn, and when done there they have a new barn to build for Abraham Cunningham in Allegheny Co. Hurry up boys.

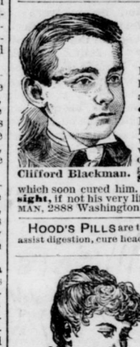
Mr. John Burton is repairing the coal platform at his coal bank for the purpose of keeping ten thousand bushel of coal in stock.

Mr. J. N. Fulton is decorating his house with a new tin roof.

Mr. Wm. Heckert has taken the contract of building the Sefton school house, N[illegible]

Mr. W. T. Oliver is splitting rails to repair the fences on his farm. The warm weather and the gnats make the work very disagreeable.

Do Do.



Eyesight SAVED.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I began giving him **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,** which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Clifford Blackman.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE MOVES THE BOWELS EACH DAY. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TURN ON THE LIGHT

And let it glimmer until every man, woman and child sees and Knows of the excellency of

Gosser's Cream Glycerine.

It is the ideal Cosmetic. It stimulates the nerves, quickens circulation and carries away dead particles of the skin, leaving it fine and clear. It has no equal for Chapped Hands, Lips, Face, or roughness of the skin, and is not excelled as a dressing for the face after shaving. It is a bland, creamy emulsion, with just enough vegetable oil to soften the skin. No lady or gentleman should be without it. Be sure to get the genuine. Take no substitute.

"For sale by J. C. Redick, Druggist, Butler, Pa.

Mifflin Street Livery.

BIEHL & HEPLER Prop'rs.

One square west of Main St., on Mifflin St. All good, safe horses; new buggies and carriages. Landaus for weddings and funerals. Open day and night. Telephone No. 24.

A NEBRASKA man has just secured a divorce from his wife because she was an inveterate liar. During the three years he lived with her she told him ten thousand lies, and got him into one scrape after another.

NEW ORLEANS was surrounded by water Monday, which had reached the highest point known there in 45 years, and the levees were breaking both above and behe the city.

POLITICAL dreams are sometimes very deceptive.

THE Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago next Tuesday, and Hill's friends are claiming 366 votes on first ballot.

U. S. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, made a decision a few days ago, which is of interest. An agent of a Chicago oleomargarine company was convicted for violating the State law which prohibits the importation of the bogus butter. He carried the case up. Judge Bond held that the arrest was illegal and discharged the prisoner. He said that a State may regulate the sale and storage of articles dangerous to health, but can not prohibit the importation; "that a person may import an article from a foreign country or one of the States of the Union and sell it in the condition which it was imported, is not to be disputed now, after a long line of decisions by the Supreme Court."

DEATHS.

FORSYTHE—At her home in Penn twp., June 9th, 1892, Mrs. Elizabeth Forsythe, widow of James Forsythe, aged about 80 years.

FLINNER—On Thursday, June 2, 1892, in Jackson twp., Michael, infant son of George Flinner, aged 2 years, 11 months and 10 days.

CAMPBELL—At his home in Cherry twp., June 10, 1892, A. Dixon Campbell, son of Andrew Campbell, aged 29 years.

He was a fine young man and his death was caused by kidney trouble. He was the collector of the township, and his death will necessitate an appointment to fill the vacancy.

CRITCHLOW—At his home in Penn twp., May 28, 1892, Mr. Alexander Critchlow, aged 87 years 2 months and 26 days.

Mr. Critchlow was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county.

DRINK LION COFFEE

A True Combination of MOCHA, JAVA and RIO.

Picture Card Given With every pound package. For Sale everywhere. Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

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Wash Fabrics.

Special Values in Most Desirable Goods.

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29 inches wide, Cream Grounds with neat Sprays, Flow