AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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Political.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The grandson of the ninth President of the United States has been made by the voice of the Republicans of the United States the leader of the party in the Presidential campaign of 1888.

It is sometimes said that if one's descent be traced back far enough there may be found a hangman's noose at the end of it. In the case of General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, this is literally true; and yet true without discredit and with honor. Were there coats-of-arms in this republic this Presidential candidate might happily flank the knotted rope with gibbet and chains. Indeed, the regicide blood comes often to the front in American politics.

There have been three generals in the Harrison family. There may have been more chiefs and leaders in prehistoric times, but the modern records give evidence of three. Of these the first was hanged, the second was the President of the greatest republic of the world's history, and the third may fill the position held by the second.

THE FIRST GENERAL HARRISON.

But the first General Harrison, the man who was hanged, was a man of whose execution any descendant may be justly proud. He died a martyr to the cause of constitutional liberty as opposed to the prerogative of kings. The ignominy of his execution has become illumined with the progress of civilized institutions until it shines as a pillar of fire.

The first General Harrison was one of Cromwell's trusted lieutenants. He was hanged for no felony, but for a service that forwarded England's history, and consequently our own. He was appointed one of the board of commissioners who tried King Charles I. for treason to Parliament, and with loyalty to the great protector and faithfulness to the Presbyterian Church he signed the king's death-warrant. Perhaps he may have had a premonition of the reaction in politics that was to result in his own death, this first General Harrison, when he witnessed the royal execution. He paid the penalty of his steadfastness to his principles by being hanged by order of Charles II. on October 13, 1660, and Pepys says that he looked as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances.

BENJAMIN'S BOYHOOD AND YOUTH.

But honorable and distinguished as his English and Virginia ancestry may be, it is not their merits that alone shed lustre about the career, the character and the present position of Indiana's favorite son. He stands for himself, and his deeds in war, his record in politics, his ability as a lawyer, his brilliance as a stump speaker and his acts as a statesman all speak for themselves.

General Harrison's grandfather was one of the early settlers of Ohio, and in an humble house at North Bend, O., on August 26, 1833, young Benjamin's eyes first met the light. He was a lad of slender but wiry physique, and he inherited an intellect that matured early. His father, John Scott Harrison, had himself served as Governor of the Northwestern Territory and in Congress, but had retired to till the farm at North Bend, only a few miles below Cincinnati.

Young Benjamin was only seven years old when his grandfather was elected President in the famous log-cabin and hard-cider campaign, but the stirring political events of 1840 made less impression upon his youthful mind than an incident connected rather with apples than with cider. After his grandfather had been elected President, he took the boy with him on a visit to Cincinnati.

HOW HE STOLE APPLES.

The country urchin thought that apples along the roadside were common property and that it was no theft for anyone who chose to help himself. Tired by a long trudge through paved streets, tugged along by his grandfather's hand, young Ben spied an apple-stand on the sidewalk. "How kind," the lad thought to himself, "to furnish refreshment in this way for the weary wayfarer!" At least that is the way Benjamin's professional biographer makes him think, though it is more probable that he was already imbued with the "Ohio idea," and knew a good thing when he saw it within grabbing distance. At all events, the rustic and hungry boy dropped the guiding grasp of the President-elect and rushed to the apple-stand. There he filled his pockets and walked away to overtake his grandfather, calmly munching a red-cheeked apple, while the old woman in charge of the stand rushed madly after.

History does not record whether the old gentleman paid for the fruit to which his young *protege* had so freely helped himself, but it is to be presumed that he squared the account.

HIS SCHOOL DAYS.

After this adventure, which, it is to be noticed, concerns itself with no apple tree, but with the fruit itself, young Benjamin was sent to a district school. There he made such rapid progress that at 16 he entered Miami University, at Oxford, O., where he continued to forge ahead so rapidly that he was graduated at 18. His teachers and classmates have borne testimony to the ease with which he held his own in all college contests, and his early promise of future success. Professor David Swing says that Harrison, while at Oxford, though very young, was a studious scholar and early gave evidence of being foremost in whatever he might undertake. He there acquired the habits of study and mental discipline which have characterized him through life, enabling him to grapple with any subject on short notice, to concentrate his intellectual forces and give his mental energies that sort of direct and effective operation that indicates the trained and disciplined mind.

The young man's earliest inclination was for the law. Perhaps he inherited that bent, or his mental constitution impelled him that way. Certainly no man ever possessed a more distinctively legal mind. Certain it is that immediately on leaving college he began the study of the law in Cincinnati, in the office of Judge Bellany Stover. He was admitted to the bar before he was 21. Not only had he gained a profession, but his 21st year saw him with a wife as well. He had but $200 which his father furnished him, he had no practice and no influence behind him, and he determined to take a wife, not as a burden but as an inspiration, and start a career for himself. His ancestors had come from England to Virginia, and from Virginia to Ohio; why should he not carry the family further West? He carried out the idea, and the year of his majority saw him hang out his modest lawyer's shingle in Indianapolis.

THE BEGINNING OF HIS CAREER.

It was in 1885 that young Harrison began his career in Indiana. He looked then, the record says, like a schoolboy. Beardless, with a big bulging head, covered with tow-like hair, and set upon a short, thick neck; slender of figure, immature of voice and alone among strangers, there seemed little promise of the brilliant career to follow. Yet he had a wife and was poor. For a long time he lived in three rooms in a little old house, which still stands, on Vermont street near Alabama, in Indianapolis.

But though so young and unknown, his big head held a brain that soon brought him into notice. He was successful from the very start. One of his earliest cases concerned a legislative investigation, in which he was employed by the Democratic governor, Joseph A. Wright. The ability he displayed soon brought him other cases. In one of the earliest of these he was fortunate enough to be selected as assistant prosecutor against a woman charged with poisoning a man at the Ray House—an old hostelrie—a case which excited great public interest.

A flood of clients followed, and since then he has always been pressed with business. It is worth while saying just here that, aside from his prominence in public life, he has for nearly two decades been one of the foremost lawyers in the state. Now that the Hendricks firm is broken up it may be said that General Harrison shares with one, or possibly two others, the honor of standing at the head of the Indiana bar.

In this connection lawyers will be interested in the carefully expressed estimate of General Harrison's former partner, Hon. W. P. Fishback, who says: "He possesses all the qualities of a great lawyer in a combination. He prepares a case with consummate skill; his writ[illegible] pleadings are models of clearness and brevity; he is peerless in Indiana as an examiner of witnesses; he discusses a legal question in a written brief or in oral argument with convincing logic, and as an advocate it may be said of him that when he has finished an address to the jury nothing remains to be said on that side of the case. I have often heard ability lawyers in Indiana and elsewhere say that he was the hardest man to follow they had ever met. No lawyer who ever met General Harrison in a legal encounter has afterward placed a small estimate upon his ability."

POLITICS AND LAW.

It was inevitable that the young lawyer, though poor and dependent upon his daily exertions for bread, should drift into politics. Remember that the Republican party was just forming. Harrison's manhood was almost coeval with its birth, and as it attracted young men of generous impulses and good principles it was but natural that instinct and education should lead him into its ranks. He was a good talker, and he became known as one of the ablest Republican speakers in the state. In the memorable Lincoln campaign of 1860 he and the late Mr. Hendricks happened to have appointments to speak in the same town on the same day. It was arranged that they should divide time, and Mr. Hendricks expected to amuse himself by devouring the white-haired young man who thus unexpectedly became his prey. He did not do it. The result of the meeting was a surprise to both sides. Democrats admitted that Mr. Hendricks had met his match and Republicans thought he was badly worsted. The chairman of the meeting afterward said: "I have heard a good many political debates in my day, but I never heard a man skin his opponent as quickly as Ben Harrison did Hendricks that day."

Mr. Harrison was himself a candidate for office during this year, having been nominated for reporter of the Supreme Court. It was a position that he needed for its salary as well as desired for its honor. He shared the success of his great chieftain, Lincoln, and while one went to Washington the other was elected to the humble office to which his fellow-members of the bar considered him amply entitled.

HIS SERVICE IN THE WAR.

Then came the war. Harrison was still poor, and he needed all the dollars he could earn to support his family. But he was active in the cause, and when in July, 1862, Governor Morton met him on the street and said, "Ben, I want you to raise a regiment," he accepted the request and a command. He raised a company, was commissioned a second lieutenant, then a captain and then colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment. Governor Morton at this time suggested to the young lawyer, who was not yet 30 and whose family still needed his constant care, that it was hardly fair to ask him to give up a civil office to which he had been re-elected, and offered to send some one else in his place to the field. Harrison's reply was characteristic: "I have recruited this regiment, and I would ask no man to go where I would not go myself." It was in this soldierly spirit that he began his military service.

For a time Colonel Harrison had little but garrison duty to perform in Kentucky and Tennessee, but an opportunity soon came to prove the stuff he was made of. His regiment was where the bullets flew thickest in the charge at Resaca, and the colonel was with his men. When they struck the guns and captured them—the only guns that were captured in that campaign—Harrison was there, and grabbing the Confederate gunner by the hair he threw him clear over the caisson, yelling:

HIS ONLY CUSS WORDS.

"Come out of there, you —— —— rebel!"

If this story be true, it is the only time that General Harrison was known to swear.

It was after this charge that General Hooker rode up to the young colonel and said to him: "By ——, Ben Harrison, I'll make you a brigadier for this day's work," and soon after Harrison was indeed brevetted a brigadier-general. Later on for his gallantry at Peach Tree Creek, where he led his command through the enemy and back again, he was made a brigadier in full commission.

The young soldier is described as an odd looking figure at that time. Moses G. McLain, who was wounded in the charge at Resaca, says of him: [illegible] without injury, though he passed through the rather unusual experience of an attack of scarlet fever at the age of 32.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

General Harrison's political career, interrupted by the war, was destined thereafter to be one of much hard work and little reward in the form of perferment, albeit repaid liberally by great popularity and the high appreciation of his fellow-citizens. General Harrison had no leave of absence. But the Indiana Republicans in 1864 renominated him for the office from which a Democratic court had ousted him, and under orders from the War Department he at once reported to Governor Morton for duty on a 30-days leave. He at once made a brilliant canvass of the state and was triumphantly elected for another term. Then he rejoined the army and served until the surrender of Johnston, and was with his command at the final grand review of the Union forces at Washington at the close of the war and escaped without injury, though he passed through the rather unusual experience of an attack of scarlet fever at the age of 32.

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The nomination was entirely unsought and undesired, but it was accepted in terms that indicated a sense of public duty. Having accepted it, the general threw himself into the campaign with his usual energy. He canvassed the entire state, addressed immense audiences, was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm, but he was not elected. It was the year of Tilden and Hendricks. But though unsuccessful in one sense, the campaign greatly extended General Harrison's acquaintance, enlarged his popularity and won him recognition as the coming man of his party. He polled nearly 2,000 votes more than the general average of his ticket, and after the October election he was in great demand as a speaker in the campaigns in other states in the East, where he strengthened the good impression already formed of him.

MADE A SENATOR.

Again in 1880 he took a leading part in the campaign, and when it was found that the Republicans had carried the legislature he became at once the leading candidate for United States Senator. The voice of the party was unanimous in favor of the man who had been fighting its battles so long and who had been a leading figure in its history since 1856. His nomination was foreshadowed, and when the caucus met no other name was presented. His election gave the liveliest satisfaction to Republicans throughout the state.

During his term of six years in the Senate General Harrison won a national reputation as one of the ablest leaders, strongest lawyers and most forcible debaters in that body. He grew rapidly in public esteem. His Dakota report and speeches, his speech on civil service reform as applied in Indiana and his work as a member of the foreign relations committee were perhaps the most conspicuous features of his Senatorial service. As a member of the foreign relations committee he assisted in the consideration and amendment and united in the unanimous report of the Chinese restriction bill introduced by Senator Fair, of Nevada. The bill passed the Senate without division, and of it Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, said:

HIS VIEWS.

"I have no kind of doubt that it is as strong a bill as could be drawn and at the same time have kept within the provisions of our treaty. * * * It is one of the best bills ever reported by any committee on the subject.

"On the contract-labor bill Senator Harrison made a speech in the Senate favoring the prevention of the wholesale immigration of contracted labor, being careful, however, to reserve freest possible voluntary immigration of those who desired to become American citizens. He also spoke on the alien ownership of land, taking a decided stand against the evil of foreigners acquiring large bodies of public and private lands to the exclusion af actual settlers who would improve small farms and make for themselves homes."

And here is a very clear presentation of General Harrison's views on the silver question, written by himself in 1885, while still in the Senate:

"I have never believed that cheap money, in the sense of depreciated money, was desirable. I have always thought and said that the interest of the laboring and farming classes especially was in the line of a stable, par currency. The silver question may be presented in divers forms. I am a bi-metalist by strong conviction. I think silver should be preserved as a coin metal, but it is very apparent that the present ratio between silver and gold is out of joint, and that something ought to be done to correct this inequality.

"The aspect of the question here is this: The President has taken strong grounds for a peremptory stoppage of the coinage of the silver dollar, and the fight is on in his own party in the House. Nothing we can do in the Senate on the question will be of any avail."

Senator Harrison's term expired March 4, 1887, and the legislature to choose his successor was elected in the fall of 1886. This was a memorable campaign. To a large extent, it was Senator Harrison's own campaign, for he led the fight. He was almost the only prominent Republican in Indiana who felt a hope of carrying it in the face of the use made by the Democratic administration of the federal patronage, but he insisted upon making the effort. The result showed his wisdom. The Republicans carried the State, and came within a hair's breadth of carrying the legislature, in the face of the fact that the previous Democratic legislature had so gerrymandered the apportionment as to give themselves at least 46 majority on joint ballot. And yet, on joint ballot, there were but two majority for the Democrats, and those two votes were more than doubtful.

OLD HABITS.

One of his characteristics is a peculiar one for a public man. He does not care to shake hands, and he has such a poor memory for names and faces that it is said that prominent men in his own state have been introduced to him three times in one day.

General Harrison is not rich, even though his law practice is large and remunerative. He owns a handsome house in Indianapolis, where his wife, a daughter of Professor Scott, of his old college at Oxford, receives much company. They have a married daughter and a son, who has followed the family tradition of going further West, and is becoming prominent in the politics of Montana. General Harrison is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Unanimous Verdict as to the High Character and Strength of the Republican Ticket.

From New York Tribune, Rep.

With a man so strong and worthy, the Republican party has a right to look for a popular uprising not unlike that which swept Martin Van Buren from power in 1840.

From Trenton Gazette, Rep.

Harrison's nomination will give unusual and unalloyed satisfaction throughout New Jersey. He was the favorite here from the first and we feel every confidence that he will carry the State.

From New York Commercial Advertiser, Ind.

Harrison's character is above reproach, and his nomination will relieve the country of the fear of another campaign of personal criticism and scandal. The issue will now be one of principle and policy.

From Boston Transcript, Ind.

The nominee is not dependent on his ancestors for his fame, for his achievements have been honorably accomplished by his own services in the army, in the courtroom and in the Senate chamber of the United States.

From Baltimore Sun, Dem.

While not a man of commanding intellect, or heretofore a recognized leader of his party in or out of the Senate, General Harrison has nevertheless been regarded as a gentleman of excellent parts and of irreproachable private life.

From New York Sun, Ind. Dem.

He is a straight Republican, yet involved in no factional animosities. Everybody who has ever belonged to the Republican party can support him. Stalwarts, Half Breeds, Blaine men, Conkling men, all can take Harrison without any sacrifice of feeling.

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.

Harrison and Morton, the ticket, has a sonorous and resonant sound. It will undoubtedly prove strong and popular with the country. Harrison represents the alert, enterprising and aggressive West, and Morton stands for all that is vigorous, solid and resolute in the East.

From New York Times, Dem.

General Harrison is a citizen of the Republic who has done worthily such share of public work as has devolved upon him. He was, in the first place, a brave soldier. At Resaca and Peachtree Creek he won no meagre title to military renown. There, if nowhere else, he has shown himself worthy of his grandsire.

From New York Press, Rep.

It is doubtful if a better ticket could have been nominated. It is strong at both ends. Strong in patriotism, strong in statesmanship, strong in legal and business attainments, and long before election it will be so strong in the hearts of all true Americans that it will be elected by an overwhelming majority next November.

From Cincinnati Commercial, Rep.

Benjamin Harrison is a Republican; always was a Republican. He is sound on all the great principles laid down in the admirably constructed platform of the party. The platform is the embodiment of his record. There is nothing in his whole life of a politician, a statesman or a citizen that needs defense or explanation.

From Utica Herald, Rep.

It is a treat for gods and men to read in the postmastered press of the "Insignificance" of Benjamin Harrison, of his "lack of achievements," "inexperience" in public affairs, etc. Observations like those of General Harrison by journals devoted to Grover Cleveland's appointing power, sustain one's confidence that gratitude for favors received will not perish from Democratic newspapers while their editors are in office.

From Baltimore Sunday News, Dem.

He is not the best friend of a party who lulls it to sleep when it should be awake and active. Some Democratic talkers and writers are doing a great deal of the agreeable and eliciting immense applause from the thoughtless in this cheap line. But the men who see the situation as it really is are checking the tendency to over-confidence, or rather misplaced confidence, and are calling a halt. Harrison and Morton are not weak candidates. They are stronger than most any other combination that could have been devised by the Republican convention. If the convention had sat at Chicago for months it could not have improved its work as far as the selection of candidates is concerned. For Harrison will unite the entire Republican party.

From Washington Post, Dem.

The New York *Evening Post* is becoming as dull and vapid as the New York *Times*. What is ailing the gray matter of Mugwumpery.

From Utica Herald, Rep.

General Harrison is in accord with his party. He stands firmly on its platform, is in full sympathy with its most advanced thought. In him the laws will have a faithful and firm executive, the American citizen abroad a watchful protector, the American fisherman, tradesman and workingman an upholder of the flag and the factory and the home.

From St. Paul Pioneer Press, Rep.

The *Pioneer Press* has no doubt that the Protection sentiment is stronger and more general throughout this country to-day than in any previous period of its history. Whatever may be thought of this position in states which are largely agricultural, like Minnesota, the *Pioneer Press* is largely inclined to believe that there is good ground for the Republican confidence that upon this issue it can carry the country.

From New York World, Dem.

It will be said of Mr. Harrison that he is nominated for his name; that if his grandfather had not been President of the United States and his great-grandfather a signer of the Declaration of Independence he would not have been the candidate. But this is idle talk. Mr. Harrison is available without reference to the honorable positions occupied by his ancestors.

From Washington Star, Ind.

On the whole the Republican selection of its candidate is a sensible one, and a close and desperately contested fight may be expected.

From Boston Advertiser, Rep.

He will be a splendid candidate, not vaunting himself, not disturbed. He will be the leader of the canvass, as he has led the Republicans of Indiana in many a hard fight to their entire satisfaction.

From Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.

The ticket is one which should command the unhesitating support of every Republican. The Convention labored honestly and earnestly to take advantage of all conditions of party success and planted itself firmly on the principles of advanced Republicanism and made as standard bearers two men well known to the country for their purity of life, rectitude of purpose and devotion to Republican principles.

From Albany Journal, Rep.

The result is a glorious one. It is redolent with victory. Honor, virtue, statesmanship are the jewels our leader brings to his party. Harmony and spirit mark his followers. The noblest achievements in the human history have been wrought by men stung by defeat, and on the wreckage of the contest of 1884 shall rise the turrets of a redeemed republic, restored to its former noble proportions—the security of the people, the administration of the nation—by the Republican party, with this banner:—Harrison and victory.

From Springfield Republican, Ind.

In party sense the nomination is perhaps the shrewdest that could have been made.

From Providence Journal, Dem.

General Harrison will compare favorably with the average of those who have been nominated or been elected.

From Hartford Courant, Rep.

With these candidates, and with the American principle of Protection for home industries and home labor, the Republican party confronts the party of Mr. Grover Cleveland and the Mills tariff bill.

From Richmond Dispatch, Dem.

Let us not flatter ourselves that we are not to have a hard-fought battle in Virginia. Harrison will command the full strength of the Republican party here if any sort of compromise can be agreed upon between Wise and Mahone.

From Albany Express, Rep.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for president, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for vice-president, make the strongest ticket that was within the reach of the Convention—the ticket for which Republicans have been crying and praying ever since the Convention began.

From Boston Herald, Mug.

Yet there is no reason why any party man of the Republicans who is satisfied with its platform should not vote for Mr. Harrison. He is a pure man; he is more than sound on the party tenets; he has ability beyond men who have been Republican nominees for the presidency.

From Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Rep.

A splendid candidate has been selected. He stands upon a sound platform. He has a clear, good record on every public issue. He has the prestige of victory in a State where the Democracy is strong.

From New York Mail and Express, Rep.

Although there is plenty of chance for sentiment, music, poetry and romance in the approaching campaign for "Young Tippecanoe and Morton too," the real strength of the whole ticket is that General Harrison and Mr. Morton are both men with well and worthily won national reputations, who command the confidence of all classes.

From Boston Traveller, Rep.

There is an unprecedented combination of fortunate incidents in the Republican ticket that will consolidate the convictions and impulses of Republicans into a supreme endeavor to sustain these admirable nominations by a solid array if every State in this Union has a full vote and a fair count.

From Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem.

The candidate for President is a man of fair talents, excellent character and austere manners. The candidate for Vice-President is a citizen of high business standing, has been a diligent member of Congress and was an acceptable minister to France.

From Columbus, O., Journal, Rep.

The national tickets are now before the people. The platforms speak for themselves. As the representative of the principle of American Protection, the Republican party has nothing to fear in the coming campaign.

From Buffalo Courier, Dem.

It is doubtful whether the Republican party from the material before the Chicago Convention could have made a stronger nomination, and it is certain that it might have made one much weaker than that of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

From Springfield, Mass., Union, Rep.

The nominations of the Chicago Convention, like the platform upon which the candidates stand, make strong and clear the issue upon which the campaign is to be contested.

From Hartford Post, Rep.

Harrison is a candidate of which the party and the country may well be proud, and of exceptional strength in the doubtful States, as amply proved by the decided drift of those States to his support in the Convention.

From Boston Journal, Rep.

In nominating Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for the presidency of the United States the Chicago Convention has made a selection which will be cordially approved by the Republican party in all States and sections, and will be ratified, we are confident, by the country in November.

From Chicago Times, Ind. Dem.

General Harrison is a gentleman of unstained reputation, and the scavengers of the party will vainly seek for material against him with which to befoul the political atmosphere. Levi P. Morton, the candidate for vice-president, is an ideal business man, and has in a great degree the respect of the people of his State.

From Detroit Tribune, Rep.

General Harrison is worthy of it, an able statesman, clean man, and was a gallant soldier. He is a Republican of the highest and best type, and when his record is fairly placed before the people it will compare favorably with the best. The nominee for vice-president is the right man in the right place and hails from the right State.

From Buffalo Express, Rep.

Harrison and Morton!—Indiana and New York!—the two very men to carry the party safely through the two very doubtful States! How, on the whole, could the Chicago Convention have named a better ticket!

From Brooklyn Times, Rep.

Harrison and Morton—it is a splendid and auspicious conjunction of names, than which there are few more honored in the annals of the republic.

From Troy Times, Rep.

Harrison will sweep through the country with resistless popularity. He will command the devoted and loyal support of all Union veterans.

From Wilmington, Del., News, Rep.

The ticket as a whole stands for the patriotic sentiment and the business interests of the United States.

From Rochester Democrat, Rep.

Benjamin Harrison is one of the ablest men of the West, a patriot, a soldier and a statesman.

From Cleveland Leader, Rep.

Every Republican can work and vote for Harrison. He is clean, able and popular.

From Newark Advertiser, Rep.

It is a nomination that unites all sincere Republicans.

From Albany Times, Democrat.

The nomination of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President of the United States, by the Republicans at Chicago, is as satisfactory an outcome to the Republican party, perhaps, as the choice of some greater statesman, or of even some more popular favorite, like Blaine or Depew might have been. It is certainly not a nomination to give Mr. Cleveland any assurance of success or any easy moments.

From New York Independent, Religious.

The Republican party is again on solid ground. It has returned to its old traditions. It has given us a ticket which Christian men and men of conviction can heartily support. Those who left the party in 1885 can now return and vote for men as well as principles. There is no excuse for continued alienation. Let us close up our ranks and have an oldfashioned Republican victory in November.

From Washington Post, Dem.

The Chicago ticket is strong enough for all practical purposes. General Harrison is a thoroughly respectable candidate, and the Republicans can elect him, if they can elect anybody.

From Elmira Advertiser, Rep.

There is a feeling of deep satisfaction in the breasts of Republicans over the action of their National Convention.

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTIO[redacted]

Life-Long Democrats Wheelin[redacted] to Line for Harrison and Mor[redacted]

From the Troy TIMES, Rep.

The campaign is in its infanc[redacted] yet, but already the advance g[redacted] of the friends of Protection—who have heretofore trained in Democratic ranks—have wheeled into line, and declared for the nominees of the Republican National Convention. James O'Neil, a prominent real estate owner and merchant and a director of the Central National Bank, is out for Harrison and Morton and Protection. Mr. O'Neil's reasons for the change are as follows: "The Stars and Stripes are good enough for me. I shall vote the Republican National and Congressional ticket this Fall. When a man who has been a Democrat all his life changes his politics he ought to have some good reasons for the change. I am for Protection, and ever since Cleveland's Free-trade message was sent to Congress, I have been resolved to vote against Free-Trade. I believe there are Free-traders who are honest in their views, but residing as I do in an industrial city I can see what disastrous results would follow the inauguration of Free-Trade.

"As an illustration I will repeat what a manufacturer of this city said to me yesterday: 'I employ seventy-five men. I pay them $3 a day. I have received a circular sent out by a firm in Halifax that manufactures the same line of goods. They pay their men $1 a day. Their plant and capital are practically free from taxation. Take off the tariff and I must compete with them in open market, and to do so the wages of my men must first come down to the wages paid in Halifax. Now, shall I go to the polls and ask my men to go with me and vote for Free-Trade and Halifax wages, or shall we vote for Protection and our own bread and butter?' That's the long and short of it. The man has been a life-long Democrat, but his eyes are open and he will vote for Harrison and Protection this Fall. I was pleased to see such a grand demonstration for Protection as was made last night. If the Republican party is solid for Harrison, and can get its votes honestly counted, Harrison will be elected."

Hon. George B. Warren, ex-mayor of Troy, a prominent Democrat, said last week: "I have not fairly made up my mind yet how I shall vote. Cleveland's Free-trade message made me sick. The parade last night was an excellent starter for Protection. I think Cleveland's message was a foolish move. It was bad politics. I know of several who think the same way, and they will not go for Cleveland again. My son Ogle, T. Warren, will cast his first vote this Fall. He was in the Republican parade last night. He will vote for Harrison and Morton. I may not vote at all, but I am sick of Cleveland's Free-trade policy."

Hon. John D. Spicer, ex-comptroller, and a life-long Democrat, said last week in speaking of the parade: "I am not going to parade to-night, but I shall vote the National Republican ticket this year."

A FRIGHTENED DEMOCRAT.

Congressman Vance Afraid That the Loss of His State will Beat Cleveland.

From Philadelphia PRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Now that the Republicans have had time to look over the field and consider at leisure the strength of the ticket nominated at Chicago there is a very decided feeling of satisfaction. The cry raised about Harrison's record on the Chinese question proving a heavy load to carry on the Pacific Slope startled some of those who were not conversant with his position while in the Senate, but the scare has died out. Even the Democrats of California speak about the state in anything but an encouraging manner. They say that the state is so strongly for Protection that no other question, not even a stale Chinese cry, can overshadow it.

"The states which are regarded as certain for the Republicans will give their ticket 182 electoral votes." This is the starting point which Congressman Vance, Democratic member from the First Connecticut District, took in figuring out the result to-night. He said: "There is no use in our claiming any of those votes; they are always Republican and more apt to be so now than at any other time on account of the tarff issue. Accepting this as a startling point, then it is only necessary for the Republicans to secure nineteen more votes in order to carry the election. Fifteen of these they expect to get in Indiana and six from Connecticut and that carries the day. Now the question to my mind is, can this be prevented? As to Indiana, I only know what is told me by the Indiana Democrats. They do not even pretend to say that they have any surety of a successful issue in that state, but on the contrary are very much alarmed about the outcome. This being the case, it becomes absolutely necessary for us to carry Connecticut. It will make no difference what kind of a majority New York gives Cleveland. It will make no difference how New Jersey [redacted] Democrats talking in a doubtful way about supporting the ticket on account of the Mills bill. The cry of Free-Trade has frightened them and among their number are some very intelligent men—men you would suppose would not talk unless they knew what they were talking about."

Judge Thurman's keen, incisive judgment has been conceded by his opponents generally. He now confirms their estimate by frankly pronouncing Harrison and Morton an exceedingly strong ticket.

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