The Reflector.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1w	1m	3m	6m	1y
One column	$8	$18	$35	$60	$100
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year	$1.50
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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

For Presidential Elector, Fifth Dist.,
D. A. VALENTINE,
Of Clay.

For Congressman, Fifth Dist.,
JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Harrison and Morton.

President Harrison, that will sound well.

For Secretary of State, James Gillespie Blaine.

General Sheridan expects to be able to sit up soon.

The Lyons Daily Republican says it isn't dead yet.

Kansas will again be the banner Republican State.

The Alger men will say of Harrison "He's all right."

The red bandanna has passed temporarily into eclipse.

Benjamin can fill out his grandfather's unexpired term.

The mugwumps can now repent and be received into the fold.

The Topeka papers are making a hot fight over the city printing.

Will somebody please carry the news to Rutherford Burchard Hayes.

'Rah for Benjamin Harrison, the nominee of the Republican party.

The Atchison Globe says that the devil will soon move to that place.

The press of England does not endorse the Republican ticket. Too bad.

When it comes to a red-hot, stirring speech, just call on Governor Foraker.

It is rumored that Col. Ingersoll didn't go to church in Chicago Sunday.

Every faction will rally around the gallant Harrison and the able Morton.

The Abilene Republicans are too happy for this world over the nomination.

It was not Gresham and Phelps, but we are satisfied with Harrison and Morton.

The Leavenworth Times has the best edited exchange column of any paper in the State.

The Blaine forces will work with "Vim and Vigor" to win a "Victory" for Harrison.

Grover prophesied that Allison would be nominated at Chicago. Great prophet is Grover.

Dickinson county will pile up a big majority for every name on the Republican ticket this fall.

Judge Gresham did not lift one finger to "boom" himself, so he will not feel that he wasted any effort.

Up to the hour of going to press it has been admitted that the hotel men were in the lead by a large majority at Chicago.

Among the many good points of the Republican platform, one is that it is plain, another that it contains no "straddles."

They say that Cleveland called for his pen and vetoed three pension bills as a relief for his feelings when he heard from Chicago.

W. S. Stambaugh well showed what a vulnerable ticket the Democracy has nominated and what a vulnerable platform it has adopted.

An exchange asserts that the red bandanna "won't wash." It won't have to wash while it does service in the Democratic party.

There seems to be no help for it. We are in for nearly five months of yells, bandannas, newspaper recriminations and enthusiasm.

A few fine phaetons and jump-seat carriages will be closed out at wholesale prices by Berry Bros. Mercantile Co. 1

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Geo. W. Martin is ready to put the Union in its little bed if nobody will buy it. He thinks the angels stand ready to receive it "over there."

It is said that Edison is perfecting an attachment to the phonograph, by which he can bottle up a youngster's squall and dump it an hour later in an alley two blocks away.

The brethren of the press throughout the State seem to be engaged in a number of first class quarrels. Abilene is as usual keeping well toward the front of the procession.

The Democracy had the first pick of banners and chose the red ensign of anarchy. It was thoughtful of them to leave the beautiful stars and stripes for the loyal Republicans.

One of the happiest hits made during the convention was that of John Brannon, the Irish orator of Sioux City, Ia., who referred to "the illustrious mugwump, George William Curtis, who died some years ago and whose grandmother now edits Harper's Weekly."

The Mahone-Wise fracus was a disgrace to Republicanism as well as to the participants. No party can afford to have within its ranks blackguards who have not sufficient respect for the usages of society to discuss and settle a difference without an appeal to brute force.

A writer in the Epoch claims that men are gradually growing more chivalrous, while women are becoming ruder. The writer thinks that this is owing to the pernicious habit of shopping so generally indulged in by the fair sex.

The Inter-State Commerce law evidently isn't perfection. Merchants are shipping goods from New York to the Pacific via the Canadian Pacific R. R. This is an injustice to the roads of this country as they are thus brought into competition with a road not amenable to the provisions of our commerce law.

It is said that the following verse will constitute a part of the funeral hymn which will be joyously chanted in November next at the obsequies of the Democratic party:

Plunged in a gulf of dark despair
Cleveland shall groan and tear his hair;
And cry, "O, stranger, drop a tear,
A free-trade victim lieth here."

There were eight close states in 1884, as follows:

For Blaine.		For Cleveland.	
Nevada	1,616	New York	1,140
Oregon	2,236	Connecticut	1,274
Michigan	2,308	New Jersey	4,218
California	12,509	Indiana	6,512

The small majority for Blaine in Michigan was caused by a union of the Butlerites and Cleveland men on the same electoral ticket.

Mr. Butterworth should not have been content with limiting nominating speeches alone to fifteen minutes. He should have introduced a plank into the platform demanding that all speeches, of whatsoever character, should be limited to a quarter of an hour. Had he done so a great Nation would have risen and as with one voice called him blessed.

Walt Mason remarks: President Cleveland cannot reasonably expect the vote of any man who is familiar with the mail service in the west. Under four years of Democratic management it has reached such a point of excellence that a letter has been known to travel a hundred miles in a week and finally be delivered to the person to whom it was addressed.

The next platform of the Kansas Democracy will contain a plank that will in no uncertain words denounce the last legislature for enacting that tyrannical piece of legislation known as the metropolitan police bill. It is undemocratic and odious wherever an application of it has been made.—[Abilene Gazette.

Of course you will, the "culprit ne'er feels the halter draw with good opinion of the law."—[Ex.

It is said that the editions of the April Lippincott's containing Amelie Rives' "The Quick or the Dead" are being exhausted as fast as they can be printed. The story is certainly the greatest success of the year and in spite of some crudities is one of the best published in the last decade. The style is strong, passionate, fervid; the plot enters scarcely at all into the interest; indeed it is really a "study." Those who wish to be abreast of the times must read it.

We have received the first number of "Belford's Magazine," Donn Piatt's new literary venture. It adopts the excellent plan of issuing in each monthly number a complete novel; this one contains "Old Man Gilbert," a strong southern story. The publication is faulty in giving so much space to free-trade articles, its special hobby; but this we can forgive on account of the charming literary chats by Col. Piatt and the excellent articles contributed by other eminent writers.

The Democratic platform says that "In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control, the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended: every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained." How does this magniloquent statement look alongside of Henry Watterson's declaration: "I should be entitled to no respect or credit if I pretended that there is either a fair poll or count of the vast overflow of black voters in the States where there is a negro majority."

A Comparison of Platforms.

The contrast between the open, fearless, unequivocal declarations of the Chicago platform, and the covert, cowardly, equivocal, straddling, demagogical utterances of the St. Louis platform are very striking. Every plank in the former is of pure, clean and clear timber, while most of the planks of the latter are rough, knotty, irregular, internally rotten, deceitful and unfit for use in the building of a great progressive nation.

The declarations at Chicago are for America; those at St. Louis, so far as they express anything, are utterly regardless of America and American institutions.

The Democrats at St. Louis pretend to declare in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, when in truth the only districts in America where there is any complaint on the subject are the very strongholds of Democracy, and the short leave of power which that party now enjoys was obtained through the suppression of votes, the stuffing of ballot boxes and the false returns of Democratic election machinery.

The Republicans declare in favor of a "free, honest and popular ballot" because it is one of the fundamental doctrines of the organizations, and has ever been cherished, defended and practiced by the adherents of the party from the first Republican convention to the present time.

The Democrats, while almost unanimously in favor of ruining American industries and American markets by the heresy of free trade, brought forth a mongrel resolution which is capable of as many different interpretations as there are office-seeking factions in that party, and of which the New York Sun (Dem.) in a satirical article on Grover Cleveland says:

As the mugwumps had been dropped overboard in 1887, to sink into the abyss of innocuous desuetude, and as the free traders had been captured with a manœuvre that was peerless, so it now became necessary to apply political attraction to the protectionists, in order to prepare them for favorable service in the approaching campaign. Hence the St. Louis platform, a work of extraordinary astuteness, constructed with such marvellous ingenuity that every faction can claim it as its own.

On the other hand, the manly and patriotic declarations made by the Republicans that "we are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection," will give courage to every producer and wage-earner in the land, and the same New York Sun has this frank confession to make: "The Republican platform is more than twice as long as the Democratic platform. Yet we are bound to say that there will not be half as much misunderstanding as to what it really means."

The Republicans declare their hostility to trusts and combinations and to the importation of Chinese labor, whereby the best fruits of the protective system in most cases are denied to consumers, and lost to laborers; they point with pride to the Republican homestead policy, under which millions of settlers have been provided with free homes; they, moreover, show that every acre of the public lands which have been recovered from corporate grants, has been recovered under Republican legislation.

The truckling policy of the present administration in the matter of the protection of American fisheries which has caused a blush of shame on the face of every true American is justly denounced. They appeal to the people with just indignation against continued disfranchisement for partisan reasons of more than a million honest settlers in the territories. They favor, as Republicans have always done, the general dissemination of knowledge among all the people. They pledge anew their determination to provide for the soldiers who crushed a Democratic rebellion; they denounce the hypocrisy of the present administration in its violation of every principle of civil service.

The platform as a whole is one of the grandest and most patriotic and truly American documents that was ever promulgated by any political party. It will bear inspection and careful study. It contains no ambiguous sentences but states clearly and boldly the position of the party on the great questions of the day.

The conscientious voter who wishes to carefully study party principles can come to but one conclusion after a comparison of the two platforms, and that is this: The Republicans have made a square, upright declaration for the rights and privileges of America, while the Democrats have straddled many important questions and got on the wrong, the un-American side of the others.

Our Standard Bearers.

The Republican National convention has finished its work and finished it well. The delegates went into the convention undecided as to their choice. There was no one man whose greatness so overshadowed his rivals as to make his nomination a foregone conclusion. When it was found that some of the "favorite sons" must go to the wall, the delegates wisely combined on the man whom they considered the strongest candidate for the party.

Benjamin Harrison is one of the ablest lawyers and bravest generals that the nation has ever produced. He comes of good blood, his grandfather, President William Henry Harrison, having been the hero of Tippecanoe and his family throughout being one of the most distinguished in the middle West. His career as a lawyer and a statesman has proved him a safe leader, one who can be trusted to handle the reins of government without fear of injuring the nation's welfare.

Levi P. Morton, the vice-presidential nominee, is one of the ablest, cleanest men in Empire State politics. He is a native of New Hampshire, though his residence most of his life has been in New York. He has been before the public in various positions of prominence which he has always filled acceptably. During Arthur's administration he was minister to France, the duties of which difficult place he performed with distinguished ability. He is wealthy; but his wealth has been honorably gained and never dishonorably used.

Harrison and Morton makes a strong ticket. Indiana and New York are both close States and the fact that the candidates are taken from them will be almost sure to bring them inside the Republican fold. Congratulations are pouring in upon the candidates and every indication points to a healing of all old differences, a common rallying around the party of protection and Americanism and a triumphant march to the white house in November.

Garfield's Memorable Words.

As pertinent and as applicable today as they were in 1880, are the words of General James A. Garfield, uttered in the national convention by which he was himself nominated. "Not here, in this brilliant circle where 15,000 men and women are gathered," he said, "is the destiny of the republic to be decreed for the next four years. Not here, where I see the enthusiastic faces of 756 delegates, waiting to cast their lots into the urn and determine the choice of the republic; but by four million of Republican firesides, where the thoughtful voters, with wives and children about them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and country, with the history of the past, the hopes of the future, and reverence for the greatest men who have adorned and blessed our nation in days gone by, burning in their hearts—there God prepares the verdict which will determine the wisdom of our work tonight. Not in Chicago, in the heat of June, but at the ballot boxes of the republic, in the quiet of November, after the silence of deliberate judgment, will this question be settled.

Notice of Appointment—Executor.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss:
Dickinson County, }

In the matter of the estate of Terry Sullivan, late of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1888, the undersigned was by the Probate Court of Dickinson county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Terry Sullivan, late of Dickinson county, deceased.

All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

44-3 MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executor.

Notice of Appointment—Administrator.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss:
Dickinson County, }

In the matter of the estate of Thomas L. Thornton, late of Dickinson county, Kansas.

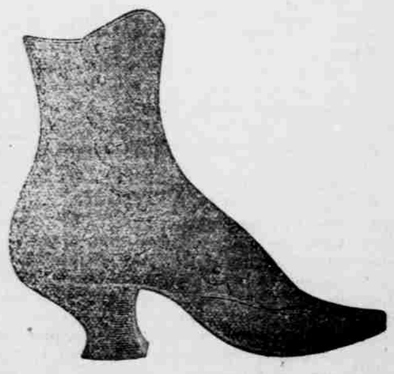
Notice is hereby given, that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1888, the undersigned were by the Probate Court of Dickinson county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrators of the estate of Thomas L. Thornton, late of Dickinson county, deceased.

All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

44-3 ELIZABETH THORNTON, } Administrators.
ROBERD KNOX, }

BUY YOUR

SHOES



—AT—

Morse's Shoe Store,

208 Cedar Street.

BEN HARRISON.

The Indiana Favorite Nominated by the Republicans on the Eighth Ballot.

Two Cablegrams From Blaine Requesting His Friends to Respect His Wishes.

How the Break For Harrison Started—California's Suprising Vote—Allison's Withdrawal.

CHICAGO, June 25.—At three minutes past eleven o'clock this morning the sixth day's session of the National Republican convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who was again in good voice, and the proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago.

Mr. Houston, of Virginia, arose and said that he desired to offer a resolution regulating the order of balloting in the convention which would prohibit the casting of

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

any vote for any candidate who had not been regularly placed in nomination. The chairman decided the resolution out of order.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, arose to a question of privilege. Mr. Haymond, of California, made the point of order that nothing was in order except a ballot. If there were any speeches to be made, he wanted to make one for Blaine. [Applause.]

The chair said that he understood that the gentleman from Maine desired to make a privileged announcement, and he was given the floor. He mounted the platform and said:

"I find myself somewhat embarrassed in being thrown even into a semblance of antagonism to the representative of the delegation from the Pacific slope, who have come here manifesting such a devotion to a chieftain whose banner I have followed with pride and affection lo, these many years. [Applause.] I would like, were the occasion appropriate and did I feel it proper, in view of the courtesy to which I am indebted for an appearance here at all, to preface the announcement I am about to make by some explanatory remarks, but I shall not attempt to do so. No one in this convention, not one in this magnificent Auditorium has any doubt as to where the affection, the devotion and the allegiance of the Republicans of Maine has been and always will be. [Applause.] No delegate here

LEVI P. MORTON.

will doubt the regret with which I discharge the duty imposed upon me, but Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I am under a constraint I do not feel at liberty to ignore, and without attempting to give constructions or interpretations of my own to the language of one greater than myself by far, I discharge my humble duty as the representative of the Maine delegation by reading to you without preface or comment the following dispatches which I have received:

The first cablegram was as follows:

EDINBURGH, June 24.

To Boutelle and Manley, Chicago:

Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. JAMES G. BLAINE.

The second was dated to-day and said:

I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatches public. JAMES G. BLAINE.

At this point the galleries broke out in uproar which was, however, promptly checked by the chairman, who warned the audience that unless it preserved better order strict measures to enforce it would be resorted to.

The convention then began taking the sixth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Blaine	40	Alger	137
Harrison	231	Allison	73
Gresham	91	McKinley	16
Sherman	344	Scattering	2

The convention was treated to a little sensation in the seventh ballot at the very first by California casting her 16 votes for Harrison.

A poll of the State being demanded it showed one vote for Alger and 15 for Harrison. Both Estee and Haymond voted for Harrison.

Colorado followed by giving all her votes to Allison. Gresham lost another vote in Illinois, Alger captured it. Sherman and Harrison gains became the feature. Down to Maine Harrison gained 18 votes. Five New Jersey delegates returned to McKinley. Texas gave one vote for Creed Haymond of California.

Harrison gained 2 votes in Pennsylvania and made a total gain of 47 on the ballot, the result of which was as follows:

Harrison	278	Alger	120
Lincoln	2	Allison	76
McKinley	16	Blaine	15
Sherman	231	Foraker	1
Haymond	1	Gresham	91

Before the convention began taking the eighth ballot General Henderson, of Iowa, arose and withdrew the name of Allison. This increased the sensational feeling in the convention and every thing seemed to point to a nomination on this ballot and that it would be Harrison. The delegation leaders were busily consulting each other.

Allison's withdrawal gave Harrison 22 new votes from Iowa, and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, said Harrison would receive nearly if not all of the Allison votes. Colorado gave Harrison all her votes; Georgia gave Harrison 10; Illinois gave him 4; Connecticut gave him her solid vote; Delaware did likewise; Pennsylvania gave him her 60 votes; Kentucky gave him 14; Kansas presented him with 16; New York was solid for Harrison; Louisiana gave him 9; Massachusetts 25, and so the story was told unto the end.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Harrison	544	Gresham	59
Sherman	118	Blaine	5
Alger	100	McKinley	4

The nomination of Harrison was made unanimous amid great applause and the convention took a recess until six o'clock.

LEVI P. MORTON.

New York Honored by the Republicans For the Vice-Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 26.—As soon as order was restored in the Republican National convention yesterday afternoon, after the nomination of General Ben H. Harrison for the Presidency, unsuccessful attempts at adjournment were made. Placing in nomination of candidates for Vice President then commenced. Denny, of Kentucky, nominated William O. Bradley, of that State, for the honor, Watt, of Georgia, seconding the nomination.

Sewell, of New Jersey, then moved a recess until six o'clock. The motion was agreed to.

On re-assembling Griggs, of New Jersey, nominated William Walter Phelps. Seconded by Gibson, of Ohio, Egan, of Nebraska, and others.

Warner, of New York, nominated Levi P. Morton. Seconded by Gage, of California, Foster, of Ohio, Hallowell, of Kansas, and others.

McElwee, of Tennessee, nominated William R. Moore, of that State, for the office. Seconded by Chandlers, of Mississippi.

The roll call was completed, when Mr. Moore withdrew and balloting commenced, resulting as follows:

Bradley	102	Morton	577
Phelps	124	Bruce	11
Thomas	1		

The nomination was made unanimous, and at 8:52 the convention adjourned sine die.

CONGRATULATED.

The Republican Presidential Nominee Visited by Many Friends.

General Harrison's Old Comrades of the Seventieth Indiana Greet Him Cordially.

He Recalls the Scenes of the Civil War and the Charge at Resaca Hill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—General Harrison received telegrams and letters from all quarters and from many distinguished persons yesterday. In response to the one from Hon. Levi P. Morton, he wired: "Thanks for your kind message. Let me assure you that the association of your name with mine upon the ticket gives me great satisfaction."

General W. T. Sherman wired the following to the nominee: "It is proper that I should assure you of my great confidence. You were true and faithful when we needed men of action. I believe you will be successful and you may command me."

Ben Butterworth and McKinley say to Harrison: "We have met you and we are yours."

The horn blowing was resumed early yesterday morning and continued all day, while the streets were thronged with people wearing Harrison badges. Large numbers came in on the trains from surrounding towns. Harrison was not at his office during the day and his house was visited by large numbers.

The principal event of the day was the arrival of a train from Chicago at 4:30 p. m., bringing delegates and visitors. The Vermont delegation came solid with some from Massachusetts and other New England States, and a few from Virginia. The Georgia delegation also arrived. They were met at the depot by a great crowd of people and fifty open carriages. They were accompanied by Hon. John C. New, member of the Republican National Committee from this State and other leading Republicans and were escorted at once to General Harrison's residence, where an informal reception was held. No speeches were made, but there were many personal introductions and much handshaking. At the conclusion of this most of the party drove to the depot and resumed their journey.

At dusk a double salute of cannon was fired and there was a general illumination by natural gas and electric lights. A ratification meeting had been called in the largest hall of the city and this was preceded by a great outpouring of people.

Another instalment of Chicago pilgrims came on a late train arriving about eight o'clock p. m. By this time the streets were ablaze with natural gas illuminations and the sidewalks were even more crowded than Monday night and the confused din of cheering and horn blowing was continuous. The crowds surged to and fro in a good natured way, shouting for Harrison and Morton.

The mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall was called to order about eight o'clock p. m. by Chairman Griffin, of the State Central Committee, and he, Major Calkins, of this city, Hon. G. Henry Gould, of Massachusetts, Hon. Frank Plumley, of Vermont, Judge Wood, of Virginia, Eugene G. Hay, of Minnesota, and Colonel R. S. Robertson and Hon. John L. Griffiths, of this city, spoke.

The delegates who arrived on this late train included the California delegation and a portion of the New York. They were received at the depot and driven to a hotel where they took supper and thence to General Harrison's residence, where they had a brief interview with the candidate. In front of the house had been erected during the day six stands upon which had been mounted electric lights of great power and brilliancy. The adjacent houses were all beautifully decorated and the lawns lighted by Chinese lanterns of all colors and shades. In the street and filling the spacious grounds surrounding the residence, were packed several thousand friends and neighbors. They shouted every time the General made his appearance, which he frequently did, going down the steps into the lawn and shaking hands with all who presented themselves. A constant stream of visitors poured into the house and all were warmly greeted. Those whose visit most deeply affected the General were about fifty survivors of his old regiment, accompanied by some of the 129th Illinois, which formed a part of his brigade. They were introduced by Major Grubbs, and in response General Harrison said:

Comrades, called as I have been by the National convention of one of the great political parties of this country to be its candidate for the Presidency, it will probably be my fortune before the election to receive many delegations representing various interests and classes of our fellow citizens, but I am sure that out of them all there will come none whose coming will touch my heart so deeply as this visit from my comrades of the Seventieth Indiana and these scattering members of the other regiments that constituted the First brigade of the Third division of the Twentieth army corps. I recall the scenes to which Major Grubbs has alluded. I remember that summer day when, equipped and armed, we were called to leave our homes and cross the Ohio river and enter the territory that was in arms against the Government which we had sworn to support. I recall, with you, the tender parting, the wringing of hearts with which we left those we loved; I recall the high and buoyant determination, the resolute carriage with which you went to do your part in the work of suppressing the great rebellion; I remember the scenes through which we went in that hard discipline of service and sickness, and all of those hard incidents which are necessary to convert citizens into veterans. I rember especially that broad and deep grave at the foot of the Resaca hill, where we left those gallant comrades who fell in that desperate charge; I remember through it all the gallantry, devotion and steadfastness, the high set patriotism you always exhibited: I remember how, after sweeping down with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea and up again through the Carolinas and Virginia, you, with those gallant armies that had entered the gate of the South by Louisville and Vicksburg, marched in the great review up the grand avenue of our Nation's capital. I remember that proud scene of which we were part that day and glad rejoicing as our faces were turned homeward, the applause which greeted us as the banner of our regiment was now and then recognized by some home friends who had gathered to see us—the whole course of these incidents, of battle, of sickness, of death, of victory, crowned thus by the triumphant reassertion of National authority and by the muster out and our return to those homes that we loved, made again secure against all the perils which threatened them.

I feel that in this campaign upon which I am entering, and which will undoubtedly cause careful scrutiny, perhaps unkind and even malicious assaults, all that relates to my not conspicuous but loyal service with you in the army, I may confidently have my honor in the hands of the surviving members of the Seventieth Indiana whatever their political faith may be. [Cries of "That is true, General," "Yes," "Yes."] May I ask you now, for I am too deeply moved by this visit to speak as I would desire, that each one will enter this door that will always open with a hearty welcome to you and let me take you by the hand.

After the veterans left the crowd patiently waited the coming of the California delegation. It was headed by a committee of citizens, who presented the visitors to the General and Mrs. Harrison. The hour was late, the visit was necessarily brief, and General Harrison merely exchanged greetings. Chairman Estee was presented, but excused himself from making a speech. During the call, Creed Haymond, the chairman of the delegation, presented General Harrison a handsomely engraved gold medal. When the California delegation left the General came out, as the great crowd showed no sign of dispersing, and again addressed them. It was twelve o'clock when the crowd dispersed.

THE CANDIDATES.

Brief Sketches of the Republican Candidates for President and Vice-President.

BENJAMIN H. HARRISON.

Harrison is an historic name, going back to the earliest days of Virginia colonial history. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was a member of the House of Burgesses and later of the Colonial Congress. A patriot of the revolutionary period, he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was three times elected Governor of Virginia, and was a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution. His son, William Henry Harrison, soldier and statesman, was the ninth President of the United States. John Scott Harrison, son of the President, was the father of General Harrison, the subject of this sketch.

General Harrison was born August 20, 1833, on the Harrison homestead near North Bend, a few miles below Cincinnati, where his father and grandfather were tilling the farm to which the latter had retired after a long career as Governor of the Northwestern Territory and in Congress. Young Benjamin was seven years old when his grandfather was elected President in the famous log-cabin and hard-cider campaign.

John Scott Harrison was a farmer who was several times elected county clerk—and his sons were reared as farmers, too. Young Ben attended the district school till he was fifteen, and then entered Miami University, Oxford, O., where, despite his youthfulness, he made rapid progress in his studies. At eighteen he graduated, and immediately took up the study of law in the office of Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, and here again manifested such unusual application that he was admitted to the bar before he had reached his majority. Not only that, but he had married as well, and his twenty-first birthday found him a man of family and practically without resources, having only $200 or $300, advanced him by his father. But the youth had always felt confidence in his ability to "take care of himself," and that same year made his appearance in Indianapolis to commence the practice of law.

His was not an imposing figure at that time. A little, slender fellow, with a smooth face, a big, tow-white head, no neck to speak of, and only the rather incredible fact that he had a wife saved him from being mistaken for a schoolboy. He was poor, too, and for a long time lived in three rooms in a little old house, still standing, in Vermont street, near Alabama. Yet he was successful, almost from the start. One of his earliest employments was by the Democratic Governor, Joseph A. Wright, in a legislative investigation, wherein he displayed much ability. Then he was so fortunate as to be selected for assistant prosecutor in the case of the woman charged with poisoning a man at the old Ray House—a case which excited a great deal of public interest. His success in that brought him clients, and of them he has since had no lack. Indeed, he has for ten or fifteen years been one of the foremost lawyers in the State, and now that the Hendricks firm is broken up and ex-Senator McDonald largely out of law, he may be said, with the possible exception of John M. Butler, to stand at the head of his profession in Indiana.

When the war broke out he was still a poor man with a wife and two children to maintain. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1862 he left that comfortable berth to take service in the field. He raised a company and was soon promoted to be Colonel of the regiment which was eventually assigned to Wood's brigade of the twentieth army corps. He took part in the various campaigns of 1862 and 1863 in the middle district but saw no very exciting service until the Atlanta campaign. When Sherman began pushing Joe Johnston south from Chattanooga Harrison's regiment took its share in the rough and tumble work, being credited with the capture of some guns at Resaco. One of his biographers says:

"Though a mere boy in appearance and slight of frame, he had square shoulders and a powerful arm. He was an odd-looking figure at that time, slender, with a big, tow white head, short neck and short legs. He used to ride a large horse, too, and I can remember hearing him laughed at a good deal. But he had the respect and confidence of all. He was exceedingly tenacious of his rights; or, rather, of the rights of his command. He insisted on having for his boys the best camping place and the best of supplies and accoutrements. He was young and inexperienced and knew little of the arts of war, but he had learned what his rights were, and in his quiet way he insisted upon having them, and invariably succeeded."

His commission as Brigadier General was won at the battle of Peach Tree creek before the outworks of Atlanta. In the fall of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, General Harrison, in common with Logan, Blair and others, whom Old Tecumseh styled his "political Generals," obtained a leave of absence and came North to stump the State for the Republican party, rejoining his command afterward and serving till the end of the war.

Returning to Indianapolis, he soon laid the foundation for a law business so lucrative that in 1868 he declined to run again for reporter of the Supreme Court.

In 1876 the central committee named him for Governor during his absence from the State, Godlove Orth, the nominee of the convention, having withdrawn. The outlook was a most unfavorable one, but General Harrison accepted the responsibility and made a vigorous campaign. That was the year of Tilden and Hendricks, and of course Harrison was beaten. This campaign greatly extended his acquaintance and reputation among the people, and he was now recognized as a leader.

In the convention of 1880 his name was mentioned for President, without especial prominence. In the same year he was elected to the United States Senate. He is a fairly effective speaker but not an orator.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Levi P. Morton, the wealthy New York banker, was born at Stoneham, Vt., May 16, 1824, and is therefore sixty-four years old. He had all the advantages of an academic education, and at the age of twenty-one embarked in mercantile business at Hanover, N. H. Five years later he removed to Boston, and in 1854 turned up in New York City, where he showed a thrifty turn, becoming a banker in 1863. He was an honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, and was elected to Congress from New York in the same year. He resigned shortly before the expiration of his term to accept the appointment of Minister to France.

Southwest Missouri Immigration.

CLINTON, Mo., June 27.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Southwest Missouri Immigration Society yesterday a goodly number of counties reported their assessments raised and paid into the treasury and several others reported most of their money raised. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the directors as well as a determination to push the work to a glorious and lasting success. Inquiry from prospective investors is being constantly received. The meeting adjourned until July 17 in order to give the counties an opportunity to prepare their write-ups, after which the advertising machinery of the organization will be set vigorously in motion.

Nebraska Rains.

OMAHA, Neb., June 27.—A heavy rain fell throughout the State Monday night and yesterday morning, doing considerable damage to crops and washing out bridges. At Holdrege a young man named Shelburn was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Steamboat Collision.

LONDON, June 26.—The British steamer Tynemouth Castle and the Red Star line steamer Noordland have been in collision. The Noordland was bound to New York. The Tynemouth is badly damaged. She put into Southamptom in a sinking condition. It is not known to what extent the Noordland has been damaged.