## NATIONAL REPUBLICANS.

The Eighth National Republican Convention Assembles at Chicago and Presents Candidates for President and Vice-President-The Pintform-National Committee-James G. Blaine, of Matne, Nominated for President, and John A. Logan, of Ittinois, Selected for Vice-President.

The Republican National Convention to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President, assembled at Chicago at noon on the 3d and was called to order by Hon. D. M. Sabin, Chairman of the National Committee. After a temporary organization by the election of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Chairman, and the appointment of the usual committees, the education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue whenever the same is Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday's Session.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, for Permanent Chairman. The report was adopted by a vote of the Convention, and General Henderson escorted to the chair. Charles W. Chisbee, of Michigan, was also reported by the committee for Secretary and elected by the Convention. A resolution to bind each delegate to support the nominee of the Convention called forth an animated debate. Among those who spoke strongly against its adoption was George W. Curtis. The resolution was finally withdrawn. Many resolutions were offered, among them one in regard to woman suifrage, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At the evening session the Committee on Credentials announced that they would not be able to report before morning, and a resolution was presented that five hundred tickets of admission distributed to Union veterans present, but the Chairman announced that tickets had already been issued for every seat in the hall. The resolution was voted

As the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were not ready to report, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

Thursday's Session.

When the Convention assembled the Committee on Credentials reported that they had been in almost continuous session since their appointment, and as a result, reported upon the contested cases, awarding seats as follows: First Alabama District, Slaughter and Threet, sitting members; Seventh Alabama District, Moseley and Bingham, sitting members; Third Texas District, Mallory and Carter, sitting members; First Georgia District, Wilson and Blue, sitting members; Second Illinois District, Ruger and Peper, sitting members; First Kentucky District, Favor and Bragg, sitting members; Fourth Maryland District, Jordan and Rogers, sitting members; Sixth New York District. O'Brien and Brady, sitting members; Nine-teenth New York District, the recommendation was that the sitting delegates and their alternates and the contestants and their alternates be admitted as members, each dele gate to have half a vote. Sitting Delegate Sayres, of Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, was given the seat. In the Virginia contested case the committee unanimously reported in farvor of seating the Mahone delegates. In the Fifth Kentucky District, the sitting delegates and the contestants were admitted with the right to half a vote each. The report of the committee was agreed to with but one dissent-

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business then reported rules for the government of the Convention, which brought out quite a lengthy discussion. Several amendments were adopted and the report as amended was finally agreed to.

A majority of the Committee on Rules,

who had been directed to inquire into the subject of revising the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention, reported

as follows: Resolved, That in future Republican Na-tional Conventions representation by dele-gates shall be as follows: First-Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and two additional dele-

gates at large for each Representative at large, it any, elected in such State at the last preceding Congressional election.

Second—Each Territory and the District of Columbia shell be entitled to two delegates.

Third—Each Congressional District shall be entitled to two delegates.

A minority report was also presented, but after a warm debate, which continued at some length, the majority report was adopted. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then made a report from that committee, which report was unanimously adopted.

The Platform. The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American peode on the attainment of so many results in ogislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficial—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest party and the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men; for a united Nation assuming the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of prog-

We lament the death of President Garfield.
Whose sound statesmanship during a long time in Congress gave promise of a long and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished successes in war and peace thave endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR. In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive.

It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the largestion of duties on foreign imports shall be made not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and proment such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prospecity. Against the so-called "economic" system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Repubacan party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such a method as will relieve the taxpayers without injuring the laborer or the great protective interests of the country. We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for an adjustment of the duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adejustment of the duty upon foreign wool in or-der that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

all the relative value of gold and silver coin-

COMMERCE. The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government, and the Republican party dis-Government, and the Republican party dis-tinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over Inter-State commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corpora-tions is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive revent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

LABOR.

We favor the establishment of a National

Bereau of Labor, the enforcement of the eigh hour law and a judicious system of genera

PROTECTION TO CITIZENS. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

ternational arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of siave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor whether at home or abroad. In this spirit, we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pleake spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restrict ing Chinese immigration and to provide sucl further legislation as is necessary to carry ou

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The reform of the Civil Service auspiciously begun under a Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the ena that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

effectively avoided.

PUBLIC LANDS. The public lands are the heritage of the peo-ple of the United States and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will acknowledge the problems of the such acquisition of well will endeavor to obtain such legislation as wil

tend to correct this evil.

We demand of Congress the speedy recovery
of land-grants which have lapsed by reason of
non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such

THE SOLDIERS.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears set of 1877 so that all contained in the arrears agt of 1877 so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pension be given with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of their appli-

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entanglements with the foreign nations, which gives us the right to expect that foreigners shall refrain from med-ding in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemis-

THE NAVY.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citi-zens and the interests of American commerce. AMERICAN SHIPPING.
We call on Congress to remove, the burdens

by which American shipping has been de-pressed, so that it may again be true that we lave a commerce which leaves no sea unex-

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories, should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents

of the Territories.
POLYGAMY.
Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effect-ually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-call-d Mor-mon Church, and that it should be rigidly en-forced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if nead by The peculo of the by the military if need be. The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitute a Nation and not a mere confederacy

STATE RIGHTS. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union heart invisible. system of government ma the Union kept inviolate.

THE BALLOT.
The stability of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an bonest count, and a correct return, and we denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in the Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous the will of the voter is deteated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all political rights.

The National Committee. Those States ready to report here each named its member of the National Committee as follows, and the Convention then

took a recess until evening.

Alabama-William Young.

Arkansas-Powell Clayton.

Connecticut -Samuel Fessenden. California—Horace Davis.
California—Horace Davis.
Deiaware—Daniel J. Leighton.
Georgia—W. H. Johnson.
Illinois—David T. Litler.
Indiana—John C. New. Indiana—John C. New,
Iowa—J. S. Clarkson,
Kansas—John A. Norton,
Kentucky—E. Moore,
Louisiana—W. P. Kellogg,
Maine—J. Manchester Hoden,
Maryland—J. E. Geary,
Massachusetts—W. M. Crapo,
Michigan—John P. Sanborn,
Minnesota—M. J. Norton,
Mississippi—J. R. Lynch,
Missouri—Robert T. Van Horn,
Nebraska—Church Howe, Nebraska-Church Howe. Nebraska—Church Howe. Nevada—Thomas Wren. New Hampshire—Edwin Follet. New Jersey—Garrett A. Hobart. New York—John D. Lawson. North Carolina—Lott M. Humphrey. Ohio—A. L. Conger. Oregon—J. T. Apperson.

Texas—C. C. Binkley. Vermont—George W. Hooker. Vermont—George W. Hooker.
Virginia—Frank S. Blair.
West\_Virginia—John W. Mason.
Wisconsin—Edward Sanderson.
Arizonia—Clark Churchhill.
New Mexico—William H. Byners.
Dakota—Judge Bennett.
Utah—Charies W. Bennett.
Utah—Charies W. Bennett. Idaho-Sherman A. Coffin. Montana-James F. Mill.

District of Columbia. When the Convention assembled in the evening, the Chair announced that under the rules the order now was the presentation of candidates for President. The Secretary called the roll of States, and when Connecticut was reached, Mr. Brundige took the stand and nominated General Joseph R. Hawley in a speech of some length. The next State reached was Illinois, Senator Cullom addressed the Convention and placed in nomination General John A. Logan. When Maine was called Judge West, of Ohio, rose, and in a forcible manner presented the name of James G. Blaine. Then came New York, when Mr. Townsend ascended the platform and in an eloquent address presented the name of Chester A. Arthur. When Ohio was called Judge Foraker nominev known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all proceeded until Vermont was called, where-

The friends of each candidate, as his name was presented, sent up enthuslastic cheers. The proceedings continued until nearly two o'clock in the morning, when the Convention adjourned until eleven o'clock Friday.

The convention assembled at the appointed hour, and soon after being called to the vast multitude clearly demonstracted order proceeded to take an informal ballot the fact that the nomination was unani-

THE FIRST BALLOT. The following is the total vote on the first ballot:

ВТАТЕЗ.	Blaino	Arthur	Edmunds	Logan	John Sherman	Hawley	Gen. Sherman	Lincoln
Alabama	1	1.		1				
Arizona	2 8				***		***	***
Arkansas	16		-	+++	***	***		
California	6	***	***			3.5		
Colorado	٩	***		17.75		12		
Connecticut								
Dakota Territory Delaware	5	1						
Distri't of Columbia	1	1						
Florida	1	7						
Georgia		14						
daho Territory		2					• • •	
Illinois	3	1		40	2			
Indiana	18	9	1		- 2		***	
owa	26				•	***	***	
Kansas	12	16		214			***	
Kentucky	14	10		-7.5		***	***	•
Louisiana	12	10	***				•••	***
Maine	10	4	***	***	***	***	•	1.5.5
Maryland	1	2	35		***	***		
Massachusetts	15	2	7				2	
Michigan	7	ĩ	6					
Minnesota	i	17						
Missouri	5	10		10	1			
Montana Territory.	1		1					
Nebraska	3	2						
Nevada	6							
New Hampshire	22.2	+	4	***				- 3
New Jersey	9	-	0					- 2
New Mexico Ter	-34	31	12			• • •		
New York	9	19	1	1			***	
North Carolina	21		***		25			
regon	6							
Pennsylvania	47	11	8	1				
Chode Island			8					A 16.40
South Carolina	1	12						***
Tennessee	7	2		1	***	2.50		
Texas	13	11	***	2	555		***	e:t:t:
tah Territory	12.0	2	***					
Vermont	200			200			***	***
Virginia	. er er er	21	100	1			***	***
Washington Ter	15			77.5	***	***	***	
West Virginia	10	6	6	***	•••		***	***
Wisconsin Wyoming Ter	10	2			***			

A second ballot was taken without material change.

THIRD BALLOT.

STATES. Alabama.... Arizona ... California ..... Colorado Dakota Territory. Delaware ..... Distri't of Columbia Fiorida ..... Georgia. Idaho Territory ... Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine...... Maryland..... Maryland 1 3 24 Massachusetts 1 3 24 Michigan 18 4 3 3 7 2 5 \*\*\*\*\* Mississippi ...... 1: 11 4 Missouri Montana Territory. Nebraska Nevada .... New Hampshire...

New York North Carolina.... Ohio..... Oregon. Pennsylvania..... 21 Rhode Island..... South Carolina.... Tennessee ...... Itah Territory. .. ermont..... Virginia... 4 20 West Virginia .. . Wisconsin ..... 11 It Wyoming Ter..... 12 When the State of Ohio was called, Judge Foraker arose and said: "For what I supposed to be the best interests of this party, I presented the name of John Sherman to this convention; also, supposing it to be for the best interests of the party, we have until now favorably and most cordially supported him. Now, also, in the interests of

28 32 12

New Jersey New Mexico Ter...

the party, we withdraw him and cast for James G. Blaine forty-six votes." [Tremendous outburst of applause.] The secretary then announced the result of the fourth ballot for President as follows: Whole number of delegates, 820; whole number of votes east, \$16; necessary

to a choice, 411.

			-	-			-	-
STATES.	3laine	\rthur	dmunds		ohn Sherman	lawley	en. Sherman	Ancoin
Alabama	8	12			_			_
Arizona								
Arkansas	11	3						***
California	16	1.12						585
Colorado	6							***
Connecticut Dakota Territory		• • • •	***			-		***
Delaware	1 3	1	1					***
Distri't of Columbia	ĭ	î						
Florida	3	5						
Georgia					!			
Idaho Territory	2			6				• • •
Illinois	34	3	• • • •	6			••••	
Indiana	30		• • • •			•••		
Kansas	18	-	•		***			• • • •
Kentucky	9	15						1
Louisiana	9	7		'n				
Blaine	12	ere I			1			
Maryland	15	1						
Massachusetts	3	7	18					
Michigan	28							
Minnesota	14	10	•••					
Mississippi Missouri	170	10	• • • •					***
Montana Territory.	-							***
Nebraska	10							
Nevada								
New Hampshire		- 20	- 200					400
New Jersey	17	]	1					
New Mexico Ter		2						
New York	29	133	9		1	-		•
)hio	46		***			-	***	
regon	6		***		22	**		***
ennsylvenia	51	8	1					
Rhode Island	7	1						
South Carolina	2	15	1				2.	
Tennessee	11	Lee				***		
Texas	15	8						
Vermont	2							***
Virginia	4		0			**	**	
Washington Ter	0					*		
West Virginia						200		
Wisconsin	1907			(				
Wyoming Ter	2							
					100.00			1000

written announcement to the Secretary, who read it as follows:

"James G. Blaine having received the votes of a majority of all the delegates elected to this convention, the question now before the convention is, shall the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous." The tremendous shout of ayes sent up by Adjourned untill evening.

LOGAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. At the evening session John A Logan, of Illinois, was nominated, and without any other names being mentioned, the Senater was chosen for the second place on the

Brief Sketch of Mr. Blaine.

James G. Blaine, the Republican nominee for President, was born on January 31st. 1830, at the Indian Hill farm in Washington County, Pa. His father was one of the heaviest landed proprietors in the State, and the son spent several years in early youth at school in Laneaster, O., living in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was at that time Secretary of the Treasury and an uncle of young Blaine. In 1843 he entered Washington College at Washington, Pa., and graduated in 1847, at the age of only seventeen years. After his graduation, Mr. Blaine taught for some years in the schools of the neighborhood, at the same time mak-



JAMES 6. BLAINE, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

ing a decided mark as a magazine and nwspaper writer. In 1853 he went to effort to shield the weak from the strong seal of its approval upon the deed. Kennebec, Maine, where he had been asked to assume the management of the Kennebec Journal. Shortly afterward he accepted the control of the Portland Advertiser. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature and served there four years. At the beginning of his last term of two years, chosen speaker and formed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of that body. In 1862 he was elected to Congress. He was repeatedly re-elected from the same district, and in Southern society, while new vigor and 1869 was made Speaker of the House, new business health ar being imported His rulings were always prompt and by the Birminghams, the Chattanoogas accurate, and it was not often that his bitterest enemies could find a flaw in his parliamentary armor. When General Garfield was elected President after the memorable struggle in the convention of 1880, he tendered Mr. Blaine the position of Secretary of State. He retired from the Cabinet shortly after President Arthur's accession.

John A. Logan, Nominee for Vice-President.

John A. Logan, nominee for Vice-President, was born in Jackson County, Ill., February 9, 1826. He has been prominently before the country since early manhood. He served as a Lieutenant in the Mexican War and during the late War of the Rebellion served as a General of volunteers with marked distinction. He has filled many important public offices, and is at present one will, but let it be courageous enough of the United States Senators from Illinois, and honest enough to denounce and



JOHN A. LOGAN, NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Exposing a Mesmerist.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 6 .- A lively sensation was created here by the exposure of Prof. E. G. Johnson, who has been doing the town for over a week as a mesmerist. The exposure was made by two of his attaches, Norcross of New Orleans, and Alonzo Collier of San Antonio. They assert that they had learned their parts well under tutorage of the Professor and that he had refused to pay them for their services, and hence the exposure. Johnson claims that the assertion is false and intended to injure him in his business. A personal difficulty between Johnson and the parties named ended in the arrest of the boys, who were fined by the Recorder for disturbing the peace, and committed in default. Johnson is booked for another performance here, but it is not

known whether he will or not attempt again

to appear before a Galveston public. Lincoln, Neb., Items. LINCOLN, NEB., June 6 .- A laborer on gravel train, James Tighe, about twenty years of age, unmarried, fell between two cars near Pleasantdale at seven o'clock last evening, and was instantly killed. His father lives between Valparaiso and Raymond. The body was brought here and awaits the arrival of his father. A seventeen-year-old daughter of a fariner named Steele, while going to visit a neighbor last Monday was assaulted by a tramp and thrown down three times in an attempt to outrage her. The tramp was followed eight or ten miles by mounted men but escaped in the darkness.

urge that efforts should be made to unite an upon Governor Long took the stand and put commercial nations in the establishment of in nomination Senator George F. Edmunds self unable to make his voice heard in the her mother for some groceries and never reconfusion which prevailed, handed the

The Better South.

The South will yet be delivered by the South. The iniquities of the few who manage the Southern political machine. and always in a manner antagonistic to harmony between the States-the men who insist on a solid South in distinction to a united country-will sooner or ater be relegated to the rear, while the better elements of society in those about a better order of things. The conciliatory attitude of the people is spirit of friendliness is more strongly marked on the part of the North than mains a righteous sense of what is just between States and between the several States and the General Government. the bitterness of war-times has all passed away. The veteran soldiers, so long opposed, have met and mingled socially since the memories of the war have faded. A post of the Grand Army of the Republic has consented to assist in the work of founding a home for disabled and invalid veterans of the South. The Union's greatest general gladly consented to serve as chairman of a meeting for the purpose of raising funds for such an enterprise. Unless civilization is a failure, the better elements of the South must realize that a better day has dawned upon them, and will be quick to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

In addition to the social olive-branch so agreeably extended, the people of the North have not been slow to bind the two sections with the chains of commerce. Literal millions of capital have gone from the North into Southand iron mills are springing up in scores of Southern cities, and the profits therefrom enrich North and South, witnessing these things, is bedesperate method known to desperate, murderous men, are the enemies not of the North so much as of the South. Crime and injustice persisted in will tolerate them, just as the laxity of courts and failure of justice brought fearful penalties upon the people of Cincinnati.

No people, no community, can afford nor to stay the hand of violence. The man who assassinated Matthews at Hazlehurst got his pay by being elected to some petty office. The community of Hazlehurst will vet realize that the man who murdered Matthews is its worst enemy, and that he has done it more harm than he could hope to repair in a century. The Danvilles and the Ellentons are the ulcers upon and the Atlantas. The great disturbing cause between North and South exists no longer, neither is there reason for sectional distinctions so odious to national unity and commercial interests. Alabama and Georgia would be better off to-day were they aligned with the Republican party. Their industrial enterprises ar all the children of Republican legislation, and the Republican

party s still their best friend. However, leaving out of consideration all mat rial advantages, the Southowes it to itself to throttle and down the desperate and disreputable men who have so disgraced astice and modern civilization. Let it remain Democratic if it prevent the murder of men killed for opinion's sake. This stand once made, little exception can be taken to Democratic majorities coming from Southern States: there will be no occasion to wave the "bloody shirt" nor to dread it. and all will be serene. The North has no ill-feeling toward the South as a section nor as opposed in polities, but for political assa-sination, for mas-acres of men on account of their opinions, there must always be felt the strongest condemnation and horror. It is time the repurable and law-abiding men of the South came strongly to the front in publi affairs, supplementing the efforts of its honorable and leading men in social and economic matters. o shall there be a new South, politically as well as materially, a new south that will rejoice not in itsel, but take pardonable pride in a nation of which it is a part .- Indianapolis Journal.

The Danville Riot.

The majority report of the United States Senate Election Committee on the Danville r'ot declares that it was premeditated and preconcerted for the purpose of raising the race issue and intimidating the negroes. The Demo-

Democratic party. The Committee finds no evidence that the negroes ared a shot until after the whites fired a general volley, and that very few had weapons of any kind. The negroes were of all ages and both sexes, and had gathered un uestionably from curiosity. The whites, on the contrary, were generally armed. The fire-bell was rung, but not for a fire. On the contrary, it was a secret signal for the white military company. The whites came rapidly from all directions, and arms were distributed to those who had none from the shops and stores. The eport concludes: "The object of the Democrats in these

efforts to raise a race issue to alarm the blacks and excite the whites was two-fold: First, to intimidate the colored voters in localities where they were as strong as in Danville: second, but chief-were able to successfully evale the mercies. strong as in Danville: second, but chiefly, to produce such a frenzy of feeling n the State as would induce the white n the State as would induce the white electors to join with their own race an! which exists between those bulwarks of American liberty, the editors of the Democratic press, which assures us a united front which they would otherwise be subected for fratern zing politically with ected for fraternizing politically with the free-trade Southern journalist and the 'niggers." It was made to appear that be blacks were the offenders, when in the bla ks were the offenders, when in truth the white Democrats were a mob in possession of the town, and no negro that "the Southern Confederacy is still in the saidle," and that our triumph next November will be somewhat of a vindication of the

The recommendations made in the Copiah report that the basis of representation shall be reduced when the right to vote is denied or abridged in any State are adopted as part of this report"-Washington Press Dispatch

## Copiah County Justice.

Nobody, we presume, is surprised at the verdict of the jury which acquitted States will assert themselves and bring E. B. Wheeler of the murder of J. P. Matthews at the polls in Copiah County, Mississippi, on election day too apparent to be mistaken. The last November. It was evident from the beginning that the "trial" was to be a farcical pretense, the conclusion of ever before, and, while there yet re- which had been predetermined. It was simply a burlesque upon the administration of justice, and an insult not only to the family of the dead man but to the conscience of the Nation. The crime committed by Wheeler was enacted in broad daylight, witnessed by a considerable number of persons, openly avowed by the offender, and the whole community recognized him as the perpetrator. In short, there was no secret about it, no attempt at concealment. It had confessedly no justification whatever except the fact that Matthews presumed to exercise his rights as a citizen to vote, a ter having been forbidden to do so by an irresponsible body of Bourbon Democrats, which, in anticipation of his disobedience had appointed Wheeler as his contingent executioner.

It was not asserted, even, that Matthews had done, or intended to do, anything unlawful. He sought to interiere with no man's rights or privileges, and demanded only that his own should be respected, but made no exhibition of turbulence by way of selfern enterprises. Immense cotton mills vindication. He merely went to the polls and voted, and was instantly shot dead in the presence of the election officers and other persons standing about. South alike. The intelligence of the It was a business-like performance which exc ted no surprise on the part ginning to realize that the hot-headed of the Bo rbon Democrats present, and politicians among the people, who in- no excitement followed. The corpse sist upon a senseless sectional division. was removed and the voting proceeded. and emphasizing their wishes by every all on one side of course, until the time arrived for closing the polls. Wheeler, the murderer, stayed around, shot-gun in hand, entirely unconcerned. He finally told the Coroner what he had bring in its revenges upon those who done, and that official considerately determined to spare the county the expense of an inquest, insomuch as nothing could be learned in regard to the case beyond what everybody knew. Later on a public meeting of Bourbon to stand complacently by and make no Democrats was held and duly set the

> Nothing more was deemed necessary. The "best citizens" of Copiah County had spoken, and that was enough. But to their utter amazement, people outside of Copiah County, outside of Mississippi, beyond the confines of the chivalrous South, even north of the Mason and Dixon line, began to talk. Newspapers not serving as Democratic organs had something to say in condemnation. Finally the matter came to be noticed in the Senate of the United States, and a committee was appointed by that body to investigate this occurrence which the "best e tizens" of Copiah County supposed they had disposed of completely and satisfactorily. A report was made by a majority of the commmittee in contravention of prevailing Copiah County sentiment. Then it was concluded that perhaps there should be the form of a judicial trial, in order to meet the absurd demands of public opinion in other communities. An indictment was found by the Grand Jury, a court was convened with a petit jury carefully packed for the occasion, witnesses who did not want to test fy were ordered into the custody of the Copish County Sheriff. and by him allowed to take themselves away to parts unknown, and the "trial" went on-resulting as already stated. Of course, the "be-t citizens" of Copiah County will now expect the country to be satisfied. Ha-n't Wheeler been tried by a jury of his peers and acquitted? What more can be asked? Is not the civilization of Copiah County vind.cated?-Troy (N. Y.) Times. ----

## A Proper Platform.

It is altogether in a spirit of charity and kindliness that we submit the following preamble, which the Democratic party may be pleased to use in their National platform next July: We point with pride to the record of the

Democratic party during the years in which it has with varying fortune stood up against the hostile array of Republican ballots, Federal bayone's and patrio is principles.

We point with pride to the recent utterances of our venerated old leader, which assure us that the giorious and ever-sacred cause in which we shed our blood and imperiled our lives for four long years is still

We point with pride to the notable emphasis We point with pride to the notable emphasis of this venerated leader's declaration, given in such stanch Democratic localities as Copiah and Yazoo Counties, Miss ssippi, and Danville, Va., and we would half with delight similar evidence of tealty to the undying principles of Democracy in other parts of these United States.

We point with pride to the patriotic and harmonious speciacies presented by the

timidating the negroes. The Democrats prearranged the r.ot and indorsed t after it had occurred.

Mr. Lapham, who prepared the report, introduced some telegrams which, ne claimed, sustain the conclusion that the riot was the deliberate work of the Democratic narray.

We point with pride to the patriotic and harmonized spectacies of these United States, now assembled: to the spectacie of an ex-Vice-Pres dential candidate ionsying upon the floors of Congress for the unlawful and unjust seating of his son; to the spectacle of Democracy's refusal to restore the duty on wool, although a solemn piedge that such of Democracy's refusal to restore the duty on wool, although a solemn pledge that such duty would be restored had been made the people by the representatives of Democracy; to the spectacle of Democracy's calmly swallowing the high-sounding tribute it passed to a dead German statesman, which tribute was returned to it with a coarse reproof from the German Premier; to the spectacle of Democracy's latest invention called the Horiz ntai Tariff bill, which, after long months of promise and bluster for which the taxpayers of the country are obliged to pay the cost, was hamstrong and killed by Democratic votes; to the spectacle of that era of the cost, was namertung and killed by Demo-cratic votes; to the speciacle of that era of good feeling which justifies one Democratic Congressman in calling another Democratic Congressman a bianked ruscal, and another a blanked traitor.

We point with pride to the social progress of such banner Democratic States as Kenor such bander Democratic States as Ken-tucky, where a leading Judge has been driv-en to suicide by a public sentiment which condemned him for refusing to issue a chal-lenge to a duel; as Missouri, where the base murderer of the late lamented Jesse James

persecution of Federal tyrants and Federal rayonets. We point with prule to the gentle harmony

We point with pride to the revived feeling