

CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN

GENERAL CLARKSON WILLINGLY STEPS OUT.

He Says the President Is Opposed to His Re-election, and He Refuses to Fight for the Place—New Plan for the Selection of Delegates.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The national Republican committee organized for the presidential campaign of 1892 by electing W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, as its chairman; Cornelius N. Bliss, the New York banker, as treasurer, and Land Commissioner Carter, of Montana, secretary. Next to the selection of its officers, the most important feature of the session was the proposition of Delegate Scott, of West Virginia, looking to the complete reformation of the national convention. Mr. Scott proposes that hereafter delegates shall be apportioned to a state, not in proportion to the electoral vote to which it is entitled, but in proportion to the Republican vote cast.

Who Mr. Campbell Is. Mr. Campbell's selection was first urged by Secretary Rusk and L. T. Michener, both of whom have a great admiration for the qualities possessed by the new chairman. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 12, 1850, but as he went to Chicago when an infant he is practically a native of that city. He is recognized as an attorney of great shrewdness, and is the lawyer for Armour & Co. Mr. Campbell has had much to do with shaping state legislation in Illinois for the last fourteen years. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1878 and again in 1883, being elected president pro tem of the senate in 1881 and also in 1883 and 1885.

Mr. Campbell was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880 and 1888 and was chairman of Cook county Republican committee during the latter campaign. In 1890 Mr. Campbell was chosen the Illinois member of the Republican national committee to succeed Colonel George R. Davis. In personal appearance Mr. Campbell is commanding. Stalwart in physique, his clean shaven face is almost boyish in appearance.

Clarkson Ready to Retire. During the session of the committee ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who appeared as the proxy of Frank S. Witherbee, urged the selection of Mr. Clarkson.

Mr. Clarkson in reply said that while he appreciated the friendship extended, and while he had the personal tender of forty-one members of the committee of their support, and that thirty had declared their intention to vote for him whether he was a candidate or not, it was his duty to say that the president desired some one else as chairman, and as a good Republican he bowed cheerfully to the desire.

Quay and Dudley Eulogized. Resolutions highly eulogistic of ex-Chairman Clarkson were adopted.

In response to Mr. Clarkson said: "For the goodwill and honor conferred by these resolutions I am deeply grateful. To my knowledge no campaign was ever conducted more cleanly, more honestly, than the campaign of 1888. I know Senator Quay and General Dudley, and I hope there is no Republican in this land who ever ceased to render due honor to those two honorable men, and I want to say to you, gentlemen, that upon my dying bed, before my family, I could not name two men more to be loved and honored than Senator Quay and General Dudley. I want to warn you, gentlemen, against a growing tendency in the Republican party, under the hypocrisy of the times, not to defend its leaders.

"The cases of Senator Quay and General Dudley afford living examples of this practice. So far as I am concerned, if I have another boy to name I will be glad to confer upon him the name of Quay or Dudley."

Republicans at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 29.—President McAlpin will probably be re-elected at the session of the Republican league.

Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, will be made vice president, and A. B. Colvin, of Glen Falls, treasurer. There are a thousand delegates present at the convention. In his address President McAlpin said he thought that the assembly, at so early a period of the campaign, of such an enthusiastic body of Republicans was an augury of victory.

The Ticket Eulogized. President McAlpin then eulogized the Republican ticket, and said that the League had grown from a few clubs to an organization of more than 500 clubs, embracing a membership of over 100,000. He concluded amid wild applause. Letters of regret at their inability to attend the convention were read from President Harrison, Whitehall Reid, Governor McKinley, T. C. Platt, Secretary Tracy and others.

In the evening fully 4,000 people were in the rink at the great mass meeting. Charles J. Werner presided, and in the course of his speech paid a tribute to the abilities and worth of James G. Blaine. Great cheering broke out over and over again, but a moment later when the name of Harrison was mentioned, the cheering was subdued.

While Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, was speaking, the delegates from Elmira, Sloat Fassett's home, marched in with a great Harrison hat, promising to Harrison every bit of energy which loyal Chemung would have given to Blaine. Burrows' speech was a dissection of the alleged fallacy of free trade.

Bidwell for President. CHICAGO, June 28.—General John Bidwell, of California, once a congressman from that state, will be the standard bearer of the national Prohibition party in the coming campaign. When the convention opened here it was apparent that the boom for William Jennings Demorest, of New York, had burst, and the California's nomination is claimed on the first ballot, if not by acclamation. Demorest had expected the support of the New York delegation, but found on their arrival that he could command the votes of but thirty out of the 110 delegates.

For the second place Joshua Levering, a wealthy Baltimore coffee merchant and of local note as a philanthropist, is in the lead, with Henry Clay Bassett, of New York, and A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, following close behind.

John Keen, Jr., Re-Elected Chairman. JERSEY CITY, June 29.—The New Jersey state Republican committee met at Taylor's hotel and organized for the coming campaign. John Keen, Jr., of Union, was re-elected chairman; E. J. Anderson, vice chairman; John J. Foster, secretary, and J. J. Toffey, treasurer. It was decided to locate headquarters at Jersey City. A resolution was passed endorsing the work of the State League of Republican clubs. The question of calling a state convention was laid over until the next convention, which will be held on July 10.

Republicans Will Fight the Law. NEW YORK, June 28.—The legal battle which the Republicans of this state purpose

to wage against the apportionment bill passed by the Democratic legislature is taking definite form. A committee from the Republican club, with its legal adviser, D. E. Chittenden, a constitutional lawyer of high rank, called upon Senator Hiseock at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and he as a committee went over the whole legal aspect of the case. Senator Hiseock said that the action would be taken some time before July 10, the final date for redistricting the state.

Governor Chase Renominated. FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 29.—The Republican state convention renominated Governor Ira B. Chase on the first ballot. Senator Theodore Shockney, of Randolph county, was nominated for lieutenant governor, and Aaron Jones, of St. Joe county, for secretary of state.

Platt and Miller Win. NEW YORK, June 29.—The Republican state committee re-elected William Brookfield chairman and appointed an executive committee overwhelmingly friendly to Miller and Platt, which in turn elected Charles W. Hackett, of Utica, its director general.

Voting Not Without Hope. BATON ROUGE, La., June 29.—The general assembly voted perfunctorily for United States senator, and will continue to do so daily until the end of the term. The senator will not be elected until the next session of the legislature, two years from now.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION. Success of the Fight Against Protective Taxes Due to Newspapers.

A little over four years ago, when Grover Cleveland sent to congress his now famous tariff reform message, there was no organized agitation against the imposition of the tariff taxes which, even then, before the McKinley bill was concocted, lay with oppressive weight upon nearly every industry and upon nearly every article of general consumption by the people. Here and there a bold champion of fair play raised his voice against the filching system, and there was an undercurrent of resentment against it.

When President Cleveland sent in his plucky challenge to the supporters of high taxes and placed himself at the head of the sentiment demanding reform, the situation rapidly began to change, and, as was said at that time, the whole country was transformed into a debating school. In the progress of the debate since 1888, the allied forces of monopoly have received some pretty hard knocks and have lost ground steadily.

Very much of the success of the fight against oppressive taxes has been due to the systematic publication of the plain facts about the tariff question. The newspapers have spoken boldly. Men who had been handicapped in their businesses for years by the tariff came out and said so. When the effect of the high tariff taxes upon different productive occupations came to be considered, something like the full effect of such legislation could be realized.

Since 1888, the Reform club of New York has been publishing the results of careful investigations as to how far each of the various leading industries of our country have been affected by the tariff laws, and in what manner. Besides explanations of the interests of the general farmer and laborer, they have published brief essays upon the iron and steel industry, copper and brass, coal, salt, dairy farming, wool, grapes, sugar, pottery, glass, wall paper, hats, gloves, etc. So far as their means would allow they have distributed, and are still distributing, these all over the United States.

They have also carried on an aggressive agitation by means of joint debates, nonpartisan addresses and in other ways. A recent report of the work of this organization gives details of the work done in over a dozen states of the Union and their plans for the great contest of 1892.

LAUNCH OF THE TEXAS. The Big Battleship Will Be a Formidable Foe.

NORFOLK, Va., June 29.—The battleship Texas, the first one of that class in the navy, was launched at the navy yard. She is the first armor clad battleship ever put into the water by the United States. It has taken six years to construct her. She is double turreted, with a length between perpendiculars of 330 feet, an extreme breadth, 64 feet 1 inch, and a molded depth of 39 feet 8 inches. Her mean draft of water will be 22 feet 6 inches, while with 500 tons of coal aboard she will be able to steam 17 knots per hour.

The vessel is built of steel throughout, with a double bottom so arranged that the compartment may be used for water ballast. The principal armament consists of two 36-inch and six 6-inch breechloading rifles, the secondary battery comprising twelve 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, four Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and two Gatlings. Her armor is a foot thick. The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity and will carry four powerful search lights, two of which will be for boat use. She is designed for a flagship and to carry a complement of 308 officers and men.

The Peary Party Sails. NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamship Miranda, of the Red Cross line, with the Peary relief party aboard, sailed from Brooklyn at 4:30 p. m., Monday. Professor Angelo Heilprin of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, who is in charge of the party, is accompanied by Dr. Henry G. Bryant, Philadelphia; Dr. Jackson M. Mills, New York, surgeon; William E. Meahan, Philadelphia, botanist; C. E. Hite, Burlington, taxidermist; Albert W. York, newspaper correspondent, and Samuel I. Entenick, of Philadelphia. From St. Johns the sealing steamer Kite will start with the relief party for North Greenland on July 4.

Student Mahr's Atrocious Crime. NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—The eight-year-old daughter of Henry Knapp is in a critical condition because of an assault committed on her by Emil Mahr, aged eighteen. Mahr, who was arrested, is a student in the University of the City of New York, and is very highly connected.

Cashier Murray Still Missing. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 29.—The board of supervisors will meet next Friday at Goshen to appoint a county treasurer in place of William M. Murray, cashier of the closed Goshen National bank. Many of those who know Murray fear that he will never be seen in Goshen again alive.

Laurytown's almshouse has eighty-seven inmates.

SHODDY CLOTHING.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FAST BECOMING A NATION OF "SHAKERS."

Since the McKinley Bill Went Into Effect the Shoddy Business Has Been Unusually Prosperous—Our Tariff a Godsend to Shoddy Manufacturers.

There can be little doubt that the American people wear more shoddy than do the people of any other country on the face of the globe. Here are a few of the proofs of this statement:

First—According to the census statistics of 1880 the total amount of raw material consumed in the manufacture of woollen goods was 404,000,000 pounds. After reducing wool to a secured basis we find that only 118,000,000 pounds of pure wool were consumed. This shows that the composition of woollen goods made in 1880 was 108 parts of adulterants and 118 parts of pure wool. The census of 1890 shows that the number of pounds of pure wool used had increased to 124,000,000, and of shoddy, cotton and other adulterants from 106,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 154,000,000 pounds in 1890—thus giving a ratio of 45 parts of pure wool to 55 parts of adulterants.

Second—Since the McKinley bill went into effect the shoddy business has enjoyed an era of unusual prosperity. As an indication of this we quote the following under the heading, "Rags, Shoddies, Wastes and Extracts," from The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of May 19, 1892:

"New Clips—There has been a steady current of business during the past week and results have been altogether satisfactory. 'Merchant tailors' clips, darks and black, are picked up as fast as made. The pronounced demand for darks and black worsted, noted last week continues. There is more or less inquiry for all the various grades of new woollen rags.

"Woolen Rags—Some dealers aver that they have sold in the two weeks of May, 1892, within a few hundred dollars of all last May's (1891) sales. In the sale during the past week of red, blue, gray knit there has been no let up. White line has moved well, so has hood stock generally. Dark and light merinos are selling fast.

"Shoddies—Business for the first half of May (Monday, 16) has favorably compared with last year's record in the same period. There is unmistakably an increased demand for finer stock. 'Extracts—Manufacturers in general are having all they can do to fill orders. 'Wool Wastes—There has been no falling off this month in this trade. During the past week a good deal of high grade waste has been sold.

"Flocks—Business in this line for the month thus far has been quite satisfactory. The same indications of the healthy growth of this unwholesome industry are continued in this journal of May 26, while, as usual, there are on the same page over twenty advertisements of shoddy manufacturers.

Third—No other country has a duty on wools that will average 60 or 70 per cent., thus depriving us of the purer wool and compelling us to use all kinds of adulterants—rags, hair, cotton, etc. That our tariff is a godsend to the shoddy manufacturers is testified to by the fact that in 1888, when the Mills bill proposed to give us free wool, seventeen rag and shoddy dealers sent a circular (used by the Republican national committee) in which they denounced the Mills bill as a free trade measure and said that free wool would ruin their business. Further testimony comes from the petition of the Kensington Reform club, of Philadelphia (which contains about 250 wool workers), presented to congress April 6, 1892.

After asking for free wool to help the woolen business and incidentally to provide steadier employment for more labor and to give cheaper clothing to the consumer, they say that the materials of manufacture are deteriorating, and the manufacturers "dare not put their workmen on the stand to testify under oath, for then there would be a full corroboration of the statement made to your honorable committee of ways and means by the committee of the Wool Consumers' association that the McKinley law has largely promoted the adulteration of woollen manufactures."

Cleveland Can Carry New York. It is almost certain that the candidate of the Democratic party will be elected. If there is a Democrat living who can carry the state of New York that man is Grover Cleveland. As a strong candidate, as a safe candidate, as a popular candidate, he was the most available man to be found in the ranks of the Democracy. One thing which the Chicago convention has demonstrated beyond any question is the marvelous popularity of Mr. Cleveland with the voting masses. No ex-president has been so conspicuous a figure as has Mr. Cleveland. No statesman has been accorded greater deference by thinking men.—Buffalo Enquirer.

The President's Apology. Mr. Harrison made a characteristic speech to the friends who gathered to congratulate him on his nomination. He apologized humbly for not having offices enough to go around among all who had "deserved" them by working for his election, but insisted that he did the best he could. We think the president's apology should be accepted.—Memphis Commercial (Dem.).

Tariff Reform and Victory. The feature of the platform which will mark the fighting line of the campaign is its tariff plank. The nomination of Cleveland on this platform draws the issue sharply between the parties. Under the banner of Cleveland and tariff reform the democracy of the nation, if it opposes a united front to the enemy, will march to certain victory.—Boston Globe.

Contributions Thankfully Received. Mr. Harrison's administration has no rebuke for Mr. Wannaker's assaults on civil service reform. Contributions to the campaign corruption fund will be thankfully received in every federal building. Civil service reform, like one cent postage, is only for platforms.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Promising Outlook. Today no true Democrat can say that a different result in Chicago would have been better for the party. It is a proud day for the Democracy of the nation. The skies are bright with promise.—Buffalo Times.

FOR SALE—One two-seated phaeton, with pole and shaft; one top-covered spring wagon; cheap for cash. Apply to A. W. Washburn, corner of Pine and Johnson Streets, Freehold.

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A STANDING MENACE

A Force Bill Lurks Behind the Republican Candidate.

There is one question depending on the election of the next president which, in its momentous importance and vital imperativeness, must see every philosophical observer to exceed every other political question that the people are now called upon to determine. All differences of opinion respecting administrative reform, or silver coinage, or free trade or protection, or the personal qualities or antecedents of candidates, in short, the whole ordinary array of electoral controversies, are, in comparison, of inferior, indeed of almost trivial, moment.

We mean the question whether those southern states which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of their white citizens shall, by federal law and federal military force, be subjected to the political dominations of the negroes, to negro legislatures, negro governors and negro judges in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men as now.

Now it makes no difference who may be the president whom the Republican party elects. That party is by its nature and traditions under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effect will be to put the negroes in control of several of the southern states. There will be some unwillingness on the part of a patriotic minority among the Republicans who will revolt at the consequences of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail. The necessity of the situation will suppress all such resistance. A force bill is the first, and the inevitable result of a sweeping Republican victory in November.

On the other hand, and by the nature and necessity of the ideas involved, the success of the Democracy is death to the force bill project. Killed in this election, it can never be revived.

In this view of the contest, what conscientious Democrat can hesitate about his duty? Better vote for the liberty and the white government of the southern states rather than consent to the election of respectable Benjamin Harrison with a force bill in his pocket.—New York Sun.

The Embodiment of Democracy. From the instant that Mr. Cleveland was declared its nominee by the chairman of our national Democratic convention he ceased to be a private citizen and became the representative and embodiment of the success and the principles of Democracy, so it is our duty as Democrats to bury in the grave of oblivion all past differences, and with a unanimity of purpose and in unbroken ranks bear onward and to victory the banner of our party. The man who seeks to revive old differences or attempts to create a breach in the Democratic ranks of this or any other state is a traitor to his party and an enemy to his people. There are but two parties known in the great contest now upon us. Republicanism, as represented in Benjamin Harrison, and Democracy, as represented in Grover Cleveland.—Columbia (S. C.) Register.

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Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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Castoria. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. KINCHELOP, CONWAY, ARK.

Castoria. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

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