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If Mr. Bynum could say so much to the discredit of his own city in a synopsis of his speech, what would be the effect of his entire address?

MR. BYNUM said it was a typographical error. If he could just catch that Atlanta proof-reader, how he would put him through, to be sure.

BOTH of the free-trade organs in this city have printed Mr. Bynum's defense of his Atlanta speech, but neither of them printed what he said.

MR. BYNUM's Atlanta speech ought to be read over by Congress. No citizen of Indianapolis ever before made such false and damaging charges concerning the city.

THE policy of protection resolves itself into three words—America for Americans. The free-trade movement has its origin, its home, its inspiration and its main support in Great Britain.

MR. BLAINE is not expected to make an elaborate speech in New York. He will do that at Portland, Me., on the 15th inst., when he will doubtless speak loud enough to be heard all over the United States and England.

THE Sentinel says the Republican party in this State "is now reduced to a choice among three or four small politicians" for a gubernatorial candidate.

WILL Mr. Bynum take his double-dyed oath that the speech which he will finally produce as the one delivered at the Georgia Chautauque is an actual report of that address? Or will he have corrected so many inaccuracies that its own author would not recognize it without a label?

THE great amount of advice which has been tendered by the Democracy to the Republicans of Indiana may be disinterested and unselfish; but there is reason to believe that the action of the convention to-day will not be taken with a view to pleasing those esteemed friends.

ABOUT the most mischievous trust in this country at present is the Sugar Trust. The Democrats in the House voted solidly against any reduction of the duty on sugar, and just as solidly to repeal the duty on wool.

THE Atlanta Constitution announces that the old South, as well as the new South, wants immigrants, railroads, factories and all sorts of new industries.

THE announcement is made that the American party is making great preparations for holding a national convention in Washington on the 14th. This must be a mistake.

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BENJAMIN HARRISON

small sum to sacrifice in the interests of progressive free trade, but many of his constituents think differently, and are threatening to have their say at the polls in November.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. No Republican convention in Indiana for twenty years past has met under more interesting or favorable auspices than will that of to-day.

THE Sentinel says we have grossly "misrepresented" Mr. Bynum in regard to his Atlanta speech. That is untrue.

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MR. FREDERICK HARRISON, the great high priest of the gospel, addressed to Auguste Comte, looks typical of a Saxony Englishman; sturdy, ruddy and direct; a gentleman farmer, rather than a philosopher and author.

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any resemblance to the truth or make it complimentary to the city. It is very easy for a speaker to deny the report of a speech, and sometimes it is the only way out of an embarrassing predicament, but newspapers do not intentionally make false or inaccurate reports of speeches.

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time a little weaker and shakier. This time has been a pretty bad one—as bad as any of them. And then old age and infirmities all make me a little weaker. I have been a prisoner in this room for six weeks, but we think we are going to make a little rally.

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can industries! Teach Great Britain to keep her hands out of our affairs. America for Americans.

HARRISON-MORTON BALL. A Campaign Device that Will Appear in the New York Bazaar Parade.

THE big Harrison and Morton ball to be used in New York on the occasion of Mr. Blaine's welcome home, was sent there from Cumberland, Md., on a special train on the Baltimore and Ohio road last Saturday afternoon.

THE idea of it was suggested by the day of the nominations and taken up with eagerness after the news of that place printed a description of the famous ball of 1840.

IT was made by D. E. Brockett. It is a canvas-covered sphere 42 feet in circumference and 14 feet in height. The canvas covering is painted red, white and blue, in imitation of the American flag, the blue fields being at the poles.

THE process of constructing the ball was as follows: A wooden wheel, 14 feet high and 42 feet in circumference, was first built, three broad pieces crossing one another in the center, producing the effect of six spokes.

THE ball was dedicated at a grand ratification meeting, held in Cumberland on the evening of Aug. 2. It was rolled in the parade and made a great sensation. After the parade a largely attended open-air meeting was held, which was addressed by G. L. Wellington, one of the Maryland delegates to the Chicago convention, and George A. Pearson. The latter, in his speech, formally presented the ball to the people.

Curtis and Free Salt. Rochester Democrat.

Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, is happy. The Mills free-trade bill abolishes the duty on salt, and George grows elated and shows anxiety in his sweetly ineffable manner to the extent of a column and a half, and talks about "the inestimable blessing" which is to come to 50,000,000 of people in the shape of free salt.

THE humorous feature of the campaign is the ruddy Bourbon nose, which, smelling about for the odor of the election and showing anxiety in its sweetly ineffable manner to the extent of a column and a half, and talks about "the inestimable blessing" which is to come to 50,000,000 of people in the shape of free salt.

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THEY VISIT THE NOMINEE

People from Tippecanoe and Vanderburg Counties Meet Gen. Harrison.

Both Delegations Are Large and Evince Their Enthusiasm in Prolonged Cheers When the General Appears and Speaks to Them.

THE TWO RECEPTIONS.

Tippecanoe County Sends a Large Number of People to Meet the General.

Yesterday was a grand day in Indianapolis for Republicans, for, in addition to the large number who are here attending the convention, the trains brought two large delegations from Lafayette and Vanderburg counties.

The first one came from Lafayette, arriving in the city at 12 o'clock, coming down over the Big Four railroad. It consisted of clubs from all parts of Tippecanoe county. From Lafayette itself came the Lincoln, the Young Men's, the Colored and the Garfield clubs.

Altogether there were close on to 1,500 of the visitors. The usual programme—that of having the reception in University Park—was followed. The delegation, headed by the Lafayette Band, marched immediately there from the train, where General Harrison was in readiness to receive them.

Mr. Wilson Smith acted as spokesman for the visitors. He said: "General Harrison—it is my proud personal privilege, as well as a great honor, to introduce you this morning to more than a thousand representatives of the old battle-ground county, Tippecanoe. They have come to pay their respects to you because they recognize you not only as an official worthy of their support and confidence, but as a man in every respect worthy of the confidence and high esteem of the people of the county, of the State, and of the Nation."

"They come to you the representatives of 1840 and of those who carried banners of victory in this State and won that grand victory in 1840, by which Indiana said in her pride and devotion to free government and against a monarch's estimation of a majority. There are young men here to-day who will cast their first vote at the November election, and they say to you that they will be as gallant as casting ballots as our fathers were in casting ballots in the memorable contest of the 7th of November, 1811, when a distinguished ancestor of yours and a grand character of the State and a grand champion of the cause of the oppressed, our savage barbarism a great victory and opened the gate-way of civilization and Anglo-Saxon conquest to the great Northwest. Here, too, are members of the Grand Army, who battled with you for freedom and restoration, and they say to you, you are worthy to stand in this place and represent the Nation, because however grand may have been the reputation of those that have preceded you, in your personal worth you have added to the fame of your great ancestor. You have the privilege to say that from the shores from the banks from the places of mart and trade, we are all come, one and all, for the nominee of the Republican party, because he stands in the same character, after more than thirty years of faithful service, always right, the representative of free homes, the representative of protection of all that are American, the representative of the lot, the protection of all its great interests. [Applause.]

"But they say to me that this coming with so many may weary you, and I make my remarks short. I have known you since 1860, when it was my proud privilege to cast the votes of Dearborn county for you in your first candidacy for office, and I have known your heart is yours, let me say the heart of every loyal Republican of Tippecanoe county, and they say God speed you to victory, and when the morning of the 7th of November shall come, let me say that you have never been known before." [Great Applause.]

General Harrison was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers when he arose to respond to the remarks of Mr. Smith, and was frequently interrupted in his own speech by applause.

He said: "Mr. Smith and my Tippecanoe County Friends—I am very grateful for the evidence which you give me this morning by your presence, and by the kind words which your representative has addressed to me, of your respect and good-will. You are members, in great part, of a party that was not made up of people who were in the impulse that stirred simultaneously the hearts of those who loved liberty. The first convention of our party did not organize it. Those men were great, but they were not the best of the principles which had already asserted their power over the conscience and the hearts of the people. [Applause.]

The Republican party did not organize for special interests, but an altar of sacrifice and in a sanctuary beset with enemies. You have not forgotten our early battle cry—Free speech, a free press, free schools and free territory. These were the last word; it is now 'free nation.' The appeals which we have made and shall yet make are addressed to the hearts, the consciences and to the minds of our people. There are no believe in schools and colleges, and seminaries of learning. Education is the great conservative and assimilating force. A doubter is not necessarily an evil person. The power of the implies reason—the power of solving doubts; and if the doubts is accompanied with a purpose to find the truth and a supreme confidence in the truth when it is found, he will not go widely astray. Therefore, in our political campaigns, let men think for themselves, and the truth will assert its way over the mist of error. We stand for everything that affects the record and character of the candidate and the principles of the parties will be brought to a safe tribunal whose judgment will be right. [Great applause and cries of 'Good!']

"I am not unaware of the fact that some of you had another convention preference, but I have always believed that convention preferences should be free in the Republican party [applause], and that no prejudice should follow any Republican on account of that preference. As party men, we will judge a man by his post-convention conduct."

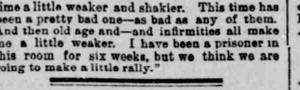
At the conclusion of General Harrison's speech, Mr. Smith proposed three cheers for Harrison and Morton, which proposal was responded to with great heartiness by the crowd. A good many of the delegates to the convention followed the Lafayette men up to the park, so that the audience was an uncommonly large one.

General Harrison, however, greeted each one with a hearty shake of the hand, after which the large crowd adjourned to the hotels to talk politics for the rest of the day.

Evansville Visitors Received. The reception to the Evansville delegation, which was to take place at 2:30, was delayed until 4:30 o'clock by the failure of the visitors to arrive at the time set. When they did come they were received in the park, though an arrangement had been effected whereby the reception was to take place at Tomlinson Hall, where several hundred people were awaiting the coming of the Vanderburg county men.

The plan was, however, changed at the last moment, and the people in the hall were left to sit quietly while the event for which they were waiting was going on at the usual place, University Park. There was a large crowd of the visitors, a good-looking delegation on the whole, the men in ready-made suits to fall out of line and stop at the hotels. It was estimated that the delegation included about 1,200 or 1,500 persons. They were accompanied by the Evansville Band and drum corps, and the delegation included the Tippecanoe, the Young Men's Republican and two colored clubs, while representatives were present from Posey and other counties in that congressional district. Dr. Raiston, of the Tippecanoe Club, presented the visitors, especially the organization to which he belonged. He said: "General Harrison—it is my privilege to introduce you to this audience and to twenty odd voters of 1840. We were White, faithful and firm in our adherence to that party. We voted, therefore, for your illustrious grandfather, and we have kept our party record straight ever since. We voted for you for Governor twelve years ago, and have loyally supported you whenever you were before the people for public office, and now we come here to-day to assure you that once again, in the coming contest, we are with you."

To this brief introduction General Harrison responded, frequently interrupted by applause, as follows: "My Good Friends from the Pocket—I feel very much complimented by your visit to-day. Your coming here from so great a distance involved much inconvenience and expense, and I live nearer have not experienced. You are geographically remote, but it does not follow from that that you are remote from the sources of political influence and political power. The General then spoke of the extension of the Republican party from the lakes to the Ohio in Indiana and all over the North, saying that geographically, lines are drawn only in the South. He said that the people of Vanderburg county, living as they



LEVI P. MORTON

time a little weaker and shakier. This time has been a pretty bad one—as bad as any of them. And then old age and infirmities all make me a little weaker. I have been a prisoner in this room for six weeks, but we think we are going to make a little rally.

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