THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1880.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTROAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President,

OLIVER H. DOCKERY
Of the Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE B. EVERITT
Of the Seventh Congressional District.

JOHN B. RESPASS
Of the First Congressional District

WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON
Of the Second Congressional District.

SAMUEL W. WATTS
Of the Third Congressional District.

WILLIAM A. SMITH.
Of the Fourth Congressional District.

G. W. PATTERSON
Of the Sixth Congressional District.

WILLIAM R. TRULL
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RALPH P. BUXTON

OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,

RUFUS BARRINGER

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,
RICHARD M. NORMENT
Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,
AARON D. JENKINS
Of Gaston.

For Auditor,
RILEY H. CANNON
Of Jackson.

For Attorney-General,
AUGUSTUS M. MOORE
Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ARCHIE R. BLACK
Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—First District,
CYRUS W. GRANDY
of Hertford.

For Congress—Second District,
ORLANDO HUBBS
Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY
Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District.
MOSES A. BLEDSOE
Of Wake.

For Congress—Fifth District,
THOMAS B. KEOGH
Of Guilford.

For Congress—Sixth District,
WILLIAM R. MYERS
Of Mecklenburg.

For Congress—Seventh District,
D. M. FURCHES
Of Iredell.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]

For Judge—Fifth District,
JAMES H. HEADEN
Of Chatham.

This "oppressed" and "abused" and "degraded" part of the country, the south, pays only one 17th per cent of the whole taxes, or less than one fifth! If Hancock were to get in the south would only pay one per cent, and the north 99 per cent. This would suit the north without doubt.

They have invited Wade Hampton to deliver the address at the "Dixie Fair" at Wadesboro, to be held October 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. If Wade happens to tell the truth about turnips, cabbages, tobacco and so forth, he will certainly go away and swear he never said so.

The Laurinburg *Enterprise* is greatly distressed because Judge Buxton supports Garfield. We trust both of them will be able to endure it.

CONKLING'S GREAT SPEECH.

It is rare that so august a presence, such waves of enthusiasm, such eloquence and logic, such profound disquisition upon affairs from a source so authoritative, has arrested the attention of the American people, as that which gathered at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, week. Not only was the orator there looking out boldly on the sea of faces, but high functionaries, with their garments yet fresh from great diplomatic circles, men venerable with honors and age, scholars famed for learning, scientists skilled in abstruse theories, and brawny men of the world, and fair ladies, all combined to make up for that amphitheatre a scene more magnificent and imposing than any forum within ancient arches around the Egean or the Tiber, or within Westminister Hall.

Hamilton Fish introduced Mr. Conkling in a brief speech, when the eal event of the occasion was inaugurated. It is rare that either an orator of such powers, or an audience of such comprehension, meet together on an occasion so triumphal in its surroundings.

MORE AND SWEETER TIDBITS.

In the last issue of the POST we presented to our readers a few bits of sweet and charming specimens of the English language, and regaled their ears with the delicious morsels. Having permitted the authors of these *morceaux* to exhibit in our columns in their charming and ravishing language what they think of Gen. Garfield, we now show what they think of Mr. John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is something to some people that this gentleman has been 25 years in Congress, always occupying prominent places on committees and the very highest places in debates, and achieving acts and bringing about measures which have placed him in the very highest positions as a statesman and financier. It is something that he has placed himself in the very highest rank of the greatest financial ministers in the whole world, so that no one of them living has ever surpassed him. It is something that it can be said with perfect truth that no great foreign minister has ever dealt with public credits so vast and with such triumphant success, so that our government stocks are at a premium in gold in every financial market in the world. It is something that his personal character is absolutely unblemished, that no stain rests upon it, and that he has never at any instant swerved from the principles of the Republican party, but has from the time when these great agitations commenced stood like a colossus, as a statesman and a man, defying criticism or impeachment. These things, and much more, are much more, are a good deal, to some people—to some decent people—in fact to the great bulk of the American people, than—than has been witnessed in connection with any living man.

Now let us hear what the Wilmington *Star* says of him and thinks of him, and the choice language in which it speaks of this great American. Read this and reflect what sort of a man John Sherman may be, as compared with this writer:

No man can have any respect for John Sherman who has proper respect for himself.

This was said on Sept. 9, 1880.

On the same day it was announced by the same authority:

We knew all along that Sherman was *mean* and *corrupt*, but we were not prepared for such unblushing effrontery and such conspicuous *lying*.

This apeared in the *Star* of Sept. 7, 1880, and the italics are our own in order that our readers may get the force of the choice and delightful English:

We publish elsewhere the brief and yet very conclusive reply of Speaker Randall to the *slanderous, lying* speech of John Sherman. It meets that *unscrupulous* and *mendacious political demagogue* in a way that offers no chance of reply—by a direct appeal to the public records of the country. It shows how *low down* is the present Administration when one of its chief officers can descend to the depths of *positive misrepresentation* and *falsehood* to make plausible a slanderous charge against its opponents. But need the country be surprised at anything that John Sherman may do or may say? His record is *almost as corrupt* as Garfield's or Robeson's.

On the same date the *Star* fulminated in the following beautiful language:

They know that the thirty-five millions of the north would never agree to pay one cent of any such claim. So such talk is *wicked* and *slanderous*, and when John Sherman, in his speech, made the statements he did, *he knew he* was lying from beginning to end.

Then the *Star* said this:

Sherman was the chief manager in the Louisiana *villainy* of 1876. After that you may be prepared for any subsequent revelations of political *crime* and *debauchery*.

We are now prepared to judge what the *Star* may think of itself. It does not wait for us to find out of ourselves but states in plain English that no people, under the circumstances, *ever* acted as *magnanimously* and *grandly*, &c. But we give the whole paragraph:

No people, under the circumstances ever acted as magnanimously and as grandly as the southern people have since the year 1868. *Prosecuted, taxed, slandered, robbed, insulted*, they have borne themselves in a way to excite the *admiration* of every generous heart.

This information will be especially valuable to the southern people under the light of the following "magnanimous" and "grand" squib, which is copied at random from the date of the 21st of our contemporary:

The Richmond *Dispatch*, a moderate paper ordinarily, is stirred to say:

"Senator Conkling's speech in New York on Friday night marks him as the *champion liar of the age*. The attack he made upon the people of the south was simply diabolical. A *devil incarnate* could not have been more malignant."

"Champion liar of the age." We accept the amendment and call for the previous question.

From this it will appear that there are "grand," "magnanimous" persons all over the south who "excite the admiration of every generous heart," insomuch that our contemporary is compelled in an increasing largeness of "grandness" to exclaim:

Grant, Conkling, Garfield, Arthur! What a quartette! Machine fellows all over. Conkling is the only one of the three whose character is not smirched with personal dishonesty. But then there is a husband in Rhode Island and a wife who lives elsewhere who have no cause to remember Conkling save with execrations. And this is the *set* who say the Democrats may not be trusted.

After this we shall not for sometime attempt to enlighten our readers as to what sort of statesmen exist in the north or south, but may be we will at some future time print what some of them may say, and then leave to the average southern man the syllogistic problem whether Garfield, Grant, Sherman and Conkling, use as pure English as is copied above.

CONKLING.

His Great Address.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC OVERFLOWING.

Wealth--Learning---Eminence--Honor and Integrity--The Masses of the People--All Classes of the Community--The Great Business Interests of the Nation--The Aspiration for Liberty and Preservation of Our Republic--All Breathing in the Same Impulse.

THE SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Senator's address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Whoever is given greeting and audience in such a presence ought indeed to have something worthy, something fit, and wise to say. Inadequate in all saye only grateful and respectful appreciation must be my return. We are citizens of a republic. We govern ourselves here. No pomp of eager array in the chambers of royalty awaits the birth of the boy or girl to wield an hereditary scepter. Whenever death or revolution pours on the oil of coronation we know no scepter except a majority's constituted will. To wield that scepter in equal share is the duty and right, nay the birthright, of every citizen. The supreme, the final, the only successful arbiter here is the ballot-box, and in that return should be gathered from it, should be sacredly recorded, the conscience, the judgment, the intelligence of all. The right of free self-government has been in all ages the bright dream of oppressed humanity. The sighed for privilege to which thrones, dynasties, and powers have so long blocked the way. France seeks it by forced marches and daring strides. Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, tells the peerage of England it must take heed lest it fall and Westminster and England ring with dread echoes of applause, but in the fullness of freedom the Republic of America is alone on the earth, alone in its grandeur, alone in its blessings, alone in its promises and possibilities, and, therefore, alone in the devotion due from its citizens. The time has come when law, duty, and interest require the nation to determine, for at least four years, its policy in many things. Two parties exist—parties should always in a government of the majorities, and to support and strengthen the party which most nearly holds his views is among the most laudable, meritorious acts of an American citizen, and this whether he be in official or in private station. Two parties contend for the management of national affairs. One or the other of these two contestants is sure to manage the nation's concerns for some time to come. The question is, which of these two is it the wisest to trust? It is not a question of candidate. The candidate, if he be an honest, genuine man, will not seek and accept a party nomination to the Presidency Vice-Presidency, or Congress, and after he is elected become a law unto himself. Few things are more despicable than first to secure elevation at the hands of a party, and then, in hopes of winning pretentious non-partisan applause, to affect superior sanctity and meanly to imply that those whose support and confidence were eagerly and deferentially sought are wanting in purity, patriotism, and other titles of respect. The higher obligations among men are not set down in writing and signed and sealed. They reside in honor and good faith. The fidelity of a nominee belongs to the exalted class, and, therefore, a candidate of a party is but the exponent of a party. The object of political discussion and action is to settle principles, policies, and issues. It is a paltry incident of election affecting fifty millions of people that decides for an occasion the aspirations of individual men.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

is the Democratic candidate, and I am against the ticket and all its works. The general issue confronting us is in itself, and in its bearings, sectional. I would, and you would it were not so, but it is so. If in one portion of the country one party outnumbers the other, even by overwhelming odds, the fact need not be blamable nor proof of sectional aggression; but if, in any section, any party gains and keeps control, not by numbers, not by honesty and law, and then, stifling free discussion and action, attempt to grasp the government of the whole country, the proceeding is sectional, guilty, and monstrous. In twelve states of the Union the approaching election is to be no more than a farce, unless, as has sometimes happened to be, turned into a tragedy. There is to be no free debate, no equal rights, no true expression in these states, and in several states the clear majority is to have no deciding power, not even a chance in a raffle such as that in which lots were cast and the booty divided the other day between Tammany Hall and the upper air and solar walk, reform Democracy. Senator Hampton largely promises 40,000 Democratic majority in South Carolina, where the actual majority is 40,000 the other way. In several southern states there is a large, well-known, and often ascertained Republican majority, but all southern states alike, without exception or doubt, are relied on to count on the Democratic side and to score 138 electoral votes, lacking but 47 of a majority of all. The causes of such a condition and the consequences if it succeeds are matters which no sane, intelligent man can put out of view, and yet he who discusses them must be told, in the coarse parlance of the day, that he "waves the bloody shirt." It is a relief to remember that this phrase and the thing it means is no invention of our politics. It dates back to Scotland, three centuries ago. After a massacre at Glenfruin, not so savage as has stained our annals, 220 widows rode on white palfreys to Sterling Towers, bearing each on a spear her husband's bloody shirt. The appeal waked Scotland's slumbering sword, and outlawry and the block made the name of Glenfruin terrible to victorious Clan Alpine even to the third and fourth generation. I am not going to recite horrors nor to allude to them, nor to the chapter of cruelty they fill, nor to retry the issues of the war. My purpose is quite different. It is to show, if I can, what is actually at stake now; who and what the contending forces are; how much the result may mean, and which way prudence and wisdom point.

Gen. Grant's letter announcing that he would support Garfield and Arthur was portrayed with dramatic effect, as furnishing the text of many sermons; the Democratic party now controls the country, and the south controls the Democratic party.

THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

Let us see how much national control is now in the hands of the south, scant as it is in numbers and interest. Upwards of thirty members sit in the House of Representatives, in the electoral colleges, by reason of counting the whole colored population as citizens with full political rights, equal in all things with the whites. This is double wrong and double robbery, to just the extent to which the freedmen are hindered or defrauded of their vote and their voice. To what extent this is true the election returns clearly show. This representation, based on stifled rights, is a plain violation of the Constitution and of common honesty. But there it is, and there it votes and speaks in the nation's councils. The sixteen lately slave states, including Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which did not secede, have thirty-two Senators. Thirty-nine is a majority of the Senate, so that the south needs only seven Senators from the other states to make a majority of all. She will never fail to get them, if seven northern Democrats are there. In the House of Representatives there are 293 members; a majority is 147. The south has 106 members, lacking only forty-one of a majority of all. The electoral college consists of 369; a majority is 183. The south has 138, lacking only forty-seven of a majority. Consider the sway these numbers have in the Senate. There are twenty-eight committees, and committees not only prepare, but virtually control legislation in both Houses, and this must be so more and more as the houses and the business grow larger. Of these twenty-eight committees the south has the Chairmanship of seventeen, and the control of all the southern Chairmanships are of important committees. Delaware, with 40,000 people, about as many as the city of Cleveland, Ohio, or a single rural county in New York has the Chairmanships of Revision of Laws, a committee whose business was finished years ago. Virginia has the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pensions; Georgia of Commerce; Texas of Postoffices and Post Roads; Missouri of Claims; North Carolina of Railroads, and so on. I have said the south has control of all the working committees. This is true in this way: On every committee there is a majority of Democrats, and of these a majority in all cases consists of southern Senators. The same condition prevails in the House. There are forty-two committees. The chairmen of twenty two are from the south. All the committees are so constituted that the majority is Democratic, and of the majority more than half is southern. During the two years while this absolute power in both houses has been so lodged the existence of the veto power and the approach of the Presidential canvass has suggested urgent reasons for "Going slow." Many expected bills have not been introduced; many that have been introduced have not been passed; some that have been passed have run against such obstinate opposition as to secure present postponement or some modification. But whenever the hour strikes that the veto power is in Democratic hands, put there by southern votes, whatever "solid" caucus decrees will be written. That caucus will be controlled by those who represent less than one-seventh of the people of the Union.

Then as showed that the south represented not more than one fourteenth of the business and property of the country.

Looking into this mirror of the country's business, we see impartially and exactly reflected the

RESPECTIVE PROPORTIONS

and features of the two sections. By analysis and average we see that production, industry, commerce, capital, and revenue are found 1 14th in one section of the country and 13 14th in the other sections. These are hard, stubborn facts. They are not recited with pleasure, far from it. They are recited with deep regret; yet their recital will be denounced as evincing a spirit of exultation, of hostile, invidious criticism. It will be said the south was taunted with her poverty. All this will be untruly, unjustly said. As an American, profoundly do I deplore the languor, the misfortunes, and the wasted opportunities of any and every portion of our land. The ruinous course of affairs in the south comes home to every citizen of this great state whose interests and whose grandeur are so dear to me. The welfare and interest of the south and of the west, and of every portion of the country is the interest of New York, whose capital helped to build western and southern railways; who holds the bonds and obligations of southern communities. When petitions are presented in Congress, praying for some action to stay repudiation by Louisiana and other southern states, who signs these memorials, as holders of dishonored bonds. Who sells credit to the south? Who buys her cotton and tobacco? Who would gain by her increase of production and wealth? Who loses by her inertness and distractions? Do men wish to injure or destroy their own investments? Whoever will answer these questions will know that New York and her people, from love of self and love of gain, saying nothing of other reasons, earnestly long that the south may be peaceful and prosperous, and able to pay her share taxes and bear her part of the public burdens. From the wheat fields of Minnesota to the pastures of Texas there is not an acre whose fertility does not benefit New York, nor could she profit by the misfortunes or poverty of a hamlet in all our borders.

It is not needed to the argument at this moment even to relate the causes of the mildew and sterility of the south, sunny, fertile, and blessed by nature as she is. Were I speaking to southern men with a hope that they would listen, it would be well, indeed, to ask them to reflect upon these causes. When the war was over, had there been hearty, manly acceptance of the most generous, magnanimous terms the world ever saw accorded by victors in any case—not in any like case, because there is none like it in history; had politics and a thirst for power played less part, wasted less time, and done less wrong; had industry, enterprise, thrift, and humanity ruled the hour; had there been more mending, and building, and planting, and sowing; had there been less ostracism and hate to repel northern capital, and keep back and drive back northern men; had a fair day's wages been paid for a fair day's work; had there been no persecution or exodus of labor; had repudiation been loathed and shunned and not embraced—how high in the firmament of the Union would glitter the constellation of the south. But, as already said, I deal at this point with consequences and results, as they are, not with causes. Deploring, as we do, and as we should, whatever of misfortune falls on any section, when that section comes forward as a claimant of control and management of our general affairs, it is right to look, we are bound to look, into the scope and ground of the claim and into the motives, method, fitness, situation, and standing of the claimant. Light is thrown upon these queries by the facts already presented, but much light may be gained from other facts of kindred import.

Then he spoke of that great highway to the sea, the Mississippi.

THE VITAL FACT

is the genius, energy, enterprise and capital of merchants, farmers, manufacturers, and railway managers, aided by wholesome adjustments of tariff and other laws in the interest of American labor. Could science deepen the mouths of the Mississippi till the Great Eastern could load at the wharves of the Crescent City, the achievement would no more arrest or divert the movement of commerce from east and west than it would control the tides of the sea or change the courses of the stars. Southern commerce is simple, tardy, and dependent; northern commerce in complex, intensely active, highly organized and independent. Northern methods and progression have constantly increased their fruits; the reverse is true of southern methods.

He showed that the exports of cotton as compared with breadstuffs suffered in comparison and is on a decline, and he treats at length on the disparity of northern and southern interests. Look at

THE SAVAGE LAWS OF GEORGIA

under the fiction of vagrancy, and prison management, and then learn of their sickening, beastly administration, and human nature will tell you that the freedmen of Georgia do not support the Democratic party, but would cast it out if they could. In 1876 the Republican vote of Louisiana was 77,-174; two years afterward the Republican vote disappeared from the election returns. Yet in 1867, in this same state, the registry of votes showed 45,-129 white voters, and 84,431 colored voters, and in 1876 the registry showed a Republican majority of 22,314. In North Carolina in 1876 the Republican vote cast was 108,417. At the next Congressional election the Republican votes scarcely appeared in the count. In Alabama in 1872 the Republicans cast 90,272 votes. They elected five of the seven Representatives to Congress, and the Legislature by a large majority. In 1876 68,230 Republican votes were counted. Two years later, when a Governor and members of Congress were elected, there were but 218 counted.

THE FRUITS OF FORCE AND FRAUD.

This was a very carnival of fraud and devilry. Voting places in Republican regions had been established twenty-five miles apart, and the Republicans of South Carolina do not ride by night or by day. They go on foot. They are poor and ignorant, but they know what emancipation means. They know what the ballot-box means. They know which side they prayed and fought for in the war. They know which side they would vote for in peace. Force and time ballots took care of the election in 1878 in South Carolina. It was testified before a committee of the Senate that one man put about 700 votes into the ballot-box. This make politics one of the exact sciences much more certain than the dice or lots with which offices and nominations were raffled off here the other day.

In Mississippi more than half the population is colored. Every year until 1875 the Republicans had a majority in all elections. In 1876 the Republican vote returned was 52,605. Next year it was but 1,168, and the year after, 2,085. In all these states the Republican vote, and even the Republican committees and newspapers, have been utterly suppressed.

REPUDIATION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

What use is made of all this ill-gotten power? One of its chief uses has been the repudiation of honest debts. Every southern state but Texas has lately repudiated its obligations. This aggregate repudiation of state and municipal debts amounts to about $800,-000,000. In 1872 the debts of the southern states were $242,500,000. Now these states recognize and pay interest on only $53,978,946. A large part of this is unpaid and funded interest. On $20,000,000 interest has been scaled down to 2 per cent. Whether the residue of the debts are also to be foresworn is now an open issue. Is there excuse or palliation for this? We are told so. What is it? It is that carpet-bag governments contracted these obligations. One difficulty with this excuse, and not the only one, is that it is not true. The anti-war debt, contracted before the carpet-bagger ever visited the south, either with knapsack or without it, was $90,000,000. No part of this debt has been paid; a large part has been repudiated. The carpet-bag governments paid the interest on it regularly. The increase of the debt since the war was largely for public improvements. But the most damaging fact for this excuse is that all the alleged illegal issues of bonds charged upon the carpet-bag governments put together does not equal the sums repudiated by Georgia alone. What are we to think of men and communities who go into wholesale repudiation as "gayly as the troubadour touched his guitar." When Mr. Weaver brought forward in the House of Representatives a bill to issue fiat money and make it legal tender for all debts public and private, man after man from the south openly declared that if the word private were stricken out he would vote for the bill. They had no objection to paying off public debts with chaff, but private debts they thought should be paid in money. State debts are sacred above national obligations. In southern ethics "a sovereign state is of higher essence than the nation," and this was the standing defense in rebellion for going with their states. Moreover, states and municipal obligations are for home purposes. If their own state's faith and credit is not inviolate with southern leaders, what in their hands would be the fate of obligations which were the means, the cause, the memorials of their defeat?

THE PERIL OF DEMOCRATIC ASCENDANCY.

But we are told Gen. Hancock would watch them. An angel might watch a tiger; a child might attempt to divide a beefsteak with a bloodhound; a lamb might lie down with a lion; but the lamb would be inside. The peril of Democratic ascendancy in all the branches of the government is deeper rooted than any measure within the scope of existing public questions. Statesmen abroad talk of "the balance of power," and of "changing the map of Europe." These sayings mean not much more than might easily occur here.

He then alludes to the admission of Texas, showing how poor old Van-Buren even then staggered back at the power of the Democratic king-caucus; how the southern members of Congress denounced the U. S. Courts "as mere drivel" and their decisions as "plausible sophistry;" how they were hostile to the army; how they opposed the entire class of legislation and measures and amendments since the days of Lincoln; how southern claims are being piled up to an amount more than the national debt ever was; how they were pressing the re-payment of the direct cotton tax amounting to $170,-180,220, besides the payment for all the losses to the south from every conceivable cause; showed the fallacy of the Democratic assumption of economy; he showed the details of the great struggle for resumption and how the Democratic leaders opposed it with few exceptions and declared that on the solid basis of *gold* metallic currency the achievement was made, and how Sherman opposed it; then he showed up the funding acts and closed his splendid argument on that subject as follows:—

THE PURPOSE OF REDEMPTION.

It was not long before this advice found the form of law. A committee, composed wholly of Republican Senators, of whom I myself was one, prepared the bill now known as the resumption act. It was not the work of any one Senator, nor did it express literally and in full perhaps the views of any single member of the committee. It was a compromise of somewhat conflicting opinions. It was submitted to every Republican member of the Senate, and every one, after consideration, determined to vote for it. It was brought forward in the Senate, and every Republican Senator did vote for it, and every Democratic Senator present voted against it. It went to the House, and there encountered a

SOLID DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION,

but it was carried by Republican votes. President Grant promptly signed it. It fixed the 1st of January, 1879, for the resumption of specie payments, and when the day came, as noiselessly and naturally as night melts into day, specie payments were resumed. The adoption of the bill for resumption is easier told than it was done. The Democracy rose as one man in both houses against it. It was denounced as an absurdity and a sham, and was called many wild and uncharitable names. Senator Thurman, Senator Bayard, and other Democratic Senators vehemently opposed it. This was in January, 1875. Immediately the Democrats of all shades, including the Greenbacker, the country over, opened fire upon the act. Next year the Democratic party met in national convention at St. Louis. There the Republican party was denounced for enacting hindrances to a return to specie payments. The climax of the resolution was in these words, "As such hindrances we denounce the resumption act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal." Mr. Tilden, the nominee of the convention, in his letter of acceptance, stood up to the platform and also railed against the act, and throughout the canvass reasons were given which no man could number why resumption never would, never could take place under such a law. At the next session repeal bills were brought forward, and the Democrats voted for them separately and as riders to appropriation bills. Meanwhile the world seeing that we meant to be honest after all, notwithstanding repudiation at the south and threats in the north and vicious declarations in national conventions, it became easy to negotiate 4½ and 4 per cent bonds at par and above par. This was done, and the debt has melted at the rate of $2,000,000 a month. The interest charge has been reduced one-half, and when the bonds of high interest rate still outstanding fall due 1881, and afterward they also will be replaced by 4 or 3.65 per cent bonds, and then the interest charge will fall much lower still. This all looks pretty well, very well, by the side of the exploits of the last Democratic administration, Mr. Buchanan's, which increased the debt tenfold in time of peace, paid 12 per cent interest on Treasury notes, and sold 6 per cent twenty-year bonds for 89 cents on the dollar. It is well to add that during the last five years of their Congressional control, the Republicans dismissed $120,000,000 of annual taxes, $31,000,000 of tariff duties, and $89,000,000 of internal revenue. I hold up the record since 1861, when the bloody drama of the rebellion opened, and I say that the Democratic party has been wrong and beaten on all the great issues of the century. A triumphant nationality, a regenerated constitution, a free republic, and unbroken country, untarnished credit, solvent finances, unparalleled prosperity—all these are ours despite the policy and the efforts of the Democratic party. Along with the amazing improvement in national finances we have amazing individual thrift on every side. In every walk of life new activity is felt. Labor, agriculture, manufacturers, commerce, enterprises, and investments, all are flourishing, content, and hopeful. But in the midst of the harmony and encouragement comes a harsh discord, crying, "Give us a change—anything for a change!" This is not a bearing year for a change. Every other crop is good, but not the crop of change; that crop is good only when the rest are bad. The country does not need or wish the change proposed, and the pressing invitation of our Democratic friends is much like "'Will you walk into my parlor?' said the spider to the fly." A good-natured but firm "No, I thank you," will be the response at the polls.

THE CANDIDATES WE SUPPORT,

besides being Republicans, are largely fitted for the stations which await them. Some service with him in Congress has made me well acquainted with General Garfield. That he has the intelligence, experience, and habits of mind which fit a man for the Presidential office, I think I know. Without early advantages, he years ago achieved prominence among the leading men in public life, and that prominence he has maintained ever since in all the collisions between individuals and parties. That he is competent to the duties before him there seems to me no reason to doubt. Of General Arthur it seems needless here to speak. Most of you know him, and all who know him know a high-souled, honorable man, honorable in every position in which he ever stood; a man to be trusted in every relation of life. If the character, the popularity, and personality of a candidate can add strength to the Republican cause, General Arthur will add that strength wherever he is known, and must where he is best known. Upon its record and its candidates the Republican party asks the country's approval, and stands ready to avow its purposes for the future. It proposes to rebuild our commercial marine, driven from the sea by Confederate cruisers, aided and abetted by foreign hostility. It proposes to foster labor, industry, and enterprise. It proposes to stand for education, humanity, and progress. It proposes to administer the government honestly, to preserve amity with all the world, observing our own obligations with others, and seeing that others observe theirs with us; to protect every citizen of whatever birth or color, in his rights and equality before the law, including his right to vote and to be counted; to uphold the public credit and the sanctity of engagements, and, by doing these things, the Republican party proposes to assure to industry, humanity, and civilization in America the amplest welcome and the safest home.

William Henry Smith, Collector of the Port of Chicago, prints in *The Chicago Deal* an interesting essay on Biographies of Garfield, in the course of which he brings out this extract from a private letter to himself from President Hayes, written soon after the Chicago Convention: "Garfield is the ideal self-made man. Nobody since Dr. Franklin is so completely the work of his own ambitious labor. Clay and Lincoln got their place by gifts direct from heaven. But the full man, the trained man, the man equipped for achievement, in short, the man like Garfield, is made by his own perseverance and industry. What an encouragement to the ambitious young fellows of our country!"

The committee rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were visited yesterday by hundreds of working Republicans, who went there to say that they were not in the slightest degree discouraged by the reverse in Maine. Evidences continue to multiply that this reverse has aroused a strong fighting spirit. The manner in which Republicans regard it is shown by the fact that a gentleman of this city, who had given the committee $50 and made arrangements to be absent from the city on election day, yesterday sent to the committee his check for $5,000, and wrote that he would be at home to vote.

In Hungary it is said fifty common children of school age do not go to school at all, while those who do go frequently stay only three or four years. There are 212 large parishes, each having a population exceeding 5,000 wholly without elementary schools. At least 7,000 new schools are needed. Worse than all, one-third of the teachers in the existing schools are not qualified for their office.