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Republican National Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Robert McLean, of Klamath County.
Wm. Kapus, of Multnomah County.
C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop County.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

HARRISON MORTON TO VICTORY.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

If any one had doubts about General Harrison's abilities at the time of his nomination for the presidency those doubts have long since been removed. No former candidate for this high office has been called upon for impromptu speeches so frequently as has General Harrison. Delegations from the east, the west, the north and the south have called in large numbers and in quick succession and for all he has made happy response never repeating himself, never prosy and common place, but always with singular fitness and wonderful directness.

No one can read his speeches without being struck with his modesty, yet clear cut comprehensive outlining the political issues of the day.

The following is but a sample of the daily occurrences as given by telegrams from Indianapolis, Oct. 4th, which says:

There were many callers upon Gen. Harrison to-day, including a delegation of Michigan visitors, representing large furniture manufacturing interests of Grand Rapids. The Michiganders were prolific in gifts to Gen. Harrison, the chief of which was a handsome office chair, manufactured entirely of native hard woods, and labeled "presidential chair." Among other presents were a number of fine specimens of copper and iron ore from Northern Michigan, and also a unique cane.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Harrison received the combined delegations at the hall. Gen. Harrison was in good voice and spoke with unusual animation and earnestness, repeatedly rousing his audience. He said:

My Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Friends:—These cordial manifestations of your personal regard move me very deeply. [Applause.] But I do not appropriate to myself the great expression of popular interest, of which this meeting is only one. I understand that these are the result of my relations to public questions and to the people, as a representative of the republican party; and the interest which thus expresses itself is in principles of government rather than in men. [Cheers.]

I am one of the oldest republicans. My first presidential vote was given to the first republican candidate for that office [applause], and it has always been a source of profound gratification to me that in peace and war a high spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country has always pervaded and dominated the party. When, during the civil war, clouds hung low, disasters thickened and the future was crowded with fears, never did any republican convention assemble without declaring its faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause [great cheering], and now its broad patriotism embraces and regards the interests of all states, and advocates policies that will develop and unite all communities in friendly and profitable political union. [Applause.] These great western states will not respond to the attempt to excite prejudice against New England. We advocate measures that are as broad as our national domain, that are calculated to instill their equal blessings upon all the land. [Cheers.] The people of the great west recognize and value the great contribution which those commonwealths about Plymouth Rock have made to the civilization, material growth and manhood of our western states. [Cheers.] We are not envious of prosperty. We believe that the protective policy developed her great manufacturing institutions, and made her rich, and we do not doubt that a continuance of that policy will produce the same results in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. [Cheers.] We are not content to remain wholly agricultural states in relation to either New England or Old England. [Applause.] We believe that in all these great western states there are minerals in the soil and energy and skill in the brains and arms of our people that will yet so multiply and develop our manufacturing industries as to give us a nearer home market for much of the products of our soil [cheers] and for that great surplus that now and always, perhaps, we shall not consume at home. We think the New England market better than a foreign market. [Enthusiastic, prolonged cheering.]

The issue upon this great industrial question is drawn as sharply as lines ever were drawn between contending armies. Men are re-adjusting their party relations upon this great question. The appeal that is now made for defense of our American system is finding its response, and many of those who are opposed to us on other questions are committing such questions to the future for settlement, while they help us to settle now and for an indefinite future the great question of preservation of our commercial independence. The democratic party has challenged our protected industries to a fight of extermination. The wage-earners of our country have accepted the challenge. The issue of this contest will settle for many years our tariff policy.

The eloquent description to which we have listened of the material wealth of the great state of Michigan, has been full of interest to us citizens of Indiana. We cannot doubt that the people of a state having such generous invitations to development of its great home wealth in manufacturing and mining pursuits will understand the issue that is presented, and will cast their influence in favor of that policy which will make that development rapid and sure, and more than all, and better than all, will maintain in her communities a well-paid class of wage-earners. [Cheers.] The wage-workers vote; they are American citizens, and it is essential that they be kept free from the slavery of want and the discontent bred of injustice. [Applause.]

I thank my Michigan friends for these handsome specimens of the products of their mines or their mills. I shall cherish them with my grateful recollection of this pleasant visit. [Applause.]

To my Indiana friends, always generous, I return my thanks for this new evidence of their esteem. [Cheers.]

To my Ohio friends, who so often before have visited me with kind expressions of regard, I return the thanks of a native born Ohioan. [Prolonged cheers from the Ohio delegation.] Three great states are grouped here to-day.

I remember that at Resaca, when the field and staff of the regiments that were making the assault were ordered to dismount, there was a Michigan officer too sick to go on foot and too proud to subject himself to the imputation of cowardice by staying behind. He rode along, the one horseman in that desperate charge, and died on that bloody hillside rather than subject his state to the imputation that one of her sons had lingered. He was a noble type of the brave men these great states gave to the community. [Cheers.]

THE record of the fiftieth congress is prolific of big figures. On Sept. 5 the session closed its ninth month, having already exceeded in length by three or four weeks any ordinary session. In fact, there have been but eight long sessions since the formation of the government. During the nine months, there were introduced in the house 11,363 bills and joint resolutions, over 1000 more than were introduced in the long session of the last congress. In the senate the sum reached 3,627, against 3,447 during the former session mentioned. The majority of the bills on the house calender are of a private character, the private calender including over 1,000 such measures.

JAMES HUDDLESON, of Washington county, Ind., a region infested by White Caps, is now in Indianapolis with his daughter, both pitiable victims of that now noted and irresponsible organization. The daughter had been placed in an insane asylum, and the father had become so nervous from long continued excitement, that it is thought he will also have to be placed in confinement.

SENATOR Vest is an intimate personal friend of the president, and knows that gentleman's political veiws and purposes as well as he does himself. When Vest declared, therefore, that the President had "challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination," he knew what he was talking about.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat(Rep.)

AN Iowa editor wrote to a Dakota postmaster inquiring about a delinquent subscriber. The letter came back indorsed, "The man is dead." Some time afterward, in overhauling a list of delinquents, an inquiry was inadvertently sent to the same postmaster about the same man. The reply came back: "Still dead."

AN Oregon City Ore., clergyman got lost in the woods while en route to Arthur's Prairie, ten miles distant, to marry a couple, and not until after the lapse of forty-eight hours did he reach his destination. The bride and groom, together with the invited guests, waited all the while.—An Eastern Exchange.

FREE trade newspapers say that Miss Anna Dickinson is doing "more harm than good to the cause." This, of course, depends upon the point from which this view is taken. Miss Dickinson is a hard hitter, and the harm she is doing is to the cause of free trade.

Duties Reduced by Republicans.

One of the democratic party's favorite modes of attempting to impose upon uninformed voters is to assert that our present tariff is a "war" tariff, and that the republicans never have consented and never will consent to change it. How false such assertions are the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph very nearly shows in this compact statement of some of the tariff changes for which the republican party is responsible:

The republican party reduced the duty on steel rails from $20 to $17.

The republican party abolished the duty on coffee.

The republican party abolished the duty on tea.

The republican party abolished the duty on hides.

The republican party abolished the duty on camphor.

The republican party abolished the duty on indigo.

The republican party abolished the duty on maccaroni.

The republican party abolished the duty on nutmegs.

The republican party abolished the duty on bleaching powder.

The republican party put sago on the free list.

The republican party put shellac on the free list.

The republican party put raw silk on the free list.

The republican party put tin bars on the free list.

The republican party abolished the duty on anthracite coal and reduced the duty on bituminous from $1.25 to 75 cents per ton.

These are some of the things which the Bourbon shriekers about the "war tariff" never refer to.

Planting of Small Fruits.

Those who contemplate setting out small fruits should not fail to plant this fall. There is every inducement to plant strawberries in the fall, to have them become well rooted and take such a hold that they will produce a part of a crop the succeeding spring. Almost every fruit-vine, bush or tree-is better planted in the fall, as it is then well rooted and growing when spring opens, and does not have to make its fight for existence. Blackberries and strawberries are all fruits that reach great excellency here, and should be cultivated for canning. They cannot be transported to a great distance with safety, and the local demand is, of course, only moderate, but the towns consume largely, and city families put up such fruit for their own use. Whenever canning is carried on largely in Oregon these fruits will be needed for their purpose. At present the demand is to supply the towns, and for domestic use, but no family should be without several varieties of strawberries and abundant vines of blackberries and raspberries. If you have a spring branch to use and will put your vines below it, where they can benefit by irrigation, they will abundantly reward your trouble and prove a luxury for the table. Fruits are healthful as well as delicious, and no farmer's garden should show a lack of fruit of all kinds in abundance.