THE INDEPENDENT.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 28, 1888

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES.

After an animated session of one week, the Chicago republican national convention succeeded in placing before the people of the United States a presidential ticket that will poll the united strength of the party. On Monday the eighth ballot of the session was cast, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, received 544 votes of the 832 ballots cast, and was declared the republican nominee for president. Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for vice-president.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the republican nominee for president, was born August 20, 1833, in the house of his grandfather, Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterward president of the United States. His father was John Scott Harrison. Young Ben Harrison entered Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, at the age of sixteen years and graduated at eighteen. One of his fellow students says that, though one of the youngest at the college, he gave evidence of being foremost in whatever calling he might undertake. He early acquired the habit of concentrating his intellectual forces so as to grapple with any subject on short notice. On the close of his college career, he began the study of law in Cincinnati with Bellamy Storer, and after being admitted to the bar he removed to Indianapolis, where in 1854 he began the practice of his profession. He soon won a place as a lawyer in his new home, and taking a part in politics he was also considered one of the ablest speakers in the state. Those were times which appealed to the manhood of the country, and it was quite natural that the grandson of President Harrison should take an active interest in politics especially when the issue was one of extending slavery into the new territories of the West.

In 1860 Mr. Harrison was nominated for reporter of the supreme court, and was elected. In July, 1862, Gov. Morton, under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 three-year's troops, requested Harrison to assist in recruiting, under that call the quota from each district being one regiment. Harrison's was the first recruiting commission issued by the governor for the Seventieth regiment, bearing date of July 14, 1862, and making him a second lieutenant. He was made captain of Company A of the regiment [illegible], and when the whole regiment was filled he was chosen colonel. Gov. Morton offered to send some one else into the field with the regiment that Col. Harrison might retain his civil office in Indianapolis, but the colonel preferred to go with the men who had chosen him their leader. After a variety of service in Kentucky and Tennessee during the next eighteen months, up to January 1864. Colonel Harrison's regiment was formally assigned to the First Brigade (Ward's) of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, and with this organization he served until the close of the war.

At Resaca he captured the enemy's line and four guns, and at Peach Tree Creek while commanding a brigade he gained such a signal victory that Gen. Hooker recommended him to the secretary of war for promotion and he was made a brigadier general.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field the supreme court (then composed of democrats) declared the office of reporter vacant, and appointed another person to the position. He was given leave of absence in the fall of 1864, with orders from the war department to report to Governor Morton. During that absence of thirty days, he made a brilliant canvass of the state, and was elected for another term. Then he rejoined the army, was in the siege of Nashville, served until the surrender of Gen. Jo. Johnson in North Carolina, and was with his command at the final review of the Union armies at Washington.

In 1868, Gen. Harrison declined a re-election to the office of supreme court reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was the republican candidate for governor of Indiana, running against "Blue Jeans" Williams, the most popular democrat in the state, but Harrison was defeated, receiving however two thousand more votes than the balance of his party ticket.

In the convention of 1880 his name was mentioned for president but he promptly checked the movement in his favor. In the campaign of that year he was conspicuous, and having secured a republican legislature for Indiana, he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator McDonald.

Gen. Harrison's service in the senate was not that of a new member. He went to the work well prepared and he took part in the debates upon every important question. He was regarded as one of the ablest men, best lawyers, and strongest debaters in the senate. His Dakota report and speeches and his speech on the Edmunds resolution regarding civil service reform were among his best efforts in debate. As a member of the committee on foreign relations he assisted in the consideration and amendment, and united in the unanimous report of the Chinese restriction bill introduced by Senator Fair, of Nevada. On the contract-labor bill Senator Harrison made a speech opposing the wholesale immigration of contracted labor, being careful, however, to reserve the freest possible voluntary immigration of those who desire 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 of actual settlers.

His senatorial term expired March 4, 1887, and the legislature being democratic, he failed of re-election, though he was the unanimous choice of the republican members for the position. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law at Indianapolis.

The name of Harrison is historic, and fills an honorable place in the annals of both England and America. Major General Harrison was one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of Gen. Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I, and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hanged October 30, 1660, on the return of the royalists to power in England. His descendants emigrated to America, and the next member of the family that appears in history was Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, who, as a member of the house of burgesses, and later of the colonial congress, bore an active and leading part in the patriotic movements of the Revolutionary period; was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; three times elected governor of Virginia, and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution. He was the father of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who won renown as a soldier and statesman and was elected president of the United States in 1840, by an overwhelming majority, after the most enthusiastic campaign the country has ever known.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Levi Parsons Morton, nominated for vice-president by the republican national convention, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. He became a clerk in a country store, soon developed an aptitude for business, and rose rapidly. After he grew to manhood, he began business in Boston, and in 1854 he removed to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell, and afterward the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., and that of Morton, Ross & Co., in London. The firms of which Mr. Morton is the head were active in the syndicates that negotiated United States bonds and in the payment of the Geneva award of $15,500,000 and the Halifax fishery award of $5,000,000. He was appointed honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878. In the same year Mr. Morton was elected to congress as a republican, and re-elected in 1880. In the latter year he declined the nomination for vice-president on the republican ticket. President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton minister to France, which position he filled from 1881 to 1885. Through his intercession the restrictions upon the importation of American pork were removed, and American corporations obtained a large status in France. He was American commissioner general to the Paris electrical exposition, the representative of the United States at the sub-marine cable connection, and publicly received, in the name of the United States, the Bartholdi statute of Liberty enlightening the world. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartsmouth college in 1881 and by Middlebury college in 1882. In 1887 he was a candidate for United States senator.

Allen G. Thurman, it is discovered, goes into the campaign with the evil spell of the number thirteen over him. There are thirteen letters in his name; he was born November 13, 1813, and he was nominated June 7th as a candidate for the suffrages of November 6th, the sum of these two dates being thirteen. These figures do not worry the old Roman half so much as the knowledge that he is expected to drag his mate over two-thirds of the course. "The red bandana" also contains thirteen letters.

In the graduating class at Hillsdale, Mich., this year, two members of the same family are rivals for class honors. One is C. H. Jackson, fifty-three years of age, and the other is his son, aged twenty-two.

When Mr. Cleveland was nominated the band played "Hail to the Chief." Mr. Thurman's nomination elicited "Hail to the Handkerchief" from the same quarter. Campaign jokes will be cut in this style this season.—*World.*

The majesty of the law must be maintained. The crime of resisting an officer is very grave, but the taking of a human life is the darkest crime known to the law or human society. To say the least possible regarding the shooting of Mansfield, a man serving out his sentence for the atonement of a crime, by Guard Whitley, under orders of the warden, the act was of such nature as to call forth severe censure in the minds of all thinking people. Mansfield could not escape; twenty men could have been summoned at a moment's notice to overpower him. But no; the shotgun is to be used as an instrument of discipline in our penitentiary. A human life is nothing in the balance when pitted against the bullying dignity of our guardians of criminals, clothed in a little brief authority. In keeping with this murderous act, the courts should now amend the form of sentence to also include death by shooting, at the option of the "keeper."

Of course any political organization that is at the same time a prohibition party and a party of woman suffrage is, first of all, for the extension of the ballot to women, and for the abolition of the liquor traffic incidentally. There is no comparison between the two issues in respect of importance and magnitude. One is a question of sumptuary legislation, of police, of traffic regulation. The other aims at a political revolution such as the world has never yet witnessed, and a change in American institutions beside which the change wrought by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments would seem insignificant. If the declaration in favor of woman suffrage is made by the prohibitionists in good faith—and of that we have not the slightest doubt—it means that prohibition must be henceforth the minor issue. It is a great job that the third party has undertaken. Can it hold its voters on the woman suffrage issue.—New York *Sun.*

"The origin of the bandana business is this," said a democratic congressman at St. Louis. "While most of the United States senators carried immaculate and clean white linen handkerchiefs, Thurman carried a bandana. Being an inveterate snuff taker and using an immense quantity when in debate or excited, he was obliged to blow his nose often, and to carry a red handkerchief to conceal the snuff. This red handkerchief he was in the habit of flourishing after blowing large quantities of snuff from his nostrils, puffing all the time like a porpoise. And now this dirty snuffing becomes the emblem of a great political party. Oh, my countrymen, have you nothing better than a snuff stained red handkerchief for your banner? It used to be principles, not men, with us. Now it is a dirty bandana."

The *World* says that in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the New York legislators are lawyers, over two thirds of the bills which the governor refused to sign this year were so defective in construction and so loose in phraseology that they were practically meaningless. Governor Hill is in favor of the appointment of a "Counsel for the Legislature," who shall examine every bill before its passage to see that its wording is correct. The *Statesman* some years ago made a similar recommendation for the legislature of Oregon—that a competent grammarian be appointed to revise all bills before their engrossment. Some of the bills that are introduced in that body and passed by it are a burlesque on language.—*Statesman.*

The official count of the late election in this state has just been made by Secretary of State McBride. Hermann's plurality is 7407. His majority over both democratic and prohibition candidates is 5433. Yes, according to these figures Oregon has been heard from.

He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he: "Take whisky, for instance," when every man in the audience arose with the remark: "Thank you, don't care if I do," and the lecturer had to stand treat or die.

The anthropological congress in New York admits that America was first discovered by Chinese, who named it Fu Sang. Good name, too. We wish that few sang still, for more do it than know how, and life is made miserable.—*Alta.*

Judge Thurman said, a year ago, that he was "an old man, standing on the banks of the Styx, waiting to be ferried over." This was in answer to a request to allow the use of his name as a candidate for governor of Ohio.

The four leading female colleges in the United States are: Wellesly, with 620 students; Vassar, with 283; Smith, with 367, and Bryn-Mawr, with 79.

The Umpqua *Herald* suggests that "It might be the right thing to send the republican majority over to the Melbourne exposition just to show the outside world how big things are in Oregon."

Persons of foreign birth residing in this state who have not been naturalized should take out their naturalization papers with as little delay as possible in order to vote at the next general election. The constitution of this state requires naturalization ninety days before the election.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extracts from Many of the Leading Papers.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Times says: "The republican party deserves more credit than it will get, we fear, for the nomination made by the convention. Already there is a disposition shown to underrate the ticket before it is before the people. The intensity of the struggle through which the result is reached, the unworthy plot to which the convention so nearly succumbed, and the passions aroused and resentments engendered have deprived of its due prominence and attention the regenerating force which has worked within and upon the party in Chicago. It is, in truth, a notable step upward to rise from Blaine to Benjamin Harrison. It is a creditable exchange, we think, swap Stephen B. Elkins for John C. New as the chief mate maker.

THE "HERALD."

The Herald says: The republican candidates, Harrison and Morton, are honorable and upright leaders. That fact is a great gain to the country. Harrison served in the senate. He showed himself there, as in the politics of his state, vigilant and keen, and indeed, a rather bitter partisan, a thorough going, high tariff protectionist, a man of strong will, and a clear-headed but somewhat narrow party man, rather than a statesman. He is probably a more correct exponent of the present spirit of the republican party than its older statesmen. Morton proved himself a prominent representative in congress, was prominent in politics and a popular minister. Like his chief, he is a high protectionist, and thus in harmony with the spirit of the party. If he were elected he would preside with intelligence over the senate."

THE "WORLD."

"The long struggle at Chicago has resulted in the nomination of a candidate whose capacity can not be denied, and whose public record is free from reproach. Harrison has neither the positive political strength nor the positive political weakness of either Blaine or Sherman, but this may prove to be rather to his advantage in the present contest."

The World highly eulogizes Harrison, but adds that the contest is not between Cleveland and Harrison, but between extreme protection and honest tariff revision.

THE "SUN."

"Harrison is not a great man, nor a great political genius, but nobody need believe him an insignificant candidate. He is a straight republican, yet involved in no factional animosities. Everybody who ever belonged to the republican party can support him. As a soldier too, his record merits respect. It is a respectable ticket all through. We warn the democrats that they will have to put forth their best efforts, and bring out their utmost strength."

THE "TRIBUNE."

"The convention was remarkable for its cool and patient deliberation, which has never been surpassed in its declaration of republican principles. It has nominated as the republican candidate Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. His nomination gives the people of Indiana an opportunity, which they will probably improve, to show their detestation of the party which made Cleveland president by robbing citizens of their rights."

THE BLAINE PARTY.

How They Received the News of Harrison's Nomination.

LINLITHGOW, Scotland, June 26.—Blaine was at the old ruined palace where Queen Mary was born when news of the nomination of Harrison at Chicago reached him. The party were guests of Lord Provost. Blaine said: "It is a good nomination."

Carnegie appeared to be stupefied.

Mrs. Blaine was alone when the news reached her. She said: "I am a little disappointed, but glad it is over. I know Mr. Harrison. He is a very good man. He comes from a fine family. He has a very good record as a public man. When I said I was disappointed, I merely indicated a thought of my own. I would like to have seen Mr. Blaine nominated, if it could have been done unanimously, but not otherwise. Mr. Blaine did not desire to be a candidate, so that consideration was enough to sink all of his personal wishes."

On his return from the castle Blaine wrote a telegram congratulating Harrison.

Miss Dodge was asked her opinion. She said she likes Harrison, but would have preferred Blaine.

Margaret Blaine said: "I am glad the convention is over."

Mr. Blaine himself was serene and contented. The party goes to-morrow to Aberfoyle; thence to Trosachs. Carnegie says Blaine's letter to Harrison has the true ring about it, and will be, he doubts not, the key-note of the campaign.

MITCHELL'S OPINION.

He Approves Harrison's Record on the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, one of the most pronounced promoters of anti-Chinese legislation in congress, says: "It is a mistake to suppose that Harrison's record is objectionable to the people on the Pacific slope, and to those who are familiar with it it needs no apology. Harrison voted against two measures providing a form of restricting Chinese immigration. I talked with him about the matter, and he gave me the grounds on which he objected to the proposed legislation, which were that the measures conflicted with the existing treaties. He held that before we passed statutory laws we ought to abolish the existing treaties so as to avoid conflict. That is the position I occupy. But the Chinese question will not be the paramount issue in the approaching campaign on the Pacific coast. We have secured as much restriction of immigration and as much restriction of the rights of Chinese in our country as we can get at this time. Our people are practically satisfied on this subject, and the issue at the polls in November will be fought on the tariff. The recent election in Oregon shows what position the people there hold on this subject. The nomination of Harrison, it seems to me, was the best possible solution of the complication in which the convention found itself.

Presidential Candidates.

Everybody is well pleased with the nominations of Gen. Harrison and senator Morton for president and vice-president. Ben. Cornelius says the nomination of Gen. Harrison was a fine solution of the problem that so long vexed the Chicago convention. But he says he is like Mr. Blaine—he would have been pleased to have received the nomination himself could it have been made unanimous by the convention. Ben says his term of sheriff will soon expire, and he could as well as not accept the office as he will now have nothing of importance to do, and could fill the chair with considerable avoirdupois. He asserts that he is sound on all national questions, and as a further evidence of his fitness cites the fact that under his administration as an executive officer the first sheriff's court was held in Washington. While in favor of internal development he has constantly fought monopolies, and as an evidence of this fact, cites to his position on the "Cold Feeled Rail Rode," leading from Hillsboro to Glencoe and Green Mountain. As a public spirited man, when the question of building this road was first agitated, he joined the powerful Street Corner Crowd and offered right of way through the farms of J. J. Morgan and N. A. Barrett, land monopolists. Further, he was the first one to suggest that Mr. William Moore furnish the capital and Hon. T. B. Handley the (legal) labor to carry the great undertaking forward to a happy completion. A very few people regret that our retiring sheriff failed of the nomination. Unlike Mr. Cleveland, Ben. does not wear a collar.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

ATTENTION, COMPANY "B," FIRST Regiment, O. N. G.!—Company "B" will assemble at its Armory on Saturday, June 30th, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, for inspection and muster by the Commanding Officer of this Regiment.

By order, A. M. COLLINS,
Capt. Co. B, 1st Regt, O. N. G.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Frederika B. Judy, Plaintiff,
vs.
Patrick Fowler, James Agnew, Melvina E. Dole, F. O. Dole, Silas W. Dole, T. R. Cornelius, and George Hess, Defendants.

TO Patrick Fowler, James Agnew, Melvina E. Dole, F. O. Dole and Silas W. Dale, the above-named Defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon—You, and each of you, are hereby required to appear in the above named Court, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, filed in the above entitled suit, by Monday, the 16th day of July, 1888, which is the first day of the next regular term of said Court.

And if you fail so to do, for want thereof, the Plaintiff above-named will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, to-wit: For judgment against Patrick Fowler for the sum of $500, in U. S. coin, with interest thereon since January 26, 1887, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the sum of $65, attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for a decree ordering and directing the foreclosure of a mortgage, given by defendant, Patrick Fowler, to plaintiff, dated February 1, 1882, and recorded on page 444 of Book H, Records of Mortgages for Washington County, Oregon, and the land therein described, to-wit: The Land Claim of G. W. Ferrel, and being the fractional N E quarter of the S E quarter of Sect 5, and the north half of the southwest quarter of sect 4, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of sect 4 T 1 N, R 2 W, in Washington County, Oregon, to be sold to pay said judgment, as prayed for; and that plaintiff have such other relief as may be equitable.

This Summons is published by order of Hon. F. J. Taylor, Judge of the above-named Court, made and dated May 22, 1888.
THOS. H. TONGUE,
m31-7t Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON, June 1st, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said will be made before the County Clerk of Washington County, Oregon, at Hillsboro, Oregon, on SATURDAY, July 14, 1888, viz: Johann Klink, Pre-emption D. S. No. 5087, for the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 2 N, R. 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: H P Buxton, Anton Pfanner, G. H. Hiddink, and J. Rinck, all of Buxton, Washington County, Oregon.
j7-6t W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has filed his final account as Administrator of the Estate of P. C. A. Heimann, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, and that said Court has appointed MONDAY, July 16, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for hearing objections to such final account and the settlement thereof.
j14-5t HANS RASMUSSEN.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that C. R Schmeltzer, Administrator of the estate of Mary E. Schmeltzer, deceased, has this day filed his Final Account in said estate, and that FRIDAY, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., be, and the same is hereby set, for the hearing and determination of the same.
RODOLPH CRANDALL,
j7-5t County Judge.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

A YEARLING FILLY, BAY COLOR, hind feet mostly white; white mark in forehead in shape of letter "8;" fill above average size for her age. Was missed from the farm of the undersigned near Cedar Mill, this county, about May 16th. A suitable reward will be paid for the animal's return to me.
W. N. SMITH.
Cedar Mill, June 21, 1888. j21-5t.