

Polk County Observer.

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Monmouth, Oregon, June 30, 1888.

THE OBSERVER FOR SOOTS

Till After The November Election.

Republican National Ticket.

For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

For Vice President, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

For Presidential Electors, ROBERT M. LEA, WM. KAPPA, C. W. FULTON.

Harrison Nominated.

After a session of one week, the republican national convention at Chicago succeeded in nominating a candidate for President. On the 8th ballot, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, received 544 votes, out of 822 cast, and was declared nominated amid great enthusiasm.

The selection of Gen. Harrison is one of the very best that could have been made, and the large vote that came to him on the first ballot shows that he received the approval of the ranks of all the free candidates. With the comprehensive platform upon which he stands, which clearly and unequivocally declares in favor of the protection of American industries and against the free-trade tendencies of the democratic party, as represented by Cleveland, Waterson and Mills, there can be no doubt that Gen. Harrison will be elected president next November. Although coming from distinguished and honorable ancestry, the record of his own public services is equally honorable, and upon that record alone, together with his personal character, must his friends rely in presenting him for the highest place in the gift of the American people. As an officer in the armies of the Union, when grappling in a life-and-death struggle with the slave-holding Confederacy, he occupied a conspicuous position, and as a senator of the United States he acquired a national reputation, which years ago placed him in the front rank of distinguished aspirants to the presidency of the United States.

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. On the close of his college career, he began the study of law at 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.

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-years' 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 70th regiment, bearing date of July 14, 1862, and making him a 2nd lieutenant. He was made captain of Company A of the regiment as soon as it was recruited, 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 leader. After a variety of service in Kentucky and Tennessee during the next 18 months, up to Jan. 1864, Colonel Harrison's regiment was formally assigned to the First Brigade (Ward's) of the Third Division the Twentieth Army Corps, and with this organization he served until the close of the war.

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 McDonnell.

Gen. Harrison's service in the senate was not that of a new member. He went to the work all 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 3, 1887, and the legislature being democratic, he failed of a re-election, though he was the unanimous choice of the republican members for the position. Since then he has been engaged to the practice of law at Indianapolis.

The name of Harrison's history and 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 he became the ally of Gen. Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I, and afterwards to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for his 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.

LEVI P. MORTON.

No better nomination could have been made than Levi P. Morton, for vice president by the republican national convention, who 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 & Company 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 Grant appointed Mr. Morton minister to France, which position he filled from 1881 to 1885. Through his intervention 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 submarine cable connection, and publicly received in the name of the United States the Bartholdi statue of Liberty enlightened by the world. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college in 1881 and by Middlebury college in 1882. In 1887 he was a candidate for United States senator.

The Rochester Democrat points out that until Cleveland's time no democratic president has been renominated except Van Buren in 1840, and he met with a disastrous defeat, receiving but sixty electoral votes, while General Harrison had 231. Van Buren was from the state of New York, like Cleveland, and was so unanimously renominated, having no competitors, and the national convention was a mere formality, like the one lately held at St. Louis. Under existing conditions, President Cleveland is likely to suffer a defeat as overwhelming that which befell Van Buren. Even the most ardent democratic renominable to name anything which Cleveland has done to entitle him to consideration. He has not improved the public service but has demoralized it by wholesale charges. He has not cherished American industries but has made a vicious attack upon them. He has made a humiliating surrender to Great Britain in the matter of the fisheries. Where does his strength lie? He will be beaten like Van Buren.

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