Continued from first page.

trine was in secession and treason; so now, when I hear any man advocate this doctrine, I know that he is not a friend of my country, he is not a friend of humanity, of liberty, or of progress.

There is another reason why I am opposed to the Democratic party. We have not only got parties to trust, we have got sections of the country to trust. They say "Are we never to be friends with the South?" Yes, when the South admits that they were wrong. When they get up to that point they will know that whoever is conquered by right is after all the victor; they will know that every man that was whipped by freedom remains a conqueror upon the field; every man trampled down by right rises like a god; and when they get great enough to understand this philosophy they will be glad that they didn't succeed; they will know that defeat was their only possible road to success. [Applause.] We, having saved them from the crime of slavery, have made it possible for them to go abreast with us with the great march of human progress, and the time will come when the South will rejoice that we succeeded, because the right was victorious.

Now we not only have to choose between sections, and between parties, but also between men. The Democratic party has nominated Gen. Hancock for President, and Mr. English for Vice-President. For several years last past the Democratic party has been doing all in its power, or pretending to do all in its power to destroy the army and the National banks, and in order to show that it is sincere it nominates for President a Major-General in that very army, and also nominates for the second place on the ticket a President of a National bank. Now you know they are honest. I have not one word to say against Gen. Hancock. No doubt he was a good, brave, splendid soldier; but if he was right at Gettysburg he is wrong now; if he believed in State-rights then he had no right to trample that right beneath the hoofs of his horse. The South

WHEN AT GETTYSBURG

believed in State-sovereignty. Lee believed in it. Jackson fought for it, and Hampton swears that the cause of Democracy to-day is the same cause that Lee and Jackson fought for. Hampton, an honorable man, told the truth. Who has changed since the battle of Gettysburg, Hancock or the South? The South remains where it was, firm as ever; the men who shot at him then wish to vote for him now. They have not changed. Who has? Hancock is a soldier, I know, but a few of his ideas with regard to government—all I know—I get from Order No. 40; from his letter of acceptance, which is in general terms an approval of the Constitution [laughter], and from two or three letters and telegrams that he has written and sent since his nomination. They say that by Order No. 40 Gen. Hancock showed that he was in favor of exalting the civil power above the military. That order did no such thing; that order tells the General that he must not interfere unless for the purpose of keeping order. Who under that order would decide whether there was order, the General or the civil power? Under that order the General was to decide whether there was order or disorder. From his decision there was no appeal, and Order No. 40 puts the civil power beneath the feet of the military authorities, and everybody knows it that has sense to read. Gen. Hancock, too, the other day had the kindness to certify that if his party did wrong he would not. He tells the American people in substance: "Of course you cannot trust the Democracy [laughter], but you can rely on me. [Great laughter.] If my party passes a law to pay the Southern claims, I now give you my honor that I will defeat the party that exalts me to power." [Laughter and applause.] In other words, he agrees to veto the bill in advance; he agrees, even before he is elected President. He swears how he will use a certain discretionary power vested in him by the Constitution, and he cannot foresee what the circumstances will be; yet in advance he solemnly swears what his better judgment will be then. He knows exactly how discreet he will be. [Laughter.] He certifies to the American people that he will veto any law that the party may pass for the

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

How did he ever come to suspect that his party would pass such a law? [Laughter and prolonged applause.] Garfield has written no letter that he will veto a law to pay Southern claims. Is it not a little strange that the candidate has to certify to his party. [Laughter and cheers.] As a rule, in this country, the party has always certified to the candidate. [Applause.] If Gen. Garfield would certify that he would veto a certain law if it was passed by the Republican party, the whole party would feel insulted. [Cries of "Hear!" Hear!" and loud applause.] We would say to him: "We will take care of ourselves; when you become President exercise your power as in your discretion you believe you ought, but do not certify to the moral character of the Republican party." [Applause.] Why did Hancock think it necessary to certify to their character? Because he knew it is bad. [Laughter.] He really thought the American people had more confidence in him than in the Democratic party; for that reason he steps to the front and says to the country: "I will not allow these ragamuffins behind me; [Laughter.] I will not allow these Rebels who placed me in power,—I will not allow them to pass a law that I don't want." [Laughter and applause.] He says, "I admit they are bad; look at them. [Renewed laughter.] I admit you cannot trust them; but between this hungry horde and the American people I promise to throw the shield of my veto." He says, "Ladies and gentlemen, I will protect you from this party. [Laughter.] All I want of these men is to make me President, and then I will protect and let them go to the Devil." [Laughter and applause.] Gen. Hancock might die [laughter]; death might veto him. [Roars of laughter.] From the grave he could not carry out his promise, and who comes in then? Mr. English. Death has never elected a good President in the United States, yet death has always made a frightful mistake. [Laughter and applause.] Read the letter of acceptance made by Mr. English, and tell me whether you are willing to trust that man. Read his history—a man who has done nothing but loan money, take deeds of trust on the "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" of the people, and then foreclose the deed, and yet

AFTER NOMINATING THAT MAN

the Democratic party passes a resolution that they will save the people from the cormorants. [Laughter.] It won't do; we don't want him [Laughter.] I had rather trust a party than any man; so would you—you had rather trust the Republican party than simply Gen. Hancock. He says: "I am a shepherd; I will take care of the sheep; I admit that my followers are wolves." [Laughter.] Well, I say rather than have the wolves, we will dispense with you. [Applause and laughter.] What are the ideas of this soldier? What are his ideas about money? He was a hard-money man they tell me. Mr. Bayard,—the representative of hard money, a man who once in the Senate voted to pay the bonds of the United States in depreciated money, and to pay them at the same price at which they were originally sold,—that man now says: "As fast as we redeem a greenback let us burn it up; let us put the greenback out of the country"; when he knows the greenback bears no interest; when he knows it is gold. What are the opinions, I say, of Gen. Hancock? I say he is for hard money, and yet when a Greenbacker carried Maine he congratulated him. Why should he do that if he is a believer in hard money? Why should he be delighted because a believer in paper money carried the State of Maine? I don't know. Maybe, after all, he was not so glad that the Greenbackers carried that as that the Republicans lost it. What does that man believe in? Does he believe in free trade? I don't know. What kind of a tariff does he want? I don't know. What is his opinion about things of interest to every man here? I don't know. You do not know. I wo'd like to hear from him. I wish we had heard from him years and years ago. In 1868 he was opposed to all legislation that has made the negro a citizen. In 1868 he was opposed to all the

LEGISLATION GROWING OUT OF THE WAR.

Only a little while ago he was in favor of soft money; only a little while ago he said that we never could redeem; only a little while ago he was a Democrat of that school; and now we are told he is a hard-money man. Now we are told he is in favor of the constitutional amendments. Now we are told he is in favor of an honest vote everywhere. It won't do. [Laughter.]

On the other hand, we have a man who is a trained statesman, who has discussed these questions time and time again, and whose opinions are well known to all the intelligent people of this Union. He was as good a soldier as Hancock was. [A voice, "A volunteer," and applause.] The man who makes up his mind in a time of profound peace to make war the business of his life; the man who is adopted by the Government; the man who makes war his profession, is, in my judgment, no better than the man who in time of peace would rather follow the avocations of peace, and who when war comes, when the blast of conflict blows in his ears, buckles on his sword and fights for his native land, and, when the war is over, goes back to the avocations of peace. [Applause.] I say that Garfield was as good a soldier as Hancock, and I say that Garfield took away from the field of Chickamanga as much honor as one man can carry. [Applause.] He is a trained statesman. He knows what he is talking about, and talks about it well. I have known him for years. I know him as well as I know any other man, and I tell you that he has more brains, more education, wider and more splendid views than any other man who has been nominated for the Presidency by any party since I was born. [Applause.] Some people say to me: "How can you vote for Garfield when he is a Christian and was a preacher?" I tell them: "I have two reasons: one is I am not a bigot. He does not agree with me: I do not agree with him on thousands of things; but on the great luminous principle that

EVERY MAN MUST GIVE TO EVERY OTHER MAN

every right that he claims for himself we do absolutely agree. [Applause.] I would despise myself if I would vote against a man in politics simply because we differed about what is known as religion. I will vote for a liberal Catholic, a liberal Presbyterian, a liberal Methodist, a liberal anything ten thousand times quicker than I would vote for an illiberal free-thinker. [Applause.] I believe in the right. I believe in doing to other people in these matters as I would like to have them do to me. Gen. Garfield is an honest man every way; intellectual every way. He is a poor man; he is rich in honor, in integrity he is wealthy, and in brains he is a millionaire. (Laughter and applause.) I know him, and if the people of Illinois knew him as well as I do he would not loose 100 votes in this State. He is a great, good, broad, kind, tender man, and he will do, if elected President, what he believes to be right. [Applause.] I like him, too, because he is a certificate of the splendid form of our Government. I like him because, under our institutions, he came from abject poverty to occupy the position he now does before the American people. He will make Hope the tailor of every ragged boy. He will make every boy think it possible, no matter how poor he is, no matter how hungry he may be, he will make every one of these boys believe that there is in their horizon some one beckoning them to glory and to honor. [Applause.] That is the reason I like this country, because everybody has a chance. I like it because the poorest man can live hoping his boy may occupy the highest place. That is the reason I like this country. That is one of the reasons I want to see Gen. Garfield elected. He believes in honor, he believes in liberty, he believes in an honest ballot, he believes in collecting the revenue, he believes in good money, he believes in a Government of law, he believes that this is absolutely a Nation, and not a confederacy, and I believe in him. [Applause.] Throwing aside, throwing to the winds all prejudice, all partisanship, all hatreds, I beg of every one who hears me to conscientiously

DECIDE EACH FOR HIMSELF

what, under the circumstances as a man, as a patriot, as a lover of justice, he ought to do. That is all I want you to do. Be honor bright. [Laughter.] Do not be led away by the appeals of gentlemen who once belonged to the Republican party. Vote to sustain the greatest possible cause, human liberty. I know and appreciate what our liberty has cost. We are reaping to-day the benefits of the sufferings of every hero who ever died. We are to-day enjoying the benefits conferred upon us by our heroic dead. We are to-day a great, a united, and a splendid people, simply because somebody was great and grand enough to die that we might live. Now, do you believe if the dead could rise from their graves—the men fallen on all the battlefields of the War—could they rise from the unknown graves that made this continent sacred, how would they vote next November? Think of it. Let us be true to the memory of every man that ever died for us. [Applause.]

Let me ask you another question: How do the men who wished to destroy this Government wish you to vote now? How would every Rebel in the South, could he have came to the North, have voted in 1864? How would every Rebel in the South, if he could have visited the North,—how would he have voted in 1868, in 1872, in 1876? How would Jefferson Davis vote if he were in the North to-day? How would the men that starved our prisoners at Andersonville and Libby,—and Andersonville and Libby are the mighty, mighty wings that will bear the memory of the Confederacy

TO ETERNAL INFAMY

[applause],—how would the men who starved our brave boys there vote if they were in Illinois now? Every one of them would hurrah for Hancock.

Let us be honest. We are reaping the reward of all these great and glorious actions, and every good man who has ever lived in the country, no matter whether he has been persecuted or not, has made the world better.

The other night I happened to notice a sunset. The sun went down and the west was full of light and fire, and I said: "There, there is the perfect death of a great man; that sun, dying, leaves a legacy of glory even to the ones who persecuted him, and the world is glorious only because there have been men great enough and grand enough to die for the right." [Applause.] Will any man, can any man afford to die for this country? Then we can afford to vote for it. If a man can afford to fight for it and die for it, I can afford to speak for it.

And now I beg of you, every man and woman, no matter in what country born,—if you are an Irishman recollect that this country has done more for your race than all other countries [applause]; if you are a German, recollect that this country is kinder to you than your own fatherland,—no matter what country you come from, remember that this country is an asylum, and vote as in your conscience you believe you ought to vote to keep this flag in Heaven. I beg every American to stand with that part of the country that believes in law, in freedom of speech, in an honest vote, in civilization, in progress in human liberty, and in universal justice.

Democratic Testimony.

The Bourbon organ says Gen. Garfield is a dishonest man. Here is some testimony from distinguished Democrats which may be considered quite as good as any assertions by Bourbon organs:

I am proud to call Garfield my friend, and I would not call any man my friend whom I even suspected of dishonesty.—*Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.*

No living American, in my estimation, stands higher for integrity and purity than James A. Garfield. —*Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.*

"Garfield's honesty, and integrity are beyond question."—*Judge Jerry Black, of Pensylvania.*

"Garfield is one of the most sincere, and honorable men I ever knew in public life, and his record is without a flaw."—*Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia.*

I will tell you whom I think the Republicans should nominate, and whom I consider THEIR STRONGEST MAN OF PRINCIPLE, AN HONEST MAN, AND WOULD MAKE A GOOD PRESIDENT FOR US ALL. Personally, I consider him the BEST MAN you could nominate. I refer to GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.—*Thomas A. Hendricks.*

I have been his devoted friend for many years, and I am resolved that I never will believe that he does not deserve the affection I have bestowed upon him. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct, he would make the best chief Magistrate we have ever had.—*Judge Jere Black.*

In the midst of the organized carnival of corruption which has been going on now so many weary months and years at Washington, it is really satisfactory to catch glimpses now and then of honesty for honesty's sake, and without considerations of party. Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, is a Republican of Republicans, but it is his simple due, which we gladly pay him, to admit that he has done more than any other single member of his party, during the late session of Congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a Congressional majority and yet to keep his self-respect and the respect of honest men.—*New York World, Democratic.*

Wade Hampton is not the only South Carolinian whom Democrats ought to shut up. Mr. B. F. Perry, who was Provincial Governor of the State under Andrew Johnson, has written a letter to a citizen of that State, which is printed in the Greenville *News*. The following is a fair specimen:

"Every true Democrat and every honorable man should rise up in the majesty of his strength and swear on the altar of his country and God that this (Republican success) shall not be, let the consequences be what they will. The poor miserable unprincipled white man who tries to restore the Radical party to power in South Carolina, should be socially ostracised, and not even spoken to on the streets. He should be treated as an enemy to his race.

Whipping Children.

A parent who don't know how to govern a child without whipping it, ought to surrender the care of that child to some wiser person. Sportsmen once thought it necessary to lash their dogs in training them for the field. They know now that the whip should never be used. Horsemen once thought it was necessary to whip colts to teach them to start on the spot at the word, and pull steadily. They know now that an apple is better than a lash, and a caress better than a blow. If dogs and horses can thus be educated without punishment, what is there in our children which makes it necessary to slap and pound them? Have they less intelligence? Have they colder hearts? Are they lower in the scale of being?

We have heard many old people say: "If we were to bring up another child, we would never whip it." They were wise, but a little too late. Instead of God doing so little for children that they must be whipped to goodness, He has done so much good for them that even a whipping can't ruin them—that is, as a rule. But, alas, there are many exceptions to this rule. Many children are of such a quality that a blow makes them cowardly, or reckless, or deceitful, or permanently ugly. Whipping makes children lie; whipping makes them distasteful—makes the boys run away, makes the girls seek happiness anywhere and anyhow; whipping is barbarous. Do not whip.

"Somebody's coming when the dew drops fall," she was softly humming, when the old man remarked: "'An you bet yer sweet life, Maria, that he'll think a thunder-storm is let loose when he gets here."

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot they could never undo with their teeth. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourself," said the dominie. It was subsequently settled with a broomstick.

A Park policeman seeing a yellow dog near two handsomely dressed women, approaches respectably and says: "Does this beautiful creature belong to you ladies?" "Mercy, no!" Park policeman lifting his cane—"Get out o' here, you beast."