THE JOURNAL.

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The Columbus Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space.	1w	2w	1mo	3m	6m	1yr
1col'mn	$12.00	$20	$25	$35	$60	$100
½ "	8.00	12	15	20	35	60
⅓ "	6.00	9	12	15	20	35
4 inches	5.25	7.50	11	14	15	27
3 "	4.50	6.75	10	12	15	20
1 "	1.50	2.25	4	5	8	10

Business and professional cards ten lines or less space, per annum, ten dollars. Local advertisements at statute rates. "Editorial local notices" fifteen cents a line each insertion. "Local notices" five cents a line each insertion. Advertisments classified as "Special notices" five cents a line first insertion, three cents a line each subsequent insertion.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

A. S. PADDOCK, U. S. Senator, Beatrice.
ALVIN SAUNDERS, U. S. Senator, Omaha.
T. J. MAJORS, Rep., Peru.
E. K. VALENTINE, Rep., West Point.

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ALBINUS NANCE, Governor, Lincoln.
S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State.
F. W. Liedtke, Auditor, Lincoln.
G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer, Lincoln.
C. J. Dilworth, Attorney-General.
S. R. Thompson, Supt. Public Instruc.
H. C. Dawson, Warden of Penitentiary.
W. W. Abbey, C. H. Gould, } Prison Inspectors.
Dr. J. G. Davis, Prison Physician.
H. P. Mathewson, Supt. Insane Asylum.

JUDICIARY:

S. Maxwell, Chief Justice,
George B. Lake, Amasa Cobb, } Associate Judges.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

G. W. Post, Judge, York.
M. B. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS:

M. B. Hoxie, Register, Grand Island.
Wm. Anyan, Receiver, Grand Island.

COUNTY DIRECTORY:

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John Staudler, County Clerk.
J. W. Early, Treasurer.
Benj. Spielman, Sheriff.
R. L. Rossiter, Surveyor.
John Walker, John Wise, M. Maher, } County Commissioners.
Dr. A. Heintz, Coroner.
S. L. Barrett, Supt. of Schools.
G. B. Bailey, Byron Millett, } Justices of the Peace.
Charles Wake, Constable.

CITY DIRECTORY:

J. P. Becker, Mayor.
H. J. Hudson, Clerk.
C. A. Newman, Treasurer.
Geo. G. Bowman, Police Judge.
J. G. Routson, Engineer.

COUNCILMEN:

1st Ward—John Rickly, G. A. Schroeder.
2d Ward—Wm. Lamb, S. S. McAllister.
3d Ward—G. W. Clother, Phil. Cain.

Columbus Post Office.

Open on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Eastern mails close at 11 A. M.
Western mails close at 4:15 P. M.
Mail leaves Columbus for Madison and Norfolk, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives at 6 P. M.
For Monroe, Genoa, Waterville and Albion, daily except Sunday 6 A. M. Arrive, same, 6 P. M.
For Pestville, Farral, Oakdale and Newman's Grove, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M. Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.
For Shell Creek, Creston and Stanton, on Mondays and Fridays at 6 A. M. Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.
For Alexis, Patron and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 P. M. Arrives at 12 M.
For St. Anthony, Prairie Hill and St. Bernard, Fridays, 9 A. M. Arrives Saturdays, 3 P. M.

U. P. Time Table.

Eastward Bound.

Emigrant, No. 6, leaves at	6:25 a. m.
Passeng'r, " 4, " "	11:06 a. m.
Freight, " 8, " "	2:15 p. m.
Freight, " 10, " "	4:30 a. m.

Westward Bound.

Freight, No. 5, leaves at	2:00 p. m.
Passeng'r, " 3, " "	4:27 p. m.
Freight, " 9, " "	8:00 p. m.
Emigrant, " 7, " "	1:30 a. m.

Every day except Saturday the three lines leading to Chicago connect with U. P. trains at Omaha. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule:

A. & N. TIME TABLE.

Leaves Columbus,	8:30 A. M.		
" Platte,	9:00 "		
" David City,	9:25 "		
" Garrison,	9:40 "		
" Ulysses,	10:02 "		
" Staplehurst,	10:19 "		
" Seward,	10:37 "		
" Ruby,	10:53 "		
" Milford,	11:05 "		
" Pleasant Dale,	11:22 "		
" Emerald,	11:40 "		
Arrives at Lincoln,	12:00 M.		

Leaves Lincoln at 1 P. M. and arrives in Columbus 4:45 P. M.

O., N. & B. H. ROAD.

Bound north.		*Bound south.*	
Jackson	4:53 P. M.	Norfolk	6:30 A. M.
LostCreek	5:30 "	Munson	6:57 "
Pl. Centre	5:57 "	Madison	7:45 "
Humphrey	6:31 "	Humphrey	8:34 "
Madison	7:40 "	Pl. Centre	9:28 "
Munson	8:28 "	LostCreek	9:55 "
Norfolk	8:55 "	Jackson	10:30 "

The departure from Jackson will be governed by the arrival there of the U. P. express train.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Cards under this heading will be inserted for $3 a year.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 9, Department of Nebraska, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in Knights of Honor Hall, Columbus.

JOHN HAMMOND, P. C.
D. D. WADSWORTH, Adj't.
H. P. BOWER, Searg. Maj.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. J. THOMPSON,
NOTARY PUBLIC
And General Collection Agent,
St. Edwards, Boone Co., Neb.

NOTICE!

IF YOU have any real estate for sale, if you wish to buy either in or out of the city, if you wish to trade city property for lands, or lands for city property, give us a call.
WADSWORTH & JOSSELYN.

NELSON MILLETT. BYRON MILLETT.
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.
N. MILLETT & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Columbus, Nebraska. N. B.—They will give close attention to all business entrusted to them. 248.

LOUIS SCHREIBER,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.
All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Buggies, Wagons, etc., made to order, and all work guaranteed.
Shop opposite the "Tattersall," Olive Street. 325

SCHOOL, BLANK AND OTHER
BOOKS!
Paper, Pens, Pencils, Inks,
SEWING MACHINES,
Musical Instruments and Music,
TOYS, NOTIONS, BASE BALLS AND BATS,
ARCHERY AND CROQUET, &c., at
LUBKER & CRAMER'S,
Corner 13th and Olive Sts., - COLUMBUS, NEB.

CORNELIUS & SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Up-stairs in Gluck Building, 11th street, Above the New bank.

JOHN J. MAUGHAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
PLATTE CENTER. - - NEB.

H. J. HUDSON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
12th Street, 2 doors west of Hammond House, *Columbus, Neb.* 491-y

DR. M. D. THURSTON,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
Office over corner of 11th and North-st. All operations first-class and warranted.

CHICAGO BARBER SHOP!
HENRY WOODS, PROP'R.
Everything in first-class style. Also keep the best of cigars. 516-y

McALLISTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office up-stairs in McAllister's building, 11th St.

WESCOTT & TAFFE,
DRESS AND MANTUA MAKERS.
Work done in the latest and neatest styles. Shop on 12th St., east of Bank. 515-6m

F. J. SCHUG, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Columbus, Neb.
Office—Corner of North and Eleventh Sts., up-stairs in Gluck's brick building. Consultation in German and English.

WM. BURGESS,
Dealer in REAL ESTATE,
CONVEYANCER, COLLECTOR,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
GENOA, NANCE CO., - - - NEB.

SLATTERY & PEARSALL
ARE PREPARED, WITH
FIRST-CLASS APPARATUS,
To remove houses at reasonable rates. Give them a call.

PICTURES! PICTURES!
NOW IS THE TIME to secure a life-like picture of yourself and children at the New Art Rooms, east 11th street, south side railroad track, Columbus, Nebraska, as Mrs. Josselyn will close the establishment this Fall. Those having work to do should call soon.

GEORGE N. DERRY,
CARRIAGE,
House & Sign Painting,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
Paper Hanging,
KALSOMINING, Etc.
All work warranted. Shop on Olive street, one door south of Elliott's new Pump-house. apr16y

J. S. MURDOCK & SON,
Carpenters and Contractors.
Have had an extended experience, and will guarantee satisfaction in work. All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Our motto is, Good work and fair prices. Call and give us an opportunity to estimate for you. Shop at the Big Windmill, Columbus, Nebr. 483-y

LAW, REAL ESTATE
AND GENERAL
COLLECTION OFFICE
— BY —
W. S. GEER.
MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit, on farm property, time one to three years. Farms with some improvements bought and sold. *Office* for the present at the Clother House, Columbus, Neb. 473-x

F. SCHECK,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
ALL KINDS OF
SMOKING ARTICLES.
Store on Olive St., near the old Post-office
Columbus Nebraska. 447-1y

COLUMBUS
Restaurant and Saloon!
E. D. SHEEHAN, Proprietor.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Dublin Stout, Scotch and English Ales.
Kentucky Whiskies a Specialty.
OYSTERS in their season, by the case can or dish.
11th Street, South of Depot

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAGONS! BUGGIES! WAGONS!
END SPRINGS,
PLATFORM SPRINGS,
WHITNEY & BREWSTER SIDE SPRINGS.
Light Pleasure and Business Wagons of all Descriptions.
We are pleased to invite the attention of the public to the fact that we have just received a car load of Wagons and Buggies of all descriptions, and that we are the sole agents for the counties of Platte, Butler, Boone, Madison, Merrick, Polk and York, for the celebrated
CORTLAND WAGON COMP'Y,
of Cortland, New York, and that we are offering these wagons cheaper than any other wagon built of same material, style and finish can be sold for in this county.
Send for Catalogue and Price-list.
PHIL. CAIN,
484-tf Columbus, Neb.

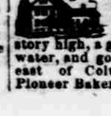
AMERICAN
MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

T. E. MITCHELL, M. D. D. T. MARTIN, M. D.
Physicians and Surgeons.
S. D. MERCER, M. D. & J. C. DENISE, M. D., of Omaha.
Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.
For the treatment of all classes of Surgery and deformities; acute and chronic diseases, diseases of the eye and ear, etc., etc.,
Columbus, Neb.

JEWELRY STORE
— OF —
G. HEITKEMPER,
ON ELEVENTH STREET,
Opposite Speice & North's land-office. Has on hand a fine selected stock of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ALL GOODS SOLD, ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE.
Call and see. No trouble to show goods. 519-3m

Wm. SCHILZ,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES!
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes kept on hand.
All Work Warranted!!
Our Motto—Good stock, excellent work and fair prices.
Especial Attention paid to Repairing
Cor. Olive and 12th Sts.

HAZEN WIND MILL!
HARRIGAN & CRAINE
HAVE the agency for this celebrated wind mill, and will also sell pumps, and make repairs on pumps and mills. The Hazen is better governed than any other, more durable, will run longer, go in as little wind and in greater than any other, and gives the best of satisfaction. See the one at the Grand Pacific, and call on us opposite the post-office. 527-x

A GOOD
FARM FOR SALE

150 acres of good land, 80 acres under cultivation, a good house one and a half story high, a good stock range, plenty of water, and good hay land. Two miles east of Columbus. Inquire at the Pioneer Bakery. 473-6m

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Sept. 28.—The Republicans of Rockford, or rather of Winnebago and the adjoining counties, gathered to the number of about 6,000 on the Fair-Grounds to listen to a speech by Col. R. G. Ingersoll. In addition to a general outpour of the citizens of this place, there were large delegations from Belvidere, Elgin, Aurora, Rochelle, Pecatonica, Freeport, Sycamore, Dixon, Janesville, and Beloit. Col. R. G. Ingersoll arrived at 2 o'clock, and was escorted to the depot by the Committee of Arrangements. After some songs by the Illinois Campaign Glee Club, of Chicago, Col. Ingersoll was introduced by R. G. Crawford, the presiding officer, and talked for two and a quarter hours, making a brilliant speech, which was perpetually interrupted by the laughter and applause of his hearers.

MR. INGERSOLL SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the first place I wish to admit that Democrats and Republicans have an equal interest in this country; that it belongs to us all, and that they are as deeply interested in the preservation of this form of government as we can be. I admit, too, that most of them are honest in their convictions, and I do not wish to address myself to a Democrat who is not honestly one. There is no need of wasting reasons upon a man who is dishonest, not the slightest. [Cheers.] Neither do I believe that it is possible to make a vote in any civilized country by misrepresenting the facts. Neither do I believe it is possible to influence a solitary man who has got any sense by slander or vituperation. That time has gone by, and I do not intend to say to-day one word that every Democrat present will not be willing to say is true; and whatever he may say with his mouth inside of him he will know that it is true. [Applause.] I do not intend to-day to express a solitary sentiment that every Democrat will not give three cheers for in his heart. ["Hear!" Hear!"] We are all, I say, equally interested,—Democrats, and Republicans, and Greenbackers alike. We all want a good Government. If we do not, we should have none. We all want to live in a land where the law is supreme. We desire to live beneath a flag that will protect every citizen beneath its fold. We desire to be citizens of a Government so great and so grand that it will command the respect of the civilized world. Most of us are convinced that our Government is the best upon this earth. It is the only Government where manhood, and manhood alone is made not simply a condition of citizenship, but where manhood, and manhood alone, permits its possessor to have his equal share in control of the Government. [Cheers.] It is the only Government in the world where poverty is upon an exact equality with wealth, so far as controlling the destinies of the Republic is concerned. It is the only Nation where the man clothed in a rag stands upon equality with the one wearing purple. It is the only country in the world where, politically, the hut is upon an equality with the palace. [Cheers.]

FOR THAT REASON

every poor man should stand by that Government, and every poor man who does not is a traitor to the best interest of his children; every poor man who does not is willing his children should bear the badge of political inferiority; and the only way to make this Government a complete and perfect success is for the poorest man to think as much of his manhood as the millionaire does of his wealth. [Applause.] A man does not vote in this country simply because he is rich; he does not vote in this country simply because he has an education; he does not vote simply because he has talent or genius; we say that he votes because he is a man, and that he has his manhood to support; and we admit in this country that nothing can be more valuable to any human being than his manhood [loud applause], and for that reason we put poverty on an equality with wealth. We say in this country manhood is worth more than gold. We say in this country that without liberty the Nation is not worth preserving. [Applause.] Now, I appeal to-day to every poor man; I appeal to-day to every laboring man, and I ask him, Is there another country on this globe where you can have your equal rights with others? [Cries of "No."] Now, then, in every country, no matter how good it is, and no matter how bad it is.—in every country there is something that ought to be destroyed. Now recollect that every voter is in his own right a king; every voter in this country has in his hands the sceptre of authority; and every voter, poor and rich, wears the purple of authority alike. Recollect it; and the man that will sell his vote is the man that abdicates the American throne. The man that sells his vote strips himself of the imperial purple, throws away the sceptre, and admits that he is less than a man. [Loud applause, and cries of "That's so!"] More than that, the man that will sell his vote for prejudice or for hatred, the man that will be lied out of his vote, that will be slandered out of his vote, that will be fooled out of his vote.

IS NOT WORTHY

to be an American citizen. Now let us understand ourselves. Let us endeavor to do what is right; let us say this country is good,—we will make it better; let us say if our children do not live in a Republic it shall not be our fault.

Two great parties are asking for the control of this country, and it is your business and mine, first, to inquire into the history of these parties. We want to know their character; and, recollect, you cannot make character in a day; you cannot make a reputation by passing a resolution. If you could, you could reform every Penitentiary in fifteen minutes in the United States of America. [Laughter and applause.] The question is, What have these parties been doing? not, What do they say now? That may help to make them a character twenty years hence; but what have they been doing for the last twenty years, and let us be honest,—honor bright? [Laughter and applause.]

In 1860 the Democratic party had power. There was a Democratic President of the United States. Every Cabinet officer was a Democrat; every Federal officer was a Democrat, every one, because that party would never allow anybody but a Democrat to be in office, no matter how small. [Laughter and applause.] In 1860 and 1861 a few of the Southern States said: "We will no longer remain in this Union." What did the Democratic party do? James Buchanan, with Judge Black for his legal adviser, solemnly decided that the Federal Government could not even protect its own property. That was the decision of the highest officer in that Administration. In other words, that Democratic Administration said

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE DISSOLVED,

the great Federal Government is dead forever, the experiment of our fathers has failed, the blood of the Revolution was shed in vain, and here in 1861, on the jaggered rocks of secession, the Ship of State must go down forever. This is what that party said then; does anybody wish that that party had remained in power? Does anybody to-day wish that we at that time had allowed the flag of our fathers to have been torn forever from heaven? [Cries of "No."] A war commenced. The Republican party said: "The Union must and shall be maintained." Hundreds and thousands of Democrats also said the same thing. I honor them for it, and I never, while I live, will say a word against any man who fought for our flag in the sky, never. [Applause.] I admit to-day, and I cheerfully admit, that hundreds of thousands of Democrats were a thousand times better than the party to which they belonged. [Applause and laughter.] I admit that the salt of the party left it. [Applause.] I admit the good, brave young men—men with blood in their veins—said, "James Buchanan is a traitor." Good Democrats said, "The flag must be preserved, and we will help preserve it." [Applause.] And I am willing to admit to-day that, had it not been for these Democrats, the probability is we never could have put down the Rebellion. [Applause.] I want to be honest about this thing. What, though, did the Democratic party do after the decent men had left it? [Laughter.] When these men who believed in the preservation of the Union had enlisted, when they had gone down to the fields of death and glory, what did the Democrats they had left at home do in 1864? This Democratic party left at home, just before the dawn of universal victory, met in National Convention and announced that war for the restoration of the Union was a failure; that is what they did. What did they do in Indiana? They assassinated Federal officers, they shot down Union men, they entered into conspiracies for the purpose of releasing Rebel soldiers; they were supplied with money from Canada. I know it, and the evidence is to-day among the Rebel archives at Washington that leaders of the Southern Confederacy furnished money to the Democrats of Illinois and Indiana to hold public meetings for the purpose of

INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION

against the Republican party. That is what they did; remember it; do not forget it. [Laughter.] When the war was over what did the Democrats do? Now I will try and tell the exact truth. [Laughter.] Every man who advocated secession was a Democrat; every man who drew a secession ordinance was a Democrat; every man who swore that this great and splendid Government was but a "Confederacy bound together by ropes of sand," by chains of mist, was a Democrat [laughter]; every man who wished to tear the old flag out of the sky was a Democrat; every one who wished to preserve the institution of slavery, so that babes could be sold from their mother's breasts; every one who wished to make a slave by robbing the cradle; every one who wished to breed bloodhounds to pursue fugitive slaves; every one who believed that a lash upon a naked back was legal-tender for labor performed [laughter and applause]; every one was a Democrat. Every one who wished to create a fire in the rear; all who wanted to release Rebel prisoners in the North, that they might burn down the homes of soldiers then in the front; every one who wanted to scatter disease and pestilence in Northern cities; every one who wished to inflict our homes with yellow-fever; every one who wished to set fire to the great cities of the North, knowing that the servants of flame would destroy women and babes; every one who tried to fire the boats upon our rivers; every one was a Democrat [laughter and applause]; and you know it. [Laughter.] Every man who starved our soldiers, every man who shot a Union soldier was a Democrat; every wound that a Union soldier has is a souvenir of the Democratic party; and you know it. [Applause and laughter.] Every one who fed our men taken prisoners with

A CRUST THAT THE WORMS HAD EATEN BEFORE

was a Democrat; every man who shot down our men when they happened to step an inch beyond the dead line, every one was a Democrat; and when some poor, emaciated Union patriot, driven to insanity by famine, saw at home in his innocent dreams the face of his mother, and she seemed to beckon him to come to her, and he, following that dream, stepped one inch beyond the dead line, the wretch who put a bullet through his throbbing, loving heart was a Democrat. [Applause.] We should never forget these things. [A voice, "That's so."] Every man who wept over the corpse of slavery; every man who was sorry when the chains fell from four millions of people; every man who regretted to see the shackles drop from men, and women, and children, every one was a Democrat. In the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, the resolution was submitted to amend the Constitution so that every man treading the soil of the Republic should be forever free, and every man every man who voted against it was a Democrat. Every man who swore that greenbacks would never be worth any more than withered leaves, every man who slandered our credit, and prophesied defeat, was a Democrat. Now recollect it. [Laughter.] Do not forget it. [Renewed laughter.] And if there is any young man here who is this fall to cast his first vote, I beg of him, I beseech him, not to join that party whose history for the last twenty years has been a disgrace to this country. [Cheers.]

Now, on the other hand, what has the Republican party been doing all this time? Aided and assisted by good Democrats, aided and assisted by honest men, aided and assisted by the spirit of patriotism in this country, what has the Republican party been doing? In the first place, our party preserved this Government. ["Yes, sir."] Had it not been for the Republican party the United States of America would not still enrich and glorify the map of the world. ["You are right."]

HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

the old banner of Stars and Stripes would now be floating in Heaven. [Cheers.] The Republican party issued the money; the Republican party swore it was good, and the Republican party issued the bonds made necessary by the Democracy, and the Republicans not only said "We will whip you," but "We will pay the costs ourselves." [Laughter.] It cost at least six thousand millions of dollars, a pile of gold in the presence of which even extravagance would stand amazed. Six thousand millions of dollars and 400,000 lives! What for! Is it possible we did all that to put the very party in power that it cost six thousand millions of dollars and 400,000 lives to prevent their destroying this Government? [Cheers.] Think of it! Remember it. Let me ask any Democrat, looked at in the light of history of twenty years, which of these parties has the better reputation? [Laughter.] Which has the better reputation for patriotism? Which has the better reputation for truth and veracity?

What has the Democratic party done the last twenty years that has been a success? Gov. Morton once said: "The Democratic party: it is like a man riding on the cars backwards, he never sees anything until he has passed it." [Laughter.] What has the Democratic party advocated in the twenty years that has been a success? Now and then they have advocated a good thing, but that has only been when they adopted some Republican idea. [Applause.] I admit that the Republican party has done some wrong things. I admit the great, splendid Republican party, endeavoring to do right, has now and then, by mistake, done wrong, and I admit that the great Democratic party, endeavoring to do wrong, has now and then blundered into the right.

WHICH OF THESE PARTIES

are the people of this splendid country of Northern Illinois willing to risk the Government with? Well, of course, it is owing to what you want. It is owing to what you want to preserve; it is owing to what you wish to destroy. Some people tell me we want a change. What for? "Well, we want a change." [Laughter.] What for? There never was a time in the history of this country that it was as prosperous as it is to-day. Do you want a change? ["No, "No."] This is not only the best country in the world, but we have good houses, we have got more to eat, have got better clothes, and we have got more sense on the average than any other people on this globe. [Laughter.] When I say "country," I mean the Northern, Western, and Eastern States; that is what I mean. There is no country wherein education is thought so much of as in the United States. There is no country where one man will help another as quickly. There is no country in which there is as much generosity on the average as in the United States. Now we have got to preserve something. We do not wish to change for the sake of a change. There never should be a change until a better party than the Republican asks to take the sceptre of authority. When the Democracy, in sackcloth and ashes, will admit that they have been wrong for twenty years; when the Democratic party will say, beating the meantime upon its hollow breast, "I have sinned, and wish an opportunity to show that I have repented," it will be time enough to trust them then.

Now the next question arises which section of this country had you rather trust? The South or the North? ["The north every time."] Of course. What is the Democratic party to-day without the Solid South? The Solid South is the Democratic party. The Democrats of the North are tools of the Solid South. [Cheers.] There are some things in this country that we wish to preserve. Of course, when a man has got nothing he need not be very particular about making his will, and if he does make his will he need not make any fuss about who shall be administrators. We think that

WE HAVE GOT SOMETHING.

We think that there are things to be preserved in the American Republic. Now what must we preserve? What do you want preserved? First of all, you believe that in a Republic there should be absolute freedom of opinion; you believe that in a Republic there should be absolute free speech; you believe that every individual tongue has the right to the general ear; you believe that this Government should rest upon the intelligence, upon the patriotism, and upon the morality of the people, and you believe that every citizen of this Republic has a right to tell the rest of the citizens of this Republic what he believes. Of what use is it to allow the attorney for the defendant to argue before the jury, if, upon the jury bringing a verdict of "Not guilty," the defendant is to be hanged by the mob? We believe, then, in free speech; we believe free speech to be the gem of the human brain. Speech is the wing of tho't, and if you will not allow free speech you are not a civilized people. [Applause.] In what part of this country has the sacred right of free speech been preserved: in the South or the North? [Cries of "In the the North."] If you want free speech preserved in this country the North must do it. [Cries "That is right."] We must do it, and we must not put in power the people who do not believe in that sacred right. The South never favored free speech, never. Why? They had there an institution called slavery. If they allowed free speech they knew that slavery could not endure, and the consequence was they closed the lips of reason. In other words, for every chain they put upon the limbs of slaves they put a corresponding manacle upon the brain of the white man. [Loud applause.] In order to enslave others they enslaved themselves, and they finally came face to face with one of the great principles of nature. Man cannot enslave another without trampling upon his own manhood; no man can be unjust to another without robbing himself. [Applause.] I believe, then, in free speech. I want the lips of thought to be forever free and for that reason

I AM WITH THE NORTH,

because the north will protect that sacred right. That is one thing I want, and I go with the people that are going farthest my way when I want anything. [Laughter and applause.] I belong to no party; I simply act with the party that comes nearest my views. I am the property of nobody. [Applause.] No human being has got a mortgage upon my brain. [Cries of "Well done!" "Good!" and loud applause.] I will say my say in spite of principalities and powers as long as I live [cheers, and a voice, "We will stand by you!"]; and I will say what I think. We not only wish to preserve free speech, but we wish also to preserve the product of free speech. After you have thought, after everybody has said his say, and thereupon the people of the United States deposit their will in the ballot-box, we want to feel absolutely certain that every vote that goes in there is honest; we want to feel certain that every vote that comes out from there and is counted is a legal vote. That is what we want. Of what use is free speech if Fraud is to hold in its slimy hand the ballot box of this Nation? There is in this country one King; there is under our flag one Emperor, one Czar, one supreme power, and that is the legally-expressed will of a majority of our people. [Applause.] That is the King, and any man who will poison the source of authority, any man who will put an illegal vote in a ballot-box, any man who will count an illegal vote after it is put in, any man who will throw out a legal vote after it is put in, is a traitor to the great principle upon which this Government is founded [applause], and the time ought to come when we would hold in supreme detestation, execration, and contempt any man who would put in the ballot-box an illegal vote. Every American citizen should keep his hands pure; every American citizen should say, "I am willing to abide by the decision of the majority," and when we say that then we will have a Republic that will endure for countless years. We have got to do something in this country. We are upon the edge, to-day, of Mexicanization; we are upon the edge of chaos. The people are

BEGINNING TO LOSE CONFIDENCE

in elections; the people are beginning to say, "Fraud controls, rascality elects," and the moment that suspicion is well lodged in the minds of the people then they will have no respect for the laws made by men who are elected by fraud. They will have no respect for the decision of Judges when they believe the Judges were elected by fraud; and then comes the dissolution of our form of government; and then comes the destruction of human liberty for a hundred years. Every Republican should make up his mind to be a perpetual sentinel of the ballot-box; every Republican should make up his mind that, so far as was in his power, an illegal vote should never again be cast in this country. We fell into it; it took a long time, but we got there. In the first place, in the cities, no man was allowed to vote who came from a foreign country until he had been here five years. They began allowing them to vote when they had been here four, and if the Democratic party did, probably the Whig party would have done it if the foreigners would have voted the Whig ticket [laughter], but they wouldn't. [Renewed laughter.] After awhile they allowed them to vote in three years, in two years, and it was not long until they met them at Castle Garden and marched from the ship directly to the polls. [Laughter.] All over our country we have had a contest with regard to the removal of county-seats, when all the people at one side of the county were for removal, and all the people on the other side against removal, and the North side would hear that the South side was going to cheat, and the South would hear that the North side was going to cheat, and, as a

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