THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

A Powerful Speech by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas.

Some Plain and Cogent Reasons Why the Democratic Party Should Be Repudiated—A Masterly Exposition of Republican Policies.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Parsons, Kan., recently, the principal orator being Senator Ingalls, who spoke substantially as follows.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should assume an indifference that I did not feel, that is foreign to my nature, of which I believe myself to be incapable, were I to pretend to be indifferent to the cordial and gratifying demonstration of personal good will that I have received from the citizens of Parsons—and I may say, indeed, that which the Republicans of Kansas have offered me—far beyond my humble desires. They have conferred upon me distinguished tokens of their confidence and approbation which I can never requite, but for which I am profoundly grateful, and which I shall never forget to acknowledge to the extent of my humble capacity. I am here this evening, fellow-citizens, under the auspices and by the direction of the State Central Committee of Kansas, for the purpose of advocating the election of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. (Cheers.) I am here for the purpose of advocating the election of Colonel J. A. Martin as Governor of this State.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

I have been acquainted with Colonel J. A. Martin for more than twenty-five years. During that long period our political and personal friendship has never suffered a moment's interruption. When I first knew him I was a briefless barrister in a frontier town on the Missouri River, and he was a minor engaged in editing an Anti-Slavery newspaper in a ruffian community. He was a John Brown Republican, at a time when it was not considered so fashionable and polite and profitable and advantageous to advocate the enfranchisement of the colored man as it is to-day. Colonel Martin served the country with distinction and honor during the war, and was breveted for distinguished bravery and honor, and it gives me great pleasure, because I hear that in some localities there are Republicans that propose to vote against him—it gives me great pleasure to bear tribute as his neighbor, as his townsman, as his friend, to his long and unfaltering devotion and loyalty to his country, to his party and to his State. It gives me pleasure, also, to bear tribute to the purity of his life, to his noble devotion to his family and to his friends. His career is a signal and striking illustration of the opportunities that are offered by American institutions to men of talent, of industry and of ambition. A career like this, so modest, so blameless and so honorable, is an incentive to American manhood everywhere, and it justifies that appeal which I confidently make to the young men of Kansas to give him their support now that he has become a man in middle life, elevated by the practice of manly virtues from a humble student at a printer's case to be the great leader of a great party in a great State. It justifies the appeal that I confidently make to the soldiers of Kansas to stand by one who has borne with them the perils and hazards of battle, and it justifies the appeal that I make to the Republicans of Kansas to give to him a majority in November as great as that which they will surely give to James G. Blaine, and that is 75,000 at least.

I propose to give you what is in my judgment some reason and much argument why the Democratic party is not entitled to your confidence and ought not to be restored to power, and I shall do so without acrimony, and in the observations which I shall make I wish it to be understood that I shall have no personal allusions. Horace Greeley once said that "every horse-thief was a Democrat, but that every Democrat was not a horse-thief," and it is possible to deal with a political party like the Democracy in connection with its tendencies, with its purposes, with its history and with what it has accomplished in the years that it had power, without dealing with individuals. And as I have many friends who belong to the Democratic party I beg it to be distinctly understood that I intend no personal allusions. I deal with parties, political organizations, and not with the individuals composing them.

THE OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

It may be well at the outset to inquire what is the object and purpose of civil government among men in this country. It is not a mysterious nor an occult nor obscure one. Civil government is established for a few simple purposes. It is intended to secure the universal diffusion of political and civil rights among all men everywhere, accompanied by efficient and rigorous measures for the protection of life and the security of property, and the preservation of personal liberty. The right to receive reasonable wages for voluntary labor; the right to live secure. Every man should have the right to vote once and without fear. Every man should have the right of free emigration from one part of this continent to another without let or hindrance. The means of education should be universally diffused as is the desire to know, and the opportunities of human happiness should be commensurate with the capacity to enjoy, and when these objects have been accomplished government is done. Therefore it is that in a popular republican government like ours every man should be a politician in this sense; not of being a Republican or a Democrat, or Greenbacker, or Prohibitionist, or resubmissionist, but in the sense of having an active and practical insight into the affairs of the municipal, State and General Government. You, the people, are the source and fountain of power. I am but your servant, your agent and administrator—members of the Legislature, the Senator, the Governor, the magistrates—they are not rulers. They are merely agents and servants to carry out your purpose and your will. So it is that if in a government like ours the revenues are squandered by any, if corrupt and designing demagogues mount to power, if taxes are excessive, if the statutes are not enforced, it is not the Legislature, the magistrate or the Governor that is at fault, it is the people who select and make the magistrate and the Senator and the Governor; and if in a community like this, in Kansas, in any part of the country, the men who have a stake in society, the forehanded men, the intelligent men, the men who have an interest in securing a proper administration—if they refuse to have anything to do with politics, if they decline to go to the primaries and to the polls, it is there public institutions and popular government will be a failure, because when the intelligent and educated and those who have a stake in society refuse to participate in public affairs, then the ignorant and the evil-doer and those that have least stake in society will, society and government don't run themselves. And not only should men be politicians—and I think in Kansas most of them are—it gratified me, from my observation offered during my journey through the State, to witness the interest men take at this time in the practical consideration of politics.

MEN SHOULD BE PARTISANS.

But not only should men be politicians, but they ought to be partisans as well. A man should ally himself with some political organization that he believes best adapted to carry out those views he wishes to maintain, and having allied himself with some party he should stay by it. I have not yet learned the art of separating a party by spitting on its platform and opposing its candidates. Men should give their party their best support and not remain in it unless they are contented and willing to give it aid and counsel, for by opposing all its measures and all its candidates they are working to its disadvantage, and if a man is convinced that his party is unworthy of support he had better leave it and join some other, instead of claiming to be a Republican when he is opposing its candidates and its measures. He had better join some other organization. I have no sympathy with that class. They are all purity and perfection, and are like the Pharisees who stand on the corners of the streets and enlarge on the powers of the discernment. You know what those kind people are valued at. Attention is called to them in a scriptural drama. They are persons who blow their own horn and call attention to their own perfections and thank God they are not as other men are, not even as the Republicans and sinners, and endeavor to impress their associates with the idea that the way to secure a triumph of republican institutions is to elect Democrats to office. Every man ought to be a partisan. He ought to think more of his wife, of his own town, of his own State, of his own country and his own party than he does of any other, and if he does not he had better find some other party that will be more congenial and more satisfactory to him.

INDEPENDENT CANT.

This is in one sense an age of cant: it is an age of cant in religion, an age of cant in literature, of cant in art, of cant in society, but of all forms of that fatiguing and depressing disorder I know of none that is so fatiguing and so depressing as the cant of independent non-partisanship in politics. I know of no caricature of humanity that are so depressing and grotesque, and unentertaining as the cant disciples of American politics that stand posing before the American people as the sole custodians and representatives of political purity, than the loyal and independent nonpartisanship holding the snowdrop of purity (?) in one hand and the sunflower of civil-service reform in the other. (Cheers.)

THE CLAMOR FOR A CHANGE.

Fellow-citizens, there is a presumption in favor of a need of change in all existing institutions, and it needs be, therefore, that those who ask for it ought to be called upon to show a reason for this change. We are not called upon as Republicans to defend Republican Government or the Republican administration until there is some reason shown why a change should be made, independent of the mere fact of change, and the arguments and these reasons ought to show not merely some existing inconveniences but some substantial reason where the party that proposes the substitution will have something to offer that is better. I have been often solicited to define to my audience the difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties at the present time. I am told the issues of the war are all over, and you profess to entertain the same views about financial affairs and about the condition of the South, and about the other various matters that affect the American people.

I'll say that there is one particular point of difference between the Republican and Democratic parties to which I'll call your attention now. It is rather minute; it is rather unstable and somewhat inconsequential, but it is well enough to bear it in mind—and that is, that upon every question for the last twenty-five years affecting the honor, the welfare, the prosperity and the happiness of this country the Republican party has always been right and the Democratic party has always been wrong, and I'll yield at this particular minute of time if any member of this audience will tell me on what particular part of policy, upon what political principle for the last twenty-five years that statement is not exactly and minutely accurate and correct. If anybody will tell me a single point of policy, of a single question of governmental principle that the Democratic party have not first adopted and then abandoned, or any course that they have pursued that they have not subsequently repudiated in office, then I am entitled to be called a calumniator. (Cheers.)

A POLITICAL DUMPING-GROUND.

Why, fellow citizens, the Democratic party is the political dumping-ground of the nineteenth century. (Cheers.) It is the rubbish heap of American history. There is not an exploded tenet, there is not a low and abandoned doctrine, there is not a single out-worn dogma in our political history that you don't find represented in the Democratic pumping-ground. You will find in the neighborhood of most towns—and I suppose there may, perhaps, be one in Parsons—a vacant lot or a common place where the citizens shoot their dry rubbish, their cinders, their defunct cats, their abandoned tin cans and their old gum boots and shoes, and all of what we may call the excrementitious matters of society (cheers), and that particular lot in the neighborhood of Parsons is exactly the relation that the Democratic party sustains to American history. I go back a period of the twenty-five years that I have named, and among the earliest of the material dumped on this rubbish heap will be found American slavery. If there is any one who can, let him deny that the Democratic party was the advocate and adherent and champion not only of slavery as it existed, but of its indefinite expansion and extension all over this country. I think there is not. It is now denied that they were the advocates and champions of the pestilential slavery, of State sovereignty, which led it into a bloody and horrible war, submerging half this continent in its crimson foundation, where it now lies a rotted and abandoned corpse, soaked with the blood of millions of men. There also you will find the rag-baby, fiat money, opposition to the reconstruction of the state, hostility to negro enfranchisement, all the horrors of the Ku Klux organization that was arranged for the purpose of overthrowing the accomplishments of the Republican organization. Whatever has been repudiated and repealed, and trampled upon, and spat upon, and kicked out of human companionship, and is unworthy of consideration, has been supported and sustained by the Democratic party, and now lies upon their dumping ground. (Cheers.)

And this organization, overthrown, repudiated, disposed of by the American people, has again presented itself on a platform which, for monumental effrontery, for unspeakable and brazen audacity, and for indescribable hardihood, has no parallel in American history. Repudiators of $400,000,000 of State debts claim to to be the sensitive guardians of public reform. They assert before the American people that they are friends of popular liberty and impartial suffrage. These men, who nominated Horace Greeley in 1872 for President, and E. G. Ross for Governor of Kansas a few years later, and Trumbull for Governor of Illinois about the same time, claim to be the champion supporters of American purity. The Democratic party is the Jezebel of American society, the scarlet woman, the night-walker. (Cheers and yells.)

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

And they stand here and arraign the Republican party that has been the champion of every principle that now stands recognized and adopted by the American people; arraign it and call it corrupt, and denounce it for star-route rings, whisky rings, credit mobilier frauds, and insist that we shall be expelled from power under these vague and anomalous accusations. It is idle, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, to deny that there have been faults, errors and mistakes committed by the Republican party. A party is made up of individuals who have human infirmities, and they would be less than human if they did not commit error; but the difference between the early Democratic party and the Republican party in this respect is this: that we, the Republican party, punish our criminals, and the Democratic party let their criminals go, if they get the chance. (Cheers.) Why, they say there are spots on the sun. Now and then some astronomer, in turning his telescope to those spinning disks where Herschel lies, discovers that there are some spots on the celestial luminary. Suppose there are. Because there are spots on the sun would it be reasonable for a man to light an old tallow candle and put it into a horn candlestick and go down into the cellar and spend the remainder of his days among the damaged vegetables and dead cats of history? (Cheers.) That is what we are asked to do by the opposite party. I recollect that even among the apostles there was one gentleman that carried a bag and had some difficulty that made him unpopular; but because Judas Iscariot betrayed his Lord are we to be called upon to reject the New Testament and overturn the Christian religion and reject the plan of salvation founded upon it? Yet that is the basis of argument upon which we are gravely required by the Democracy to abandon our organization and yield to an organization with the history, with the record, with the tendencies of Democracy, because now and then we have had a man who has not been strictly honest in his affairs.

And yet in fact, there is not any private industry in this country, there is not any factory, there is not any mercantile establishment, there is not any mill, there is not any mine, there is not any farm that has been conducted with such scrupulous minutiæ and absolute honesty and integrity as the Republican party has conducted the financial affairs of this country, and all stories to the contrary are absolute fabrications. When Mr Raum, of Illinois, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, left his department, a few weeks ago, his accounts were closed, covering countless millions of dollars without the loss of one single penny by defalcation or personal corruption, not one, and there is no record upon the face of this earth that for integrity, for honesty, for uprightness, and for fidelity compares with the administration of the Republican officials in the financial affairs of this country.

This campaign so far has been a campaign of personal cavil, but that is not new with the Democratic party. In 1876 we were assured that Mr. Tilden was elected and that we stole the Presidency, and I have heard that statement made from every stump for the last six years. It has been repeated by every Democratic orator that in 1876 we stole the Presidency. I should like, for the purpose of giving you a few historical facts to make an observation about the Presidency. You have been told time and time again that the Republican party ought to be going out of power because by an unparalleled fraud they stole the Presidency. I happen to know something about the Presidential election of 1876. I was one of the tellers of the electoral vote appointed by the Senate to count and figure up the result between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes. The Electoral Commission is accused of being a device of the Republican party, but it was a device invented by the Democrats for this purpose; they expected to have a majority, and they would have had but for one single fact. The Senate was Republican, the House was Democratic. There were five members to be chosen from each of these. There were five to be taken from the Supreme Court, of whom the fifth was David Davis, of Illinois, who had been influenced to believe that Tilden was elected. It so happened that after this Electoral Commission had been created, by some one of those inscrutable dispensations of Almighty God, David Davis was elected to the Senate in the place of John A. Logan, and that made Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, the fifth member of that tribunal, and he was in favor of Hayes. But the Democrats were not content when that had been brought about. They were not content with their own machine, with their own device, when they found how it was going to operate. Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, issued his famous proclamation which called for 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians to appear in Washington on the 8th of January, to supervise the proceedings of the electoral count. I happened to be in the White House late along in December, and after dinner I sat talking with General Grant about the situation, and stated I thought there was going to be trouble, and he hesitated a moment, and calling for his cigar, lighted one and said: "No, I think there won't be any trouble, but it has been the one rule of my life to be always ready," and he was ready. Troops kept coming in from the different portions of the Republican districts, and were assigned to quarters on the Arsenal ground, at Fort Washington and elsewhere, and I noticed squads of Federal soldiers in new uniforms began to patrol up and down Pennsylvania avenue, and if there is one thing on this earth that makes a Democrat weak it is the sight of a Federal soldier in new uniform. (Cheers.) That is a trick they learned during the war, and they never got over it, and that was the last we heard about the supervising of the proceedings of the electoral party, and the reason why there was not a revolution in 1877. The reason why the Democratic party did not attempt to overcome the voice of the people in 1877 by violence was not because they were patriotic, it was not because they believed that popular liberty should be respected, but it was because U. S. Grant was in the White House. (Cheers.) It fatigues me to hear these Democratic statesmen continually talking about "the great fraud" the Republicans perpetrated upon them in 1876, as if we had not the proof that the Democrats deliberately tried to buy the votes of three of the States, as if we had not the cipher dispatches of Samuel J. Tilden directing where money was to be sent and how it was to be used, and as if we did not know that the whole of the claim that they were defrauded out of that election rests upon as frail a foundation. Everybody knows that if there had been a fair election in 1876, four out of the six Southern States would have been carried by the Republican party. We had a majority of the votes there, and the reason why we did not get it was because we were robbed by the deliberate purpose and design of this Democratic party that now claims to be the champion of political purity and personal liberty, and in November next if we can have a fair vote and an honest count in the South we shall carry four out of five of these States just as sure as the sun will rise on the morning of the election. (Voice: No, we shan't have it so. The Confederacy is in the saddle. They don't intend any more than they do over here in Missouri where they nominated a man for Governor simply because he was a third-rate General in the Confederate army—and for no other reason.)

Wherever they get the power—wherever they have the votes, that is the medicine they propose to give the Republicans of this country and the people of this country, and it is one I don't propose to submit to.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.

In 1880 you recollect another very ingenious method was resorted to by the Democratic party for the purpose of convincing the American people that Garfield was a perjured scoundrel. Do you remember how they scrawled "329" with great chalk letters all over the doorsteps and over the walls and over the pavements all over the country from the Alleghanies to San Francisco? Do you remember how they claimed he was a "Credit Mobilier" agent, and how they rang their indefinite charges upon it, and what response the people made to it on the November following? They are repeating the same tactics to-day. You will remember that before the vote was to be taken in Maine how this mess of fraud and filth was poured out over the Republican candidates. We were treated to a hash and a rehash of the Mulligan letters, and those vile and contemptible slanders about his domestic relations. The paper written by Mrs. Morrill were cast out over the country, and there was a telegram from New York that there was a division among the Stalwarts and that Mr. Fish and Conkling and a dozen more of those great men had made up their minds to abandon Mr. Blaine. It was all a deliberate plan, an intentional, premeditated falsehood. It has been denied by the objects of the calumny themselves.

We were told when this campaign began that it was to be a defensive campaign. Those gentlemen to whom I have called your attention, who go around with their noses in the air, declared that the campaign was to be fought on the moral issue; that there was something that was so gross, something that was so indefensible, something that was so corrupt and debasing about Mr. Blaine's personal and political career and record, that the Independents were unable to give him their support. Well, I observe, with some pain and some regret, it does not appear to be even a defensive campaign as it did. It reminds me of the gentleman who, with his dog, went out hunting the bear, and his dog assumed the chase with great vigor, and soon disappeared from sight; and as he followed along he met a citizen whom he asked if he had seen a dog go by chasing a bear. He said that he had, and when last seen the dog was about twenty rods ahead. It looks to me very much as if the dog was a little ahead at this present time. I have no sympathy myself with this method of warfare that consists of personal defamation. I have suffered too much from it myself to be fond of it, and therefore I frankly say it is not to my liking. I don't know anything about the stories that have been told with regard to Mr. Grover Cleveland's history, and I am not prepared to say whether they would make him more or less fit for the discharge of the executive functions of President of the United States; but there is one thing to be said about those allegations, and that is, that they were first brought to public attention by his own party friends. The allegation about his private character as first made public by Mr. William Purcell, the editor of a Democratic newspaper in Rochester; and, in reference to this, I have to say further that we have the testimony of an expert as to the truth or falsehood of these allegations—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has devoted his lifetime to the examination of such matters, and, I suppose, will be recognized—and is probably—an authority upon all such matters; and he says, after very carefully and minutely examining the allegations against Grover Cleveland, that, while they are true, there are palliating circumstances, and that he was young at the time, being only forty-two years of age. (Cheers.)

THE MORAL ISSUE.

The fact of it is Mr. Grover Cleveland was nominated as President of the United States by the Democracy because they supposed he was a man without a record, but they found, unfortunately, he had a little more record than they wanted; and they placed him on an unmeaning platform, which, like the peace of God, passes all understanding, and it was done for the deliberate purpose of imposing upon the common sense of the American people and endeavoring to secure his election by deserters from the Republican party. But they won't succeed. Therefore I say, Mr. President and gentlemen, in speaking about this subject, that the Democratic party has fatigued the public so much that the execration of mankind is not equal to its enormities. Panderer and pretender, hypocrite and coward, language has no simile for its enormities. Wherever the moral qualities of men are weakest, there Democracy is strongest. Wherever vice, degradation, ignorance and all the baser qualities prevail, there Democracy finds its greatest majority. I venture to say there is no Mormon Republican in this country. I have no doubt if you go to Salt Lake City and canvass the Mormons there you would find they are uniformly in favor of Grover Cleveland, simply because Democracy is as they say the right of individual liberty; but they have been admonished by Blaine that the rights of individuals cease where the rights of society begin. Democracy is organized injustice. It is the deliberate coalition of the worst elements of human society, and is to-day and has been in the past, without variableness or shadow of turning, engaged in deliberate warfare against the welfare of this country.

But as the campaign ceased to be defensive we were then answered that the administration of Mr. Blaine would be excessively detrimental to the welfare of this country because he was a sensational man. We were told he was dramatic, and that he was a man disposed to be sensational and that therefore we might anticipate difficulties in our foreign relations. I have been as well acquainted with Mr. Blaine as men can be that are not personally intimate, for many years, and I venture to say from my personal observation of him that all these allegations about his personal corruptness, his personal mal-administration and his official misconduct are absolutely without foundation—and all this malevolent clamor against him was designed in revenge from the assault that he made upon the Southern Democracy in January, 1878, when he arraigned Mr. Jeff Davis as being responsible for the horrors of the prison-pens at Andersonville. He proved it upon him conclusively in a debate that was monumental for its splendor, for its force, for its aggressive vigor. They immediately designed and commenced this assault upon his personal and official character simply for the purpose of revenge.

BLAINE'S AMERICANISM.

With regard to Mr. Blaine's views on our National affairs I have this to say: Mr. Blaine is an American, and it is well to have a little more of the Americanization in our policy. In his right hand he carries the star-spangled banner, and on his shoulder, if such a familiarity could be allowed, will perch the American eagle. I believe Mr. Blaine was born screaming on January 30. His birthday ought to have been the Fourth of July. He ought to have been born on the day sacred to American independence. His political Bible is the Declaration of Independence and his creed is the Constitution and the laws of the United States. I believe it is generally conceded that Mr. Blaine can not carry Great Britain. I rather think that the opinion of the British press is so little hospitable to Mr. Blaine that he will not be able to get a majority of the votes of Great Britain, or France, or Spain or Germany. Mr. Blaine does not affect the manners of English aristocracy. He does not part his hair in the middle. He does not wear peaked-toed shoes and does not have his horse's tail cut close at the ends, and doesn't place a coat of arms on the panels of his carriage; but I'll tell you what we intend to do when he is elected President. We intend to make Queen Victoria and Prince Bismarck eat American pork and ham and sausage and beef, and if they don't do it we will compel them to give some better reason than they have been doing for the last four years, and that is the claim that the products of the farmers of Kansas are diseased, and they shut their ports against them for the benefit of their producers. That is the kind of foreign interference that Republicans under the leadership of James G. Blaine don't intend to submit to. They may as well take notice of it now as at any time. I have no doubt that in those countries Cleveland is more popular than Blaine.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

There is one other thing, and that is, we are practically reaching the limit of our American domain. There are to-day subject to pre-emption and homestead entry lands that will produce wheat and corn not to exceed 21,000,000 acres to be disposed of. People from other countries and people from our own cities, and the overflow of the West, they swarm out over our public domain until it has carried the period which Macaulay in his beautiful essay predicted is about to approach, the period of greatest distress and danger to American interests. We must have some method by which this vast influx of population from abroad, and this vast increase of population at home, can find easy and safe disposition upon land that doesn't cost them anything, where they can raise what they need. We must look to another territorial policy. We must provide some kind of outlet by which this great surplus population employed in cities, poverty-stricken emigrants from abroad, may be employed without the danger of concentration in our great commercial and manufacturing centers.

Mr. Blaine believes, and I agree with him, that the word nation ought to be spelt with a capital N. It should reach from the north pole down to the Panama Canal. There is a great deal of unoccupied territory on this continent that some time or other we shall have to gain, use and occupy, and I have not any doubt that in the next twenty-five years there will be a line of railroad from the State of New York straight down across the Isthmus of Panama into the great fertile savannas of Brazil and South America, where there will be a new field for American industry, and I propose that the earliest possible opportunity be taken to notify the nations of the old world—Great Britain, France and Germany—to keep their hands off not only of this continent, but off this hemisphere.

The Monroe doctrine is written on our map. Manifest destiny is the conviction of the American people. We want men with the brains, with the resolution and with the comprehensive intellect to perceive and appreciate these things, and serve notice on these intruding occupants before it is too late. Nobody need have any apprehension about the denial of justice of President Blaine. All that he will ask is that all portions of this country shall be treated alike. He is a broad, liberal and comprehensive man in his views of National affairs. He believes that the beacon that burns at midnight upon the remotest headland of Maine burns as much for the farmer here in Labette County, for the stockmen on the head waters of the Arkansas, and for the miner in the inaccessible ravine in the mining camp of the Rocky Mountains, as it does for the mariner that is warned by its friendly illumination from the dangerous reefs of the sunken rocks. There are no points of the compass in his politics—there are no frontiers in his politics, except the shores of those two great oceans that wash the boundaries of this vast continental, indivisible and indissoluble Republic.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

There are several things besides those I have alluded to that the election of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan means. I have no sympathy with that school of political economy which teaches that there are irreconcilable differences between capital and labor. Capital and labor are allies. They are auxiliaries, they are friends—they are not enemies and antagonists—and the man who professes the doctrine that there is any difference between classes in this country, by which one ought to be arrayed against the other, he is not only impracticable, but an enemy to the interests of those he pretends to serve. We have had here in this State in the last few weeks one of the principal apostles of that school of philosophy, B. F. Butler, who has been endeavoring to convince his hearers that the people of Kansas are down trodden and oppressed by the monopolists; that their earnings have been taken away from them, that their farms are mortgaged, and that there should be legislation by which these enormities should be suppressed, so that the rich should be deprived of what they have taken from the poor by injustice and the poor should have that from which they have been kept by the rich. I have sometimes wondered: Suppose that these men should get into power, and suppose that by some great statutes that might have been passed by the last session of Congress there should be a pro-rata division of all the property in the United States of America per capita among all the inhabitants thereof, so that every man should be in receipt of exactly that to which he was entitled, there is nobody who doubts but that in exactly six months after that had been done the same inequalities would exist as exist now. Some would ride in carriages and some go on foot, some lie under the fence and not go at all. Some would be millionaires and some paupers; some would be in Congress and some in the Penitentiary, and in the midst of all, after all this had been accomplished would be heard the voice of this friend of the people (?)—the man who never makes a speech unless he is in full-dress costume, with a white tie and a rosebud bouquet in his button-hole, and who has acquired an honorable livelihood by the use of his jaw, and not by the sweat of his brow, insisting upon the ruins and outrages of legislation in favor of capital and against labor and asking for a new division. There are a great many things that legislation can not think of doing in this country. Legislation can not make men industrious. It can't make men provident; it can't make men thrifty, sagacious or enterprising. These are qualities of the mind that depend upon some inherent conditions for which society is not responsible. All that legislation can do is to give every man in the race of life a fair and equal chance, to protect the poor against the aggression of the rich, to defend the weak against the wrongs of those who are their superiors in strength. It is not necessary for me in addressing an audience of this intelligence and familiarity with public affairs to say that the claims of those who affect to be able to do all such things are wholly fallacious and without foundation. I know that poverty is inconvenient. I have conceived it to be so for a great many years. I hope it is honorable, and I have no doubt that somebody has got the share of this world's goods to which I am legitimately entitled, and if I could get a search warrant or an act of Congress or of the Legislature that would enable me to detect the culprit and compel him to disgorge so that I might be endowed with the share of this world's goods that I should possess, I should certainly avail myself of them. With this species of philosophy I have no sympathy. I know I had exactly the same opportunities, and I know every man in this audience had exactly the same opportunities, and every boy in this audience now has the same opportunities that Mr. Gould had at twenty-one years of age, and now he is said to be worth $100,000,000. If I had known how to get $100,000,000 I would have got it. It is not my fault; it is not the fault of the Legislature. No one prevented it; no one deprived me of my faculties; no one placed any burden upon me that I need overcome, and yet the fact remains that one man succeeded and I got left. The attempt made to befog, bedevil and monkey with the American people on the ground that all the inequalities in the money condition of the people are the result of wicked and unnecessary legislation is to say—as they say in slang—altogether too thin. It is not all wool nor a yard wide, and there is nothing in it.

PROTECTION.

There is another thing that the election of Blaine will do, and that is, it will affect the protection of American labor. There is a good deal of talk about protection and free trade: a good deal of evasion, and a good deal of juggling. The literature of free trade is full of alluring and glittering suppositions. It sounds well to say that the people of Kansas should buy where they can buy cheapest, but to make free trade equitable there must be equality of conditions, equality of wages, equality of accumulation, equality of manufacturing power; there must be equality in the rights of exit; there must be equality in the position of reaching the markets of the world by the carrying trade. I have this to say, that what America wants is not cheap shoes but contented shoemakers, and that is the theory upon which the Republican legislation, so far as protection of American labor is concerned, is based. I have often heard it said that protection is robbery, that Republican legislation had imposed burdens upon the farmers by which they were deprived of the results of their labors. I dare say it may surprise most of the audience to know that of all the products of the field in this country—wheat, corn, oats, the root crop, everything that is raised for sale—92½ per cent. is consumed at home, and all that the foreign market takes, about which there is so much discussion, amounts to 7½ per cent. of our products. And if you think it advisable to destroy our market for 92½ per cent for the purpose of obtaining some fancied advantage in the markets away, where you can only sell 7½ of them, you don't want to unite yourself with the Republican party. You have not got sense enough to belong to it. I remember, when I first came to this country, some quarter of a century ago, that hemp was one of the most profitable and valuable industries of this country, and up and down the Missouri River bottoms as far as St. Louis and beyond, up the Tennessee and its tributaries, there were vast plantations devoted to the cultivation of hemp, and was immensely profitable; it was used in the manufacture of cotton, of twine, of coarse wrapping-paper, of manilla board and various other fabrics used in the requirements of domestic life; but if you will examine that country now you will find that there is not an acre of hemp, simply because under one of the Tariff laws adopted a few years ago a single line was inserted that jute butts might be admitted to this country free of duty. Jute butts is a texture that can be used for exactly the same purposes that hemp was formerly used for. It is cultivated by labor not to exceed ten cents a ton, and the ships carrying abroad the manufactured articles of this country brought back as their ballast jute butts and landed it in the New York market, and by rail it went to St. Louis and other manufacturing centers, and was delivered at less price than it could be manufactured for on the bottom lands of the Missouri and Tennessee, and the result was that that industry was completely wiped out of existence, as much as if one of the great destructive agencies of nature had swept over the country and rendered it incapable of production.

THE WOOL QUESTION.

Take the case of wool: You remember that last year there was a change in the tariff of wool, however, I don't think Congress was responsible for that, because of the Tariff Commission we appointed as one member to look after the wool interest, Mr. Green, of Illinois, one of the largest wool growers of this country, and he reported to us in the interest of the wool grower, and the result of which was that the duties on wool were reduced. Kansas growers of wool have suffered immensely. They have been brought into competition with Australian and New Zealand sheep walks, and everywhere else, where land costs nothing and labor next to nothing, and the result is what we are suffering an enormous depreciation of our wool-growing product. While we are not responsible for that, it shows to us one powerful illustration: how fallacious is the argument that a productive farming country like Kansas needs no protection and of the advantage of free trade in raw material. It needs protection on raw material. We require that import duties shall be placed upon everything that we raise or manufacture in this country so great that no foreign producer or foreign manufacturer shall be able to lay his manufactures or products down in our market at a less figure than it can be produced for here at a reasonable profit with a fair wage for the laborer, and with a fair return to the capital that is engaged in its manufacture or production.

I should like to dwell longer upon this topic, but time is pressing and I must close. I appeal to you Republicans, whether or not in view of these momentous results that are before us, whether you propose to allow your attention to be diverted, whether you will allow your adversary to select the battle ground and define the issues of the combat instead of uniting and arraying yourselves together in one great and concerted party to carry out the measures to which I have called your attention. I beseech you to rally once more around the victorious banner, around whose triumphant folds is described the indissolubility of this Union, the supremacy of the law, of good money, the maintenance of the public credit, honest elections, universal education and protection to American labor. We have organized victory; we have placed invincible candidates upon an impregnable platform, and we are assured of success in November because our hearts contain the assurance and the prophecy.

A Germ Filter for Water.

The tendency of research is to show that the germs believed to cause so many diseases are not found in the air, except under exceptional circumstances, but exist chiefly in water. This is probably due to the fact that rain and filtration eventually bring the products of fermentation and decomposition into the water-courses. Water may, therefore, be considered as one of the principal agents in the propagation of such diseases; and M. Chamberland has recently turned his attention to the production of a microbe filter which would purify water not only from its mineral but its animal impurities. M. Pasteur has employed a porus vase of baked porcelain to separate microbes from the medium in which they are generated, and this is the basis of M. Chamberland's filter. The latter has observed that water filtered through one of these vases contains neither microbes nor their germs; and proof of it is that such water can be added in any proportion to susceptible liquids without causing any change in them. The apparatus of M. Chamberland, which was recently brought before the French Academy of Sciences, can be fitted directly to any water-pipe, and acts by the pressure existing in the latter. Under a pressure of about two atmospheres, which is the pressure in M. Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland obtains with a single porus tube or "filtering candle" (as he called it) twenty centimetres long and twenty-five millimetres in diameter, some twenty litres (about four gallons) of pure water per day; that is to say, a sufficient quantity for the uses of an ordinary household. By multiplying the number of candles or filter pipes, so as to form sets or "batteries" of them, a supply of pure water sufficient for a school, hospital, works or barracks, can be obtained. The filter, therefore, is of a practical kind, and being simple and inexpensive, will supply a much felt want. The filter is cleaned by brushing its external surface, and plunging it into boiling water, or by heating it directly in a fire to destroy the organic matter lodged in it; and properly cleaned, the same tube will last indefinitely. While upon this subject we may mention that electricity has been suggested as a means of ridding water of microbes, and a filter which electrifies the water has actually been designed and constructed.—*Engineering.*

Seeking Thrifty Wives.

Castle Garden in New York, where immigrants are landed, is visited every day by men who are seeking wives. Some of these men, strange as it may appear, find young women willing to marry them, although in some instances they scarcely know each other's language.

Anybody might suppose that men in this country would not have to seek wives in that way. Everywhere there are marriageable young women. They are in such numbers that many of them can hardly hope to get married. They can not be ignorant of the reason the men who seek wives do not seek them.

Men who go to Castle Garden are not poor men and tramps whom no one wants to marry. They are in nearly every instance well-to-do farmers, who want wives to be of some assistance to them. They have no fancy for the merely ornamental girl. They want women who can make bread and perhaps look after the dairy. They therefore do well to seek them among the thrifty people who come from abroad.

We raise cooks and dairy maids in this country in very rare instances. There are not enough of the domestic kind to supply wives to all those avaricious people who insist that a wife shall be no deadhead in the family enterprise. American girls make excellent wives in general and are not incapable of intelligent management, but they do not make good servants.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Charles Reade's Faith.

It seems appropriate to recall that on that occasion, as we had done many a time and oft before, we discussed the everlasting problems of life, death, time and eternity. Years ago he appeared to me somewhat agnostic in his views; now he hoped with a child's humility. When I was leaving, after some hours' of earnest conversation, he said: "Well, when all is said and done, when Tyndal and Huxley have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that protoplasm is the beginning, when Darwin has shown that the great gorilla is the middle, and Mill has proved that annihilation is the great end, there yet remains this fact which they can't get over—there can be nothing more wonderful in our going hence than our coming here. Therefore perpend, my son, here are two quotations, both by great authors, Charles Reade and Alexander Pope. The first is this (two lines from your pet poet, John):

There are on earth but two things which never die—Love, which decays not, and Faith, which binds the soul to Heaven.

The last is this:

Hope humbly then, on trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher, Death, and God adore.
—*John Coleman, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, October 6, 1884.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$4 50	@	5 20
Native Heifers	3 15	@	3 50
Native Cows	2 50	@	3 60
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@	3 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 85	@	5 25
Light	4 25	@	4 80
WHEAT—No. 1	76	@	78
No. 2	59½	@	60
No. 3	52½	@	53½
CORN—No. 2	43¼	@	43½
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	25¾
RYE—No. 2	40½	@	41½
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 55	@	1 60
HAY—Car lots, bright	6 00	@	6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	28	@	30
CHEESE—Kansas, new	9	@	10
EGGS—Choice	16	@	17
PORK—Hams	13	@	13½
Shoulders	6½	@	7½
Sides	10½	@	11
LARD	8	@	8½
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed	15	@	17
POTATOES—Per bushel	40	@	45
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	5 85	@	6 30
Butchers' Steers	4 50	@	5 60
HOGS—Good to choice	4 70	@	5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 25	@	5 50
FLOUR—XXX to choice	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81	@	81½
No. 3	79	@	80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60½	@	61½
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	25¾
RYE—No. 2	49	@	50
PORK	16 00	@	16 50
COTTON—Middling	9	@	9¾
TOBACCO—New Lugs	4 40	@	4 75
Medium new leaf	6 25	@	5 75
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Good shipping	5 90	@	6 65
HOGS—Good to choice	5 00	@	5 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@	4 00
FLOUR—Common to choice	4 75	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	@	81½
No. 3	62	@	63
No. 2 Spring	79	@	79¾
CORN—No. 2	78	@	79
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	25½
RYE	54	@	55
PORK—New Mess	16 90	@	16 50
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	7 65	@	7 25
HOGS—Good to choice	4 [illegible]	@	5 40
COTTON—Middling	[illegible]	@	10¾
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 55	@	5 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84½	@	85
CORN—No. 2	62½	@	63
OATS—Western mixed	32	@	33
PORK—Standard Mess	17 50	@	17 75

—Frugal housekeepers will be interested in knowing that the price of rags has recently advanced one cent a pound. They are now worth saving and sending to a dealer. This advance will of course have an appreciable effect upon the prices of all kinds of paper.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic

Should be taken by the weak, worn and dyspeptic. Colden's, no other.

A Boston agricultural editor says that the best way to preserve peaches is to keep a bull dog in the orchard.

American women are said to be the most clever, active and energetic to be found; and well they need to be, considering the enormous demands made upon them by modern schools, housekeeping and society. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, in preparing her celebrated Vegetable Compound, had in mind all these countless demands on a woman's strength, and her well known remedy proves every day its perfect adaptation to woman's special needs.

Never expect a lawyer to mind his own business. He'd starve to death if he did.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. She continued to get worse, and finally raised blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her good. A friend, who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, advised me to give it a trial. She began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was perfectly cured."

"I tried a bit of the [illegible]," the old lady said [illegible] erring son.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health & vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence. $1.

What is always in fashion? The letter "F."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Azure thing—The cloudless sky.—*Boston Bulletin.*

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

When a horse stops suddenly in the street he shows his bringing up.

Catarrhal Throat affections, hacking, irritating Coughs, Colds cured by "Rough on Coughs." 25c.

A lover of the soil—The Celestial laundryman.—*Boston Post.*

"Rough on Toothache." Ask for it. Instant relief, quick cure. 15c. Druggists.

Charity a la Barnum—Giving everybody a show.—*Life.*

"Buchu-Paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. $1.

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it is sat-in.

Public speakers and singers use Piso's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs.

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"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

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