Columbus Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Of Maine.

For Vice-President,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Of Illinois.

Republican State Convention

Has been called to meet at Omaha, Wednesday, August 27th, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate five candidates for presidential electors. Also, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

Platte county is entitled to seven delegates.

G. W. E. DORSEY, Chairman.
S. B. COLSON, Secretary.
May 22, 1884.

THE new court house at Stanton is finished.

DAKOTA county claims good fruit prospects.

NORFOLK is about to try a few street lamps.

KEARNEY county is being raided by horse thieves.

MR. BLAINE left Washington June 2d, for Agusta, Me.

SAN FRANCISCO is said to be overrun with Salvationists.

SITTING BULL is contemplating a tour throughout the country.

IT is stated that New Jersey potato bugs are eating tomato vines.

THE decrease in the public debt during May was $4,763,241.20.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON was lecturing last week in Kansas.

A GARGLE of cold, strong, black tea is a remedy for sore throat.

JENNY LIND'S oldest son has recently married an English girl.

CORN in the vicinity of Fremont is said to be coming up very nicely.

SERVICE on the Oakdale and Niobrara mail route has been resumed.

Two hundred and fifty-four Gloucester fishermen were lost last year.

IN southern and middle England 30,000 women it is said steer canal boats.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S famous farm, "Wheatland," has been sold to a market gardener.

IT is claimed that Oscar Wilde and Miss Lloyd were married at London on the 3d inst.

IN Sweden it is said that a man who has been drunk three times loses the right of suffrage.

IT is claimed that London has a pauper population of 89,223 outside of asylums and alms houses.

THE docket of the superior court, recently in session at Hartford, Conn., contains 150 divorce cases.

IT is said that health officers destroyed in one week in New York 21,585 pounds of bad meats.

DR. WORTHINGTON, of Detroit, bishop-elect of Nebraska, has not yet announced his decision of acceptance.

THE New Orleans Exposition is to have the largest building in the world. It has thirty-three acres of floor area.

JUDGE WAKELEY'S house at Omaha was burglarized the other night and relieved of about $175 worth of property.

Two western inventors have recently obtained patents for the use of sawdust, instead of sand in plastering compositions.

A PITTSBURG woman suggests that the way for women to get into the pulpit is to cut down ministers' salaries to $12 a week.

MRS. JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER is filling lecture engagements in the west. She will visit Oregon and Washington Territory.

THE importation of coffee in 1883 reached 525,763,470 pounds, or ten and one-half pounds for each inhabitant of the United States.

A COLORED preacher in Buffalo gave notice to his congregation last Sunday that he wanted less shouting and more money in the future.

WITHIN two months the House of Lords has had two Roman Catholic accessions—the Earl of Abingdon and Lord North, both converts.

MILLIONS of caterpillars are stripping the leaves from the live oak trees at Cloverdale, California. This is one indication of dry weather.

THE United States supreme court has just decided that a life insurance policy holds good if the person insured commits suicide while insane.

AT Sidney, one of the teachers is about to be tried for maltreatment, assault and battery upon one of his pupils, a daughter of Lieut. Murphy.

A PARTY of 270 Mormon immigrants from Liverpool arrived the other day in New York in charge of missionaries. They left immediately for Utah.

H. H. PETIT, who runs the ferry at the Oreapolis bridge, and who had been at work clearing the bridge of driftwood, is supposed to have been drowned.

MISS MARY A. RIPLEY read an excellent paper on "The Dignity of Labor" before the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo last week.

A DAUGHTER of George Wilhelm, of Lima, Ohio, aged about fourteen, jumped the rope 256 times and fell unconscious. She lay in that condition for twenty days before she died.

HON. A. J. SAMPSON, of Denver, by special invitation delivered a sensible and eloquent address at the Opera House Colorado Springs, to a large and attentive audience on decoration day.

A RUN was made the other day on the National Savings bank at Washington City. The bank was paying promptly, and had no intention of taking advantage of the thirty days' clause.

A MOST horrible accident occurred the other day to W. H. Scoville, of Chicago, who fell into a vat of boiling soap, and when his remains were recovered, they were found cooked to the bone.

BYRON DRUM, the nine-year-old son of Postmaster Drum, of Beatrice, Neb., accidentally shot himself through the heart the other day, killing himself instantly. He was a smart bright boy.

THE Geneva, Neb., Driving Association have decided on July 4th and 5th as the dates for their first annual meeting. The Association claims one of the best tracks in the state, and over $500 in cash purses.

THE Omaha *Herald* suggests the following list from which the democrats of the Third district may draw a candidate for congress: Munger, Higgins, Zentmeyer, Green, Glover, North, Chard and Hinman.

FRANCES E. WILLARD says the chivalry of the nineteenth century is not that of knights and troubadours, but the chivalry of justice, which gives women a fair chance to be all that God gave them power to be.

EX-SHERIFF BANKSTON of Arkansas City, tried recently for bigamy and discharged, had an affray with a lawyer by the name of Coats, who had prosecuted him. Coats is dead and Bankston is mortally wounded.

VIOLENT shock of an earthquake in May was not reported in London until the 3d of June, on the island Kishm, near the mouth of the Persian gulf. Twelve villages were destroyed and 200 persons killed and many wounded.

A WOMAN and three children were found the other day not far from Kansas City, Mo., brutally murdered. The girl's skull had been crushed in with an axe and the boy's throat cut from ear to ear. The affair still remains a mystery.

THE house committee on elections —9 to 1—has decided to report in favor of seating Chalmers in the case of Chalmers vs. Manning, of Mississippi. In the case of Massey vs. Wise of Virginia, the committee agreed—7 to 4—to report in favor of Wise.

COLLECTIONS of internal revenue for the ten months of the fiscal year, $99,164,745; decrease, $19,908,627 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The principal decrease is on tobacco. There was an increase of $12,460,564 from spirits.

MRS. J. L. WILSON and Mrs. L. M. Latham have undertaken the management of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, *Transcript*, and are said to be making an excellent local paper of it. Prominence is given to news and movements in which women are specially interested.

WESLEY JOHNSON was hanged one day last week at Napoleon, Ohio. He declared "it was just and right he should hang." He murdered Geo. Williams and his wife. Williams had been his employe. Robbery was the motive. The murder was an atrocious one.

ALBERT MITCHEL was arrested the other day in Omaha by Sheriff Seaton, of Linn county, Iowa, charged with the murder of a man by the name of Thumb, assisted by Geo. Pollins, a constable, in making the arrest. The officers started with their prisoner for Iowa.

NINETY-FIVE measures were bro't up in the senate on the 2d, of which forty were passed. This is the greatest day's work of the session, and very few days in past sessions show a larger record. Among the senators present were Edmunds, Sherman, Logan, Hawley and Allison.

MISS ADA READ was nominated for Justice of the Peace by the voters of Livermoreborough, Westmoreland, Pa., as a joke. Now they are dismayed to discover that, having the requisite number of votes, instead of taking the joke, she takes the oath of office, and perhaps will perform all the duties.

GENERAL O. G. BABCOCK, engineer of the 5th light house district, Levi P. Dockey, his clerk and B. P. Suter, of Washington, were drowned on Saturday in Mosquito inlet, off the coast of Florida, while superintending on the light house, being erected at this point. The body of Babcock only was recovered.

PINE trees in some portions of North Carolina are said to be dying in large numbers from injuries inflicted by the "bore worm" which played havoc with the pines in that state about thirty years ago. Their ravages are not confined to the old trees, the young ones dying just as rapidly and numerously.

RAY FENDERSON, a boy about twelve years old, engaged in herding cattle near Elm creek, not far from Kearney, Neb., dismounted his pony the other day to pick prairie beans, and while thus engaged he tied to his ankle the rope halter around the pony's neck, and the pony, becoming frightened, dragged the boy to death.

JOHN GOODING, a farmer living two miles from Osborn, DeKalb county, Missouri, was found the other day in a cyclone cave on his farm beaten to a jelly and the bloody club with which the murder had been committed lying near him. He was supposed to have money and jewelry and was doubtless killed for plunder. There is no clue to the murderer.

WE learn that a B. & M. watchman at Plattsmouth, Neb., named Bright murdered a man named Williams, one night last week, while the latter was asleep, with a hatchet, and then shot himself. Both are dead and no reason is known for the terrible deed. The people believe however that Bright was insane and without other cause for killing Williams.

THE Butler Co. *Press* is not altogether pleased with the manner in which the late state convention was conducted, and closes an editorial on the subject with this paragraph:

"The time has come when the people can't afford to allow themselves to be misrepresented in state conventions. If it pays the railroads to furnish democratic politicians with passes to manipulate conventions, it pays the people to take a more lively interest."

EVERY boy should be given a trade. It will cost him nothing to keep it if, in manhood, opportunities are offered him to engage in other and more profitable (but not more respectable) employment. A good deed once done, says an old proverb, is done forever, and we know of nothing that would more forcibly illustrate the truth of this sentiment than the adoption and practical use of it by our boys.—*Sidney Telegraph.*

AUSTIN SHELDON, the famous old hermit of Pike Co., Pa., who had lived in his cave in the rocks for forty-three years, left a few months ago to go to Connecticut to live with relatives who would take care of him, returned the other day to his den in the rocks near Bingman's Ferry, Pa., where he expects soon to die in the solitude of the place, away from the frivolity and the worldliness of life among men, at the good old age of 83 years.

THE Madison *Chronicle* has this to say of an affair mentioned elsewhere in to-day's JOURNAL: "A man named Riley, living one mile south of the village of Pierce, in Pierce county, pounded his 18-year-old son with a club, breaking two ribs, one leg, and fracturing his skull. This occurred last Friday afternoon, and the inhuman father left the boy laying out over night until he was found by a neighbor Saturday noon. The boy died Monday.

A CATTLE roundup camp on Frenchman creek, near the Nebraska and Colorado line was destroyed one day last week by the bursting of a waterspout, and sending down the water in such force that it swept everything in its path. The names of the missing, are Lon Witherbee, J. Lindsey, Robt. Roddy, R. Fowler, Patrick Lynch, Jno. Smith, L. Netherton, Wm. Ferguson, Wm. J. Pelton and C. Hail. The bodies of the last four have been recovered.

SENATOR VAN WYCK still gives a share of his attention to the railroads. Judging from his remarks he has strong suspicions that some kind of fraud has entered into their numerous land grants, and that it must be developed and corrected. Measures to detect and correct such errors will at all times be gratefully received and approved by the people. Strict justice now is becoming more popular in government and political matters, and we hope to live to see the time when rulings shall be universally governed by such principles.

The Ticket

Suits the JOURNAL to a nicety. Not anything could have pleased us better. Both are men of stamina, men of courage; independent, fearless, outspoken; vigorous-minded, stout-hearted; American citizens, coming up to their high places through honest toil, and by the pure force of genius, pluck, perseverance and a laudable ambition; model American citizens who will work for the advancement of the whole country and all its people, and for the upbuilding of the national sentiment, at home and abroad.

Moon Inhabited.

It is stated that recently at the astronomical observatory of Berlin, a discovery has been made, which without doubt will cause the greatest sensation, not only among the adepts in science, but even among the most learned. Prof. Blendmann, in that city, has found, beyond a doubt, that our old friend, the moon, is not a mere lantern which kindly furnishes light for the loving youth and gas companies of our planet, but the abode of living, intelligent beings, for which he is prepared to furnish proofs most convincing. It is claimed now that beyond a doubt the moon is inhabited and that towns, villages and cultivated fields can be plainly seen. A photograph of the moon was taken and placed under a strong microscope.

Chicago.

The eighth national convention of the republican party was called to order at noon, June 3d.

The hall, constructed within the walls of the exposition building, had a seating capacity of 13,000.

On the speaker's stand were a thousand seats, occupied by persons of national repute.

Quite a number of U. S. senators and representatives were present, among them senator Manderson and congressman Valentine of Nebraska.

The convention was called to order by Senator Sabin, chairman of the national committee. He said Chicago was known as the convention city. It was the field of republican victory; here it was that the immortal patriot, Abraham Lincoln, was chosen; here the party chose that great chieftain, General Grant; here it nominated that honored soldier — that great statesman—that representative citizen—James A. Garfield (cheers); every action of the party on this historic ground had been followed by victory. Having succeeded against its opponents on all former occasions, it was about to put its house in order for another conflict. As a consequence of the vote adopted by the last convention, the present body was largely formed of men instructed by their own constituents; it was therefore to be hoped that the voice of the people would be largely puissant in its deliberations. [Applause.] He closed with an expression of hope for victory and proposed for temporary chairman Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas.

H. C. Lodge of Mass. proposed John R. Lynch of Miss.

This opened the first subject for debate, and speeches were made by Lodge of Mass., Morrow of Cala., Curtis of N. Y., Drummond of Maine, Stewart of Penn., Prentiss of Mo., Roosevelt of N. Y., Carr of Ill., Taft of S. C., Winston of N. C., Green of Md., Thurston of Neb., and others.

Lynch was elected by a vote of 431 to 387 for Clayton, the Nebraska delegation voting as follows: Church Howe and E. L. Reed for Lynch, the remaining eight for Clayton.

Mr. Lynch made a very happy, impromptu speech.

The committees on credentials, on rules, permanent organization and resolutions were announced, Nebraska being represented on the committees, respectively, as follows: W. T. Scott, C. P. Matthewson, J. H. McCall, N. R. Harwood.

There was an interesting discussion upon the adoption of rules, that brought out some strong sentiments from southern republicans in regard to their representation in the national councils of the party. Broadley of Kentucky made a very earnest appeal for justice. Among other things he said:

"It is well known to this convention that in the South to-day our voices are stifled by fraud and force, and yet you are asked to take from them a representation which by Democratic fraud and force is denied them. [Applause.] If in the South we are to have Democratic force and fraud on the one side and Republican disfranchisement on the other, may God have mercy on us. [Applause.] There have been times in this country when the South saved the Republican party. [Applause.] Three hundred thousand of her brave soldiers marched to the battle field and helped their brothers in the North to save the Union. It was Florida in 1876 that gave you a President. [Applause.] It was that gallant, brave hero, Mahone, who saved us the United States Senate. [Applause.] I say to you, brethren of the Republican States: Beware! Beware! The time is coming in this country when you may be in the minority, and when we in the South may in some states have a majority. Don't fall by the hands of your own selves. * * * * Give us justice. Banish your frowns. Give us your encouragement and aid as you give it to other states, and mark my word, if you do not find that West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and the Old Dominion, in spite of Democratic shot guns, in spite of legalized murders that cry to God for vengeance, will give you their electoral votes."

Lynch, in his speech, stated that when he ran for congress in the 6th district of Mississippi in 1880, he knew there were not less than 5,000 votes polled for him that were counted for the man that ran against him. The official return gave him 5,000 of Lynch's votes, and he considered that if the amended rule was adopted it was virtually, saying to southern republicans, "we will only admit you on what the Democrats choose to give you."

Warner of Missouri said that his state cast 153,000 republican votes. They had fought democracy and rebellion during the war, and are still fighting democracy, and he protested against the Republican party giving sanction to the frauds of the democracy in the south.

Stone of Iowa said he believed the William Mahones of the south should be encouraged in this convention.

Mr. Townsend, of New York—I participated in the winter of 1876-7 in the endeavor to cast the electoral votes that we cast in this Union. We counted the votes, and with those votes we declared that Mr. Hayes was President of the United States by lawful election. We found in those investigations that there were 20,000 more Republicans in South Carolina than there were Democrats. We found that there were 15,000 more Republicans in Mississippi than there were Democrats, and perhaps 20,000. We found that there was a very large majority of Republicans in Louisiana, and a fair majority in Florida. Now, these facts having been developed and presented to the world, how will the Republican party ever say that because Bourbon violence came into the South and suppressed Republican votes in those states, we will disfranchise our faithful allies in the South? [Applause.]

Judge William H. West, of Ohio—I heartily respond to the sentiments of Kentucky and to the sentiments of Missouri. I have lived in Kentucky in the day when Henry Clay was our pride and Crittenden our glory; I have lived in Virginia when Appomattox' apple tree was a sapling. These states have been my home. I come to-day from the state of Chase, of Giddings, of Waite and of Corwin, illustrious men, who, with Garfield, look down upon us from above. Gentlemen, the Republican party has not yet fulfilled its mission. Although it has secured the personal liberty of a race of bondsmen, their political liberties are not secured, and by the grace of God the Republican party must live until the home of Mahone and the home of Bradley and the home of Lynch shall be fully represented according to their strength. I am ready to raise the standard here. I am ready to incorporate in our platform that we will carry on the war until the scenes of Danville and Copiah shall be impossible under the flag of my country. I hope to God the day will never come when I shall be the member of a convention, the representation of which shall be determined by the shotgun and the tissue ballot.

After a few other similar speeches, Mr. Bishop withdrew his motion and the minority report was dropped.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Gen. Henderson of Mo. as permanent chairman, who, on taking the chair, made a brief address.

The usual routine of organization took place.

McKinley, of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which was adopted without debate, and which very fitly expresses the sentiments of the great body of the republican party. The platform is lengthy, and will be published by us in full, hereafter.

At the evening session of June 5th, the presentation of candidates being in order, Mr. Brandegee of Conn., in a lengthy and able speech put in nomination Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Conn.

Senator Collom of Ill., nominated Logan in the following speech:

Senator Cullom—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Twenty-four years ago the second national convention of the Republican party met in this city and nominated its first successful candidate for President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause.] Abraham Lincoln led the Republican party to its first great victory, and stands to-day in the estimation of the world as the grandest figure and most majestic figure in all modern time. [Applause.] Again, in 1868, another Republican convention came together in this city, and nominated as its candidate for President of the United States another eminent citizen of Illinois—General Ulysses S. Grant—[great applause]—and the Republican party was again victorious.

Still again, in 1880, the Republican party turned its face toward this political Mecca, where two successful campaigns had been organized, and the martyred Garfield led the Republican party on to a glorious victory. [Great applause.]

Mr. President and fellow citizens, it is good for us to be here. There are omens of victory in the air. History repeats itself. There are promises of triumph to the Republican party in holding its national nominating conventions in this great emporium of the Northwest. The commonwealth of Illinois, which has never wavered in its devotion to Republican principles since it gave to the nation, aye, to the world, the illustrious Lincoln, has commissioned me, through its voters, to present to this convention for its consideration as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, another son of the Illinois, one whose name will be recognized from one end of this land to the other as an able statesman, a brilliant soldier, and an honest man—John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Applause long continued, waving of handkerchiefs, and hurrahs for Logan.] A native of the state which he now represents in the councils of the nation, reared among the youth of a section where every element of manhood is early brought into play, he is eminently a man of the people, identified with them in interest, in faith and in feeling, and enjoying their sympathy, respect and confidence. The safety, the permanency and the prosperity of a nation depend upon the courage, the integrity, the intelligence and the loyalty of its citizens. When yon starry flag was assailed by enemies in arms, when the integrity of the Union was menaced by organized treason, when the storm of war threatened the very life of this nation, this gallant son of the Prairie State resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, returned to his home and was among the first of her citizens to raise a regiment and to march to the front in defense of the country. [Applause.] Like Douglas, he believed that in time of war men must be either patriots or traitors, and he threw his mighty influence on the side of the Union, and Illinois made a record second to none in the history of states in the struggle to preserve this Union. [Applause.] Among the large number of brave men, of brave soldiers of the late war whose names are proudly written on the scroll of fame none appears more grandly than the name of Logan. [Applause.] His history is a part of the history of the battles of Belmont, of Donelson, of Shiloh, of Vicksburg, of Lookout Mountain, of Atlanta, of the famous march to the sea. [Applause.] He never lost a battle. [Applause.] I repeat again, Mr. President and fellow citizens, he never lost a battle in all the struggles of the war. When there was fighting to be done he did not wait for orders, neither did he fail to obey orders when they were received. [Applause.] His plume, like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, was always to be seen at the point where the battle raged the hottest. During the long struggle of four years he commanded by authority of the Government, first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, and then an army corps and finally an army. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when at the head of his army, with the scars of battle upon him, he marched into the capital of the nation, and with the brave men whom he had led on a hundred hard-fought fields was mustered out of the service under the very shadow of the Capitol Building which he had left four years before as a member of Congress to go out and fight the battles of his country. [Applause.] When the war was over and gentle peace, which hath her victories, returned, he was again called by his fellow citizens to take his place in the councils of the nation. In a service of twenty years in both houses of Congress he has shown himself to be no less able and distinguished as a statesman than he was renowned as a soldier. Cautious, prudent and conservative in the advocacy of measures involving the public welfare, forcible and eloquent in debate, fearless—yes, I repeat again—fearless in defense of the rights of the weak against the oppression of the strong, he stands to-day, and I say it without disposition to pluck one laurel from the brow of any man whose name may be presented to this convention—I say he stands to-day, in my judgment, closer to the great mass of the people of this country than almost any other man now engaging public attention. [Applause.] No man has done more in defense of those principles which have given life and spirit and victory to the Republican party than has John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Loud cheers.]

In all that goes to make up a brilliant military and civil career to commend a man to the favor of the people he whose name we have presented here to-night has shown himself to be a peer of the best. We ask you, therefore, to give him this nomination because it would not be assailed, and it is not assailable. We ask you to nominate him because his public record is so clean that even prolific calumny dare not attack it. We ask you to nominate him in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of veteran volunteer soldiers who are to-night, all over this broad land, standing around the telegraph offices waiting to know whether that gallant leader of the volunteer soldiers of this country is to receive the nomination at your hands. [Loud cheers.] We ask you to nominate him in behalf of the white and colored Republicans of the South, who are here by the hundreds, black and white, appealing to this convention as the representatives of our grand old party to give them protection and to vindicate them of their rights in the South. Now, my friends, standing in the midst of this vast assembly of representative citizens of this grand republic; aye, in the sublime presence of the people themselves represented here to-night in all their majesty, we offer you the name of the tried hero and patriot, the sagacious and incorruptible statesman, the man who though defeated never sulked in his tent; we offer you General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and ask to make him your nominee. [Cheers.] If you will give him the nomination he will give you a glorious victory in November, and when he shall have taken his position as President of this great republic you may be assured that you will have an Administration in the interest of labor, in the interest of education, in the interest of commerce, in the interest of finance, and in the interest of peace at home and peace abroad, and in the interest of the prosperity of this great people. [Loud and continued applause.]

The blind orator of Ohio, Judge West, nominates the Plumed Knight. —Here the clerk read the roll of states on down to Maine, when amid the wildest applauding, cheering and waving of hats, umbrellas and handkerchiefs which lasted for many minutes and was repeated again and again, Mr. West, of Ohio, arose.

Mr. West—The most grateful service of my life was performed by voting for the nomination of that inspired emancipator, the first Republican President of the United States. [Applause.] Four and twenty years of the grandest history in the annals of recorded time have distinguished the ascendency of the Republican party. The skies have lowered, reverses have threatened; our flag is still there, waving above the mansion of the Presidency, not a stain on its fold, not a cloud on its glory. Whether it shall maintain that grand ascendency depends on the action of this great council. With bated breath a nation awaits the result. On it are fixed the eyes of twenty millions of Republican freemen in the North; on it or to it are stretched forth the imploring hands of ten millions of political bondmen of the South, while above, from the portals of light, is looking down the immortal spirit of the immortal martyr who first brought it victory, bidding us hail and godspeed. [Applause.]

Six times in six campaigns has that banner triumphed—that symbol of union, of freedom, of humanity, and of progress, sometimes by that silent man of destiny, the Wellington of American armies, Ulysses the Great —[applause]—last by him at whose untimely taking off a nation swelled the funeral cry and wept above great Garfield's grave. [Great applause.] Show that banner of triumph again. Commit it to the bearing of that chief the inspiration of whose illustrious character and great name will flare the heart of our young men, stir the blood of manhood and rekindle the fervor of the veteran, and the close of the seventh campaign will see that holy ensign standing to the sky like the bow of promise. [Applause.]

Political conditions are changed since the accession of the Republican party to power. The mighty issues of struggling freedom and bleeding humanity which convulsed the continent, the republic rallied, united, inspired the forces of patriotism and the force of humanity in one consolidated phalanx. These great issues have ceased their contention. The subordinate issues resulting therefrom are settled and buried away with the dead issues of the past. The odds of a solid South are against us. Not an electoral gun can be expected from that section. If triumph comes the Republican states of the North must furnish the concurring battalions from the farm, the anvil, and the loom, from the workshop and the desk, from the huts of the trapper on the snowy Sierra, from the hut of the fisherman on the banks of the Hudson. As the Republican states must furnish these concurring battallions if triumph comes, does not sound political wisdom dictate and demand that a leader shall be given to them whom more people will follow, not as conscripts marching by funeral marches to certain defeat, but a grand civic hero whom the souls of the people desire to serve [applause], swelling the lines with the enthusiasm of volunteers as they sweep on and onward to certain victory.

In this contention of forces, to whom, as candidate, shall be intrusted our battle flag? Citizens, I am not here, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I abate one tithe from the just fame, integrity and public honor of Chester A. Arthur, our President. [Rounds of applause.] I abate not one tithe from the just fame and public integrity of George F. Edmunds [applause], of Joseph R. Hawley [applause], of John Sherman —[applause]—of that grand old black eagle of Illinois—[yells and applause] and I am proud to know that these distinguished Senators whom I have named have borne like testimony to the public life, the public character and the public integrity of him for whose confirmation they voted to an office second in dignity to the office of President itself—to the first premiership in the administration of James A. Garfield. [Applause.] The man for whom these Senators and rivals will vote for Secretary of State of the United States is good enough for the plain flesh and blood of God's people to vote for President. Who shall be our candidate? [Cries of Blaine and prolonged applause.] Not the representative of a particular interest or a particular class. Send to the country a doctor's candidate, a lawyer's candidate, a banker's candidate, a Wall street candidate, and the hand of resurection will not fathom his November grave. [Laughter.] He must be a representative of American manhood. [Applause.] A representative of that living Republicanism that demands the amplest industrial protection and opportunity whereby labor shall be enabled to earn and eat the bread of independent employment, relieved of mendicant competition with pauper Europe or pagan China. [Applause.] He must be a representative of that Republicanism that demands the absolute political as well as bodily emancipation of mankind; a representative of that Republicanism which recognizes the stamp of American statemanship as the passport to every right, privilege and consideration at home or abroad. Whether under the sky of Bismarck, under the palmetto, under the pelican, or upon the banks of the Mohawk, that Republicanism regards with dissatisfaction a depotism which, under the *sic semper tyrannis* of the Old Dominion, annihilates popular majorities in the name of Democracy; a Republicanism that is embodied and stated in the platform of principles this day adopted by our convention. Gentlemen, such a representative is James G. Blaine, of Maine.

[A perfect deluge of applause, a roar of enthusiasm, gigantic howls of delight interrupted the speaker, continuing for over fifteen minutes. It was as if the waters of a Niagara that had been kept in space by mighty powers suddenly broke loose, filling the air with the deep, sonorous roar of a colossal descent. There was no attempt to check it—that would have been useless. The band struck in time and again, people tore the flags supporting the shields bearing the states' arms from their fastenings and waved them frantically in the air, used handkerchiefs, hats, umbrellas, newspapers, coats—anything they could lay hold on—to demonstrate their enthusiasm and satisfaction. The demonstration exceeded that of four years ago in favor of Grant by far, and it was useless to check it. It had to run its course, and that it did at the end of sixteen minutes.]

After the applause, which lasted sixteen minutes, had subsided Judge West continued: Gentlemen of the convention, it has been heard that in making this nomination every other consideration should be merged, every other interest be sacrificed in order and with a view exclusively to securing the Republican vote and carrying the State of New York. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the Republican party demands of this convention a nominee whose inspiration and glorious prestige shall carry the Presidency with or without New York—[loud cheers]—that will carry the Legislatures of the several states; that shall sweep to the Congressional districts sufficiently to recover the House of Representatives and restore it to the Republican party. Three millions of Republicans believe that that man, who from the baptism of blood on the plains of Kansas to the fall of the martyred Garfield, wherever humanity desired succor, wherever freedom called for protection, wherever country called for a defender, or wherever blows fell thickest and fastest, there in the fore front of the battle seemed to wave the white plume of James G. Blaine, our Henry of Navarre. [Cheers.]

Sir, nominate him and the shouts of the September victory in Maine will be re-echoed back by the thunders of the October victory in Ohio. Nominate him and the camp fires and beacon lights will illuminate the continent from the Golden State to Cleopatra's Needle. [Cheers.] Nominate him and the millions who are now in waiting will rally to swell the columns of victory that will sweep on. In the name of a majority of the delegates from the Republican states and their glorious constituencies who must fight this battle, I nominate James G. Blaine, of Maine. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Blaine's nomination by West was well seconded by Gov. Davis of Minn., Gen. Goodloe of Ky., Ex-Senator Thos. C. Platt of N. Y., and Galusha A. Grow of Penn.

Townsend of N. Y., nominated Chester A. Arthur.

On assembling Friday morning, the convention proceeded to ballot, as follows:

FIRST.—Blaine 334½; Arthur 278; Edmunds 93; Logan 63½; Jno. Sherman 30; Hawley 13; Lincoln 3; Gen. Sherman 2.

SECOND.—Blaine 349; Arthur 276; Edmunds 85; Logan 61; Jno. Sherman 28; Hawley 13; Lincoln 4; Gen. Sherman 2.

THIRD.—Blaine 375; Arthur 274; Edmunds 69; Logan 53; Jno. Sherman 25; Hawley 13; Lincoln 8; Gen. Sherman 2.

FOURTH.—Blaine 544; Arthur 267; Edmunds 41; Hawley 15; Logan 7; Lincoln 2.

Gen. Jno. A. Logan of Illinois was then nominated for vice-president, the vote being unanimous except 7 of N. Y. The nomination was then made unanimous.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., May 23d, 1884.

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 proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court at Columbus, Nebraska, on the 12th day of July, 1884, viz: John Flakus, Homestead No. 8098, for the N. E. ¼, of N. E. ¼, Section 20, Township 17, north, of Range 1 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Borowiak, V. Losek, John Treba, Sobastyan Formanski, all of Duncan P. O., Platte Co., Neb.

5-6 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., May 9, 1884.

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 proof will be made before Judge of the District Court at Columbus, Neb., on the 28th day of June, 1884, viz: John A. Griffey, Homestead Entry No. 8166, for the S. E. ¼, S. 12, in Township 19, north Range 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Deegan, Henry McCabe, Thomas McPhillips, Hans Elliott, all of Postville, Platte County Nebraska.

3-6 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

U. S. Land Office, Grand Island, Neb., March 3d, 1884.

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 proof will be made before Clerk of District Court for Platte county, at Columbus, Neb., on June 12th, 1884, viz: Hugh McCarvel, Homestead No. 8624, for the E. ½ of S. W. ¼ and W. ½ of S. E. ¼ Section 27, Township 20, Range 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry McCabe, Thomas McPhillips, Martin Maher and Michael Clark, all of Postville, Neb.

2-6 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., May 12th, 1884.

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 proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, at Columbus, Nebraska, on the 28th day of June, 1884, viz: John Hosner Homestead No. 10423, for the S. ½, N. E. ¼, Section 30, Township 17, north, of Range 1 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Zibach, John Bredehoff, John Gerber, John Bern, all of Duncan P. O., Platte Co., Neb.

4-6 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

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