THE JOURNAL.

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M. K. TURNER & CO.,

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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
¼ "	5.00	9	12	15	20	35
4 inches	3.25	7.50	11	14	18	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. Legal advertisements at statute rates. "Editorial local notices" fifteen cents a line each insertion. "Local notices" five cents a line each insertion. Advertisements 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.

STATE DIRECTORY:

ALBINUS NANCE, Governor, Lincoln.
S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State.
F. W. Liedtke, Auditor, Lincoln.
G. M. Bartholomew, Treasurer, Lincoln.
C. J. Dilworth, Attorney-General.
S. R. Thompson, Supt. Public Instruc.
R. C. Dawson, Warden of Penitentiary.
W. W. Abbott, 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. R. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS:

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

COUNTY DIRECTORY:

J. G. Higgins, County Judge.
John Stauffer, County Clerk.
J. W. Early, Treasurer.
Rob. Spielman, Sheriff.
R. L. Rossiter, Surveyor.
John Walker, M. Nabor, } County Commissioners.
Dr. A. Heintz, Coroner.
S. L. Barrett, Supt. of Schools.
G. R. 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 7 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 Prestville, 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,	"	"	6:00 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	4:34 P. M.	Norfolk	6:30 A. M.
LostCreek	5:30 "	Munson	6:57 "
Pl. Centre	5:57 "	Madison	7:45 "
Humphrey	6:34 "	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. 452b

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. H. RUSCHE,
11th St., nearly opp. Gluck's store,
Sells Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, Blankets, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., at the lowest possible prices. Repairs promptly attended to.

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.

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 small lots 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

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 ease can or dish.
11th Street, South of Depot

NEBRASKA HOUSE,
S. J. MARMOY, Prop'r.
Nebraska Ave., South of Depot,
COLUMBUS, NEB.
A new house, newly furnished. Good accommodations. Board by day or week at reasonable rates.
Sets a First-Class Table.
Meals, ... 25 Cents. | Lodgings ... 25 Cts
33-2tf

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 MEDICA & SURGICA INSTITUTE.

T. E. MITCHELL, M. D. D. T. MARTYN, 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.

BECKER & WELCH,
PROPRIETORS OF
SHELL CREEK MILLS.
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND MEAL.
OFFICE,—COLUMBUS, NEB.

L. M. BRIDGES
Has just opened a Fruit Store.
FRESH FRUIT ALWAYS ON HAND.
Apples, Canned Fruits, Candy, Nuts, Crackers, Cigars and Tobacco.
Will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Nebraska Ave., opp. post-office.

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. 417-1y

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

HENRY LUERS,
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
Wagon Maker,
Shops near Foundry, south of A. & N. Depot.
All kinds of wood and iron work on Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, &c. Keeps on hands the
TIMPKEN SPRING BUGGY, and other eastern buggies.
—ALSO, THE—
Furst & Bradley Plows.

—CITY—
Meat Market!
One door north of Post-office,
NEBRASKA AVE., - **Columbus.**
KEEP ALL KINDS OF
Fresh and Salt Meats,
—ALSO—
SAUSAGE, POULTRY, FRESH FISH,
Etc., in their season.
Cash paid for Hides, Lard and Bacon.
542-x WILL. T. RICKLY.

NEW STORE!
HERMAN OEHLRICH & BRO.,
(Successors to HENRY & BRO.)
All customers of the old firm are cordially invited to continue their patronage, the same as heretofore; together with as many new customers as wish to purchase
GOOD GOODS.
For the Least Money.

ANDERSON & ROEN,
BANKERS,
ELEVENTH ST.,
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.
Deposits received, and interest paid on time deposits.
Prompt attention given to collections and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Passage tickets to or from European points by best lines at lowest rates.
Drafts on principal points in Europe.
REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS:
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa.
Allan & Co., Chicago.
Omaha National Bank, Omaha.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Kountze Bros., N. Y.

ATTENTION!
Purchasers will do well to remember that they will find the largest stock and the best and cheapest place in the city to purchase
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils and Glass,
And everything belonging to the drug trade at the store of
C. B. STILLMAN,
ELEVENTH STREET.
Machine Oils and Paints
Sold cheaper than elsewhere. Call and see my stock of
WALL PAPER.
Prescriptions filled with accuracy and dispatch. Call and get prices.
COLUMBUS, NEB.

[Communicated.]

This is the cock that crew at New Orleans,
And swoke the mob to bloody scenes,
And cheered on th' accursed fiends
In Louisiana and Texas.

His spurs in human flesh pierced deep;
He caused both mother and child to weep,
While blood ran ocean deep
In Louisiana and Texas.

Their cries before the throne let stand
To defeat this cock and stay the hand
That fed the accursed and lawless band
In Louisiana and Texas.

Say, noble boys in blue,
Would you like a rooster stew?
Give us a Plymouth Rock or a Cochin fine,
For I want no Hancock in mine,
Who smashed the bottles and drank the wine,
In Louisiana and Texas.

Come, fine bird of frizz and feather,
You had better get your traps together.
For we will crop your wings,
And your spurs we'll trim,
And give our whole support to "Jim,"
And send you back so gaunt and slim
In Louisiana and Texas.

For well we know your wretched game,
By which you won your southern fame,
And led your troops to worse than shame
And set the demons all aflame
In Louisiana and Texas.

S. T. H.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

(Continued from last week's JOURNAL.)

Then they said, "Money measures value as a half-bushel measures corn, or as a yard-stick measures cloth." That is not so. If it had been so

THE GREENBACKERS WOULD HAVE BEEN RIGHT,

because if "money measures value as a half-bushel or as a yard-stick," of course it makes no difference whether a half-bushel or a yard-stick is made of gold, silver, or paper; but the statement is not true. Money does not "measure values as a half-bushel or as a yardstick," and why? The half-bushel does not measure value; the yard-stick does not measure value. The yard-stick measures length, not value; it measures lace worth $200 a yard precisely as it does cent-tape, and you know it. A half-bushel does not measure value; it measures quantity; and the half-bushel would measure gold, and diamonds, and pearls precisely as it does oats and corn. [Applause.] There is another trouble about it. The reason it does not make any difference whether a yard-stick, or half-bushel, or gold, or silver, or paper, is that you do not buy the half-bushel nor the yard-stick. The man who owned the half-bushel at the commencement of the trade keeps it after the trade is over. The gentleman in possession of the yard-stick after the purchase is done. If it were so with money, then it would not make any difference. [Laughter.] Now, then, my friends, if there is a solitary Greenbacker here, now in the Democratic party, that once belonged to the Republican party, I ask him to come out. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] I ask him to admit that we are to-day a prosperous Nation. I ask him to admit that to-day we have got money enough. I want him to admit that an amount of money does not make prosperity but prosperity makes the money. I want him to admit that when the country is prosperous then every man trusts his neighbor, but if you buy a pound of sugar on credit then you inflate the currency. If you give your note for a horse then you inflate the currency; if you give a mortgage or a deed of trust, you inflate the currency; and every fellow that says, "Charge it," inflates the currency. [Laughter, and a voice, "That's so."] So that in times of prosperity—that is to say, that in times of general confidence—

WE HAVE ALL THE MONEY

we want. Suppose you should go to a man that owned a ferry-boat, and there had been no rain for six months, and the river was entirely dry, and the ferry-boat was upon the sand, with seams gaaping open like your average Democrat hearing a speech that he does not understand—I might say in that connection a speech about the Constitution [laughter and applause,]—and suppose you should ask that man, "How is business?" and he should say, "Dull"; and suppose you tell him, "Now what you want is more boats." [Laughter.] He would be apt to answer. "I can get along with this one if I had a little more water." [Great laughter.] I want every man to think, and get that heresy out of his head, that a Government can make money; and I will ask each one this question,—and I have never seen any man who could answer it,—now, honor bright, if the Government can make money why should it collect taxes? Just think about that. [A voice—"Who does make the money?"] Sir, Nature makes all the gold and all the silver, and the Nation coins the gold and coins the silver so that each man who sees it may know what it is worth. [Applause.]

That is what I understand by money, and all paper that takes the place of money is simply a promise to pay that money. [A voice, "That is all."] You cannot make money by resolving [laughter]; you cannot make money by law any more than you can make oats and corn by a resolution in a political meeting. [Laughter.] Lord, Lord, I wish you could. [Great laughter.] I wish this Government could make money. What a rich Nation we would be. [Laughter.] If the Government can make money why does it collect taxes? Why should the sun borrow a candle? [Laughter and applause.] Here is a poor man working upon his farm the whole year, through rain and shine, and storm, day and night, and at the end of the year people come to him and want $125 taxes. If the Government can make a $1,000 bill in a second why should it follow up that poor man? [Voice—"that's so."] I wish the Government could make money, and that I could get my share now. [Great laughter.] I regret that the Aladdin palace made by the Greenback party consisted only of glorified mist. [Laughter.]

I AM SORRY

that its dome was only a rainbow of hope. I wish it had been a reality. I wish the Government could make money out of paper so that the luxuries of the world would be at American feet. I wish we could make money so that we could put every poor man in a palace. I wish we could make money so that our life should be a continual and perpetual feast. But the trouble is we can't; that is the trouble. Suppose a man had bought a farm for $10,000, and given his note for it, and he had bought a carriage and span of horses, and sent John to college, and bought Mary a piano, and gave his notes; and at the end of the year, when the interest became due, he gave his note, and the next year the holders came and said, "You must settle," and he said to them, "I never had a better time in my life than while I have been giving these notes; we have had more to eat than we ever had before; the house has been filled with music and dancing; I have ridden in a carriage; I have good clothes; now, why not let this thing go on? [Laughter.] I am willing to renew my notes until Gabriel's trumpet stops the business." [Great laughter.] Upon my word, I am sorry that that can't be done [laughter,] but it can't. We have got to work; we have got to dig in the ground to raise oats and corn. So far as I am concerned I had rather trust the miserly crevices of honest rocks for the money of this world than to leave it to any Congress ever assembled on earth. [Applause.] The gold won't cheat you; it is its own redeemer. [Applause.] The silver won't fool you; there it is, and when you have got it you know how much you are worth. [Applause.] We are a commercial Nation, and hope the time will come when the American flag will float in every part of the world; and when that time comes we want money that will go the world around. Probably it will be paper, but behind every dollar of that paper I want a dollar in silver or gold. [Applause.]

I WANT AMERICAN MONEY

to be so good that when you take it out of your pocket, no matter if it is in Central Africa, no matter if it is in one of the furthermost isles of the Pacific Sea, that when a barbarian sees it its rustle will sound to him like the clink of gold. [Applause.] I want money that we can be proud of the world over, and so do you. I don't want the honesty of this country to be represented by an irredeemable rag, and you don't if you will think about it a little while.

Now, I beg every Greenbacker that was ever in the Republican party to come back [applause] and vote where he belongs. You are in bad company. [Laughter.] Come back. [Applause.] Now, what else do you want? We want free speech; don't forget it. We want an honest ballot; remember it. We want to collect a revenue to support our Government, and we want honest money, honest money. What else do we want? We want a government wherein the law is supreme. We want States that will pay their debts. [Applause.] Whom can you trust? The South or North? [A voice, "The North, all the time," and applause.] Had you rather have a bond of Alabama or Illinois? [A voice, "That's it!" Will you take the promise of Arkansas or of Massachusetts? Think about it. Will you invest in the securities of Tennessee or of Pennsylvania? Think about it. [Laughter.] Who are you going to trust? All this debt has got to be paid; every acre of our land is mortgaged; the honor of the American name is mortgaged; we have mortgaged honor, and industry and children. Who will you trust? The financial honor of the United States; think about it. Who can we trust? We believe in a government of law; we believe in civilization. Which section of this country believes in law? Which section of this country believes in protecting the innocent and in the punishment of the guilty? What part of this Nation should control? That part that believes in education; that part that regards the school-house as a temple; that part that believes in justice; that believes a Court House, where justice is done between man and man, is one of the holy places on this earth; that believes in

ARGUMENT, IN REASON, IN MORAL SUASION,

and that believes in liberty? Or will you allow a section of this county to control that does not believe in a government of law? That is the question for you to answer. For one, I say to-day that I stand with the great, splendid, patriotic, enormous North, and I expect to as long as I live. [Applause.] But they say to me, "You are preaching the doctrine of hatred." It is not true. I believe in passing the same laws for the South that we do for the North. The law that is good for the North is good for the South, no matter how hot it is. [Laughter.] A law that is good for the North is good for the South; climate has no influence upon justice. [Laughter.] The mercury cannot rise high enough to make wrong right. If climate affected law we ought to have two sets of laws in this country, one for the summer and one for the winter. [Laughter.] I would give to them the same laws we have; I would improve their rivers; I would build up their commerce; I would improve their harbors; I would treat them in every respect precisely as though every man voted the Republican ticket. Then, if that is hatred, that is the doctrine I preach. I know they are as they have to be; I know they are as their institutions made them. Every Southern man and every Northern man is a result of an infinite number of forces behind. They are what they are because they have to be, and there is only one lever capable of raising them, and that is intelligence. And I propose to help keep them out of power until they have the intelligence. [Laughter and applause.] I do not hate them. They probably did, under the circumstances, as well as we would have done under the same circumstances. But as long as they are wrong I do not wish to see them in power. That is all the hatred I have.

Now there is one other thing, and nothing can by any possibility, in this country, be more important. The great difference to-day between the Democratic and Republican party is, that the Democratic party believes this is a simple confederation. The Democratic party believes in what we call State sovereignty, and the Republican party proclaims this country to be

A NATION, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

There is the difference. The South believe this is a mere confederacy, and they are honest; they were willing to fight for it; they are willing to fight for it now; they are willing to commit frauds for it; they are willing to use the shotgun to uphold it; they are willing to use tissue ballots to substantiate it; and they believe it. Now the question with us is whether we will put a party in power knowing, as we do know, that the principle part of that party absolutely believe in the doctrine of State-sovereignty. They believe in the sacredness of a State line. In old times, in the year of grace 1860, if a man wished the army of the United States to pursue a fugitive slave, then the army could cross a State line. Whenever it has been necessary to deprive some human being of a right, then we had a right to cross State lines; but whenever we wished to strike the shackles of slavery from a human being we had no right to cross a State line. In other words, when you want to do a mean thing you can step over the line, but if your object is a good one you shall not do it. This doctrine of State-sovereignty is the meanest doctrine that was ever lodged in the American mind. It is political poison, and if this country is destroyed that doctrine will have done as much toward it as any other one thing. I believe the Union one absolutely. The Democrat tells me that when I am away from home the Government will protect me; but when I am home, when I am sitting around the family fireside of the Nation, then the Government cannot protect me; that I must leave if I want protection. [Laughter.] Now I denounce that doctrine. For instance, we are at war with another country, and the American Nation comes to me and says: "We want you." I say: "I won't go." They draft me, put some names in a wheel and a man turns it and another man pulls out a paper, and my name is on it, and he says: "Come." So I go [laughter,] and I fight for the flag. When the war is over I go back to my State. Now let

US ADMIT THAT THE WAR

had been unpopular, and that when I got to the State the people of that State wished to trample upon my rights, and I cried out to my Government: "Come and defend me; you made me defend you." What ought the Government to do? I only owe that Government allegiance that owes me my protection. Protection is the other side of the bargain; that is what it must be. And if a Government ought to protect even the man that it drafts what ought it to do for the volunteer [a voice, "That's it!"] the man who holds his wife for a moment in a tremulous embrace, and kisses his children, wets their cheeks with his tears, shoulders his musket, goes to the field, and says, "Here I am to uphold my flag?" [Applause.] A nation that will not protect such a propector is a disgrace to mankind, and its flag a dirty rag that contaminates the air in which it waves. [Applause.] I believe in a Government with an arm long enough to reach the collar of any rascal beneath its flag. [Laughter.] I want it with an arm long enough and a sword sharp enough to strike down tyranny wherever it may raise its snaky head. I want a nation that can hear the faintest cries of its humblest citizen. (A voice—"That's it!" and applause.) I want a Nation that will protect a freedman standing in the sun by his little cabin, just as quick as it would protect Vanderbilt in a palace of marble and gold. (Applause.) I believe in a Government that can cross a State line on an errand of mercy. I believe in a Government that can cross a State line when it wishes to do justice.

I DO NOT BELIEVE

that the sword turns to air at a State line. I want a government that will protect me. I am here to-day,—do I stand here because the flag of Illinois is above me? I want no flag of Illinois, and if I were to see it I should not know it.—I am here to-day under the folds of the flag of my country, for which more good, blessed blood has been shed than for any other flag that waves in this world. I have as much right to speak here as if I had been born right here. [Laughter.] That is the country in which I believe; that is the Nation that commands my respect, that protects all. This doctrine of State-sovereignty has to be done away with; we have got to stamp it out. Let me tell you its history: The first time it ever appeared was when they wished to keep the slave trade alive until 1808. The first resort to this doctrine was for the protection of piracy and murder, and the next time they appealed to it was to keep the inter-slave trade alive, so that a man in Virginia could sell the very woman that nursed him in the rice-fields of the South. It was done so they could raise mankind as a crop. [Laughter.] It was a crop they could thresh the year around. [Renewed laughter.] The next time they appealed to the doctrine was in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, so that every white man in the North was to become a hound to bay upon the track of the fugitive slave. Under that law the North agreed to catch women and give them back to the bloodhounds of the South. Under that infamy men and women were held and were kidnapped under the shadows of the dome of the National Capitol. If the Democratic party had remained in power it would be so now. (Cheers.) The South said: "Be friends with us; all we want of you is to have you catch our slaves; be friends with us, all we want of you is to be in partnership in the business of slavery, and we are to take all the money and you are to have the disgrace and dishonor for your share." The dividend didn't suit me. (Laughter.)

The next time they appealed to the doctrine of State rights was that

THEY MIGHT EXTEND THE AREA OF HUMAN SLAVERY;

it was that they might desecrate the fair fields of Kansas. The next time they appealed to this infamous doc-

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