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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OUR CANDIDATES.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL. President, Grover Cleveland.....New York Vice President, Adlai E. Stevenson.....Illinois STATE. Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick.....Venango County Congressmen-at-Large, George Allen.....Eric County Thomas P. Merritt.....Berks County

Until September 1, 1892, subscriptions will be received by the TRIBUNE at the rate of \$1.00 per year, strictly in advance. Present subscribers, by paying any existing arrearages and \$1.00, can avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from this offer. After September 1 the TRIBUNE will be \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance.

The most imposing and impressive Cleveland meetings of the campaign, says the Philadelphia Times, are held daily and nightly by the thousands of employes of Carnegie's steel works near Pittsburgh. These demonstrations are not called Cleveland mass-meetings; but when monopoly protection has made Carnegie many times a millionaire, and enables him to dictate from his baronial castle in Scotland a reduction of from 10 to 40 per cent. in the wages of his workmen, the employes are in daily and nightly council to protect themselves, while the agents of Carnegie are barricading his works. There are not many speeches made, and those few do not discuss tariff theories, but they do most earnestly discuss a fearful condition that confronts them, and every move they make and every sentence they utter is a death-blow aimed at the monopoly protection that enriches the few and pauperizes the many.

The close connection the telegraph makes between a people and a convention was never better shown than on the night of the Democratic convention. The World bulletin, which was giving reports of the meeting, flashed out the words, "Waterson rises to attack majority report on platform." Benjamin Doblin, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic free trade league of New York, was in the crowd on the street. He sped to the Western Union office with a telegram to Waterson saying that 50,000 free trade New Yorkers were with him in his address against protection. The wire to the Chicago wigwam was cleared and before Waterson completed his remarks the despatch was laid before him, read to the convention and the free traders won their great victory.

Nor all machines in politics are to be dreaded. There surely is nothing to fear from one recently tried in the Lockport, N. Y., election. It is a voting machine, by which the voter, secure from observation, registers his choice by pressing knobs. The pressing of the knob representing one candidate for an office locks that and all other knobs of that class, and prevents the voter from voting more than once, or for more than one candidate. It is a secret ballot par excellence, and ten minutes after the polls were closed the clerks announced the results as to the sixty-four candidates. The ordinary process of counting would have consumed three hours.

MATT QUAY'S offer to wager \$10,000 on Harrison's election causes the New York World to remark that Governor Pattison should place a militia guard around our state treasury. It is hardly possible that the king of embezzlers would stoop so low as to steal the paltry sum of \$10,000. Matt's last raid upon the public's money netted him \$400,000 clear, and that ought to satisfy him.

NEW YORK will vote for Cleveland. The South will never waver. The bold declaration of the platform on the tariff will make Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan doubtful states. Democratic principles always win when the people are brought up to the issue and see where justice lies. The people have a leader whom they can follow everywhere.

While Tammany may have done all in its power to prevent Cleveland's nomination, yet the Democratic party may thank the leaders of the New York delegates that the second place on the ticket is filled by Stevenson, instead of Gray. The latter would have been a heavy load to the party—in fact, almost as great an obstacle to success as Reid is to the Republicans.

TAMMANY IS IN LINE.

The Leaders Will Vote and Work for Cleveland. Some of Tammany Hall's prominent men interviewed on the result: Sheriff Gorman—I am satisfied the candidate is a strong man. Senator Martin T. McMahon—Mr. Cleveland was my choice from the first. He is the strongest who could have been selected. Deputy County Clerk Seully—We are all Cleveland men now. Tammany will support him loyally. Mayor's Marshal Engelhardt—My first choice was Hill, but I will heartily support Mr. Cleveland. So will Tammany Hall. Deputy Commissioner Holahan—Our fighting is over. Mr. Cleveland has won, and we will support him faithfully. He will receive a larger vote in this city than he did in 1884 or 1888. Judge Martine—If we are to win we must take off our coats. The fight is going to be like that of 1888. Judge Van Wyck—We are all for Cleveland now. I believe he has the mass of the people with him. This city gave him 12,000 more votes in 1888 than it did in 1884. It will go that 15,000 better in 1892. Coroner Levy—It's an excellent nomination. Mr. Cleveland is a very popular man. Commissioner Brennan—Cleveland will be the next president. With all differences healed and a united Democracy he will carry the state easily. Acting Mayor Arnold—It is my opinion that we could carry the state with any good Democrat. I am sure we can do it with Cleveland. Tammany Hall will give him loyal support. President Wilson, of the board of health and Consolidated exchange—I am most favorably impressed with the nomination and am sure that the members of the Consolidated exchange will do good work in the campaign. Judge Bischoff—I am well pleased. Mr. Cleveland will receive the support of the Germans, who are for him regardless of party. City Chamberlain Crain, who sent a congratulatory telegram to the nominee, said that Tammany will give the ticket loyal support and that it will not only win in New York, but in the nation. Comptroller Myers characterized the nomination as "magnificent" and "most desired." The platform, he said, was sound and would sweep the country. Mr. Cleveland's plurality in New York state, he predicted, will be 50,000. Superintendent of Market John A. Sullivan (formerly collector of internal revenue)—Mr. Cleveland's hold on the people is remarkable. He is a wonderful man and I feel sure he will be elected. School Commissioner Miles O'Brien—I wanted Hill, but I'll vote for the candidate of the majority. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling—I favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination from the start. Chief Clerk Henriques, of the market bureau—It suits me perfectly. Senator Amasa J. Parker, of Albany—The Democrats of Albany are enthusiastic over Cleveland's nomination. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg—I'm well satisfied with the ticket and have no doubt it will carry New York state all right.—New York Sun.

Arkansas' Next Governor. William Fishback will be the next governor of Arkansas if he lives, for he has been nominated for that position by the Democrats of that state. Mr. Fishback is sixty-one years of age and is a native of Virginia. After graduating from the University of Virginia he read law and in 1858 located in Arkansas. There he has lived ever since.

An Inspiring Nomination. Grover Cleveland's nomination for the presidency has been received with a heartiness that will carry it to victory at the polls in November. It is sustained not only by the unanimous voice of the Democracy, but in every state it is hailed by tens of thousands of Republicans and independents weary of class and section legislation, and disgusted with Republican sham, hypocrisy and corruption.

It is an inspiring, quickening nomination, and the young men of the country to whom the future belongs will see that it develops into an election in November.—New York Journal.

Hill Will Help Him. Mr. Cleveland, now more than ever before, needs the faithful, generous service of his old official associate. Mr. Hill is in a position where a due and wise regard for his own political future will prompt him to render this service. His statesmanship, his Democracy will move him in the same direction with his self interest.—New York Telegram.

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Cleveland Stands for Principles. Cleveland stands for the bone and sinew of the party and for its principles that have best commended themselves to the country.—Richmond State.

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Mr. Fishback has served in his state legislature with distinction and was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1874. When he went to Arkansas he was strongly opposed to secession. He was elected to the United States senate in 1884, but he opposed the reconstruction measures and has been an ardent Democrat ever since.

Senator Hill is No Traitor. It is announced that the Elmira Gazette, "Senator Hill's home organ," supports the nominees of the Chicago convention. What other action could reasonably have been expected? As the World said on the 10th of June: "Senator Hill has never yet opposed or betrayed a Democratic ticket, nor given one a merely lukewarm support. He is not likely to begin this year, when so much is at stake both for his party and for him."—New York World.

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NO SULKING IN NEW YORK.

David B. Hill Pledges the Vote of the State to the Nominee. "I pledge the electoral vote of the state of New York to the nominee of the national Democratic convention," said David B. Hill in one of his many stirring speeches to the Democrats of other states. There will be no sulking over the result at Chicago among the men who stood by the senator from New York with such loyalty and determination.

A two-thirds vote of the national Democratic convention is obligatory and will be ratified at the ballot box by loyal Democrats everywhere, and especially in the state of New York. If our candidate had been nominated by that convention we should have expected the defeated friends of other candidates to give him their support, and now that we are defeated we are bound in honor to do the same. The Democrats of New York will do their full measure of duty.

Believing as we do that the result of the presidential election will depend upon the vote of this state, we are the more urgently bound to see that no effort is spared to win the thirty-six electoral votes of New York for the nominees of the Chicago convention.—Albany Times-Union.

Mr. Murphy made a square, stand up fight for Senator Hill, but he bows cheerfully to the sentiment which overrides that candidate along with all other favorite sons. He is as strong and single hearted in his devotion to Cleveland's election today as he was to Hill's nomination last week. Already word has been given by Chairman Murphy to his trusty friends and followers that in the election of Cleveland Troy and Rensselaer county must do their full duty. He is coming home to take off his coat and work for Grover Cleveland.—Troy Press.

Mr. Hill and his friends will submit to the decision of the convention with good grace, as in duty bound, and it will not be their fault if Grover Cleveland does not receive the thirty-six electoral votes of New York by a large majority.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A Maine Gubernatorial Candidate. Charles F. Johnson, whom the Democrats of Maine have nominated for governor, is another of the young men who have become prominent in politics. He is but thirty-three years of age. He is a lawyer and an ex-school teacher. He graduated from Bowdoin college at twenty, and after teaching school and studying law for several years, located, in 1886, in Waterville, where he still lives. His most important offices have been those of city clerk and city solicitor of Waterville. Mr. Johnson is a fine campaigner and the Democrats expect that he will make great inroads upon the large Republican majority in the approaching election.

The Force Bill President. Benjamin Harrison will go down in history as the force bill president. After the Republicans had been wrecked in the congressional campaign of 1890, the one voice which called them back to order was that of Harrison, with the force bill as his theme.

Lamentable as the fact may be, the issue of the presidential election of 1892, forced upon us by Harrison's renomination, is the upheaval of the social fabric of the south through the agency of the force bill.

The nominee of the Chicago convention must be loyally supported by every Democrat. The south has too much at stake for local bickerings to endanger. The New York Democracy has always been loyal, and in this hour of supreme need it is called upon to remain loyal.—Atlanta Constitution.

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THE LESSONS OF '76

BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Middle aged men must remember how very different the celebration of the Fourth of July was during their boyhood from what it is in these days. Everything of course seems tame after maturity in contrast with its seeming in our early teens.

The civil war, with its terrible tension, solicitude, agitation, uncertainty, made the youngest of us feel old. But, apart from age and event, the Fourth has in its observance long ceased to be what it was before the war. That great strife naturally dwarfed the minor but not less heroic struggle of the last century and rendered us comparatively indifferent to its commemoration. We should still remember, however, that our independence was won by trials, by hardships, by unflinching fortitude, to which in our later abundance and prosperity we were necessarily strangers.

In this generation we can scarcely realize, so altered are our surroundings, what our forefathers endured, suffered and dared, as colonists, in taking up arms against the exactions and oppressions of the mother country—one of the strongest governments and greatest powers of the Old World. They did not hesitate to oppose regular, disciplined soldiers, who had fought on many fields, with raw recruits, having no other weapons than such as they could get in an emergency, and no other hope than that inspired by love of freedom, and the resolution to resist tyranny to the death. Those were indeed the times to test courage and patriotism, and the hardy colonists never wined or faltered.

It is pleasant to recall the ringing words of Patrick Henry at the beginning of the troubles, when he declared at the old Continental congress in Philadelphia, in 1774: "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the colonies. The distinctions between Virginians, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian; I am an American!" The seven arduous, often desperate, years of the Revolution, in which we were so generously aided by the French, proved the stuff we were made of. Always without money, often without food or clothing or any proper equipment for war, Washington sustained defeat after defeat with equanimity and unflinching courage, and won his cause at last at Yorktown. Defeat and disaster never diminished his faith in ultimate triumph or dampened his excessive ardor. Within three months, during 1780, two American armies, numerous for that day, were destroyed, and the most formidable of the partisan bands in the south, under Sumter, was dispersed by Tarleton.

Nevertheless a detachment from Cornwallis' forces was wholly defeated in North Carolina, at King's mountain, by 900 of our militia, and 1,100 of the enemy were killed, wounded and captured. Thus failure and success alternated until the final and complete victory gained by the surrender of Cornwallis, with more than 8,000 men, including sailors.

Our troops raised during the Revolution numbered some 230,000 Continental soldiers and 56,000 militia. How small this force seems, compared with the grand armies the north and south marshaled in 1861-5; how insignificant the cost of life and treasure then to the estimate in the later struggle, of a loss of a million of men and more than a billion of money. But in the civil war the Union was immensely rich; it had unlimited credit; we were provided with every martial requirement. In 1776-83 the gallant patriots marched often over frozen roads with shodless and bleeding feet; fought while half famished and half clad; left their plows in the furrow; quitted the harvest with scythes in their hands to give their lives, if need be, for independence. They were intrepid sons of intrepid sires; they were genuine grit, of unconquerable stock.

Too much honor cannot be paid them. We, their descendants, should always keep their memory green. Their example should never be permitted to grow dim. We should not allow the celebration of the glorious Fourth to languish. We owe it to them to keep it up as we did in the earlier days, when we were boys. We are boys now, though of an older sort; we should be boys in our enthusiasm and rejoicing over the immortal day that disclosed the spirit of 1776, commemorative of the stern period that put us to the proof, that tried us by fire in the crucible of adversity and brought us out pure gold.

Let us observe the Fourth as aforesaid, with bonfires and illuminations, with music and cannon, with fireworks and reading the Declaration, with large assemblies and patriotic speeches, with every form of sympathy and demonstration belonging to the day and deserving of ourselves.

A Gem from Webster. America has proved that it is practicable to elevate mankind—that portion which, in Europe, is called the laboring or lower class—to raise them to self respect, to make them competent to act a part in the great right and great duty of self government; and she has proved that this may be done by education and the effusion of knowledge. She holds out an example, a thousand times more encouraging than ever was presented before, to those nine-tenths of the human race who are born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank.

Wanted a Light. Wandering Wykes—Madam, you couldn't give me a morsel to eat, could you? Kind Lady—I have some firecracker pie that I made up for the Fourth. Wandering Wykes—That will do very nicely. Wandering Wykes (half an hour later)—And now, madam, may I trouble you for a match? A Plain Tale. He packed some rockets in a box. And thought he'd safely hid it. The cook used them to light the fire.—They did it.

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