

as he ap- the station female, com- in session in America," with ing with un- through the y hand by old red an open mittee, and accompanied by Sherman Club, a Convention, march being inting. After l street in l with human e forward to d the presi- Esq., excused evening, when The Secretary an hour re- l was densely the Secretary st of applause H. C. Hedges, and appropriate ke as follows: W TOWNSMEN: me of the pa- to Mansfield, I innocently l. This was the ay very good ight, my fences r. Considering g you, man and lived in peace an hardly give ere than that yself to speak, in , my thanks for always receive ay anything to aration of Mr. al politics, and eriment. What many who do ur generous par- well as to you, nanly, and truth- ven and not by entioned among can party will the approaching egotism to state to shrink from ch such a course kes. I accepted of mock mod- right to allow es to trouble on k avowal that I without delav- cess [applause], n not to detract s of others nor to honorable means, [Applause] fa- ly am I a candi- ether, if nomina- expectations of my of failure that I y by the choice of here is one candi- state, upon which hat is if the Re- arily and fully in- ference for me- ial unanimity in name will not be with my consent- zens, is about all, ight to say about e great contest in age the hopes and es, of men ara of compared with When American l that a mere r principles is the arties, then it is a difference who is this fall between democratic parties questions of the candidates chosen ust be those who esent our side of who will prob- f election. The

starting new railroads, telegraphs, workshouses, mines, factories, rolling mills, and furnaces. All are now in full and successful operation. From the surplus revenues, without any increase of taxation, our debt is now being rapidly reduced, and this very month the reduction is greater than in any former month since the creation of the debt, being \$14,000,000. [Great applause]. Hundreds of millions of our bonds have been sold, bearing four per cent. interest, at or above par, and our credit is so advanced that they can now be sold in future operations at a very large premium, and bonds at still lower rates of interest may perhaps be successfully negotiated.

And our political condition is vastly improved. The Republican party at the elections of last fall carried, either by a majority or a plurality, every State in the North where elections were held, and it is confidently believed that we would have carried Indiana and Oregon if there had been any elections in those States. It is believed, also, that at any fair election five of the Southern States would give a majority to the Republican ticket, and are only deterred from doing so by the lawless violence and terrorism that in 1875 defeated the will of a majority of the voters. Such is the changed condition of affairs in which we are about to enter into the Presidential contest of the present year. I do not, fellow citizens, attribute all these results to the policy of the Republican party alone, but I do say, that without the steady and firm maintenance of the Republican policy they would have been impossible. Providence, by giving us bounteous crops and the people "a mind to work," has since resumption greatly aided the policy. We admit this, and are thankful for it, but it is certain that if the Democratic ideas of the last or the present Congress had prevailed, our credit would still be languid and our industries would still be laboring under the evil effects of a depreciated and disordered currency.

It is the policy of the Republican party, firmly maintained and enforced in the most of doubt and disaster and partial defeat, that is the chief human cause of the great change in our affairs, and now the question for the people of the United States to determine is, whether they will allow this policy to be changed and the Democratic party to be placed in control of the executive and judicial branches of the Government, for the judicial branch will follow the fate of the executive branch. The Supreme Court of the United States, which has been the bulwark of equal rights and fair elections, will, in the natural course of events, be changed in a single Presidential term so as to place the ideas of the Democratic party in control of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land. This is to be the first great issue of the campaign, and the second is like unto it. How can the equal rights of all American citizens be supported and maintained? It is manifest that this will not be done by the Democratic party. The rebel element now controls that party in every Southern State, where alone it is secure in its political power. The triumph of this element is the disgrace of American civilization. It will read strangely in American history that the very men who waged an unsuccessful war against the Union, who were the cause of the loss of 500,000 men and five thousand millions of treasure, are now so nearly in possession of nearly all the powers of the Government, and only want success in the elections next fall to enable them to rule the Government they sought to destroy, and to disregard and revise all the guarantees won by the Union armies with such cost. If they carry this election the rebellion of 1861 is a success. If they fail now the dominant classes in the South will see that they must submit to the equal rights of all classes, or if they do not the courts and laws of the United States will maintain and enforce these rights. Upon this point there will be no division or hesitation among the Republicans. Every citizen of the United States, in the South as in the North, must be secure in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, and every power of the National Government must be exercised to this end. [Loud and long continued applause.]

This issue is broadly defined, and the only question is whether it shall be now settled, once for all, or whether it shall by ceaseless agitation continue to disturb our politics. The South never can and never ought to prosper while the great body of her laboring population is held in subjection and deprived, as is the case now, of

nature of a rider providing that employes of the Government printing office should be paid on holidays. The amendment was a proper one on some other bill. The Republicans endeavored to stop him, but he was as impetuous as usual, and would not listen to any suggestions. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, taunted Blaine with having gone back on the Republican position, which rather incensed him, and he made a speech in which he contradicted nearly everything he said in debate in the extra session. It was a most remarkable exhibition of want of judgment, and his obstinacy was such that he would not allow the Republicans to help him out of the scrape. The same arguments he used to-day were used by the Democrats in the extra session, and that party was very much astonished to see Blaine, who had fought them more vigorously than any other man, coming out and defending their position. They very wisely kept silent, and let the Republican Senators fight it out with Blaine.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs for the month ending to-day have reached the extraordinary total of \$19,000,000, while the receipts from internal revenue have been about \$9,000,000. The reduction of the debt for March will be between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000.

More Bonds to be Purchased.

Before Secretary Sherman left for Ohio last night he had the balances made up for him, and ordered the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase \$5,000,000 of bonds to-day. This will make \$13,000,000 that have been purchased for destruction this month.

The Oberlin Postmastership.

Professor Monroe says that the people of Oberlin must select their own postmaster, either by an election or by petition.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Brush Lamps Put in General Use in Wabash, Ind.

BY SPECIAL TO CLEVELAND HERALD.

WABASH, Ind., March 31.—As the clock struck 8 four Brush lamps of 3,000 candles power each put forth a noontide light for one mile in circumference. The lamps, suspended midway of the iron flag-staff on the court house, which towers 100 feet above the business part of the town, were furnished with electricity by a No. 5 generator, driven by a seven-horse power engine. According to contract the light was to equal a gas burner 2,640 feet from the light. The Council placed men at different parts of the city to observe and they reported satisfactorily. At Urbana, five miles north, the light was said to be beautiful. The test has given general satisfaction. The excitement throughout the day has been very great. Excursion trains on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan had brought in hundreds from Marion and southern points, while the northern section, including Elkhart, was largely represented. Fully 10,000 people arrived by 7 o'clock, among whom were the Council of nineteen adjacent towns and the Mayors of Marion and North, who came in the interest of their people, and they declared the light to be beyond their expectations. Mr. F. C. Phillips, electrician, who superintended the construction of the apparatus, had grave doubts about the temporary engine furnished being equal to the task, but it answered the purpose. Many who came expecting to see the lamps distributed in various parts of the town were disappointed, otherwise their expectations were realized. This city is the first in the world to adopt the electric light for general illumination, and considering the undertaking has proved successful, representatives of other towns remarked to your reporter that they would adopt the same light. It may be three or four weeks before Wabash will be permanently lit up, as it will require that time to get a stationary engine in place and the necessary arrangements completed, but, according to the report of the Council, steps will be taken to put everything in shape for its immediate use.

over carried to victory.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 Thursday morning. The delegates from the Third District met in caucus and elected as delegates Chicago, T. J. Anderson, of Shawnee county, and James M. Steel, of Wichita. Each received a majority of all the delegates in the district. They are both Grant men, and will claim seats in the Chicago Convention. In the second district the same action was held, the Grant men electing T. C. Sears and S. A. Day.

KEARNEY'S WATERLOO.

Overwhelming Defeat of the Workingmen, Who "Kick" on the Difference in Ballot Paper.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO CLEVELAND HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Owing to some mismanagement on the part of some of the election officials the count is not yet complete, but the majority for the Citizens' ticket will not vary much from 6,900. It is not decided yet whether the Workingmen will contest the election on account of a difference of ballot paper, though the report is that they will. The facts of the case regarding the paper have been ascertained to be that the Workingmen procured their paper from the Secretary of State, while the Citizens' Union obtained theirs from a dealer in this city. There is no evidence that the variation in color was the result of an intention. As to the charge of a surveillance of the voters rendered possible by the difference in color of the ballots, the most charitable hypothesis is that it was merely done to keep a run of the voting with a view of anticipating the result in a general way. Whether or not any contest is made, the general impression seems to be that nothing will come of it, as a mere formality will not be allowed to reverse the clearly manifested will of the people.

CUBA.

Great Damage by brought—The Insurrection.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO CLEVELAND HERALD.

HAVANA, April 1.—The drought which has prevailed over three months in the most fertile portions of Cuba has done immense damage. The tobacco crop in Vuelta Abajo is almost destroyed and plantations are unusually exposed to fire. Luckily fires have been comparatively few. The estimated sugar crop will not exceed 400,000 tons. The insurrection in the east of the island languishes, but robbery and vagrancy increase fearfully.

Cuban Affairs in the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, April 1.—The Government has signified its intention to discuss the Cuban estimates before taking up the Imperial Budget, as the situation of the treasury of that colony requires prompt measures. The Government, during March, provided the Captain General with \$9,000,000 for suppressing the insurrection. Every shade of the Opposition in the Cortes is anxiously watching Cuban affairs.

MARION.

Personal and Political Matters of General Interest.

BY SPECIAL TO CLEVELAND HERALD.

MARION, O., April 1.—Bishop G. T. Bedell, of Cleveland, is announced to be in attendance at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in this city, on next Sabbath.

Miss Kemmerlin, one of the teachers in the schools of Wooster, and Miss Nettie Jackson, of the same city, are visiting their friend, Miss Carrie Scofield, of this city.

Rev. W. Dowling, of Kenton, Hardin county, has removed to Marion, and expects to assume charge of the new Christian Church as soon as the edifice is completed. It is a fine new structure, located on North Main street, and the workmen are engaged in applying the finishing touches.

Mrs. John Gurley, an estimable lady, and one of our oldest residents, is seriously ill. For some time she has been quite ill and is at this writing growing weaker with but slight hopes of recovery. She is a sister-in-law of the late Rev. Leonard B. Gurley, of Delaware, whose sudden death was chronicled in the Herald several days since.

Mrs. Jacob Harrison, mother of Sheriff Har-

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City lighting report