

VICTORY.



Now that the canvass is over we desire to say a pleasant word for Gen. Hancock, the late Democratic candidate. We have all the time regretted to see him in what seemed to be a false position and we feel better now that the ranking Major-General of our Army is at his post again. As it was unpleasant to know that he was under the patronage of the class he was, and apparently the exponent of principles which would not be congenial to him, so it is now gratifying to see him entirely restored to that great branch of the government, which we always loved, and of which he was so great an ornament. That this old and illustrious soldier may have much pleasure in the life which is natural to him, and to which he can yet add honor, will gratify all good Americans.

Mrs. Jackson Vincent, of Rome City, Indiana, claims to be President-Elect Garfield's first school teacher. She was but 17 years of age and he was but three years old. The school house was of logs, 14x16, with a door on wooden hinges at one end and a mud fire place occupying the whole of the other end. He could say his letters before he had been to school a week. Tall oaks from little acorns grow.

The Oshawa is a new literary paper printed in Oxford, Granville county, by Prof. J. C. Horner of the Oxford school, done up in quarto form, with taste, and in matter deals in politics, and current affairs. It is thoroughly southern in tone, ultra secession and mischievous in its teachings, and dealing largely in dead isms. It is reported that our friend Prof. Jaumund does a good deal of the writing, a gentleman who has few equals in the State in literary accomplishments, although we would be glad to exercise his political sentiments and all those like him.

The untutored mind and the barbarous manners of the Bourbons of the south have cropped out most luxuriantly during this late canvass. There has been several refreshing cuttings even in this moderate state. Letters in abundance have reached this journal portraying outrages upon persons and property. At the Whiteville Depot, when Judge Buxton and George B. Everitt, having made speeches in that town, were waiting for the train, a brute in human form assaulted both these gentlemen with the most bestial language, and even threatened them with violence. The outrage ought to have awakened indignation in that town, and the person who committed the outrageous offence ought to have been punished by the avenging arm of the law for his brutal outrage upon two gentlemen of the standing of Judge Buxton and Mr. Everitt.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT GARFIELD. The great result is decided. A difficult occasion, to which the Republican party had been driven by the temerity of the southern Democrats, has been met triumphantly and they are defeated after selecting their own position of a solid south. The choice of issues was not of Republican seeking but a necessity. The decision carries with it vast breadth and comprehensiveness as to the questions which have agitated the mind of the American people for years, and may be final, if the anti-gnostic element which was the cause of their introduction shall abandon their fruitless and fatal schemes. The great and puissant north, marching under the standard of peace and conciliation and good will, but with an inflexible and fixed determination to maintain the principles and policy in affairs which they have pursued since the era of 1861, picked up resolutely the gauntlet thrown down to them by the southern malcontents, and making themselves solid, as they did in the grim period of arms, put out to the nation this magnificent, deep-throated, irrevocable fiat—this majestic reiteration of grand and lofty axioms, in tangible form.

There are so many considerations connected with this great contest and triumph that are grandly satisfying and dramatic, that it is difficult to select the line of gratulatory expression from out the gigantic mass. Whether we consider the splendid vantage ground of successful measures from which the Republicans entered the canvass, the small August successes by which they had brought the nation to the heights of prosperity, the noble declaration of principles which was put out from

Chicago, or the discretion, the clear brain, the lofty bearing, during the canvass, of the great statesman whom we selected as a candidate, who now stands calmly expectant of the highest magistracy of the world; whether we look back on the fidelity with which the party stood by him against the base missiles of calumny which were hurled at his mailed armor;—in whatever aspect we consider the contest, from the vigor of its beginning to the glory of its end, the humanity of the country derives the most absolute satisfaction.

Let us hope in the four years of business prosperity which are before us, the Nation may gather to itself more of gold will among each other, and that even the south itself will return from its present vagaries to its ancient patriotism, and cease the vain hallucination of combating the inevitable.

OUR NEW HANOVER ELECTION. There is so much that is despicable about the amended charter under which our city is managed, and so much that is a grievous wrong in our county government system, and so much that is detestable in the wretched regulations about the polls, where, as if to confuse voters and prevent them from voting, by having nine boxes to receive the tickets—all these things are so surrounded with "devilish engineering," that we dislike to speak about them, as we would about any other offensive things.

But the outrages which occurred at the two polling places in the first ward, and in the fifth ward, as well as that at the third ward, have induced us to expose what is a great public evil. First, as to the facts. All the polling places had been opened at sunrise, and up to 10 o'clock nothing had very much attracted attention but very slow taking of votes on the part of the poll-holders. In an hour longer it began to be rumored that the slowness of counting was purposely done as the means of injuring Mr. Canaday by diminishing his majority to the extent of one thousand. When noon came, the time when many people vote on their way to dinner, the crowd piled crushingly at the polls in the first and fifth wards, the voting became slower and slower, the grumbling became louder and louder, and cursing and tumults followed. The air was full of charges that a conspiracy in the Democratic county caucus had resolved in secret conclave to take this means to defeat Canaday. Passions, infuriations of colored men who could not get their votes taken, imprecations of boozey white men, made scenes terrific to witness.

As we moved in a carriage, at about 2:30 in company with a friend, up Castle, there was a tumult among the crowd at the Fifth street voting place, and as we moved along there appeared six policemen carrying one white man, occasionally delivering the heel of his boot into the abdomen of one of the policemen and rather enjoying the position, and a colored boy insisting that a policeman should let go his coat collar, and our Mayor mixed in the tumultuous crowd and making his way in the rear of the arrested man. On reaching the polls we took an observation of this enlightened exposition of free government, and descended among the crowd where we met Mayor and told him that he ought to have the row quieted. Just about this time ex-Mayor Canaday rode up, stood up in his carriage, raised his voice, waved his hand to silence, demanded quiet and urged that the voting proceed, and then took position near the polls and soon produced something more like silence than the Mayor and his policeman.

Things having been in a measure soothed at this precinct we drove to the lower precinct of the first ward and found Gen. Manning, Col. Heisk, Capt. C. D. Myers, Mr. F. W. Kerchner and other gentlemen, bent on exercising the right of suffrage, and reflecting on the situation. The slowness of those sleepy poll-holders was appalling. The complainings filled the air. There were threatenings of an outbreak until Chief of Police Brock appeared and produced quiet but did not wake up the deaf poll-holders. Then we proceeded to the first precinct where the state of things had become rather bitter after a good deal of free talk. In the meantime slowness pervaded the third ward, and it was there that the edict of the Democratic caucus or conspiracy were easily carried out without very great turbulence.

"Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye!" very soon broke out from the poll-holders, and down shut the trap-door and the voting ceased. Then it receding began, and at the fifth ward where the most atrocious cheating had occurred Mr. Canaday called all those who had not been able to vote, and took down their names. All the names were taken who were deprived of voting by the laziness and the machinations of the poll-holders. And we shall see what we shall see.

There was cheating at some of the polls, and the cheating was detected. The evidence is enough to make a case of fraud. The whole thing was a fraud, a malfeasance of official duty and anybody knows that if the poll-holders do their duty as they might have done the thousand voters would not have been prevented from voting. Still it is to be said that the chief cause of the trouble

has come, or rather the opportunity was created, by the foolish, useless, and outrageous Democratic legislation, providing for the accused nine boxes, as well as the infamy of the legislation by which the fifth and first wards were swollen to thousands in order manufacture those clean Democratic wards in total loss of the rights of citizens. That black villainy will sometime be repented, when a returning sense of justice shall lead us out of these days of infamy and shame.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE RESULT.

The reporter of the National Republican called on a number of the leading officials of Washington among whom was Secretary Sherman, who in reply to the question what he thought of the result replied:

"In common with all Republicans, I am rejoiced at the result."

"What was the principal motive lying back of this popular expression of will?"

"Several: The first and by far the most important, I think, was the business prosperity of the country and the aversion of the people to a change. Secondly, fear of the circumstances attendant upon and likely to flow from the 'solid south' as legitimate and necessary consequences of such solidification. Thirdly, the agitation of the tariff question. There were other reasons which were potent. I think the personal abuse directed against General Garfield exercised great influence in his favor. The discussion of the state rights theory had also great weight."

ORGANIZED IGNORANCE. "What effect will this defeat have upon the future of the Democratic party?"

"The Democratic party is the organized ignorance of the country, and will continue as such to exist. It also represents this unsatisfied longing for place."

NO RESURRECTION. "Do you think there is any possibility of its ever coming into power again?"

"Not the remotest."

"Will the south, think you, continue solid?"

"It will not. I do think that it must and does see from the result of the present conflict that a 'solid south' will hereafter have pitted against it a 'national north,' and that as long as its 'solidity' continues its fate must be that of the hopelessly weaker."

"Who must always go to the wall," said the Republican.

"I think our people should go south now and debate these questions. It would do great good. The south may be looked upon as a missionary ground."

CUT THEIR OWN FINGERS. "What other reasons, think you, impelled Garfield's glorious victory?"

"Well, bad management on the part of the Democratic leaders was a minor one. Then the temperate utterances of some of the southerners, as, for example, Hampton's Stoughton speech, Hampton has helped us on several occasions."

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE. William H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Truman Smith, a Member of our Congress from Connecticut, and of the Senate for one term, and Chairman of the Whig National Committee in the Scott and Graham campaign of 1852. He is 89 years old but is vigorous in mind, and resides in Stamford, Connecticut.

He addresses a letter to Barnum, under date of "Stamford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1880," making certain charges against him, to wit:

1. That Barnum was a member of six Congresses and part of one Senatorial term; that in all that period he drew full pay, and the back pay known as the "salary grab," amounting to \$73,732 1/2; that no member of the House was ever known to be absent so much since the foundation of the government, and no aggregate absence of any five members was ever so much as Barnum's.

2. He states that he feels guilty of dereliction of duty in not arraigning Barnum for these enormities, that he withheld further comment for the present, but "if God spurs my life this matter will not rest here."

It will be a curious spectacle to witness this octogenarian statesman and lawyer, bowed down with age, making a journey to Washington bent on ruminating the records of the years and days, with the purpose, as he says, of "covering you all over with infamy," for taking money from the coffers of the government which he did not care. He is indeed something of the antiquity of a post political age.

MAYOR FISHBLATE. Mayor Fishblate is responsible for many of the outrages committed on election day. In one case, he went down to the Fifth Ward where the men were voting, and took his Democratic detail, under police badges, and drove Republicans away from the polls and because young Grant did not want to leave, he drew his pistol on him, and had it been for a man holding his arm, he would have shot Grant. He had Grant locked up, and refused him hours afterwards to let him out on bond. With such officials, no good citizen's liberty is safe. We would inform Mr. Fishblate that Wilmington is not in Mississippi.



A SOLID NORTH! GARFIELD ELECTED.

A Sweep of the North.

THE SOUTH CRIPPLED BY DIMINISHING ITS MAJORITY.

IOWA 85,000.

KANSAS 50,000.

ILLINOIS 45,000.

OHIO 40,000.

WISCONSIN 30,000.

PENNSYLVANIA 40,000.

MASSACHUSETTS 51,000.

INDIANA INCREASED IN MAJORITY FROM OCTOBER.

NEW YORK 25,000.

Friday Morning, Nov. 5.

As the time this is written, the returns are not all in. The result in California, Nevada and Oregon is still in doubt, and some states not now expected to be Republican, or in doubt, will undoubtedly cast their electoral votes for Garfield and Arthur.

The following is the Electoral College as it stands at this moment:

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Lists states and their electoral votes.

This may be modified before we go to press, but at present Hancock is 67 votes in the rear.

CONGRESS. As the House stands now for the 47th Congress the Republican vote is 119, Democrats 149 and 5 Greenbackers. But this will undoubtedly be modified in favor of the Republicans.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS—HOW THEY WILL PROBABLY STAND.

Table with 4 columns: States, Rep., Dem., Doubtful. Lists states and party affiliations.

THE NOTRIFFUL DELEGATIONS. The latest news respecting the Congressional elections concerns the doubtful Pennsylvania district (XIIIth) to John W. Ryan, Democrat. This gives the Republicans 19 and the Democrats 8 members of the delegation from that State. The XVIth District is now reported to be very close. The election of a Republican in the Xth Kentucky district is confirmed, making 2 Republicans from that State. It is also probable that three Republicans have been elected in Tennessee.

THE STATE'S. COLORADO—Garfield's majority 3,000 and a gain of a member of Congress.

CONNECTICUT—Republican majority 2,500. Barnum was defeated for State senator.

MARYLAND—A gain of one Republican member of Congress, and the reduction of the State vote to 13,000.

MAINE—Two hundred and nineteen towns give Garfield 55,365 to Fusion 47,794, and Weaver 2,023, and scattering 387, Republican majority in above towns 7,550.

MINNESOTA—One gain in Republican Congressman.

MISSOURI—Two Republican Congressmen gained.

MISSOURI—Two Republican Congressmen gained.

PROSPECT OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE. NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.—The vote between Hawkins, Republican, and Wright, Fusion Democrat, for Governor, is very close, with the chances in favor of the former. As the Republicans elect a member of the legislature in Shelby and Davidson counties, it is thought they will control the legislature, and thus secure a United States Senator and the state officers.

A BAD DAY FOR REPUTATION. NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.—The city and county are carried for Hancock. The Republicans carry the county for Governor and their entire legislative ticket. The result in the state is still in doubt between Hawkins, Republican, for Governor, and Wright, "State Credit" Democrat. The complexion of the complexion of the General Assembly is still doubtful as between Democrats and Republicans, but the Reputation delegation in the legislature will be insignificant.

The Republicans claim the Governorship and 47 out of 100 members of the legislature, and gain two Congressmen.

WEST VIRGINIA. THE REPUBLICANS ELECT A CONGRESSMAN AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 3.—West Virginia is counted in with the solid south, but we have known several tricks from one corner, giving us an opening through which we propose to dig out four years hence. We have elected John A. Hutchinson, Republican, to Congress, from the 1st district, by 290 to 300 majority. It was the hardest contested battle in all the states, and a grand victory in the interest of loyalty and good government.

SOUTH CAROLINA. MAJORITY ELECTED TO CONGRESS. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, Washington, D. C. Notwithstanding the most shameful frauds the returns indicate my election by between two and three thousand.

E. W. M. MACKAY. DEMOCRATS BY A SMALL MAJORITY. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The election passed off quietly, though some disturbance was attempted by negroes, who were promptly arrested.

The Democratic State Executive Committee have advised from twenty-three counties, showing majorities aggregating about 2,000 for the Democratic State and National tickets. The result in the state will give Hancock the Electoral vote and reflect the Congressional delegation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—Two hundred and fourteen towns give Garfield 43,641, Hancock 39,917, scattering, 590. The same towns give Bell, Republican, for Governor 42,550, Jones, Democrat, 38,999, scattering, 792. The remaining 21 towns gave two years ago 1,486 Republican, 1,888 Democratic and scattering. Should they come on the same this year Garfield's plurality will be 3,652 and Bell's majority 2,727.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 6. THE PENNSYLVANIA. The revised Electoral College gives Garfield 219 electoral votes, Hancock 147, and Nevada in doubt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McPherson, the Secretary of the National Congressional Committee, claims that the Republicans have elected 150 members, giving them 5 majority over the Democrats and Greenbackers, with two districts in Arkansas, one in Tennessee, one in Missouri in place of Alaska, defeated.

NO DOUBT OF THE RESULT IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Latest returns show that Garfield has carried this state by over 700. Precincts to hear from will not change the vote materially. We have a majority of the Assembly, making the election of a Republican Senator certain. There is no change on Congressmen; two Republicans, Page and Packee, and two Democrats, Rowlands and Berry.

W. W. MCKEON. Chairman Republican State Com. GAINING IN KENTUCKY. DEMOCRATS OBTAIN ONE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN AND A CHANCE FOR ANOTHER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—The solid Democratic delegation from Kentucky is a thing of the past. The following spread to the 7th is from Samuel M. Barrett, the Democratic Chairman of the Ninth District, from Mount Vernon: "Nine counties out of twenty-four give White a majority of 1,923, a net Republican gain over Boyd's vote in 1876 of 846. Turner gains in Knox and Bell counties, and has yet the prospect of a chance, but it is a very small show."

MEMBERS IN DOUBT. The best attainable information

shows the probable election of the following Congressmen in close Districts in various parts of the country: Lewis, Republican, in the Ninth District, Illinois; Hazeltine, Greenback Republican, in the Sixth District, Mississippi; White, Republican, in the Ninth District, Kentucky.

The latest telegrams state that Garfield's majority in California is from 500 to 1,000.

Nevada 500 for Hancock.

Tennessee, last report give Hawkins, Republican, for Governor, 82,104; Wright, Democrat, 67,641; Wilson 49,841. The remaining counties gave Hayes 2,000 over Tilden in 1876.

The legislature as far as heard from, will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans 7, Democrats 6, Reputation Democrats 4, districts in doubt 8. House—Republicans 28, Democrats 16, Reputation Democrats 10, districts in doubt 11. A Republican gain of 19.

THE NEW CONGRESS. United States Senate.

PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

The whole number of United States Senators is seventy-six. As the Senate now stands, there are forty-three Democrats (Davis, of Illinois, included), and thirty-three Republicans. The terms of fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans will expire on March 3, 1881, the vacancies occurring in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The Republicans will lose one seat in Mississippi, and gain six seats in Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. With the re-resentation of the remaining eighteen States unchanged, the new Senate would stand: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 38—a political tie, with the casting vote in the Vice President's hands. The Legislatures of four of these States are still in doubt. In Florida and Nevada the chances are in favor of the Democrats, and in California the probability is that a Democratic Senator will be elected, although the Republicans do not yet concede this. In Tennessee the chances favor the election of a Republican. The Democrats will probably have a small majority in the United States Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. REPUBLICAN AGENCY ASSURED—THE FUSION MAJORITY WIPED OUT—A REPUBLICAN LEAD OF ABOUT TWENTY.

The present House of Representatives contains 163 Democrats (14 Greenbackers included) and 130 Republicans—a Fusion majority of 23. In the Congressional elections held prior to November the Republicans made a net gain of ten seats, reducing the Fusion majority from 33 to 23. Many districts in the Southern and Western States voting yesterday have not been heard from, and the vote in some districts in the Middle States is so close as to be as yet undecided. The table printed below gives the names of Representatives probably elected. The supplementary table of Congressional delegations gives the Republicans 153 and the Democrats 125 members of the House, with fifteen seats still in doubt. If these fifteen seats are all occupied by Democrats, the Republicans will still have a majority of 13. Their majority over the Fusionists, however, will probably exceed 20, as they are certain to gain several of these doubtful districts. In the New York delegation J. Hyatt Smith, Independent, is counted as a Republican.

CONGRATULATING GARFIELD. On the 3rd seven hundred of the Faculty and students of the Oberlin College called at Mentor, being the first deputation to congratulate Gen. Garfield on his election. He replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This spontaneous visit is so much more agreeable than a prepared one. It comes more directly from the heart of the people who participate, and I receive it as a greater compliment for that reason. I do not wish to be unduly impressive or superstitious, but, though we have outlived the days of the augurs, I think we have a right to think of some events as omens, and I greet this as a happy and auspicious omen, that the first general greeting since the event of yesterday is tendered me by a venerable institution of learning. The thought has been abroad in the world a good deal, and with reason, that there is a divorce between scholarship and politics. Oberlin, I believe, has never advocated that divorce, but there has been a sort of colored scholarship in the United States that has stood aloof from active participation in public affairs, and I am glad to be greeted here to-day by the active, live scholarship of Ohio, and I know of no place where scholarship has touched upon the nerve-centre of public intelligence so effectively as at Oberlin. For this reason I am especially gratified for this greeting from the Faculty and students of Oberlin College and its venerable president. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this visit. Whatever the significance of yesterday's event may be it will be all the more significant for being immediately endorsed by the scholarship and culture of my state. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, and I thank your president for coming with you. You are cordially welcome.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND ELECTION.

Before the election the Democratic party were very quiet, and something had to be done. So S. H. Fishblate swore in 80 Democratic police, to be around the city as canvassers, and to electioneer, &c., and to do their duty according to instructions. They acted like beavers; and on election day every one could see them working around, bringing up voters, and they did it openly, with city badges on. There never was such conduct allowed before in the city: Oae Jones, at the Fifth Ward, was notorious at the business. He was seen several times showing Democrats through the crowd so they could vote. The police did everything in their power to bulldoze voters and to prevent men from working for the Republican ticket. Some of the Republicans were arrested and locked up for no other cause except that they were working for the Republican ticket.

DEMOCRATIC REGISTRARS. The Democratic Board of County Commissioners appointed such men as they knew would perform their dirty work. Men were selected who would do just as directed by such Democratic leaders as Boney, Kerchner and others of that calibre. They received and obeyed orders from these fellows. Mr. Boney went from one polling place to another giving his orders on the day of election. If voting was going on too fast, he would make the registrars put the brakes on and slow down. The last hour in the Fifth Ward, it was notorious that there were only ten votes cast.

YOUNG GRANT. On election day S. Grant was down in Fifth Ward working hard for Mr. Canaday. He was enthusiastic and was doing good service, and some steps had to be taken to get him away, and the city officials finally arrested him. From hundreds of the bystanders we learn that he was doing at the time he was arrested except his work for Mr. Canaday, the Republican candidate for Congress. But every means had to be resorted to that was necessary to defeat Republicans. Justice will reach such officials after awhile. It may be slow, but is sure.

NOTES ON THE ELECTIONS. In the lower division of the First Ward there appeared one of the Congressional tickets which one of the poll-holders took out and tore up, informing the other poll-holders.

The Weidon News states that Halifax has elected a Democratic legislative—representatives. It may be inferred that as "our people still retain local self-government" (as the News says), the three thousand Republican majority of Halifax has gone, where the voters of the Fourth and Fifth Wards of this city went. Inasmuch as the Democratic party of the State did not adopt any platform at all at their last State Convention, and has in fact no recognized principles, it is rather strange that the News should lament "the whole platform of the Republicans in North Carolina has been knocked out from under them," and that they must find a new one.

At Littleton precinct, in Halifax county, the Democrats stole the registration books, and cheated that large voting place out of their votes. They did this thinking that they might thus defeat Orlando Hubbs, the Republican candidate in the 2nd District.

We understand that there was fraud at some of the precincts in Columbus, Bladen and Sampson, and in other counties in this district, and in Bladen an attempt to throw out three precincts. The vote of Bladen as reported in the Star, is not correct, but will appear in the official report. There are undoubtedly numerous places over the State where there was fraud. All the county Republican ticket was elected in Bladen except the Treasurer.

Mrs. Merwin's paper on "The Opportunities of Women's Work in the South," read in a woman's congress in Chicago, contained these striking observations:

Let these studies be entered into as a duty, not a pastime. Let the plainest tasks that fall to their hands be thoroughly understood and conscientiously discharged, as there is not one which, if carried to perfection, does not become an art. With everything against you you may think, perhaps, that the outlook for women in the south is dismal. Yet we are not hopeless. In the universal fermentation of thought this subject will receive its due share of consideration, and women themselves, awakened up to its importance, will feel that they may not only "live to leave to live," but may rightfully make their lives nobly beautiful and beneficent, rendering substantial service to society and fairly receiving the most of its homage.

General Logan in a eloquent speech in Pittsfield, Illinois, said: I will criticize any party or pay no attention to men on earth that will deny me the right that they claim for themselves. And until the Democratic party can show that in those parts of the country where they control every man, without regard to his political convictions or his color, is secure in the enjoyment of this great underlying principle of free government—the right to vote freely as he desires, it is not worthy to govern a republic or even a part of a republic. This is a "bloody-shirt" arrangement. It is simply the obstruction of the dearest rights of an American citizen by the Democratic party where they have control, for which it ought to be condemned and politically trampled under foot.