

1884

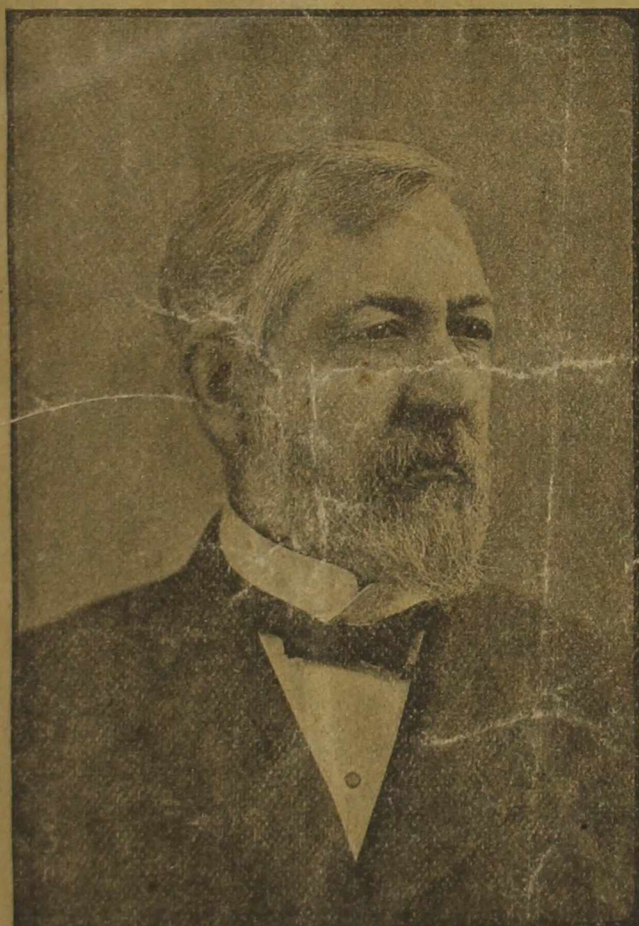
Facts and Songs for the People

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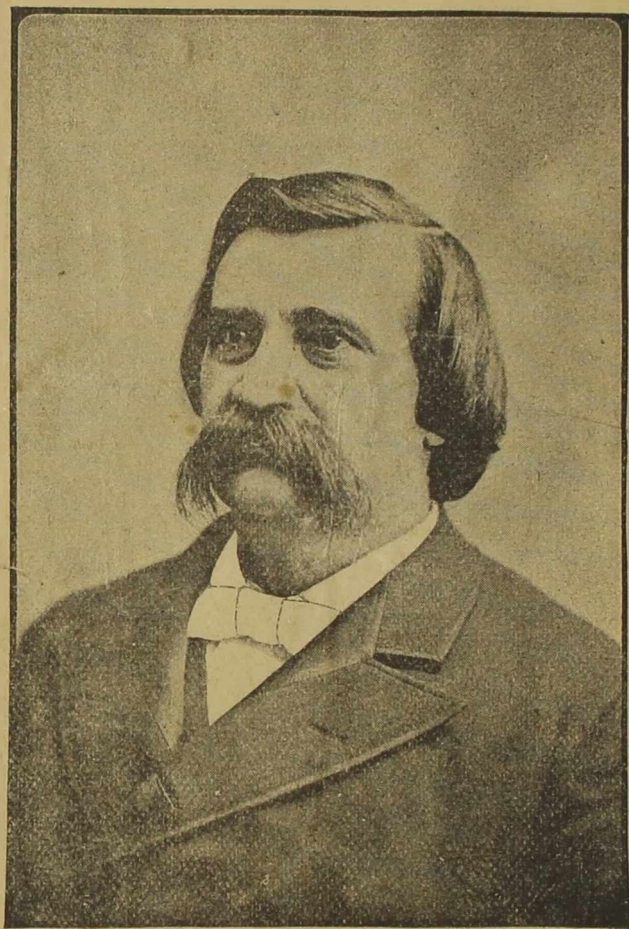
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HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Vox Populi Vox Dei.

FACTS

AND

SONGS

FOR THE PEOPLE.

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR USE IN THE

BLAINE AND LOGAN CAMPAIGN

SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS. \$2.50 PER HUNDRED.

PUBLISHED BY C. E. BOLTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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PROTECTION.



A child helped to an education
becomes a power.
Why not assist our nation ?

“AT no price will I sacrifice French industries.”—*Napoleon.*

PROTECTION means American independence—*Wm. M. Evarts.*

LORD BROUGHAM said: “England should destroy foreign manufactures in their cradle.”

PROTECTION has been to us a sheet anchor of prosperity, a main-spring of progress.—*Henry Clay.*

I AM in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff. — *Abraham Lincoln.*

THE producing cause of all prosperity is labor, labor, labor. The Government was made to protect this industry, to give it both encouragement and security.—*Daniel Webster.*

IT is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own.—*Andrew Jackson.*

THE capitalist is one blade of the shears, and the laborer the other, and it takes both blades to cut.—*Prof. Perry.*

IT seems the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufactures.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

MEN do not fly by millions from their native homes to seek for poorer wages.—*Hon. John F. Finerty, Illinois.*

FREE TRADE will simply reduce the wages of labor to the foreign standard.—*Abram S. Hewitt.*

A NATION never built up a system of domestic manufactures without a protective tariff.—*President Thiers, France.*

THE people of this country are led to suspect that whenever a free trade crusade starts here, no matter how carefully hidden the wires may be, *an Englishman stands at the other end of the line.*—*Giles B. Stebbins, Michigan.*

THE cry of the free trader is for a cheaper coat, an English coat, and he does not seem to care that this involves a cheapening of the men and women who spin, and weave, and cut, and stitch.—*General Ben. Harrison, Indiana.*

As an abstract theory the doctrine of free trade seems to be universally true; but as a question of practicability, *in a country like ours*, the protective system seems to be indispensable. I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be attained through a reasonable protection.—*President Garfield.*

SELF-PRESERVATION is the first law of nature, as it is and should be of nations. We ought to protect as sacredly and assuredly the labor and the industry of the United States as we would protect her honor from taint or her territory from invasion.—*Hon. Wm. McKinley.*

WAGES are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.—*James G. Blaine.*

THE chief benefit of a protective duty is that it secures to the working men and women of this country good, fair wages for honest labor. It is not good policy in this country to have men and women work for the bare necessities of life, without means to improve their condition, to educate their children, and share in the benefits of social life.—*John Sherman.*

THOUGH England is deafened with spinning-wheels, her people are not clothed; though she is black with the digging of coal, her people die of cold; though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.—*John Ruskin.*

"Don't Pitch Your Tent Among the Dead."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S Address to Young Men, at Cleveland, October 11, 1879.

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket, just because your father votes it. Don't vote the Democratic ticket even if he does vote it. But let me give you just this one word of advice as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment, while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than a camp for the living. Look at it! It is billowed all over with graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place. Why, look here! Here is a little double mound. I look down on it and I read, "Sacred to the memory of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision." A million and a half Democrats voted for these, but they have been dead fifteen years—died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and here they lie. Young man, that is not the place for you.

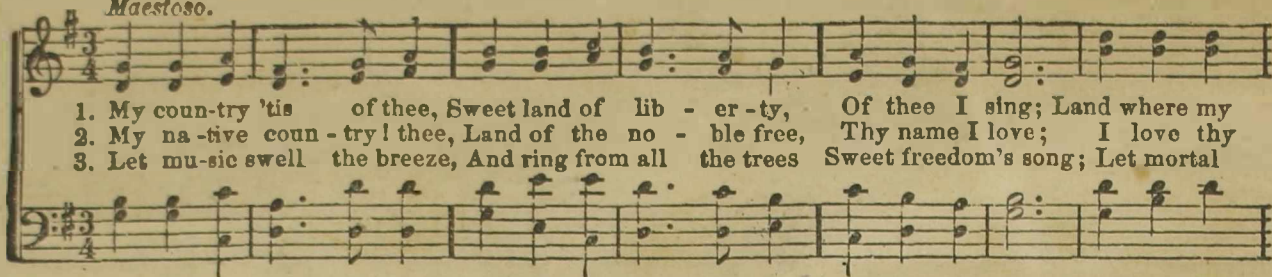
But look a little further. Here is another mound—black tomb—and above it there towers to the sky a monument of four million pairs of human fetters, taken from the arms of slaves, and I read on its grim face this: "Sacred to the memory of Human Slavery." For forty years of its infamous life the Democratic party taught that it was divine, God's institution. They defended it, they stood around it at its grave as mourners. But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln. Dead by the power of the Republican party. Dead by the justice of Almighty God. Don't camp there, young man. But here is another—a little brimstone tomb—and I read across its yellow face in lurid, bloody lines these words: "Sacred to the memory of State Sovereignty and Secession." Twelve millions of Democrats mustered around it to keep it alive; but here it lies shot to death by the million guns of the Republic. Here it lies, its shrine burnt to ashes under the blazing rafters of the burning Confederacy. It is dead! I would not have you stay in there a minute, even in this balmy night air, to look at such a place. But just before I leave it I discover a new made grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around I see torn pieces of paper with the words 'Gat' on them, and look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it: 'Sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby, nursed in the brain of all fanaticism of the world, rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Carey, and a few others throughout the land.' But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the \$140,000,000 of gold that God made, and not fiat-power, lie upon the little carcass to keep it down forever.

"Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place to put your young life. Come out, and come over to this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these night stars.

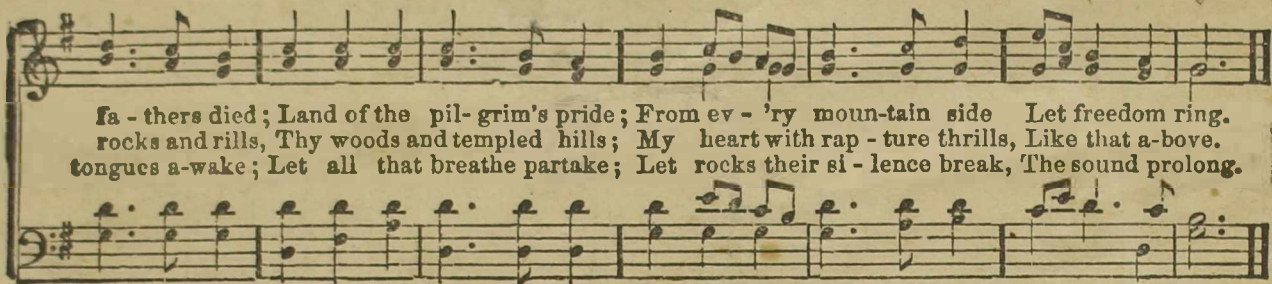
"Is there any death here in our camp? Yes, yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever!"

AMERICA.—National hymn.

Maestoso.



1. My coun-try 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er - ty, Of thee I sing; Land where my
2. My na - tive coun - try! thee, Land of the no - ble free, Thy name I love; I love thy
3. Let mu-sic swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song; Let mortal



fa - thers died; Land of the pil - grim's pride; From ev - 'ry moun-tain side Let freedom ring.
rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills; My heart with rap - ture thrills, Like that a - bove.
tongues a - wake; Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks their si - lence break, The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing!

Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might
Great God our King!

The music, "God Save the Queen," and the hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, seem perpetually married.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

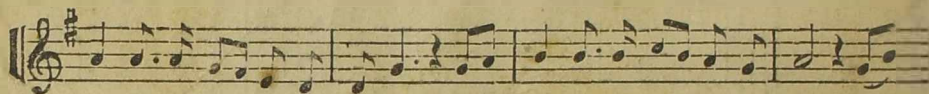
Maestoso.



1. O Co-lum-bia! the gem of the o-cean, The home of the brave and the free, The
2. When war winged its wide desolation, And threatened the land to deform, The
3. The U-nion, the U-nion for - ev - er, Our glorious nation's sweet hymn, May the



shrine of each patriot's de-vo-tion, A world of - fers hom-age to thee. Thy
 ark then of freedom's foun-da-tion, Co - lum-bia, rode safe thro' the storm; With her
 wreaths it has won never with-er, Nor the star of its glo - ry grow dim! May the



mandates make heroes as - sem-ble, When Lib - er-ty's form stands in view, Thy
 gar-lands of vic - try a - round her, When so proudly she bore her brave crew, With her
 ser-vice u - ni - ted ne'er sev - er, But they to their col - ors prove true! The

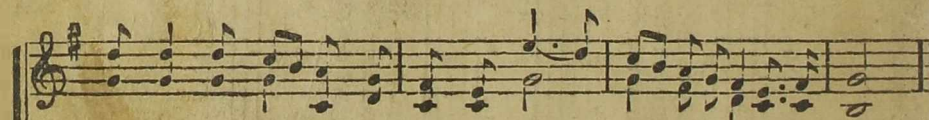


banners make tyr-an - ry trem-ble, When borne by the red, white and blue.
 flag proudly float-ing be - fore her, The boast of the red, white and blue.
 Ar-m-y and Na - vy for - ev - er, Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

CHORUS.



When borne by the red, white and blue, When borne by the red, white and blue, Thy
 The boast of &c.
 Three cheers for &c.



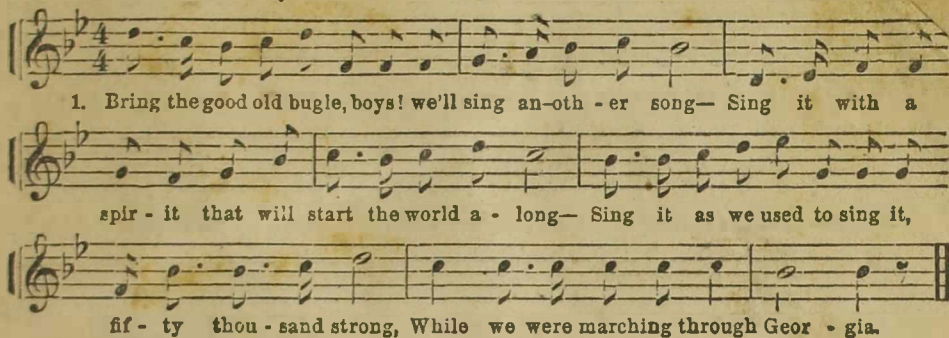
ban - ners make tyr-an - ny trem-ble, When borne by the red, white and blue.



MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

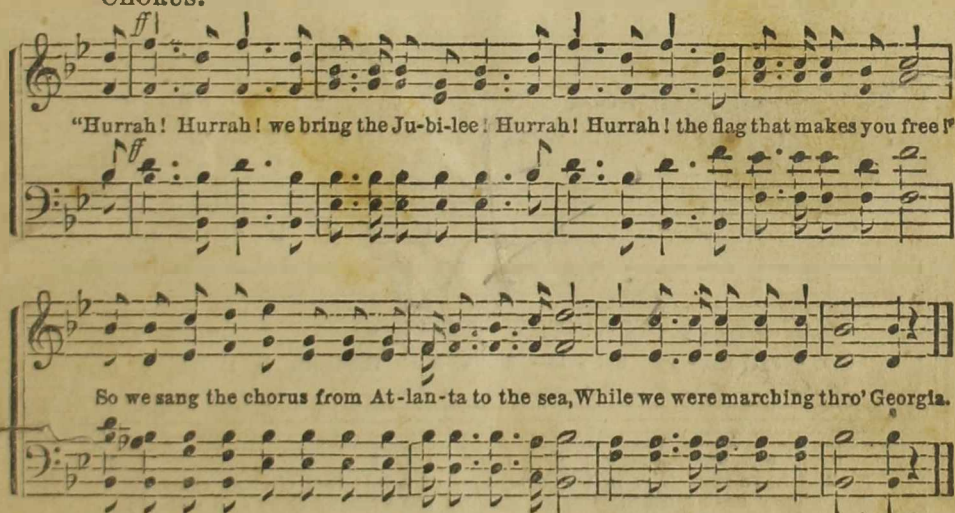
Words and Music by

HENRY C. WO.



1. Bring the good old bugle, boys! we'll sing an-oth - er song— Sing it with a
spir - it that will start the world a - long— Sing it as we used to sing it,
fif - ty thou - sand strong, While we were marching through Geor - gia.

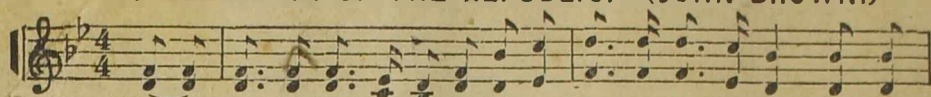
CHORUS.



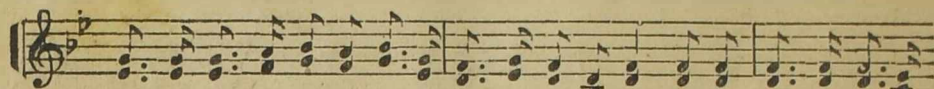
"Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Ju-bi-lee! Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you free!"
So we sang the chorus from At-lan-ta to the sea, While we were marching thro' Georgia.

2. How the darkeys shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled which our Commissary found;
How the sweet-potatoes, even started from the ground,
While we were marching through Georgia.
3. Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,
When they saw the honor'd flag they had not seen for years;
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers,
While we were marching through Georgia.
4. "Sherman's dashing yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast,
Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the host,
While we were marching through Georgia.
5. So we made a thorough-fare for Freedom and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,
While we were marching through Georgia.

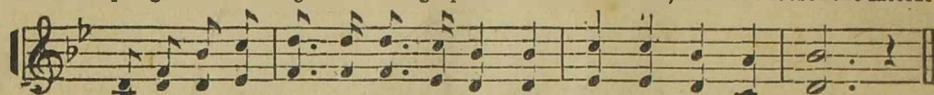
BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. (JOHN BROWN.)



1. Mine eyes have seen the glo - ry of the com - ing of the Lord, He is



trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fateful

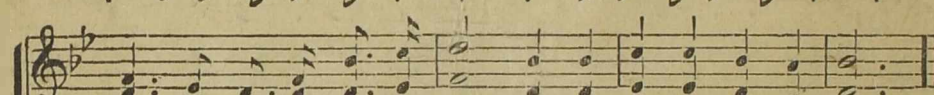


lightning of his ter - ri - ble swift sword. His truth is march - ing on.

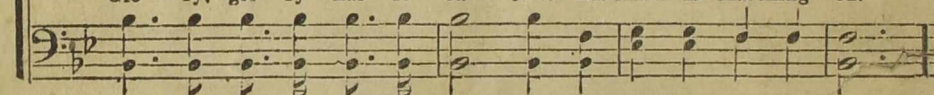
CHORUS.



Glo - ry, glo - ry hal - le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, glo - ry hal - le - lu - jah!



Glo - ry, glo - ry hal - le - lu - jah! His truth is marching on.



2 I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.—*Chorus,*

3 I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal!"
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel.
Since God is marching on.—*Chorus,*

4 He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet.
Our God is marching on.—*Chorus.*

5 In the beauty of the Mies, Christ was born across the sea;
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me!
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.
While God is marching on.—*Chorus.*

THE GUARD ON THE RHINE.

(DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.)

f *Cres.*

1. There comes a call like thunder's peal, The break-ers roar, the clank of steel; The
2. By hundred thousands forth they stream, Their eyes like flashing light'ning gleam, The
3. To heav'n they raised their gleaming eyes. The heroes saw them from their skies, And
4. Loud rings the oath, the wa-ters flow, In the free breeze the banners blow; The

ff

Rhine! the Rhine! the glorious Rhine! Who will protect the riv-er's line?
 Ger-man bon-est, strong and brave; These will the sa-cred land-mark save.
 swore, with yearning for the strife, "Dear is the free Rhine as our life!"
 Rhine! the Rhine! un-fet-tered Rhine! All Ger-man-y will guard its line.

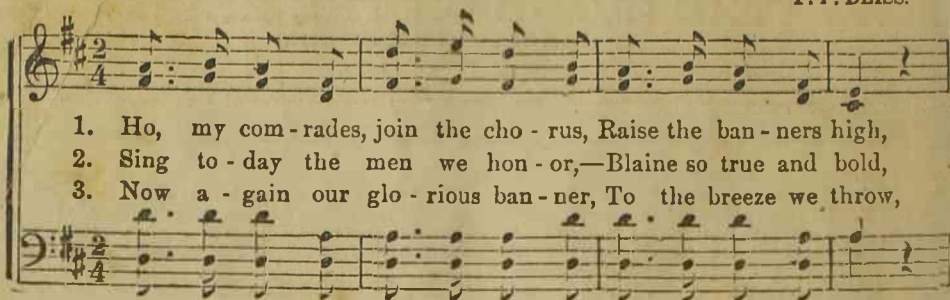
CHORUS.

Dear Fatherland, be comfort thine, Dear Fatherland, thou need'st not pine; Firm stands thy

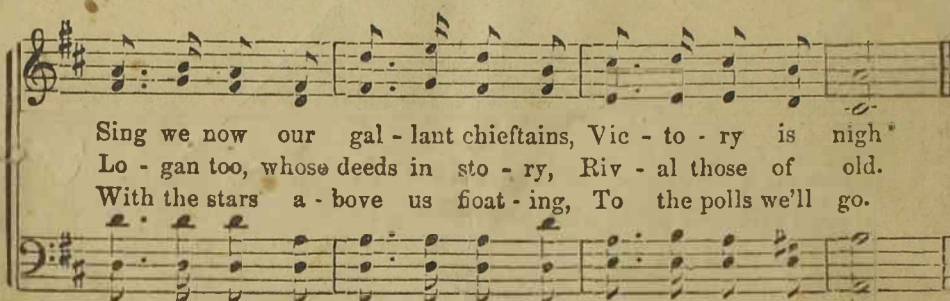
shield, the guard, the guard on the Rhine, Firm stands thy shield, the guard, the guard on the Rhine

HOLD THE FORT!

P. P. BLISS.

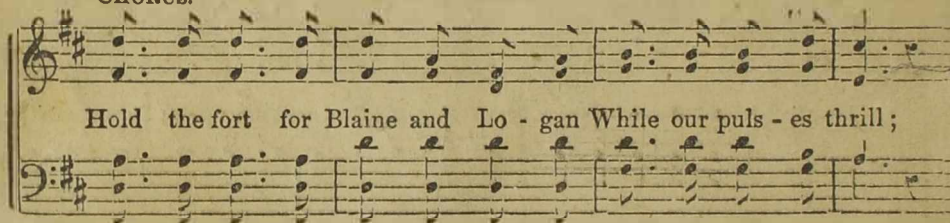


1. Ho, my com-rades, join the cho - rus, Raise the ban - ners high,
2. Sing to - day the men we hon - or,—Blaine so true and bold,
3. Now a - gain our glo - rious ban - ner, To the breeze we throw,

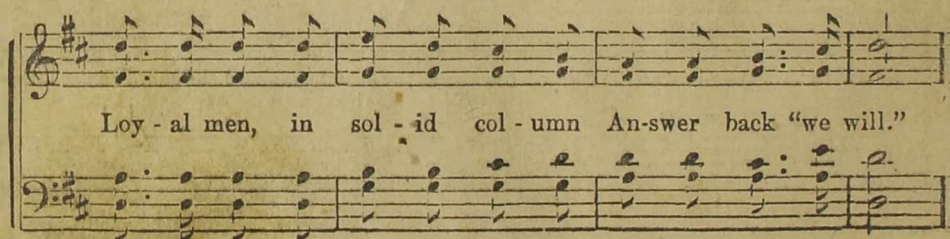


Sing we now our gal - lant chieftains, Vic - to - ry is nigh*
Lo - gan too, whose deeds in sto - ry, Riv - al those of old.
With the stars a - bove us float - ing, To the polls we'll go.

CHORUS.



Hold the fort for Blaine and Lo - gan While our puls - es thrill;



Loy - al men, in sol - id col - umn An - swer back "we will."

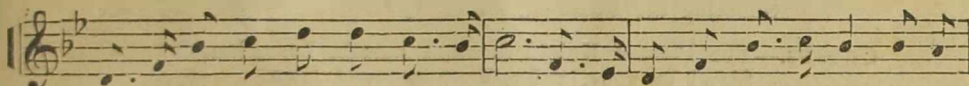
TRAMP! TRAMP!

GEO. F. ROOT.

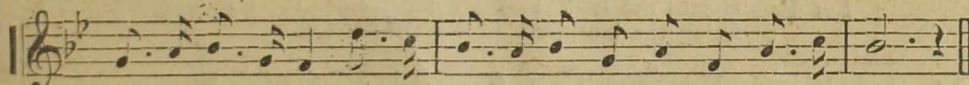
When there is no band to accompany, Sing in Key of C.



1. From the East there comes a cry, Her-ald-ing a vic-to-ry, And the
2. "Blaine and Logan!" be our cry; Let the shout resound on high, Hon-or

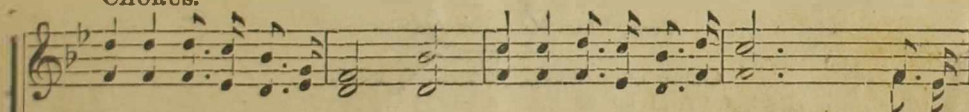


migh-ty West sends back the joyful strain; Far and near the welkin rings, For the
to our country's tried and trusty pair, Soldier boys for "Lo-gan" shout, Blaine will

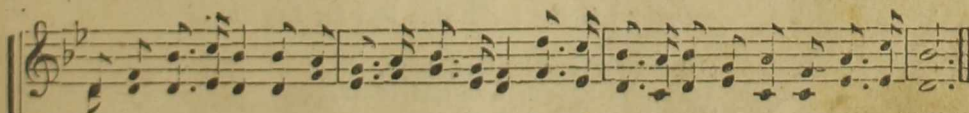
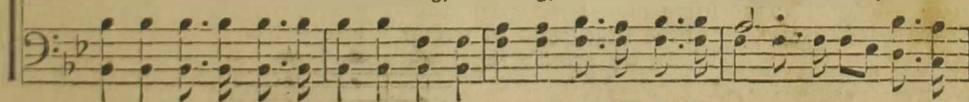


glorious news it brings, That the boys in blue and gray are out a - gain.
put his foes to rout, And we'll place him in the pres-i - den - tial chair.

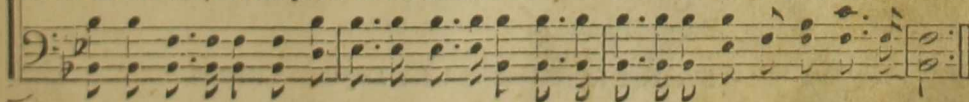
CHORUS.



Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys are marching Each man 'listed for the war, With a
Marching, marching, for the war,

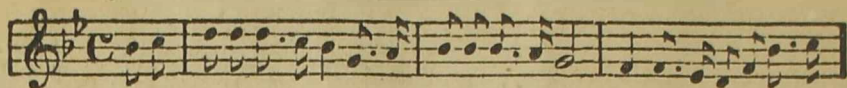


bal-lot in his hand, he's the power in the land, As he shouts "For Blaine and Logan, boys, hurrah!"



"THE PLUMED KNIGHT."

Tune, "Battle Cry of Freedom."



We will rally to the standard, we'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of vict'ry!
Yes, we'll rally for the right, boys, and cast a vote for Blaine,
Shouting the battle cry of vict'ry!

CHORUS.—The Plumed Knight forever! hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Stand by your leader, for honor and law!
Yes, we'll rally to the standard of Blaine and Logan, true,
Shouting the battle cry of vict'ry!

Yes, we'll gather round the Plumed Knight—the friend of Garfield, too!
Shouting the battle cry of vict'ry!

For Republicans are faithful—the country finds them true,
Shouting the battle cry of vict'ry!—**CHORUS.**

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A STRUGGLE FOR VICTORY.

Tune, "Marching Through Georgia."

Come once more, ye gallant boys,
And let us have a song;
Raise again the chorus, loud,
While we march along;
Fling aloft the starry banner,
Free from stain of wrong,
While we are singing for Blaine, boys.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! hurrah! for victory again!
Hurrah! hurrah! our Union to maintain!
So we join the chorus,
And we shout the glad refrain,
Singing for Blaine and for Logan.

Gallant are our leaders, boys,
They're honest, true and brave,
Willingly we follow them,
Our cause again to save;
So we'll hold with honest ballots
What our bullets gave,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.—**CHORUS.**

GLORY, HALLELUJAH!

Tune, "John Brown."



From far and near, and everywhere, is heard the glad refrain,
From Michigan to Florida, from Oregon to Maine,
"We will have no other President than James Gillespie Blaine,"
As we go marching on!

CHORUS.—Glory, glory, hallelujah! etc.

Ye voters from the rocky shore, where waves the hardy pine,
And where in verdure tropical is drooped the verdant vine,
From North and South, from East and West, come, rally into line,
As we go marching on!—CHORUS.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Tune, "Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Through all the land there comes a cry,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
The enemy once more is nigh,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
From State to State the order flies,
Loud let the cry reach to the skies,—
Hurrah for Blaine, our coming President!

Once more the Democrats must yield,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll drive our foes from off the field,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
The principles of *purity*
Best grace the Land of Liberty,—
Hurrah for Logan, next Vice President!

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Like Lincoln and Garfield, is a man of the people. — He has come to his present high position through industry, energy and devotion to duty. He was born in West Brownsville, Penn., January 31st, 1830, the second of seven children; of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, and the great-grandson of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, famous in the Revolutionary war. His mother was a refined, highly educated woman, well-nigh idolized by her son, James, a brave and enthusiastic boy. Like wise parents, they determined that their children should be educated, though they had lost their fortune. At twelve, James was sent to the house of an uncle, Hon. Thomas Ewing, at Lancaster, O., the Secretary of the Treasurer, to be educated, and there he fitted for

WASHINGTON COLLEGE AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN.

He soon became, say his college mates, "the best known, the best loved, and the most popular boy at college, from his ready sympathy and prompt assistance, his frank, generous nature, and his manly bearing." With a cheerful word for all, he entered heartily into the plans and purposes of others, and as he advanced in his college course, was made an arbiter in the disputes of the younger boys. While he liked fun, greatly enjoying boating and walking, he was ambitious to stand at the head of his class, and studied closely, taking an honor in Greek, and excelling in mathematics. He was fond of debate, a great admirer of Henry Clay, and a careful reader of his speeches.

HE BECOMES A TEACHER

Out of college, and not yet eighteen, like Garfield, his immediate question was, "How to gain a livelihood?" He found a place as teacher of boys at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, and soon became a favorite with the pupils. Twenty miles away there was a young ladies' seminary, taught by the wife of the principal of the Blue Lick School. About a year later, the young teacher, James Blaine, married one of the pupils, Miss Stanwood, of Maine. Soon after he taught literature and science

in the State Institution for the Blind, at Philadelphia, studying law at the same time.

Here he was very successful. One of his former pupils says, "Everybody loved Mr. Blaine and his wife. Both were always ready to do anything for our amusement, in leisure hours, and we had a great deal of fun, into which they entered heartily. I think that Mrs. Blaine read nearly all of Dicken's works aloud to us. In the evening, her husband used to read aloud to both the boys and girls. Then we would wind up with a spelling bee."

HE EDITS A NEWSPAPER.

Mrs. Blaine was anxious to return to her native State, so in 1854, they went to Maine, where Mr. Blaine became editor and part proprietor of the *Kenebec Journal*, Augusta, when he was under twenty-four years of age. He soon became a power in politics, from his outspoken convictions and strong common sense. When twenty-eight, he was chosen chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee, a position he has ably held for twenty years, always leading his party to victory.

HE GOES TO CONGRESS.

Elected to the Maine Legislature in 1858, he gave up newspaper work, and devoted himself to the issues before the country. Ready and fluent in debate, fearless for the right, no wonder he was three times re-elected, and twice made Speaker of the House. The man who could succeed as a teacher and editor, was naturally successful as a statesman. In 1863 he took his seat in Congress. He was a staunch friend and advocate of Abraham Lincoln, declaring that he would be the unswerving adherent of the policy and measures which the President in his wisdom might adopt. He said: "The great object with us all is to subdue the rebellion—speedily, effectually, and finally. If slavery, or any other 'institution,' stands in the way, it must be removed. Perish all things else, the national life must be saved."

He at once took an active part in debate, and from a mind well stored by reading, a wonderful memory, and quick, comprehensive thoughts, he soon became a leader. He was straightforward, earnest, daring, never afraid to speak his convictions. For thirteen years he made a brilliant record for himself, being one of the ablest advocates of the loyal States, and one of the most active in the Reconstruction Acts. He was

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For six years, in the Forty-first Congress, the Forty-second, and Forty-third. Only two of his predecessors ever held this position for a longer period, and only two others have equaled it. His rulings were so satisfactory that even the Democratic press spoke heartily of his mastery of parliamentary rules, his wonderful despatch in business, and his fairness. When he made his closing address, and walked down from the chair, said a newspaper report, "An outburst of hand-clapping and cheers broke from the upstanding members, and was joined in by the immense assemblage on the floor and in the galleries. Never before was witnessed such a scene at the close of Congress."

SENATOR AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

In 1876 he was elected Senator for four years, and appointed Secretary of State by President Garfield, March 5th, 1880. For four months he showed himself able to handle the interests of a great country in such a manner as to quicken respect for America the world over.

Twice before the present year he has been a leading candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. In 1876 he received 351 votes; necessary to a choice 379, thus lacking twenty-eight votes. In 1880, when James A. Garfield was elected, Mr. Blaine received 284 votes. Mr. Blaine was President Garfield's trusted friend and admirer. He was arm in arm with him when the fatal shot was fired by the assassin; he was at his bedside during much of those trying weeks, when the whole world hoped, and prayed, and waited. He pronounced that exquisite eulogy in the Capitol, closing with the words, "As the end drew near, his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or die as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face, tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; on its far sails, whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon, on the serene and shining pathway

of the stars.— Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a further shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.”

In 1881, after the death of President Garfield, he resigned the Secretaryship, and spent two years in preparing his “Twenty Years of Congress,” from Lincoln to Garfield, a fair, able, and most interesting book. In June, 1884, by the overwhelming voice of the people, James G. Blaine was

NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Those who witnessed in Chicago, the joy of the thousands in that great Exposition Building, will never forget a scene which baffles description. For nearly twenty minutes after the nomination was known, men shouted and swung their hats, tore the banners from the hall and waved them aloft, drowning alike the music of the band and the booming of cannon. The voice of the people was at last heeded, and the idolized leader placed at the helm. At his home, in Augusta, Maine, in the midst of his family, he calmly received the news. Unsought, the whole people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, named him as the standard bearer, and nobly will he lead to victory.

“I think that I am able to judge whether a man is honest in public life or not, and I should be false to my duty and to the truth if I did not declare my solemn conviction that there is no man in public life whose public and private character is more free from stain than Mr. Blaine’s. I believe him to have been actuated by the purest motives in all his public acts.”—*Senator Dawes, Massachusetts.*

“We shall have another Republican President, and with him a government that will command respect at home and abroad; and none will rejoice more than those who have most at stake in the welfare and destinies of the country.”—*Governor Long, Massachusetts.*

“Mr. Blaine’s was the first voice raised in the National Legislature in behalf of Irish-American citizens immured in English prisons on mere suspicion.”—*General Burke, New York.*

“The descendants of Baron Steuben, of Germany, will be honored guests of fifty million Americans, a vast number of whom have German blood in their veins, and constitute one of the most worthy and valuable elements that make up the strength of the Republic.”—*James G. Blaine.*

“The question of closer relationship between the United States and the Central and South American States has become one of the questions of the day. The election of Mr. Blaine to the Presidency will be a guarantee for its practical solution, since it was with him that the idea originated to unite more closely North and South America.”—*Buenos Ayres Paper.*

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN,

Soldier and statesman, has a record unsurpassed for bravery and heroism. He was born in Murphysboro, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1826, the eldest of eleven children. His father, Dr. John Logan, was from Ireland; his mother, from Tennessee. As the schools at that time were poor, in some sections of the country, he was taught by his father, and at sixteen entered Shiloh College.

SERVED IN MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican war began when he was twenty, and his eager, earnest nature impelled him to duty. He was among the first to volunteer as a private, and later was made first lieutenant in an Illinois company, and then adjutant of the regiment. Returning home four years later, he began to study law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In three years he was admitted to the bar (already having been elected Clerk of Jackson County), and formed a partnership with his uncle. In less than a year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District of the State.

With unusual ability in public speaking, clear and practical, he was chosen to the State Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1853 and 1854.

GOES TO CONGRESS.

In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1860. When Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were the Presidential candidates, Mr. Logan was a Democrat, and worked for the election of Mr. Douglas, but declared if Mr. Lincoln was elected, and the South rebelled against the will of the majority, "he would shoulder his musket to have Lincoln inaugurated." Thus fair and manly was the soldier-statesman.

Although a member of Congress, he left his seat and took his place in the ranks in the very first battles of the war. His duty was plain before him. The Union must be maintained. He at once spoke thrilling words to large audiences in Southern Illinois, was elected a colonel, and led his men at the very front. He had a horse shot under him at Belmont, and the pistol at his side

shattered, so narrowly did he escape death. At Fort Donelson he was severely wounded, and urged to leave the field by his surgeon. He ordered his wound attended to secretly, and then went to his duty, saying that he had fired twenty-two rounds after his hurt, and that he could fire as many more, now that his wound was dressed. He was promoted to the grade of

BRIGADIER GENERAL

March 5th, 1862, for gallantry in action. After the brave and skillful siege of Corinth in May, he was urged to become again a candidate for Congress, but he refused, saying, "I have entered the field *to die, if need be, for this Government*, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

Under General Grant, in Mississippi, he fought so nobly that November 29th, 1862, he was made a

MAJOR GENERAL.

He led the center of General McPherson's command, at the siege of Vicksburg, and his column first entered the city after the surrender, July 4th, 1863. He was appointed Military Governor of the city, where a gold medal was presented him by the Seventh Army Corps. Later, after some eloquent Union speeches at the North, he was made Commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, succeeding General Sherman, and then Commander of the Army of the Tennessee. At Resaca, at Dallas, at Little Kenesaw Mountain, and at the desperate battle of Peach Tree Creek, he showed himself the bravest of the brave. In the latter battle, when General McPherson fell, General Logan at once took command, and deeply stirred at the death of his leader, led the fight with such fury that eight thousand rebel dead were left on the field. He was in every battle of that historical campaign, from Mission Ridge to the fall of Atlanta, September 2nd. The soldiers under General Logan admired him for a bravery that made him stand at the front of his army, and not in the rear. With him they felt sure of victory. Nobody hated cowardice or treachery more than he.

After the war he was offered the position of minister to Mexico, by President Johnson, but declined it.

In 1866 he was nominated by the Republicans of Illinois to represent the State at large, and was elected to Congress by over sixty thousand majority. He was twice re-elected, and then held

the position of Senator for nearly ten years, always taking an active part in whatever concerned the soldiers of the late war.

NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

At Chicago, last June, General Logan was nominated by acclamation. The Grand Army of the Republic, which society he helped to organize, and whose president he was for three years, were scarcely more overjoyed than civilians, at this deserved recognition of a great soldier. In presenting the nomination to him, Chairman Henderson said truly: "Without wealth, without help from others, without any resources, except those of heart, conscience, intellect, energy, and courage, you have won a high place in the world's history, and secured the confidence and affection of your countrymen. Being one of the people, your sympathies are with the people. In civil life, your chief care has been to better their condition, to secure their rights and perpetuate their liberties. When the government was threatened by armed treason, you entered its service as a private, became a commander of armies, and are now the idol of the citizen-soldiers of the Republic."

With scarcely less honor and admiration is the noble wife of General Logan regarded by the country. She has been his trusted helper, and by her rare intelligence, true heart, and executive ability, has shown herself worthy for the high place she has been called to occupy.

"I fight for the great soldier and Senator, John A. Logan. He has proved his passport at every step of his life. He sought by proving his right to the honor of being useful to his country, that he loved it when others did not. He left the lawyer to make his record not with his pen, but with his sword".—*Wm. H. Evarts.*

"He went through the baptism of fire and blood, and ever since has been true as steel on every question of patriotism and freedom. He is the type and representative of the American volunteer soldier. He entered the war a private. He came out the highest in rank and the most famous of all the men who enlisted from civil life. Ever since, the people of this great State have kept him in public service in House and Senate."—*Senator Hoar, Mass.*

"General U. S. Grant says that justice has never been done to John A. Logan. I know him well. He is an incorruptible man. He is interested in no jobs; and shares no plunder. All the world couldn't induce him."—*Senator Hawly, Conn.*

"The Irish blood of John A. Logan, my fellow campaigner, has never proved false to the gallant source from which it came."—*Rev. George W. Pepper.*

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

During the Revolutionary war there were but two parties, Patriots, who favored the separation from Great Britain, and Tories who were opposed to separation. After Independence was declared, the two parties became Federal and Anti-Federal; the former favoring a strong National Government, and the latter the doctrine of State Rights, the States to be joined by Articles of Confederation. The Federal vote was in the majority, and elected George Washington in 1788. The Anti-Federalists soon took the name of Democrats. They came into power under Thomas Jefferson in 1800 and kept control for twenty-four years, till the time of John Quincy Adams in 1824.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

When the constitution was adopted with its three provisions touching slavery, there was decided opposition in the minds of many, but how to do away with it and save the Union, did not seem clear. Local societies were formed against slavery, South as well as North. By the invention of the cotton gin, cotton culture became profitable, and while slavery was abolished by Northern States, it was retained in the Southern. Then the "irrepressible conflict" increased year by year. The North looked upon the selling of wives from husbands and children from parents on the auction block, and making laws forbidding the negro to learn to read and write, as great crimes. The South knew that ignorance was essential to bondage, and that to increase their influence slavery must be carried into the Territories. Each time a free State or a slave State was admitted, there was dissension, lest the balance of power be lost between North and South. When Missouri asked for admission, the North insisted that she should insert in her constitution a clause prohibiting slavery. After a two years struggle,

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820

devised by Henry Clay, was passed. The State was admitted with slavery, but with the provision that all territory north of her southern boundary, should be forever free. This boundary line

was called "Mason and Dixon's Line" from the names of two surveyors, who years before had established the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Andrew Jackson, Democrat, followed John Quincy Adams. He assailed the Bank of the United States, modeled somewhat after the plan of the Bank of England, withdrew the deposits and placed them in State banks. The opponents of this policy took the name of Whigs, from the Whig party in England, which had resisted the arbitrary measures of the King. Henry Clay was twice the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and defeated both times. The Whig party was too politic on the slavery question, and the Liberty party, and the Free Soil party, both opposed to the extension of slavery, were organized. Slavery had now become dominant. Its foot was on the neck of Congress. Even Daniel Webster bowed to its dominion. The Democratic party, largely pro-slavery, began to assert that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that therefore the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

THE REPEAL OF THE COMPROMISE

was finally effected in 1854, and the Territories were left to decide whether they would have slavery or not. At once Kansas became the battle ground. Armed men came over from Missouri to establish slavery. Men came from New England and the East determined to have free soil, if they spilled their blood to gain it. The Fugitive Slave Law, whereby slaves were returned without trial by jury, and slave owners allowed to search the North for their slaves, made great bitterness. A new party was inevitable. In 1854, some States had taken steps toward this new party, and February 22, 1856, the

FIRST REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., which prepared the way for the second convention at Philadelphia, June 17th, when John C. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency. One of its foundation stones was the demanding of the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. In the following May, the brutal attack of Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, on Charles Sumner, for his speech

on the Kansas matter, coming up behind him and beating him with his cane till he was unconscious, fired the whole North. The

JOHN BROWN RAID

in 1859, was the beginning of the end. Having suffered in the border warfare in Kansas, he invaded Harper's Ferry, October 17th, with seventeen white men and five negroes, calling upon the slaves to rise and demand their liberty. His two sons were killed and he was arrested and hanged by the State of Virginia, December 2nd. The election of Abraham Lincoln the following year showed to the South that the issue of the slavery question was probably near. Under Democratic rule, with James Buchanan at the head, the South had made themselves ready for war. They secured forts and arsenals with 100,000 stands of arms, and fired on Sumter April 12th, 1861. Four years of terrible war followed.

EXTRACTS FROM PLATFORM, 1884.

We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for "revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. * *

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of the international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage. * * *

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour-law, and a wise and judicious system of General Education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed. * * *

"The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations, or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil." * * *

"The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions to all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of the application."

WHAT HAS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DONE FOR THE COUNTRY?

More than any other party in the world's history.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAVED THE UNION.

But for this party, we might to-day, divided into sections, be the easy prey of ambitious empires across the sea. But for this party, we might to-day have slavery blighting the industries and morals of the Nation. It has

FREED FOUR MILLION HUMAN BEINGS FROM THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

The war was begun to save the Union. It soon became evident, however, that slavery must be abolished; that nothing would so soon end the struggle. The blacks had fled by tens of thousands to Northern camps; the rest were raising food on the plantations for Southern soldiers. By the grandest stroke of any pen, Abraham Lincoln, September 22d, 1862, through the Emancipation Proclamation made the colored people of the United States, free.

GIVEN CITIZENSHIP TO THE NEGRO.

The Thirteenth Amendment, prohibiting slavery, passed the Senate in April, 1864, by thirty-eight yeas to six nays; only two Democrats voting for it! In the House the measure received fifty-six nays—all Democrats. Can any colored man, seeing this, vote the Democratic ticket? The Fourteenth Amendment gave equal rights and privileges to all; declared that the United States should not assume the rebel debt, nor pay for emancipated slaves. This also the Democratic party vigorously opposed as unconstitutional! No party has ever talked more fluently about the Constitution, nor broken it more easily. The Fifteenth Amendment gave the vote to each citizen, so that it cannot be denied on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

PASSED THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

By this bill, in 1866, all persons born in the United States, excluding Indians not taxed, "were declared hereby to be citizens of the United States, having the same rights as white citizens, to sue and be sued, make and enforce contracts, take and convey property, and enjoy all civil rights whatever." Charles Sumner, after this, secured extended rights to the colored people. All these, Democracy constantly opposed.

PAID HALF THE WAR DEBT.

In 1865 the total debt was twenty-eight hundred million dollars (\$2,844,649,626), a burden sufficient to affright any nation. The interest on this was over one hundred and fifty million dollars, about four dollars for each person. In eighteen years over ten hundred million dollars have been paid, and the interest per capita is now only about ninety-eight cents. Says Hon. George S. Boutwell, in a book which everybody should read, "Why I am a Republican," "The history of the world furnishes no example for the financial successes of the Government of the United States. For these successes the country is indebted to the skill, courage, and integrity of the Republican party."

GIVEN THE HOMESTEAD LAW TO THE PEOPLE.

No measure for the good of honest and economical working men and women has done more than this. By the act, approved May 20th, 1862, any citizen of the United States may own one hundred and sixty acres of land by living upon it for five years. Union soldiers can deduct from this length of time whatever time they served in the army, not to exceed four years. This has been a blessing to hundreds of thousands, who, by this gift of the Government, have been helped to independence and usefulness. Immigrants from foreign lands, who would otherwise, perhaps, have herded in cities, have joyfully accepted this opportunity to make a start in life. The country has become richer and greater by this far-sighted measure.

The Republicans, in their platform in 1860 said, "We demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has recently passed the House." President Buchanan vetoed the bill, and the seventeen negative votes, although the bill was carried over the veto, were given by Democrats!

FAVORS UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

In 1862 Congress passed a law "donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." About nine million acres were thus appropriated for educational purposes. Three years before this a similar bill was vetoed by the Democratic President, James Buchanan!

The Republican party, in its reconstruction measures for the Southern States, made noble provision for free public schools, for black as well as white. One of the best works of the party was the establishing of the National Bureau of Education in 1866, for gathering and scattering information about the schools of our country. General Garfield was the ablest champion of the measure. He said, "Schools are less expensive than rebellions. A tenth of our national debt expended in public education fifty years ago, would have saved us the blood and treasure of the late war." Horace Mann well said, "In our country, and in our times, no man is worthy the honored name of a statesman, who does not include the highest practicable education of the people, in all his plans of administration."

This Bureau, with General John Eaton at its head, has done incalculable good. It has shown the illiteracy of our country, especially at the South, and awakened us to the needs of the hour. It has shown us the rapid advance in Technical Schools abroad, especially in Germany, Norway, and England, thus inciting us to like schools, if we would have skilled artisans, or have our boys and girls taught how to earn a living. It has interested the whole world in American methods of education, and brought many to our country to study them.

PROTESTS AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The platform of 1884 says in no uncertain words:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church; and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military, if need be."

GIVEN THE COUNTRY A SOUND CURRENCY.

During the war, when millions of money were needed, National Banks were established, based on a uniform security—the bonds of the United States. Before this time, State banks were based

on every kind of security. A paper dollar in Ohio, though worth one hundred cents in gold at home, would pass for only ninety or ninety-five cents in Massachusetts or California. State banks were constantly failing. Eighty-nine banks failed in Illinois in 1861 and 1862, before the National banks were organized. Five State banks failed in 1877 and 1878 in Chicago, with a loss to creditors of nearly four million dollars. The average loss by the failure of twenty-two savings banks in the single State of New York, during the seven years ending with 1878, amounted to one million, two hundred thousand a year. On the other hand, out of the whole number of National banks, only sixty-nine have failed in fourteen years, and the notes of these have been provided for, dollar for dollar. The people of this country can easily decide which of these banking systems is the safer.

The National banks were required to purchase bonds of the United States, and deposit with the Treasurer for security of their circulation. Thus a market was made for three hundred million dollars worth of bonds.

The Democratic party strongly opposed these banks. In the House of Representatives sixty-four Democrats voted in the negative and only two Republicans. When greenbacks were first issued, Democrats opposed them. When resumption was proposed, so that the debts of the country should be paid in coin, as had been promised, then the Democrats favored the issue of more greenbacks. Finally special payment was resumed January 1st, 1879, but for ten years the Republicans had been obliged to fight Democratic inflation. Hon. Wm. McKinley said recently of this party, "It has been against every thing of good in principle or policy for the past twenty-five years. If in that period it has ever been on the right side of any question, it has been there at the wrong time, and always on the wrong side at the right time."

A party opposed to keeping National faith in payment of debts; cannot be trusted with the finances of the great Republic.

GIVEN US CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A few true hearted lovers of country have worked for years for this reform. The book of Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, "Civil Service Reform in Great Britain," awakened interest. President Grant in his message December 5th, 1870, urged Congress to take up the subject. A commission was appointed which reported the

following year. Last year Congress passed an admirable measure of Civil Service Reform, and the results have been excellent. The platform of this year urges its extension "to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable."

GIVEN PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE COME HERE TO LIVE.

Formerly Great Britain claimed the right to search American vessels and take British seamen therefrom, even though they had become citizens of our country. Prussia maintained that if a man were born there, yet lived in America, when he returned temporarily to Prussia, he could be forced to enter her army. Grave results followed such injustice. July 27th, 1868, the Republican party passed the bill of "Expatriation." By this measure "All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native born citizens." Nearly all the great countries have made treaties with our nation to that effect.

GIVEN PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The results have been, astonishing prosperity, wonderful increase in wealth and population, and a contented and happy people.

"We are sometimes told that the mission of the Republican party is ended, its objects all fulfilled, and that it no longer has any excuse for being. If this were true it would form the noblest eulogy any party ever deserved on this earth. But it is not quite true. Great as are the achievements of our party, glorious for beneficence and wisdom as its record is, it has not yet done everything for which it was called into being."—*Col. John Hay.*

"The Democratic reformers propose a clean sweep according to the spoils system, and what will you have? It will be the disorganization of the whole administrative machinery of the government at one fell blow."—*Carl Schurz, in 1876.*

"I am not prepared to abandon Republicanism and go over to a party whose principles and measures I have constantly opposed for the last quarter of a century."—*John G. Whittier.*

"I am by inheritance and by education a Republican. Whatever good I have been able to accomplish in public life has been accomplished through the Republican party. I have acted with it in the past, and wish to act with it in the future."—*Theodore Roosevelt, Independent.*

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Shall we have Protection or Free Trade? Shall we permit foreign goods, made at starvation wages, to flood our markets, and close our workshops? Or shall we put a duty on such foreign goods, and thus "protect" our workingmen from low wages, and squalid homes?

What has Protection done for our country?

INCREASED OUR WEALTH,

So that our Nation is to-day the wonder of the world. Up to 1860, the result of the labor and savings of the whole United States amounted to fourteen thousand million dollars (\$14,000,000,000.) We had been for two hundred and fifty years earning and gathering this amount. Our present protective tariff was obtained under Abraham Lincoln, in 1861, as soon as the Republicans came into power. What has it done for us in the last twenty years? We have increased in wealth during that period nearly three times as much as in the whole two hundred and fifty years previous. Our wealth now is the enormous sum of forty-four thousand million dollars (\$44,000,000,000.) Think of gaining property at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars a month! No wonder Mr. Gladstone said, "America is passing by us at a canter. There can hardly be a doubt, as between the America and the England of the future, that the daughter at some no very distant time, will, whether fairer or less fair, be unquestionably stronger than the mother." Bismarck says that American prosperity "is mainly owing to its system of protective laws." Mulhall says, "Every day that the sun rises upon the American people, it sees an addition of two and one-half millions to the accumulated wealth of the Republic, which is equal to *one-third of the daily accumulations of mankind.*"

PROTECTION HAS INCREASED OUR MANUFACTURES.

From 1860 to 1880 our manufacturing interests were trebled, **increasing from one thousand eight hundred million dollars**

(\$1,885,000,000) to the large sum of five thousand, three hundred million dollars (\$5,369,000,000.) Protection has developed all our industries. The annual product of our coal mines has increased from fourteen million tons to ninety-six million tons, nearly seven fold. The various metal industries in 1860 employed about 53,000 hands, consuming \$100,000,000 worth of material, and producing \$180,000,000 worth of annual product. To-day these same industries give employment to 300,000 hands, consume nearly four times as much material, and produce \$600,000,000 in value in manufactured goods. "We ship copper to England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and twelve other countries, lead to these named and twenty-three others, and manufactures of iron to every nation in the world, except Greece. We exported to England last year iron castings, car-wheels, stoves, steam engines, other machinery (\$1,000,000 worth), nails and other manufactures of iron (\$500,000 worth), edge tools, cutlery, files and saws, fire-arms, and other manufactures of steel. We sent stoves to fifty-two countries, machinery to fifty, edge tools to forty-eight, nails, fire-arms, and other manufactures of steel, to forty-five countries each, files and saws to forty-two, castings to thirty-seven, cutlery to thirty-six, car-wheels, boilers, and stationary engines to twenty-two countries each, steel ingots to sixteen, sheet iron to fourteen, bar iron to thirteen, and rails, in spite of British competition, to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Brazil." We sent over 21,000,000 pounds of leather to England last year, and boots, shoes, and harness to thirty-eight countries. Instead of sending all our cotton to England, that she may make it into cloth for us, we now use seven hundred and fifty million pounds yearly, twice as much as we required in 1860. This shows an increasing home market. What if we were simply an agricultural country, as England would like us to be? No country entirely devoted to agriculture ever becomes rich. The farm and the spindle, the grain and the rolling mill, are necessary to each other. We import only one-tenth as much of cotton goods as we did in 1860, and export now about one hundred and fifty million yards. In silk goods the increase has been more remarkable still. We have three times as many silk factories under protection as in 1860, employing six times as many persons. We import no more than in 1860, and produce about six times as much silk. With all this prosperity why should we desire to change from protection to free trade?

WOOL.

Our wool product in 1880 was four times as large as in 1860. With Australia, the United States is the largest producer of wool on the globe. From our over fifty million sheep, nearly one to every person, we grow three hundred and twenty-five million pounds of wool. Our acres are broad enough to produce fabulous amounts, and they will do so when the power of the Republican party is restored. The annual value of our wool product is nearly \$100,000,000; of the mutton product, \$50,000,000. The capital invested in sheep alone is over \$200,000,000, while the capital invested in the land necessary for their subsistence is estimated at not less than \$1,000,000,000, giving employment to more than 1,000,000 persons. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in our sheep-growing, the price of wool to-day is higher than it was in 1860, while the price of woollen manufactures is from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper. The question is not alone whether we shall have cheaper clothing, but shall we preserve this industry? Shall we keep English woollen mills running and close our own? Hon. W. G. Rose, of Ohio, well says: "The United States, with an area larger than all Europe, with a population of only 17 29-100 to the square mile, and with a larger extent of rich pasturage than any other country in the world, should not import a pound of wool or a yard of woollen cloth."

What has made this increase in sheep culture possible? Protection. Under the Walker tariff, from 1850 to 1860, which was virtually Democratic free trade, sheep husbandry increased only a little more than three per cent; from 1870 to 1880 the increase was over fifty-three per cent.! Who are benefited by this wool industry? The four hundred thousand farmers who own the sheep. They receive for the wool, one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) from the manufacturers. Besides these, the people who buy woollen goods, made cheaper by protection, are also greatly benefited. What will be the result if our nearly seven hundred woollen mills at the West, and even more at the East, are closed, as they will be if Democracy wins? An industry which gives employment to nearly two million men, in all its branches, and increases the wealth of the Republic by one hundred and fifty million dollars yearly, will be destroyed. Ohio has had a shameful experience with Democratic promises on wool the past year. That party came into power with the distinct promise that they would restore the wool tariff of 1867. Has the promise

been kept? Far from it. On the contrary, the Democrats in Congress have endorsed the Morrison bill, with its horizontal reduction of twenty per cent., and fifty thousand of Mr. Hurd's speeches declaring that wool should be on the free list, have been scattered. The farmers will not be deceived a second time.

IRON.

But for protection, we should have no iron industry worth mentioning. We could not have competed with the starvation wages of England. When "low duties," or "a tariff for revenue only" was adopted in 1832, by Democrats, the fires were put out of all the fifty-eight blast furnaces in this country, save one! Again, in 1846, the Democrats, who are always helping England, and should go there to live, if they enjoy her rates of wages, obtained low tariff. What was the result? Says Professor Bowen, of Harvard College, "Within three years, in Pennsylvania alone, one hundred and sixty-seven out of three hundred and four blast furnaces were stopped, and the remainder produced only one-half as much as before. Two hundred establishments for the manufacture of wrought iron reduced the product one-third." By this wild piece of Democratic statesmanship, 40,000 laborers were thrown out of employment.

Each time the duty was lowered, England flooded our markets with iron, not necessarily cheap, for as soon as she found little competition, she raised her prices. Within seven years after the Republican protection of 1861, the iron product ran up to over one million six hundred thousand tons. In 1883 it was over five million tons (5,146,972.) Our iron mines in 1860 produced 900,000 tons of ore, but protection has brought the annual yield to nearly nine times that amount, or 8,000,000 tons. Do we want English-Democratic free trade again? Let the votes in November make answer.

PROTECTION AIDS THE FARMER.

One of the favorite arguments of the free trader is that the farmer is losing money while the manufacturer is getting rich—that the farmer is paying high prices, being "robbed," and receiving no good in return. What is the true condition of things? The number of farms has doubled in the past twenty years—there are now four millions. The amount of acreage has nearly doubled, much faster than the increase of population. The production of corn has increased 109 per cent.; wheat 165 per

cent., and all cereals 118 per cent. The value of farms in 1880 was over ten thousand million dollars (\$10,197,000,000), while the value of their products in 1880 was two thousand two hundred millions. The average *increase* in the prices of farm produce since 1816 has been more than 100 per cent., while the average *decrease* in prices of manufactured goods has been from 20 to 90 per cent. The British Agricultural Commission report in 1882 said: "It is safe to say that for the last two years the agriculture of America has been at the very flood tide of prosperity." Does this look like being "robbed?"

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE.	1860.	1880.
Number of farms.....	\$2,044,077	\$4,008,907
Improved land, acres.....	163,110,720	284,771,042
Number of men engaged in agriculture (estimated).....	3,800,000	7,670,493
Value of farms.....	6,645,045,007	10,197,096,776
Value of farming implements.....	246,118,141	400,520,055
Value of orchard products.....	19,991,885	50,876,154
Value of live-stock.....	1,089,329,915	1,500,464,609
Value of all other farming products.....	Not stated.	2,213,402,564

PROTECTION GIVES TO THE FARMER A LARGE HOME MARKET.

Of all the vast amount grown on our soil, *ninety-two per cent. is used in home consumption*, while only about eight per cent. goes abroad. And why is this? Partly because the old world with cheap labor raises nearly all she needs. England has little room for farming, but in her vast possessions like India, she has an abundance. In 1873 she exported from India three million bushels of wheat; ten years after this more than fifteen times as much; about fifty million bushels. Will she buy wheat here when, at famine wages, she can raise it in India, also in Australia and New Zealand? There is no choice left for American farmers; they *must* depend on the home market. The more than three million persons in manufactures must remain there, and not be thrown upon the farm for labor. Were this to happen, farm products would be increased fifty per cent., with no larger foreign market, and prices would be so reduced that farmers could not earn enough to live. Already forty-two per cent.

of our people are engaged in agriculture, when thirty per cent. would raise all we need. See to it then that Democratic free trade does not come in and close the workshops.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Twenty years ago the railroads were so much less in number than now, that, while products were high at the seaboard, they were often low in the interior. But protection has enabled us to make our own steel rails, and build great lines of railway. In 1860 we had about 30,000 miles of railroads; which before the close of 1884 will exceed 120,000 miles—a mileage equal to the railway mileage of the rest of the world. Freight rates are two-thirds cheaper, and more uniform. In 1868 the charge for freight from Chicago to New York was forty-two cents per bushel; last year it was sixteen cents. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has recently shown that the freight charges for the movement from Chicago to Boston, a distance of 1,000 miles, of one year's subsistence of grain and meat for an adult workingman amounts to about \$1.25, which sum is only one day's wages of a common laborer, or half the daily wages of a good carpenter or mason.

GOODS CHEAPER UNDER PROTECTION,

To farmers, and everybody else. Cotton goods, which we used to import at fifty cents a yard, before we had cotton mills, have since then been exported at six cents. Cotton hosiery has been reduced one-half in price under the protection of twenty years. Delaines, which we used to import at thirty-five cents, are now sold at twenty, and better in quality. And why? Because England, with no competition, charges high. When we build mills, and compete with each other in our own country, she is obliged to lower her prices. If a man desire a suit of broadcloth, it is cheaper abroad than here. If he be rich, he can afford to pay for luxuries; if poor, he will buy more substantial and cheaper goods. If our woolen and cotton mills are closed by foreign goods coming in, and men and women are thrown out of work, of what use is broadcloth, if they have no money with which to buy it? The laborers of England never buy broadcloth, nor will laboring men here, when English-Democratic "tariff for revenue exclusively" is obtained, with low wages. Woolen goods for daily wear are as cheap here, or cheaper, than in any other country. Boots and shoes are cheaper than abroad. "Protection" says Mr. Porter, of the Tariff Com-

mission, "has decreased the cost of machine twist, 56 per cent.; fine silk and scarfs, 55 per cent.; handkerchiefs, 62 per cent.; ribbons, 54 per cent.; laces, 50 per cent."

AXES, NAILS, STEEL.

Before axes were made here, English axes cost us from \$24 to \$48 per dozen. In 1876, American axes, better than English, were sold at \$9.50 per dozen, and exported to foreign markets. When nails were first imported, and we made none, the charge was 25 cents a pound. For the last few years they have been often as low as 2½ cents a pound. Would this ever have happened, except for American competition? We could never have made nails save for the tariff to protect us.

Until Bessemer steel rails were made in this country, in 1867, England controlled our market, charging us from \$112 to \$150 in gold per ton. In three years after we began to make them, the price was reduced in England to \$50.37 in gold. Since that time our American mills have furnished our railroads with over three million tons, employing 20,000 workmen, paying seven million, four hundred thousand dollars in wages, and selling for less than the fifty dollars above mentioned. In July, 1884, the price was \$35 a ton. Mr. Park, of Pittsburgh, recently showed before the Congressional Committee that the making of steel, under protection, had saved our country \$23,000,000.

Several firms attempted to make watches before 1863, but they soon failed. We protected them by a tariff, when lo! we soon make watches equal to the best, and cheaper than other nations. One establishment, alone, turns out a watch every minute for ten hours each day. * The annual product of watches and cases is now over \$16,000,000. The yearly product of American plate glass is now about two million square feet, and the price has been reduced one-half in ten years.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY ARGUMENT.

"Will you come into my parlor?" says the English free trader to the American farmer. "'Tis the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy." Let our manufactured goods come in freely, and all of you dear people become farmers and export grain to us! Says the Free Trade Cobden Club, in its pamphlet, "The Western Farmer in America," scattered over here, through English money, by the thousands, "Support no candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives who does

not pledge himself, if elected, to propose, or at least to vote for, *a reduction of five per cent. every successive year, on the import duties, till the whole are abolished!*" Why is England so interested in us? She will never import from us more grain than she needs. We shall have to pay for excess of imports in coin. Our land will be drained of specie, and we shall lie coiled up in this free trade parlor, "And ne'er come out again."

FARMERS ARE PROTECTED.

"Farmers have no protection," say the free traders. This is not true. The duty on wheat is twenty cents a bushel, corn ten cents, and potatoes fifteen cents. It has been predicted that in less than ten years, the wheat grown in India, with labor at ten cents a day, will be sold so cheaply here that farmers, instead of leaning toward free trade, will ask for more protection. Only one-third of India is yet cultivated, and the fields of Russia are almost unlimited. Hon. William McKinley, one of our ablest tariff men, well asks, "Where, then, is the farmer to find his market? He must find his market at home; and how is he going to get it at home? Why, only by one method—manufactures must be fostered and grow, and not be diminished." Agricultural products are to-day six per cent. higher than before the war, while manufactured goods are thirty per cent. lower.

MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE ESSENTIAL TO EACH OTHER.

Wherever these are found together, both are proportionately aided. Land in California is worth three times as much per acre in the manufacturing counties as in the agricultural. In the one manufacturing county of Delaware, land is \$78.87 per acre, and in the other two counties, both agricultural, only \$21.56 per acre. In West Virginia, manufacturing counties, \$48; in agricultural, \$12. Kentucky, manufacturing, \$36; agricultural, \$12. In Minnesota, Connecticut, and elsewhere, land in the manufacturing counties is worth double the other. In Georgia, the seven manufacturing counties annually produce \$19,000,000, while the remaining 137 non-manufacturing counties produce two million dollars less. Colorado has thirty-one counties; the two manufacturing counties produce \$10,000,000; the other twenty-nine, only one-third as much. From these facts it appears that wealth only is possible when both manufactures and agriculture go hand in hand. And yet our English-

Democratic friends desire us to confine ourselves to wheat raising, while they manufacture for us!

PROTECTION MAKES HIGH WAGES.

Wages in the United States are from 60 to 100 per cent. higher than in Great Britain. Thomas Williams, an iron puddler, born in England, testified last March before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, that he earned but \$1.25 a day in England, while in our country he earned \$5.50 per day for the same amount of work. He said, "It is said that in England it costs much less to live. I deny that most positively, and I speak from actual experience. My board there cost from \$3 to \$3.50 a week, and we did not live as the laborers of this country do. For breakfast the English laborers get bread and butter and a cup of tea. Dinner is composed of bread and meat, and if they get an egg with their tea in the evening, they consider it extravagance. There are many women at work in the mills of England, also. They do the unloading of coal, and are kept at other unskilled labor. Their wages are nineteen cents a day!"

This same thing will happen if we adopt English-Democratic free trade, for men will be unable to support their families on the low wages received, and women and children must help. A few tables will show whether we desire British wages.

CLARK THREAD COMPANY,

Has two establishments, one in Paisley, Scotland, the other in Newark, N. J.

	Scotland, Per Week.	New Jersey, Per Week.	Gain Per Cent.
GIRLS.			
Spoolers.....	\$3 60	\$8 00	122
Twisters.....	2 35	5 50	135
MEN.			
Carpenters.....	7 25	17 00*	135
Machinists.....	7 25	18 00	148

WOOLEN MILLS.

	Aberdeen, Scotland.	Troy, N. Y.
Wool Sorters—Overseers.....	\$7 50	\$18 00
Wool Sorters—Men	5 50	12 00
Card Tenders.....	2 00	4 00
Spinning—Overseers.....	7 00	18 00
Spinning—Boys.	1 50	4 00
Weavers—Overseers	16 50	30 00
Weavers—Men	3 75	10 00
Pressmen.....	3 75	8 00

WHY OPPOSE TARIFF FOR REVENUE EXCLUSIVELY?

Because this means a direct tax on the things we use, such as tea and coffee, with no aid to our own products. Because English-Democratic free trade, or low duties, have been tried in America with disastrous results. Our Revolutionary war came from the unjust duties of England. The House of Commons prohibited rolling mills in the colonies, and forbade skilled artisans and machinery from coming to our shores. During the war, the country thrown upon itself prospered, but in 1783 English goods poured in, our people "bought in the cheapest markets," with no regard for the country they had fought to save, and the Nation became bankrupt. In 1789 the people demanded and obtained a protective tariff, which they kept for about twenty years and prospered. The tariff was high in the war of 1812. It was lowered in 1816. Great distress resulted, and when high tariff was restored in 1828, the country was never, perhaps, in a worse condition. Prosperity was soon restored. In 1833 duties were lowered again, and the panic of 1837 followed. The Democratic party was put out of power for this reason, and a tariff was obtained in 1842 with renewed prosperity. But in 1846, Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, being Secretary of the Treasury, and the South always favoring free trade, a lowered tariff was obtained. For years the Nation had a changing policy, till in 1860 the Republican party took a country, with an empty treasury, business stagnant, and a war imminent. The prosperity for the last twenty years is well known, our exports in that time being over \$12,000,000,000, against \$9,000,000,000 since the birth of the Government to President Lincoln's time. Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, our former Consul to Liverpool, says that while we in ten years under protection have increased our exports 135 per cent., England, under free trade, has decreased her exports 14 per cent. We do not want a trial of low duties again.

England desires to open our markets for her cheap labor. To this end the Cobden Club has scattered a million free trade pamphlets in this country, and uses money freely here. Several importers and foreign bankers have given \$5,000 each to the American Free Trade League of New York. The London *Mining Journal* says: "If the League succeeds, we may hope for a very large trade from that country."

A tariff for revenue only, which is the leading cry of the Democrats, will open an immense additional field for the sale of English manufactured goods in the States.—*Iron Trade Review, London.*

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Since the adoption by the Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, of the "Spoils System," the country has been cursed with office seekers. He believed rotation in office was beneficial, especially if the vacancies could be filled with Democrats. "To the victors belong the spoils," said he, and he carried his belief into execution. From the beginning of the Nation it was the custom to remove Government officials only for just cause. Washington made but nine removals in eight years; Madison five, and John Quincy Adams two. Jackson made 734 "to reward supporters and strengthen the party!"

The abuse grew rapidly. The lives of Presidents and Congressmen were made a burden by the demands upon their time and the dissatisfaction resulting, if all applicants were not provided for. President Garfield said, in a speech at Williams College: "One third of the working hours of Senators and Representatives is hardly sufficient to meet the demands made upon them in reference to appointments for office." President Harrison died within a month of his inauguration, worried to death, it is said, by office-seekers.

"In the New York Custom House," says Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, "from 1858 to 1862, of the 690 subordinates, 389 were removed, nearly all for political purposes. In five years preceding 1871 there were 1678 removals!" Republicans had learned this lesson from Democrats. After the Republican party took up the matter, and instituted reform methods by competitive examinations, from July, 1878, to February 20, 1881, nearly two and a half years, only forty-four removals were made, and all for cause, none for political reasons.

Last year Congress passed the act which forbids assessments for political purposes under heavy fine and imprisonment, and makes selection for office, not on the ground of partisan influence but for merit. Three Commissioners were appointed, and competitive examinations arranged. About 14,000 places are now classified. The Democratic party opposed this reform from the first, deprived Senator Pendleton of his office because he favored it, and their highest officials are looking eagerly to the time when they can turn the more than 100,000 office holders out. George William Curtis truly said at the Chicago Convention:

We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country;

a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.

When it is recalled that 83 Democrats voted against considering the recent Civil Service Act, and only 5 for it, it is evident that their platform statement that "We favor honest Civil Service reform," is a falsehood made to catch votes.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The author of this vile system, Joseph Smith, of Vermont, professed to have found some gold plates belonging to the lost tribes of Israel, who had wandered into America. One of their prophets, named Mormon, had written their history on these plates. The idea was probably obtained from a novel written about this time in Ohio. Smith first converted his family, started the sect at Fayette, N. Y., in 1830, moved to Kirtland, O., in 1831, from whence they were driven by the people, and thence to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1839. Here the most astounding revelations were made to the leaders—that it was the will of God that a man should have several wives, or suffer punishment in the world to come if he refused. Their practices were so shocking to the community that an armed mob killed Smith and his brother, and the rest, some 15,000, fled for their lives to Salt Lake City, Utah. Brigham Young, who was a gross sensualist, became president, and had new and more vicious "revelations." The women rebelled, and have seldom regarded the second and third wives as better than outcasts. Says a prominent judge, in Utah: "Several wives are often in one hovel; not a hovel, but one room. That room serves, of course, as kitchen, bed-room, dining-room and parlor." Divorces are very common. Brigham Young was opposed to the education of the people, and always encouraged hostility to our Government. In the few schools which he permitted, polygamy is taught in earliest childhood. Mormons are compelled to trade at stores kept by Mormons, to employ only Mormon lawyers, and to obey the priesthood absolutely. They believe in "blood atonement," by which Young had the power to put to death any refractory member of the church, and he seems to have used this power. Shocking cruelties were perpetrated, among them the massacre of one hundred Gentiles, at Mountain Meadow, in 1857.

MORMONISM IS INCREASING.

They numbered, in 1866, about 60,000. In 1880 they numbered 143,963, of whom more than half were under eighteen.

It is by no means dying out. They control not only Utah, but hold the balance of power in Idaho and some other neighboring territories. The Republican Party has passed laws against this growing evil for twenty years; but, as plural marriages are secret, and juries and courts are Mormon, little proof can be obtained against polygamy.

The Democratic party has opposed all such legislation. In the Forty-seventh Congress the Republicans passed the present Utah Commission Bill, and, in the late session of Congress, the Republican Senate passed a supplemental act making it more severe. The Democratic party largely resisted the passage of the bill in the Forty-seventh Congress, and the Democratic House, in the Forty-eighth Congress, smothered the bill passed by the Senate.

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

General Logan says, in his letter of acceptance, "The Republican party is the indisputable author of a financial and monetary system which, it is safe to say, has never before been equaled by that of any other nation. * * The advantage of having a bank note in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all." A former Secretary of the Treasury says:

"The capital invested in National banks exceeds \$500,000,000, their loans aggregate \$1,300,000,000, and their other assets are not less than \$1,000,000,000 more. The overthrow of this system, even if it were possible to substitute a better one, or its gradual disappearance, would be attended with financial evils that would react and embarrass every branch of business. The loans are generally to men or business whose capital does not equal their opportunities for the employment of capital. A financial change that would require the business men of the country to pay these loans would cripple them while other sources of capital were sought and secured. In the meantime production would diminish, laborers would lose employment, sales would fall off—all to be followed by still greater reduction in manufactures, trade, and consumption."

The business of this country is only safe when the people feel sure of a right and stable money basis. A party which cries for "inflation, and down with the National banks," and has no policy to offer instead, cannot be trusted to handle the finances of this great country. The Republican party is honest as well as safe. It reduced the losses of the Government from \$7.52 on the thousand under Jackson, and \$11.71 under Van Buren, to one and eight-tenth mills under Arthur.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND RATIO OF LOSSES PER \$1,000, OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO JUNE 30, 1883.

ADMINISTRATION.	Period of Service.	Total Receipts by Treasury Department.	Total Disbursements by Treasury Department.	RECAPITULATION.		
	YEARS.			Amount involved.	Total losses.	Loss on \$1,000.
Washington, George.	8	\$ 56,448,721 32	\$ 55,426,822 28	\$ 112,560,503 60	\$ 250,970 31	\$2 22
Adams, John	4	46,085,418 40	43,811,926 44	90,733,611 84	235,411 87	2 59
Jefferson, Thomas **..	8	108,238,977 54	107,686,311 76	219,072,736 30	603,467 79	2 75
Madison, James **...	8	266,249,514 78	255,105,106 08	526,764,049 86	2,191,660 16	4 16
Monroe, James **....	8	178,649,964 44	188,437,779 49	376,328,274 93	3,229,787 20	8 58
Adams, John Quincy..	4	97,818,054 78	97,264,000 42	201,488,077 20	885,374 05	4 39
Jackson, Andrew **..	8	255,182,775 16	223,546,049 41	500,081,747 75	3,761,111 87	7 52
Van Buren, Martin**	4	129,948,548 91	137,094,438 34	285,327,949 02	3,343,792 04	11 71
Harrison, Wm. Henry.	} 4	116,736,004 87	109,187,401 24	244,590,156 31	1,565,903 25	6 40
Tyler, John.....						
Polk, James K. **....	4	201,857,508 45	205,194,700 57	423,913,687 43	1,732,851 04	4 08
Taylor, Zachary.....	} 4	211,908,612 91	194,370,493 14	432,861,676 79	1,814,409 46	4 19
Fillmore, Millard.....						
Pierce, Franklin **..	4	282,179,829 56	285,638,875 65	608,257,815 91	2,167,982 47	3 56
Buchanan, James **..	4	312,359,679 56	328,183,268 39	697,500,870 69	2,659,107 81	3 81
Lincoln, Abraham....	4	4,670,460,137 61	4,667,457,921 22	9,386,697,144 28	7,200,984 14	76
Johnson, Andrew.....	4	4,042,316,438 46	3,891,576,259 10	8,014,908,984 47	4,619,599 81	57
Grant, Ulysses S.....	8	5,318,698,324 20	5,287,604,645 51	10,842,922,583 45	2,622,478 49	24
Hayes, Rutherford B..	4	2,748,853,447 71	2,683,133,425 22	5,575,737,226 77	18,710 89	003 1/2
Arthur, Chester A....	2	1,478,701,120 23	1,385,119,706 62	2,947,585,792 51	5,364 09	0018 1/2
** Democrats.		\$20,522,690,078 89	\$20,145,839,130 88	*41,487,332,889 11	\$38,908,966 74	94
Prior to June 30, 1861.....		\$ 2,263,660,610 68	\$ 2,230,947,173 21	\$ 4,719,481,157 63	\$24,441,829 32	\$5 21
From July 1, '61, to June 30, '83		18,259,029,468 21	17,914,891,957 67	36,767,851,731 48	14,467,137 42	39

The Democratic standard of dishonesty (over \$5.00 loss on each \$1,000) applied to the total amount handled by the Republican party would have cost the country nearly \$200,000,000, and bankrupted the National Treasury. Cash balance September 1, 1884, \$11,072,541.26.

* Includes \$518,803,679.34 Disbursements on account of Post Office. † 3 mills. ‡ 1 and eight-tenths mills.

LABOR.

The Republican party has aided labor by high wages through Protection, the Homestead Act, and the broadest possible education. It has passed the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the House for this bill there were 183 yeas to 19 nays, the 19 all Democrats; in the Senate 55 yeas to 2 nays, both Democrats. Not one Republican opposed the measure. It has appointed committees of investigation, where, at great expense and much time, the interests of labor have been considered. It has provided against contract labor from China and elsewhere, because this subjects American labor to unfair competition. Our country is a refuge and a home for all who come here voluntarily to live and work, not only for their own good, but for the Nation's welfare. Mr. Blaine says:

The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Republican party has declared in its platform, "We demand the restoration of our Navy to its old time strength and efficiency." One of the greatest needs of our country to-day is American ships. We need them to carry our immense produce, fostered by protection for the last twenty-four years. From 1870 to 1880 our export trade increased over 400 per cent. What are these products carried in? Largely in English ships. In whose vessels do the travelers go from this country to Europe? Largely in English ships. For carrying freight, passengers and mail we pay to foreign ship owners over \$100,000,000 each year. How long can even a wealthy nation stand this drain of gold? We need ships to develop our commerce with South America. Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, invited the independent Governments of North and South America to meet in a Peace Con-

gress at Washington. Many had accepted, when Garfield's death stopped negotiations. This plan will be of mutual benefit.

Our decline in shipping has been startling. In 1856 there were carried in ships, built, owned and commanded by Americans, over \$482,000,000, and by foreigners only one third as much; in 1880 we carried only \$280,000,000, while foreign ships carried five times as much; over one thousand three hundred million dollars worth. The percentage of our carrying in our own trade in 1856 was 75 per cent.; in 1880 only 17 per cent.! Of the 1190 steam vessels which crossed the ocean last year, carrying over 44,000,000 bushels of grain, the United States cannot lay claim to a single vessel. Great Britain carried 15,000,000 more bushels of grain than all nationalities combined. We do not permit England to carry our goods for us on the land, why should we on the ocean?

The Democratic party is accustomed to say that the whole decline has come under Republican rule, and, if they can come into power, they will restore the shipping. Their platform reads: "Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping, that of Great Britain." Let us see. The decline began in 1855, *five years before the Republicans came into power*. In 1855 there were five hundred and seven vessels, of the class usually employed in foreign trade, built in the United States; in 1859, only one hundred and seventeen. The decrease in our exports and imports carried in American vessels was 16.4 per cent. before the war began. With a decrease of 16 per cent. every five years, how long would it take the merchant marine, under Democratic control, to "overtake and outstrip" Great Britain, which has \$570,000,000 invested in ships? Perhaps some of the Democratic managers can answer!!

The first cause of decline was the use of iron steam vessels instead of wooden sailing vessels. As soon as England began to use iron she had the advantage, because her mines of iron and coal are near the sea, and her labor is very cheap. Democracy, under the control of the South, did nothing to help our shipping. Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin were active advocates for abandoning our carrying trade to the British, and stopping the Government aid which our new vessels were receiving.

The second cause of decline in shipping was the Civil War. During the four years from 1860 to 1864, the decline in the carrying trade in American vessels was 38.8 per cent. A third

cause was a heavy war debt to be paid, and the investing in railroads rather than in ships because more money could be earned. Petroleum also naturally spoiled the whale oil trade. Our mail service was wretchedly paid, and some of our shipping laws were at fault.

REMEDIES FOR DECLINE.

Mr. Blaine says :

“A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railways and to manufacturers, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises, would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port.”

Our Government grants to railways have amounted to \$144,000,000, and our country has been wonderfully developed by this policy. We protected the steam car industry. In 1830 we had not a single locomotive. In 1879 we had in cars and locomotives \$764,000,000. Besides, we have exported \$20,000,000 worth of locomotives since 1870, and can build the best and cheapest in the world to day, simply because we have been helped by Government. And yet when the Government is asked to aid our shipping interests, the free traders cry out against “subsidies,” and say, “Give us free ships.”

What has England done to help her shipping? She gave naval contracts to private ship-builders, to help them build up iron ship yards. Then large sums for carrying the mails (really bounties), so that, since 1837, she has paid \$250,000,000 to help build fast iron mail steamers. She still pays \$3,800,000 a year in subsidies. France also grants bounties.

We do not want “free ships,” because our coast and lakes would be flooded with English boats; we do not want our ships made in England any more than our shoes, our steam cars and our mowing machines, for we wish the labor for our workmen.

When a bill was proposed for the completion of some monitors, Democrats refused the necessary appropriation. When a bill was prepared for building seven new war ships, they killed the bill. And yet they beg, in their platform, to get back into power, that they may restore American shipping! The London *Shipping World* says:

* * * If the election of Mr. Blaine, the leading American protectionist, to the Presidency is to be the signal of a “revival of American shipping,” the outlook for our merchant navy becomes the reverse of hopeful.

SOUTHERN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Shall the Democratic party come into power through Southern outrages on defenceless colored people? The census of 1880 showed 6,632,000 colored in the former slave States. These, freed by the Republican party, are naturally Republicans. When the rebel States were taken back into the Union, they accepted the new amendments by which the right to vote at any election should not *in any way be abridged*. By the conferring of suffrage on the slaves, the South has gained thirty representatives in Congress, and an equal number of votes in the Electoral College. In the days of slavery, five slaves were counted as three white persons; now they are counted as five. Has the South kept her pledge? No. Instead of allowing the negro to vote as he chooses, he is often intimidated, whipped, or murdered, if he does not vote the Democratic ticket, or does not refrain from voting. In this way, by usurpation, the Democrats have once obtained a majority in the Senate, and four times in the House of Representatives. The acts of the Klu Klux Klan filled the heart of every Northerner with horror and indignation. "But," says some peace-loving citizen, "these things happened several years ago. Things are different now." Are they? Read the new book by General Green B. Raum, on the "Existing Conflict," and see if American history furnishes a blacker page. Read the Senate report of last May, made by Messrs. Hoar, Sherman, Frye, and others, on the outrages in one small county, Copiah, Mississippi. The county had been Republican since the re-admission of the State, till 1875. Then the Democrats carried it by the shot-gun policy.

In 1883, the Republicans made no nomination, but all in opposition to Democrats called themselves Independents. At once the Democrats armed themselves in companies of a hundred or more and marched through the streets at night, firing guns and cannon to intimidate the negroes. Tom Wallis, a colored Republican, was taken from his bed, a rope thrown around his neck, and shot with balls from five guns. An old man named Handy Fortner was terribly lacerated with a rope and strap, and told "if he voted the Republican ticket they would blow his brains out." Frank Hayes and his wife were both shot in their own homes and badly wounded. The Democratic "procession" broke in the door of Wallace Gilmore, an old colored man, drag-

ged him from his bed, and made him get on his knees, while, with pistols pointed at his head, they demanded the way he was going to vote. The house of Demar was broken open; he was struck with a gun, a rope thrown around his neck, and he was choked till he promised to vote the Democratic ticket. A. W. Burwell, the only Republican lawyer in the town of Hazlehurst, was killed because Chairman of the Independent executive committee. The Democrats said openly, "We must carry the election at all hazards, and the only way to do it is to kill the ring leaders."

One of the worst crimes of all was the murder of a well known merchant, a Union man through the war, J. P. Matthews. He had been warned that he would be killed if he voted, and when in the act of depositing his ballot was shot by Wheeler, the Democratic challenger, at a distance of eighteen feet, twenty-five buckshot entering his breast. Meade, the Democratic Chairman, telegraphed the news to other places. Guns were fired, and the band played for an hour. Wheeler was elected City Marshal for his brave act! Of course the county went Democratic by 2,000 majority. The negroes fled to the woods until after the elections. The *Vicksburg Herald*, (Democratic), says: "The truth is, they (the Southern people) will not submit to negro leaders. *Rather than do it they will kill them.*" The *Atlanta Constitution* (Democratic) impudently asks, "What do the organs (Republican) propose to do about it?"

That the Negro vote has been suppressed, nobody denies. In 1876 the Republican vote in South Carolina was 91,870. Two years later only 213 Republican votes were counted. In 1876 the Republican majority in Louisiana was over 20,000. Two years later the vote disappeared from the election returns. In Georgia, in 1876, there were over 50,000 Republican votes; two years later there were only about 5,000. In 1872 the Republican vote in Alabama was 90,272; in 1878 the Democrats cast 89,571 and the Republican not one vote. With a colored voting population of 118,000 against 141,000 for the whites, the State has not sent for years a colored representative to Congress.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate these frauds urge that each House of Congress must "refuse seats to persons whose election is directly or indirectly due to crime, either of violence or fraud."

REASONS FOR NOT SUPPORTING CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

1. Mr. Cleveland is not widely known, and was chosen by the Democratic party because it was supposed that he had no record. Subsequent disclosures have revealed a most discreditable record.

2. He represents a free trade party, and is declared by his friends to be a free trader.

3. He has not been favorable to the labor interests. The National Labor Unions of the United States oppose him because he vetoed the bill abolishing child labor in the State reformatory institutions; he vetoed the Five Cent Fare bill on the New York elevated railroad; he vetoed the bill limiting the work of car drivers to twelve hours a day; he vetoed the Mechanics' Lien Law, designed to give labor the first lien on a building in course of construction; also some others which would have helped working men.

4. Mr. Hendricks has expressed himself in favor of turning out the 120,000 Republican office holders, and filling their places with "honest" Democrats. This is not Civil Service Reform.

5. Says *Harpers Weekly*: "During the war Mr. Hendricks was a Copperhead. He left his church when its minister preached a loyal sermon, exhorting his people to sustain their Government." After calling Abraham Lincoln "a smutty old tyrant," at Chicago, in 1864, he said of the Emancipation Proclamation, "I do not know whether that proclamation is going to be taken back or not; I am going to vote to take it back the first opportunity." Speaking against admitting negroes to testify in the courts he said, "I do not believe they are our equals in the army, in the courts, or anywhere else, and for that reason I voted against the bill proposing that they should have the same pay in the army as white men." In the Senate he said, "It seems to be considered a great outrage that the negroes in the District of Columbia are not allowed to take their seats in the same cars with the white men and women who travel on the railroads of this city. If I was to express my opinion on the subject I should say the outrage would be the other way."

6. Mr. Hendricks is an inflationist, and therefore not a proper financial leader. Whoever the candidates, it is not safe to trust the country to the Democratic party.