Springfield Daily Republic.

VOL. XXXIV—NO. 148. SPRINGFIELD, O., THURSDAY EVENING JUNE 21, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FACTS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Ohio: Warmer, occasional local rains.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 21, 1888.

WHAT YOU CAN GET

We need only say that we have the largest clothing and furnishing goods store in this part of the state.

Hats, Children's Clothes, Boys' and Youths' Clothes, Men's Clothes, Furnishings.

There is nothing from foot to head covering, underclothes and outerclothes, including rubber goods and umbrellas, for the child, boy or man, that we have not got, and every grade of the goods and from the lowest price to the highest. We challenge comparison with ready-made dealers at the one extreme and merchant tailors at the other.

We save you money on every grade, and always guartee the goods.

You need thin goods. You always need hats. For thin goods and summer hats come to

THE WHEN,

25 and 27 West Main Street.

A LIVELY WHIRL!

A hustle, bustle and tussel for your patronage. Top to bottom of our

BIG ESTABLISHMENT

Will make glad the shrewd shopper's heart at this week's

BLUE FRIDAY SALE!

Here are some of the bargains we will offer:

Wool Dress Goods—100 pieces Printed Challies, such as are being sold at from 10c to 12½c, will be sold at 6c a yard; one pattern only to a customer. 50 pieces single-fold Dress Goods, worth 20c, are marked 8c a yard for tomorrow. 5 pieces all-wool 40-inch Albatros Cloths, worth 50c, will be offered tomorrow at 29c a yard. 10 Combination Suits, worth $15, are marked $6.50 each.

White Goods Department—Bargains will be offered in Fancy White Goods at 5c, 8⅓c, 10c and 12½c a yard.

Curtain and Shade Department—Improved facilities for the proper display of Curtains and Draperies have added largely to our sales. We shall offer splendid bargains in our heavy Curtains at $3, $4.50, $6, $8 and $10 a pair. An immense variety of Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $7.50 to $8.50 a pair.

Jersey Department—An elegant assortment will be found in our Jersey department at Blue Friday Prices.

Domestic Department—25 pieces Century Cloth, 6¼c a yard, worth 10c; 50 pieces 15c Sattines will be sold tomorrow at 8⅓c a yard; 2 bales heavy brown yard wide Sheeting will be sold at 5c a yard.

Remnants of Ginghams and Seersuckers regardless of cost.

Remnants 10c and 12½c Lawns and Batistes at 6¼c a yard.

ROBT. R. WILLIS & CO.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE!

FACULTY

—FOR—

SUMMER TERM:

DANIEL ALBRIGHT LONG, President.
F. H. TUFTS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
ROBERT B. STEELE, A. B., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
GEORGE S. BROWN, A. B., Assistant Professor of Latin.
AMOS R. WELLS, A. B., Professor of Greek.
AMOS E. DUNCAN, M. D., Hoagland Professor of Physiology.
J. PERRY MILLER, Professor of English and History.
JOHN EDGAR LONG, B. E., Assistant Professor of English.
REV. O. W. POWERS, Instructor U. S. History and Geography.
O. B. THOMAS, Penmanship and Commercial Department.
FRED. STRICKLAND, Stenographer.
MRS. J. D. CHAMBERS, A. M., Matron.
MISS CERENA B. McKINNEY, A. B., Teacher of Vocal Music.
CAPT. J. L. McKINNEY AND WIFE, College Boarding Hall.
PROF. A. R. WELLS, A. B., Secretary of the Faculty.

Opens June 18th, and closes July 16th, 1888. Tuition, $5. Incidentals, 50c. Room rent, $1. Music, Greek, Penmanship and Book-keeping extra. Board, at College Hall or in private families, about $2 per week. The course of lectures will be free to the faculty and students. The teacher of any public school who brings two or more pupils will be admitted free of tuition, [illegible]. Send [illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

4:45 P. M.

CHICAGO

Today's Proceedings of the National Convention.

A Stirring and Magnificent Platform.

A Free Ballot and an Honest Count.

Protection to American Labor.

Honors to the Glorious Dead and the Glorious Living.

One Cent Postage on Letters.

Free Schools and an American Merchant Marine.

Platform Unanimously Adopted by a Rising Vote.

By the Associated Press.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 21.—The Chicago convention faces another day's hot work with the glimmer of a ballot at the end of it. It appears probable that the programme for the day is to get through with the platform at the session now about to open, and have the nominating speeches disposed of this afternoon or evening and then proceed to a show of hands on one ballot and adjourn until tomorrow. The hope of the Sherman men, that Mayor Fitler will not be presented, appears to be dissipated.

Chairman Estee arrives and the delegates come in rapidly. The chairman raps sharply with his gavel at five minutes past the hour, asks the delegates to take their seats and calls the convention to order. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Thos. E. Green, of Chicago. Under direction of the chairman, the secretary called the roll of the states. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, chairman of the resolutions committee, who had just entered the hall, was recognized by the chair, and as he arose to make the report of the committee, the convention recognized one of the dark horses in the presidential race, and a popular one also, and cheered lustily, and when McKinley advanced to the platform and read his report the applause redoubled and became almost an ovation. In a clear, distinct voice Mr. McKinley read the committee report as follows:

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of the Liberty and rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils: Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling; may their memories be beautifully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayers for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in history, of both the republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory—Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of these great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental ideal of the republican party we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completes the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution; to the indissoluble union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted; we hold the free and honest popular ballot, and just and equal representation of all people, to be founded on our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of the elections which are the foundation of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection: we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, labor and farming interests of the country, and heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of national revenue by repealing taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check the imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (ex- [illegible]

entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than surrender and part with our protective system, the joint behest of the whisky ring, the trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, as alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against these, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shore.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized, in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily, the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

We approve such legislation by congress as prevents alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to free homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862, against the positive opposition of the democrats in congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development.

The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued.

We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants.

We charge the democratic administration with the failure to execute the law securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harras innocent settlers with spies and persecution, under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the laws. The government, by congress, of territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore whenever the condition of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union.

Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from among the residents and citizens of the territory where they are to serve.

Here follows a demand for the admission of south Dakota and for the passage of bills to enable people of Washington, north Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments, and pledging the party to do all in its power for the fair admission of the territories of New Mexica, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona, to the enjoyment of self-government as states, of such of them as are now qualified, and as soon as possible, and of others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Morman church in the territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation, assisting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end, to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens are sovereigns and where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereigns—the people—should possess intelligence. Free schools are a promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the state or nation, or both combined, should support its institutions of learning, and afford every child growing up in the land an opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine. We protest against the passage, by congress, of the free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lowering the wages of those engaged in preparing material, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of the navy and the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and channels of internal coast and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money, without interest, to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice, having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties affected by republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets; it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead and professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen, with idle complacency, the extension of foreign influence in Central America and foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of our trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with islands and the further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and undiplomatic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillaminous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States.

We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defence against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to law. At the same time that citizenship must be a safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad, in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the [illegible]

cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our places, because their candidate has broken his pledge.

We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, towit: "The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reforms should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by loyal people, and by be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the posibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an alms house or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government.

We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland, in his numerous vetoes, of measures for pension relief and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even the consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enumerated we invite the co-operation of the patriotic men of all parties, and especially all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

As Mr. McKinley mentioned the names of the dead leaders of the republican party, cheer after cheer ascended, and his allusion to the living hero, Philip H. Sheridan, was received with loud applause. But these bursts of enthusiasm were as nothing to the storm of applause and cheers which broke out when Mr. McKinley annunciated the principles of the republican party in regard to protection. Every member of the convention rose to his feet and many spectators followed the example. Fans waved, handkerchiefs were fluttered, cheers were given, and shouts of approval found noisy vent. For fully a minute Mr. McKinley was unable to continue on account of the demonstration, which broke out afresh when the denunciation of the Mills bill found expression in the platform.

When the reading of the report had been completed, Mr. Marine of Maryland moved that it be adopted by a rising vote. He said: "This is the greatest utterance that the great party has ever made and should be adopted unanimously."

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, seconded the motion. The previous question was ordered and the report adopted, unanimously, by a standing vote, amid great enthusiasm.

The calling of states for nominations then began. When California was called Mr. Haymond said the California delegation, whose position was well known, asked the convention to pass California for the present.

Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, when that state was called, presented, without remarks, the name of Hon. Joseph R. Hawley.

When Illinois was called, Hon. Leonard Swett presented the name of Walter Q. Gresham.

Mr. Leonard Swett, in nominating Gresham, recalled the scene, twenty-eight years ago, when Lincoln was nominated. He spoke of four years of war and twenty years of peace of republican rule. Since then, which we may well say, with Webster: "The past at least is secure." Turning then to the question, who is now the fittest man to represent the sixty millions of our people as president, I offer Walter Q. Gresham. He briefly sketched his life; born fifty-seven years ago in Indiana, he spent one portion of his life on a farm. He organized the party of Fremont in his county, when it contained but four persons. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature, when in 1861, he did valuable service in aiding the government in its call for troops. Organizing a regiment, he marched to Kentucky under Sherman, was with Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg, served in the Atlanta campaign, where he was severely wounded near the place where his leader, McPherson, fell. The speaker spoke in the warmest terms of his service as United States judge, declaring him to be the living ideal of the Grecian image of justice, unable to see the rank or standing of those seeking his judgment, but only weighing the merits of the cause. He compared Gresham's candidacy to that of Lincoln, showing the close resemblance. Like Lincoln, Gresham has a heart in sympathy with the sons of toil; for he has labored with them in sunshine and cold.

Concluding he said: "The people have a right to demand that there shall be a higher standard of integrity than that a president shall, in his letter of acceptance, pledge himself to one term and then by every official act afterwards, work for a second nomination and appeal to them again for re-election. They have a right to demand that he shall not promise civil service reform with his lips and break every such promise in practice. The strength of Judge Gresham lives in the public belief that he will not do such things, but that he will, if elected, manage public affairs with the same common honesty he has heretofore managed everything. Therefore, without disparaging in the slightest degree, the worth of other candidates, I offer to this convention the rarest of opportunities. Nominate Gresham and the people will bear him in triumph on their shoulders to the white house, and to the official seat of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and Grant."

The reins of government under the inspiration of his leadership will be taken from those who imperiled its existence and placed in the hands of those who saved it, in its hours of weakness and danger. In behalf of the laboring man, of whose struggles, he is the living embodiment; in behalf of the capitalist, whose rights he has guarded and adjusted; in behalf of the soldier, whose garb he has worn with honor; in behalf of patriotism and loyalty, of which he is the shining representation and example, and in behalf of the state, of Lincoln, Grant and Logan, I nominate as an aspirant for president of the United States, the son of Illinois, by adoption, Walter Q. Gresham.

Mr. Swett could be heard all over the hall. Wild demostrations of applause were spontaneous.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, seconded Gresham's nomination. He said he came from a state which had no favorite son, but which responded to the spontaneous choice of the nation. Davis's speech was followed by short speeches by others.

On behalf of Mississippi, John R. Lynch seconded Gresham's nomination. Mr. Lynch alluded to the fact that Mr. Gresham was not a favorite son of Indiana. If the choice of the convention should fall upon that favorite son in the person of Benjamin Harrison—but Mr. Lynch was not permitted to finish his sentence, as the mention of Harrison's name was the signal of an outburst of cheers. Indiana delegates were on their feet in an instant, brandishing canes, waving handkerchiefs and leading the ovation which the convention paid to Indiana's favorite son.

When order was restored, Mr. Lynch, continuing, said that if Harrison were selected, his friends would do no more for the success of the ticket than would the friends of Walter Q Gresham.

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, also seconded Judge Gresham's nomination. The nomination was further seconded by Mr. Rector, of Texas.

When Indiana was called and Governor Porter mounted the platform to place Harrison in nomination, a round of cheers was given, and one enthusiastic individual arose and waved a mammoth red flag, on which was inscribed, in large gilt letters, the name of Harrison. Governor Porter was given a warm reception. He began by calling attention to the fact that in 1880, Mr. Conkling, being asked how New York, would go in November, [illegible]

was no longer an October state, but was never better organized than now for the republican party. Why not take advantage of the opportunity offered by the action of the democratic party toward Indiana and seize victory? He went on to speak of Harrison's career, making emphatic the fact that he was selfreliant, having worked himself up by his own merits and not by any outside help. He went on to cite the importance of Harrison's ancestor, arguing that the son of such an ancestor could be relied on to do honor to his memory by his own achievements. Mr. Porter spoke with impressiveness and force and appealed more to the judgment of the convention than to its sentiment.

The Gresham men in the galleries cried out the name of their favorite when Gov. Porter mentioned Harrison's as Indiana's choice, to which he responded with emphasis that he voiced the unanimous and earnest sentiment of the Indiana delegation in presenting Senator Harrison's name.

At the conclusion of Governor Porter's speech, on motion of Mr. Brogan, of Tennessee, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The convention was called to order for the afternoon session at 3:04 p. m.

CHICAGO, June 21.—3:26 p. m.—Ferrin, of Texas, took the platform to second the nomination of Harrison.

3:52 p. m.—The mention of Allison's name was greeted with cheers from the galleries and floor, the Iowa delegates standing.

3:30 p. m.—There was applause from Texas and the waving of banners. Connor from Indiana greets Rector. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, takes the platform to second Harrison's nomination.

3:44 p. m.—Hepburn, of Iowa, nominated Allison.

3:40 p. m.—The mention of Blaine's name, by Gallinger, aroused the wildest enthusiasm, delegates standing and waving banners.

At the hour the REPUBLIC was compelled to go to press, the call of states for nominating speeches had progressed as far as Iowa. It is not likely there will be a ballot taken today.

COLONEL D. C. PUTNAM

Is Borne to His Last Resting Place by Loving Hands—Beautiful Services at High Street M. E. Church.

This morning at 10 o'clock the funeral services of Colonel D. C. Putnam, past department commander of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., were observed at the High street Methodist church. The church was well filled with friends of the deceased long before the hour for the services arrived. At precisely twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the organist began playing a voluntary, which filled the room with its solemn strains, and the guard of honor filed in, leading the cortege down the right aisle of the church and were stationed about the bier. The pall-bearers were Comrades Gugenheim, Grant, Folger, Ed. Reifsnider, J. W. Phillips, Delo, G. H. Phillips, F. S. Penfield.

Within the chancel railing were placed the floral designs, which paid eloquent silent tribute to the honored dead. They were profuse and beautiful in design. G. A. R. badge made of immortelles, oil painting of the deceased, trimmed in evergreen, with an arch of pond lillies, bearing the inscription, Our Post Commander," a stack of arms with catridge box of immortelles bearing the words "Ohio, G. A. R.," a knapsack of cut cut flowers from the field and staff, bearing "U. S. 13th Regt. O. N. G.," from K. of P. emblem of order in immortelles, Masonic lodge, of square and compass in cut flowers and immortelles, a large harp, an open Bible and pillow of cut flowers from Sunday school class, from his old regiment a flag of immortelles, and roses bearing the inscription "Co. F, 25th, Mass." All were elegant and beautiful memorials to the deceased from his friends.

The services, conducted by Rev. Frank G. Mitchell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Rust, Colonel W. J. White, General Hurst and J. W. O'Neall, department commander of Ohio, began with singing "Come Ye Disconsolate" by the choir, after which Rev. Dr. Rust offered an eloquent and fervent prayer, after which he made some eloquent remarks, paying tribute to the dead and consoling the relatives and friends. Chaplain Frank G. Mitchell then read several dispatches from different parts of the state, expressing sympathy and condoling with the bereaved relatives. On behalf of the G. A. R and O. N. G., Colonel W. J. White spoke in glowing terms, eulogizing the deceased so eloquently that every breast was filled with responsive sympathy and all felt the solemnity of the occasion. He was followed by General Hurst, who paid tribute in a beautiful address which was replete with feeling. In behalf of the Department of Ohio Mr. J. W. O'Neall delivered an address in which he expressed his great love for the deceased, and paid tribute to his memory in eloquent terms. Rev. Frank G. Mitchell then spoke in a beautiful manner, consoling the relatives in eloquent terms. While Prof. Frankenberg played a voluntary the friends passed around and took their last view of the remains, after which the procession was formed in front of the church as follows: Foremans' band, escort of honor from C. C. G., escort of honor from Battery E, Col. W. J. White and staff, carriages containing pall bearers, funeral car, Mitchell post, G. A. R., John Brown post, G. A. R., Xenia Home cadets, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Guards, carriages containing members of family and friends. At the cemetery a salute of three volleys were fired by the C. C. G. escort, and other impressive ceremonies occurred. The procession was a large one and was viewed along the line by a large number of people.

Sunday morning, instead of the usual Sunday school exercises at the High street M. E. church, there will be memorial exercises in honor of the deceased, who was their superintendent.

Death of Mrs. Catharine Kaufman.

Mrs. Catharine Kauffman, the aged mother of Mr. Benjamin Kaufman, died at his residence, corner of Ward and Center streets, yesterday morning, of old age. At the time of her death she was 96 years of age. The exercises will be held at the house Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

The New Bee Line Bridge.

Work on the Bee Line bridge west of the city is now going on at a rapid rate. The trains are all running regularly, being only a trifle late. Some two weeks or more will be occupied in replacing the burnt bridge.

Meanwhile, after today, trains will pass over trestle work now being constructed across the stream.

Death From Fever.

Mrs. Mary M. James, wife of Perry James, died at her residence yesterday (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock, of fever. At the time of her death she was 34 years of age. Services today at her late residence, No. 501 Lagonda avenue. Interment at Greenmount.

The new Japanese minister at Washington was in 1877 sent to prison for five years for a political offense. During his confinement he translated John Stuart Mills's works on political economy into Japanese.

The Christian church and Sabbath school will picnic at Cold Springs on Friday, June 22d. Train leaves the Bee Line depot at 8:30 a. m., city time. For order committee. [illegible]

WITTENBERG!

The Grand Finale of the Week.

Commencement Exercises a Profound Success this Morning.

A Large Throng Listen to the Orations.

Complete and Intelligible Abstracts of the Productions.

Graduation day bloomed forth with all the calm grandeur of a perfect June morning. This was a great day at Wittenberg, as all commencement days are. The campus was thronged. Alumni, visitors, friends and students, were out in great numbers to hear the exercises. At 9 o'clock the class mounted the platform, in company with the faculty, and the programme was ready for its performance. The class, it might properly be said, is the largest, femininely speaking, that has laft college for years, it having two lady members. It formed a very dignified and handsome appearance as, clad for most part in black, it awaited the reception of diplomas.

After the invocation by President Samuel A. Ort, the programme proper was given.

The first to attract the interest of the audience was Mr. Arthur H. Smith, of Mansfield, O. He was the second honor man of his class, and his manly appearance and forcible delivery combined to make him a good one to start the flow of oratory. His subject was,

"WRIT IN WATER"

and was treated substantially as follows:

When Keats was dying at Rome the memorials of past glory aroused in him a sad feeling of disappointment at his own supposed want of success. Feeling this, he composed his own epitaph: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." An honorable ambition to win fame has always been an actuating principle in men; but nearly all are doomed to disappointment. Their names are like the ship at sea, which leaves its furrow but for a moment. From many millions each century has produced but a few scores who have been remembered. But the desire to be remembered is a manly and rational ambition, and also an evidence of immortality. Failure to secure fame does not imply essential loss to the man, for constancy of purpose and noble ambition benefit both him and the world. Names may not live, but actions do, and their influence is enduring to direct history and civilization. A few, however, will always be remembered. They are those who have been supremely great. Their names were not "writ in water," but are found in that temple of fame not made with hands—the mind and memory of man.

The next on the list was Mr. Victor Y. Smith, of this city. Mr. Smith was the winner of the junior oratorical contest, and his performance fully sustained his reputation as an orator. Handsome in address and graceful in delivery, he held the closest attention of the audience during his rendition of his oration,

"THE USE OF HERO WORSHIP."

His production was verystrong, and is presented in substance:

We die, but leave behind us that which knows not death: what man was, lives on, and can be traced in the characters of other men. If this be true of men of humble life, how great, indeed, must be the influence of those who well deserve the name of great; whose thoughts and actions have swayed the destinies of nations and framed them as they willed. The lives of great men compose the whole of history and compel our admiration. Transcendent admiration for a great man is hero worship. It is the true foundation stone of all society, all loyalty, all religion.

Not merely absurd Paganism and the religions of the Greeks and Romans, but our own Christianity is based on the worship of that grandest, God-like form of man—the most heroic of heroes. Throughout all time the hero has been worshipped. The Pagan inhabitants of Scandinavia clad Odin in the garb of Deity and worshipped him as God, and great was his influence among his fellow-men.

Mahomet was worshipped as the true prophet, and before a century had passed, he and his conquering hordes had swept from Delphi and Granada, destroying what was worse; nothing that was better. The name of Washington, of Lincoln, of Garfield, or of Grant, is a spell of power and of might. Hero worship has existed, does exist and ever will exist. It is the great factor for good.

Let but the worship of a nation for her heroes be destroyed and patriotism, too, is gone.

Mr. J. A. Kuhlman, of Roca, Nebraska, followed with a prophetic treatise upon the

"POLITICAL ISSUES OF '88."

Mr. Kuhlman was slightly embarassed, but manifested thorough preparation. He said:

Four years of seeming quietude have passed. Now forces, moral and immoral, are changing the appearance of the commercial, political and social worlds. All is activity and tumult. Questions are proposed for solution, principles are adopted, and twelve million voters are anxiously awaiting the opportunity to exercise an inalienable and constitutional right. What position to take concerning protection is the question. These are some of the objections urged against it. Protection is antagonistic to civic liberty. It compels the individual to patronize home industries, and to purchase in the home market. Protection is economically wrong. Freedom is the rule, restraint the exception. Capital is nourished and strengthened, labor is unprotected. Protection has caused a diversity of employment. Under it we have grown from a purely agricultural country to a nation teeming with industries. Protection has created a home market and an honest class of consumers. Its strength lies in the prosperity it has given the nation, in the great industrial cities it has built, in the prosperous and diversified industries it has founded. But a few years hence tariff will cease to be the primary question of dispute. The parties that have controlled the affairs of the government will cease to be. Oblivion will shroud them with her mantle. Another is demanded, another party is organized, another rebellion must be fought, another right and just cause must triumph.

After music by the band Miss Lulu Cumback, of this city, very happily rendered her essay on

"ENGLISH THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE."

Miss Cumback was rewarded with the second honors of her class, and her bright intellect showed a perfected product in her effort this morning. Attired in a costume of exquisite taste and beauty, she fairly captivated the audience with her address. She said:

Great Britain is the home of the English language, but this speech has developed gradually, having arisen from a combination of other tongues. The Saxon element is fundamental, but the contributions from other languages must not be ignored. [illegible]

marked by its increasing vocabulary, while its right to become universal is shown by its adaptability to every style of writing. Many English authors are of world-wide fame, and their works compete successfully with works in other tongues. Commerce and missions are aiding the spread of the English, and its advance is irresistible, no other language being able to withstand it. The time is coming when the English tongue will be spoken in every quarter of the globe. Long ago the whole world was of one language and one speech, and when that time shall come again the world language will be English.

"THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT"

was ably discussed by Mr. D. H. Rohrbaugh, of Colburn, Ind. His thesis was thorough and complete in argument, and held a high place among the productions of the day. He spoke as follows:

Facts, ideas and new combinations of words are free, but the style is the peculiar property of the individual author. But no other class of property is less protected or more liable to piracy. In a foreign country mental productions become common property. This was expected when every country was considered an enemy, but now nations recognize in themselves a universal brotherhood. In 1886 a convention at Berne, Switzerland, formed a copyright union, to take effect December 5, 1887. Ten nations compose it. The United States refused to enter it, thus refusing to protect her authors equally with her inventors. They are forced to compete, not with the pauper labor of England, but with the unpaid, stolen labor.

The chief objection to an international copyright is that America wants cheap books, and that such a law will increase the price. American books will be cheaper when the world pays tribute to American genius. One firm can supply the whole demand for a foreign book at a less cost than many firms can.

But it is not a question of cheapness but of justice and honesty. America is too rich to steal; too honorable to plunder. Today she suffers the punishment of literary piracy. Through the influence of cheap novels, false ideas of life, the relics of a decayed feudalism, have poisoned the mind. Our national spirit, manners and tastes have been perverted. The ideal life of centuries ago has replaced the romance of our own home, fields and enchanted spots. May 9, 1888, a copyright bill passed the senate. The president is favorable to it. The responsibility now rests upon the lower house. When it passes this body it will be but a step to the union.

Mr. L. D. Worman, of Leetonia, Ohio, next held the fixed attention of the audience throughout his exhibition of the

"REFORMS OF HILDEBRAND."

Mr. Worman is the handsome president of the class, and becomingly conducted his address. He was heartily applauded. Among the thoughts presented were:

The eleventh century found the papacy steeped in corruption. The clergy of the church was guilty of the grossest abuses. The moral power of the church seemed for the time lost and pope and clergy frequently appealed to the emperor to save the papacy from utter ruin.

Such was the state of the church when the grand figure of Hildebrand, the Monk, appeared upon the stage. Scarcely had he been called to the papal chair when he declared war against simony and the marriage of the clergy, the brood as he thought them, and the parents of all evil. He determined to extirpate them with one blow. To this end he obtained from the council assembled at Rome in the first year of his pontificate a decree more memorable in its provisions than any of its predecessors. It absolutely invalidated all sacraments in which simoniacal or married priests officiated. Even the priesthood was astounded at this new and awful declaration that the efficacy of the sacraments depended upon their own sinlessness. The suppression of these evils was but the preliminary step in the realization of the grand scheme of papal supremacy.

But the greatest obstacle to be overcome, if ecclesiastical and temporal supremacy were to be realized, was the empire. From the time of Charlemagne, it had been the prerogative of the emperors, to invest the church dignitaries with the insignia of their office and of their obedience to them.

The pope, determined to augment his own power and to curtail that of the emperor, obtained from the council assembled at Rome, A. D. 1075, the decree that if any-one should receive investiture from a layman, both the one receiving and the one giving such investiture, should be excommunicated.

The emperor, cognizant of the serious results which the execution of this decree would entail, refused to submit. He was excommunicated by the pope. The pope, in turn, was deposed by the emperor. The emperor, surrounded by enemies, was compelled to sue for absolution. In the disgraceful and humiliating scene at Canosa it was granted. There was manifest the supremacy of the spiritual over the temporal power.

The emperor finally besieges Rome and captures the eternal city, the popes flees to Salerno and there dies an exile. The reforms which he inaugurated survived him. But temporal supremacy was never attained. He who had overthrown the enemies of his chosen people raised up mighty men of valor who smote the kingdom of the pope in all its borders, and today he is virtually a prisoner in the vatican.

Delightful music by the band was next in order.

Mr. Fred G. Gotwald, of this city, then spoke, gracefully and eloquently upon

"THE PIONEERS OF THOUGHT."

His paper showed thoughtful preparation and close study. His delivery was a good feature of his oration. In substance he said:

In the museum at Berlin is Kaulbach's famous fresco, entitled: "The Age of the Reformation," a masterpiece of art containing the chief pioneers of the world's thought, during the preceding centuries. In that picture are depicted the features of illustrious men, in honoring whom the world itself is honored; men who were the leaders of their ages; men who incurred odium and opposition for their loyalty to the great truths which they had discovered and proclaimed. For, he who leads mankind in high thinking, he who penetrates the veil which conceals the mysteries of nature from the common mind, must not expect that the world will at once readily accept his revelations or suffer itself to be passively dragged at the chariot wheels of his new philosophy. Just as in physics, material motion meets resistance; so mental momentum incurs sharp concussion from many minds. For, mind has also inertia, as well as matter, and he who gives origin to a thought or to an idea, its initial impulse must inevitably withstand the opposition which such original action will awaken. He must have the sterling personality which will enable him to invest his discovered truth with a force sufficient to carry it down the terraces of time, grandly overriding every obstable and generating an ever-increasing velocity in its onward course. "Every thought which genius and piety have thrown into the world alters the world." Indeed, it is thought and its fruits alone which have made the world's history. Rational thought is man's prerogative, and in this high realm is he constantly contending and history is forming.

Miss Lillie Stough, of this city, followed with a finely written and admirably delivered paper on

"UNDYING ISRAEL."

She looked like prettiness itself, and held the most attentive ear of the audience through her whole performance. In substance she said:

Unique among all nations the people of Israel have come down to the present day from the very dawn of history. Their record has been made dark by the cruelest of persecution and the bitterest anguish which they were continually forced to endure. But the most revolting cruelty could not exterminate them. Mental culture was at no time neglected. This has been the potent spring of their wonderful preservation and indestructable energy. Their [illegible]

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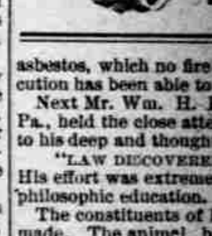

DISTRIC[illegible] Messeng[illegible] SERVI[illegible] Telephone [illegible]

asbestos, which no fire of hate [illegible] cution has been able to consume.

Next Mr. Wm. H. Dale, of Bellef[illegible], Pa., held the close attention of his [illegible] to his deep and thoughtful thesis on

"LAW DISCOVERED—NOT MADE."

His effort was extremely creditable [illegible] philosophic education. He said:

The constituents of law are [illegible] made. The animal, by instinct, [illegible] harmony with what ministers to [illegible] fort, but discovers nothing. Man [illegible] stincts equal at least in kind, and [illegible] ed not entirely to their sway, [illegible] virtue of higher organism and [illegible] cendental faculties, recognizes [illegible] fundamental truths which govern [illegible] other agencies essentially outside [illegible] may be of personal interest. [illegible] an orderly and harmonious [illegible] and by his inherent disposition [illegible] ted to research. In its broad [illegible] may be said to be made w[illegible] sult of human endeavor in [illegible] combination from what has been [illegible] ly discovered. It is thus evident [illegible] covery must precede and be c[illegible] that made.

The assumption that man pr[illegible] is incongruous, and its legitimate [illegible] would demand that the thing unfold[illegible] the producer of that revealed; or [illegible] the impersonation of the aggregate [illegible] makes the law that constitutes this [illegible] It is irrational. The nature of law [illegible] view of its origin, forbids it, as does [illegible] the united capabilities of man. Were [illegible] to ask me, Who then made this [illegible] law? with equal pardon for [illegible] an equal absurdity, I could ask [illegible] made God? This law has [illegible] through the ages of creation, [illegible] here to behold it; to obey.

"THE OHIO CENTENNIAL."

And its significance and importance [illegible] graphically described by [illegible] Mansfield. Mr. Wiles is the [illegible] Rev. Dr. H. G. Wiles, [illegible] class only in January. His [illegible] treated as follows:

A little more than a century [illegible] whole country, from the [illegible] the Rocky mountains, was [illegible] wilderness, and inhabited [illegible] and the Indians. The soli[illegible] was unbroken by the march [illegible]

The first settlement in Ohio [illegible] a colony from New England [illegible] of the Muskingum river [illegible] colony has been added [illegible] ment to settlement, until [illegible] million more inhabitants, [illegible] wealth and a larger number [illegible] institutions than the whole of the Am[illegible] ican union one hundred years ago.

Though seventeenth in [illegible] the union she is third in [illegible] bers and wealth, and [illegible] many institutions which mark the [illegible] of the highest civilization.

Ohio produces more farinaceous [illegible] any other state of this confederacy [illegible] Illinois. She produces one-fifth of [illegible] wool, one-seventh of all the [illegible] eighth of all the corn, one-tenth of [illegible] wheat, yet has but one-seventeenth [illegible] population and one-eightieth part [illegible] earth's surface included within [illegible] dary of the United States.

Next to products of the soil [illegible] erals as a means of material [illegible] prosperity. The vast coal fields [illegible] and Northumberland do not [illegible] than one-twentieth part of the [illegible] Ohio's soil.

Ohio is third among the [illegible] union in the extent of her [illegible] the product placed upon the [illegible]

Turning from the material to the educational interest of the state, Ohio stands, as [illegible] has always stood, in the very front rank. We find from the statistics of the bureau of education that Ohio has a larger number of such institutions than any other state in the union.

In the number of her church edifices she takes the lead. While Pennsylvania has 5,984, New York 5,627, Illinois 4,298, Ohio has 6,488. If the Roman citizen, with pride, could say "Civis Romanus sum," with greater pride can we say, I am a citizen of Ohio.

Mr. Sam S. Keller, of this city, then presented a strong thesis on

"THE 'X' IN PHILOSOPHY."

Mr. Keller is the honor man of his class, and evinced very deep and abstract thought in his treatment of his theme. He spoke substantially as follows:

Man is his own great master. Though he strives to pierce the darkness of origin and tear aside the veil from future, his passionate efforts are confronted with inseparable obstacles. To the [illegible] despairingly asked—whence and whither—he receives no reply. His immortality [illegible] nourished on mystery. What then is [illegible] circle which centers in man and [illegible] through infinity. Must man [illegible] shifting sands of credulity [illegible] a transient altar to an [illegible] God? Is nature but the [illegible] of chance. Ginded by the [illegible] tainty, man plunges only [illegible] to profounder mystery. [illegible] design without and invincibility of divinity within confront the materialist while the idealist wrecks his faith in [illegible] ty. Even the denial of [illegible] existence, and in its [illegible] and matter well reconciled [illegible] temple of the infinite [illegible] its sacrifice to [illegible] ent divinity. [illegible]