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oct 15

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SPRING, 1880.

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For catalogues containing testimonials address F. W. HASTINGS, Pr. D., Principal.
August 11, '80.

UNFURL THE FLAG.

BY NORMAN A. BARNEY.

[Hallelujah Chorus.]
Unfurl again the nation's flag,
The flag our heroes bore,
And greet its starry folds with cheers—
Loud as the ocean's roar.
We swear that honored flag shall float
Till time shall be no more—
True men are marching on.
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
True men are marching on!

That glorious flag on Shiloh's field
Was drenched with patriot gore;
That flag on Lookout Mountain's height
Went grandly on before;
The flag that flamed at Gettysburgh,
And many a combat more.
True men are marching on.
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
True men are marching on!

In freedom's cause, for freedom's rights,
That flag shall lead the way;
Its stars shall cheer the loyal blue,
shall daunt the traitor gray;
With Godless hearts the solid North
Shall gird them for the fray—
True men are marching on.
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
True men are marching on.

That grand old flag shall float unstained
As floating years go by;
We strike no hands with death and shame,
We list no traitor's cry:
A rally-ing sign in freedom's van,
That flag shall float on high.
For God is marching on.
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
For God is marching on!

MARSHALING THE FORCES!

LEADING REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

DISCUSSING THE METHODS OF THE CAMPAIGN—A VIGOROUS FIGHT IN THE NORTHERN STATES ADVOCATED!

From the New York Times, August 6.

Never before in the history of the Republican party, save at a National Convention, have so many leading men in the party been collected together out of Congress as were seen yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Most of them were drawn to this city by the notice that a conference on political matters would be held, and others came to pay their respects to General James A. Garfield and General Chester A. Arthur, the candidates of the party. The halls of the hotel were crowded with men who were interested in the business meeting and desirous of seeing Gen. Garfield, and nothing but the presence of a guard at the foot of the stairway leading to the first floor, and to the rooms in which the distinguished visitor and the conference were lodged, prevented constant confusion and annoyance. The conference was called to be held at 12 o'clock. Before that hour the small dining-room facing on Twenty-fourth street was crowded with prominent men. Among them were John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; United States Senators Logan, of Illinois; Allison, of Iowa; Plumb, of Kansas; Blaine, of Maine; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Bruce, of Mississippi; Rollins and Blair, of New Hampshire, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Representatives Page, of California; Miles, of Connecticut; Godlove S. Orth and W. H. Calkins, of Indiana; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; George R. Davis, of Illinois; Omar D. Conger and Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan; James F. Briggs, of New Hampshire; George M. Robeson, of New Jersey; S. B. Chittenden, Anson G. McCook, Levi P. Morton, John W. Ferdon, John M. Bailey, John H. Starin, Frank Hiscock, John Van Voorhis, and Richard Crowley, of New York; Benjamin Butterworth, William McKinley, and Amos Townsend, of Ohio; Joseph Jorgenson, of Virginia; Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin; Messrs. John C. New, Gen. Ben Harrison, Gen. A. D. Streight, and Morrison Harris, of Indiana; ex-Gov. Warmoth, P. B. S. Pinchback, Gen. John R. Sypher, of Louisiana; ex-Senator Conover and W. W. Hicks, of Florida; ex-Governor Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona; J. J. Youngs, Thomas B. Keogh, North Carolina; General N. P. Banks, ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the Hon. John Cessna, Clayton McMichael, Charles E. Smith, Edward McPherson, Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, Washington; Col. "Long" Jones, Emery A. Storrs, Illinois; William W. Phelps, Joseph Colt, W. A. Stiles, George A. Halsey, Frederick A. Potts, John P. Jackson, State Treasurer George W. Wright, Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey; Chauncey I. Filley, Missouri; William R. Moore, Tennessee; Col. C. W. Moulton, Ohio; ex-Senator Dorsey, Arkansas; the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, Thurlow Weed, Thomas C. Platt, John M. Francis, George Dawson, John M. Stivers, General George H. Sharpe, James J. Belden, Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, John Jay, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Gen. John C. Robinson, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, Gen. John N. Knapp, William J. Youngs, Carroll G. Smith, Gen. Charles K. Graham, George M. Van Nort; State Senators Robertson, Birdsall, McCarthy, Rockwell, Davenport, and ex-Senator Hamilton Harris, of New York.

SHALL THERE BE A SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN?

The room was too small to hold all these men, and many others not so well known, and many of those who wished to attend were obliged to stand in the hall outside. For some time there was conversation, turning principally upon the promising aspect of the campaign in different parts of the country. The air grew oppressively hot, and there were frequent draughts from the great water-cooler that stood on the table before the Chairman's seat. At last, when every available inch of space had been occupied, ex-Gov. Jewell rose, and, as Chairman of the National Committee, called the body to order. He stated that there would be no regular organization, and that the meeting would not be in the nature of a conference, but merely a consultation of the freest nature. Mr. William E. Chandler called attention to the fact that there were reporters in the room taking notes, or else they were Republicans who were taking notes for their convenience. If the meeting was to be a conference it would be improper to have its proceedings published. If it was not, it was his opinion that a larger hall should be procured and the reporters invited to be present. Senator Logan was entirely opposed to having reporters present if the methods of the campaign were to be discussed. That would simply be advertising the campaign to the enemy, and if they proposed to do that it would be said that it was bad management of the campaign. For his part, if this course was to be pursued he would have nothing more to say. No action was taken upon the proposition or suggestion to exclude reporters, and the Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, read a proposition to supply the South with means to conduct a vigorous campaign there. This proposition led to a prolonged and animated discussion, which took a wide range. As adopted, the resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient that an active campaign as possible be carried on by the Republican party in the South as well as in the North, and that the Republican National Committee are hereby requested to respond to such calls from Republicans for assistance and encouragement by speaking in Southern States and Southern districts, as in their judgment seem wise and proper.

Mr. Hicks, of Florida, said this campaign and its result was a matter of life or death with the Republicans of Florida, and they felt deeply its importance. Nevertheless, he believed that, with aid and encouragement from the party in the North and with existing conditions in Florida, the State could be carried for Garfield and Arthur in November. The Republicans of Florida had assurances—the nature and source of which he did not care to state now, because, like his friend, Gen. Logan, he was afraid of the reporters—but they had assurances which they deemed trustworthy, and which were sufficiently reliable for their purpose, that there would and should be a fair count and no favor in Florida this fall.

SENATOR CONOVER'S VIEWS.

Senator Conover, of Florida, next addressed the conference, and said the party in Florida was never so determined, never so earnest, never so well supported by the rank and file of the party, as they were now. The State Committee had gone to work now in real earnest to carry the State for the Republican candidates, whether the party in the North sent them aid or not. It made no difference as to their support and resolution whether they received a dollar of a friend or not. As his associate, Mr. Hicks, had said, he did not think it would be prudent to state here the nature of the assurances they had received as to the getting of a fair count, [laughter] not that there was anything wrong about it, but it would not be prudent to state it publicly, but he could say that the Florida Republicans were satisfied with the guarantees that had been given them as to a fair count being had in the coming election. [Applause.] All the evidences to the contrary notwithstanding, Florida had been ever since the war, and still was, a Republican State. The First District, in which he lived, was overwhelmingly Republican, and there was no Democrat who dared deny it, and the only way the Republican candidate had been or could be defeated in that district was by outrageous fraud.

HON. JOHN CESSNA'S SPEECH.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, next got the floor, and spoke briefly and impressively. He said: I hear talk here among some of the gentlemen who have spoken of abandoning something. I am not inclined to abandon any part of this country. [Applause.] I am not in favor of abandoning any part of it now any more than I was in favor of abandoning myself and going out of the Union twenty years ago, or of permitting any part of it to abandon us and go out of the Union. [Applause.] There are two national issues now before the people in this election—and the first is the selection of Presidential Electors, and the way a Democratic House of Representatives may determine to deal with the question. Although some of the Republican States may be put out and kept out by a Democratic House—and we certainly cannot expect any fair treatment when the counting of the votes comes up—yet if such a thing is attempted that question will come before another tribunal altogether, [applause] and although the present House is Democratic, and would undoubtedly give a decision that way, the next House will not be Democratic, and we ought to be able to show, in a Republican House, how and where the Democrats did cheat us and to put the Republican States back where they should be. Now, this matter is a revolution in a certain form, but the Democrats will cheat if the opportunity and the necessity are combined, and if we can't get a fair election in any other way I would favor going to the extent of having a committee appointed in the next Congress on the subject of elections in the South, and sending them down there to protect our friends in that section. If we cannot in that way protect them sufficiently, then we will take our friends, the Republicans of the South, out into the great West, and the census will make the Democracy of the solid South perfectly harmless. [Applause.]

COL. SYPHER'S ADDRESS.

Col. J. H. Sypher, of Louisiana, was next recognized by the Chairman. He said: "This talk of abandoning the South is very old to us, gentlemen! We have been abandoned some time ago. Years ago we began the scheme of reconstruction, and we executed it in blood, and we hold the certificate of you gentlemen, you Northern Republicans, as to the way we did the work. We hold that certificate in the second plank of your platform in 1872, which speaks of the way in which Southern reconstruction was accomplished. The reason why you have no Electoral vote south of the Potomac to-day is that you have not stood by your own work and by your own words. Sometimes, when I get provoked, I say we have been treated with cowardice, and I would repeat it here to-day if there were nobody but ourselves to hear it. I started in 1861, and have carried a knapsack in the party ever since, and have never had an office nor have I been an applicant for one. But, gentlemen, I am free to say that if the election of our candidates this year depends on votes from the South, we are licked to-day, in my judgment. It is true I hear promises made here by gentlemen from Florida, but there are too many 'ifs' in it for me. Mark my word, gentlemen, you are not going to get a fair count."

Senator Conover here interrupted the speaker, and said: "There are no ifs about it," but the conclusion of his remark was inaudible.

Col. Sypher, resuming, said: My whole experience in Southern politics teaches me that there is no ground for such a hope as that. North Carolina is, in my judgment, good fighting ground—not that we may carry the State, but by fighting we may gain something. It has about 50,000 white Republican votes, and my experience is this, that where there are brave, resolute white men to organize the Republican voters—men who will stand at the polls without fear and see that the vote is got in and honestly counted—there is in such places some chance for a favorable result. There must be such men to encourage and sustain the colored men. The black majority in the South is not a safe basis of political power, as has been illustrated that it is not in too many elections. We ought to have two members of Congress from Tennessee, but my friend, Judge Freeman, here, says there is not the slightest hope for anything in the way of an Electoral vote from that State. And he is right. Virginia claims some of your attention, too. Virginia is divided, and the Democratic family is not happy there at all. Virginia might be made good fighting ground. The trouble there is the repudiation of taxes, and there is a chance to get a fair count there, because the Readjusters will themselves stand at the polls and see that there is a fair count. There comes in, you see, the white element again, and I regard it as a controlling element. But look, again, at the Alabama election. The Republican vote there has been entirely wiped out, because of the lack of a white element resolute enough to sustain it. Don't waste your powder, gentlemen, is my advice, and when you shoot don't shoot too low; aim high enough to shoot into Maine, and then into Indiana and Ohio, [applause,] and then you will drive the bull-dozer into his hole, [laughter and applause:] and after that you can shoot into the South. If you win in those States in October, it will make it a great deal easier to win in the South in November. I have no doubt that when the announcement is made of the result of the elections in those States the first train that leaves New Orleans will carry on board some such distinguished fugleman as Ned Burke, on his way to Ohio to see our amiable friend Gov. Foster, and that he will say to him, 'Now, Charley, you know you and I were into the Wormley conference together, and we want to control our own affairs in our own State, and if we can be allowed to do that, we will give you the Electoral vote of our State, and that will be eight votes for your candidate.' [Shouts of laughter.] That is the way it might be done you know. [Renewed laughter.] Don't laugh, gentlemen—it is legitimate. [Laughter and applause.] Give us a favorable result in the October States, and, as I say, we may make a fight. Florida, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina may all be turned to some account as fighting ground for some Congressmen, but don't think of them once for an Electoral vote from now until November next."

A representative from Virginia rose to explain the situation in that State, and Chairman Jewell suggested that the committee was not now engaged in hearing the cases of the States, and said that would be done at a future time.

Another Virginian said he believed that State could be carried this fall by diligent work.

VARIOUS SOUTHERN EXPRESSIONS.

Judge Freeman, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He said: "It is ungracious for us—I mean we of the South—Mr. Chairman, to say we don't require your money, your advice and your moral support, and the help of your presence. But I think that in this, as in all things else, the best policy is the honest one. The best thing is to state the truth. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, the day of judgment may come before the ides of November, the millennium of peace may come, but not a single Republican Electoral vote will come from south of the Ohio river. You may send your speakers and they will be received gladly and treated royally; you may send your money and it will be honestly expended; you may get in the votes on election day, but they will be counted out. The 138 votes of the South have already been seen and counted against you. Nothing would better suit the Democratic policy than to have you make a canvass in those States. They will welcome you and say come down and see us. See how tolerant of you we are. But their bull-dozers, their tissue ballot vendors, their ballot-box stuffers have already been instructed that the solid South is to be maintained. That is the plain truth about it, gentlemen, antidote of the poison is to be found in a solid North. [Applause.] The gage of battle has been delivered. Wade Hampton spoke truly when he said at Cincinnati, 'We pledge 138 votes.' The votes have already been counted. I tell you, gentlemen, that the white-livers in the South will undertake the work of the campaign for the fun of killing the negroes."

Mr. Hicks—they won't come to Florida, Sir. Mr. Chairman they never have come to our State. We fight back in Florida! [Applause.]

Senator Conover said: "I believe this committee was called to consider the question, among others, whether it is proper or expedient to begin a campaign canvass in the South. I say with all respect to adverse views, that I favor such a canvass. I do not presume to speak for North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, or any other State, but I do speak for our own State of Florida. I say it is unfair to the white Republicans there to say that they have not the courage to demand, exact, and enforce a fair count. We have there a large and intelligent class of people, settled by Northern emigration within the last few years, and their moral support and aid is with us, and that is one reason why we hope for and sustain a moral sentiment there which makes us strong. And the Democracy have begun to feel that they must respect that sentiment. Four years ago I heard a Democratic speaker in our State say of Gov. Stearns, at a public meeting: "I understand that Gov. Stearns lost that arm of his in stealing corn from a crib—lost it in a steel trap." The last speech I heard that same man make was at the opening of this campaign, in Jacksonville, and he said if the election cannot be carried honestly, then it was better that they should lose it."

Delegate Gough, of West Virginia said: "I want to speak in behalf of my state, whose five votes are said to be pledged by Wade Hampton to the Democratic nominees. Those votes are not to be counted in that way this year. I regret to see here a disposition among my Republican friends to surrender to the night-riders and Kuklux of the South. If we do that we are unworthy of the proud position our party holds in this country. Where will you say that is said to say that the Republican Party will cease to make itself felt and responsible? At what line will you say, here is the line of our approbation and all below this has our condemnation! I say that we in West Virginia have never been fairly recognized in the past fifteen years. West Virginia sent 17,000 soldiers to fight under your glorious banner for the Union, she cast her Electoral vote for Lincoln, and she never failed to cast that same vote for the silent soldier of the century, [applause,] and in November next she will be true to herself if the North is true to her, and will cast that vote again in favor of James A. Garfield, of Ohio. [Applause.] The reason to-day that the vote has since been cast against us, and that we have no Representative in Congress, and that the vote of West Virginia was cast in 1876 for the representative of cipher-alley, is because the representatives of the Republican Party have never given us any aid or comfort. Now, gentlemen, I say, come down and give us the light of your countenances; come and help us; let us hear speeches in our State from the eloquent Secretary of the Treasury, from the brilliant Senator Conkling, and show us that you take some interest in us. Don't abandon us—don't leave the Republican people of the South. They know what it costs to be Republicans in the South, and when they go to battle for the cause and principals of that party I pray you to help them in the hour of their dark necessity." [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. PINCHBACK.

Ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, said: "I agree in large part with the sentiments expressed here to-day by both sides on this question, but I desire to say something about the colored Republicans of the South. Mr. Sypher has said the black majority is not a safe basis for political power in the South. That is true. Why is it true? Why is it true, as he says, that in the shoe-string district of Mississippi we cannot elect a Republican? It is this: It is because of the same influence which is being exerted here against the passage of this resolution. It is because the colored men have no encouragement. They have never been taught, from the hour of their enfranchisement to this day, to exercise their manhood. They have been taught to lean upon another reed for support. They have been told by other Republicans, white and black, that they must not assert their manhood. They have been advised and cautioned against provoking a war of races. That means that they must submit to every kind of outrage, ostracism, and wrong, if need be, rather than give offense to the dominant classes. Take any people under God's sun and subject them to this treatment, and tell me whether it will not become altogether dependent. Your own proud Caucasian race, with all its centuries of civilization and enlightenment, would succumb to it as the black man has done, if it was continually subject to such treatment. I want none of your money. If you will send such men as Senator Blaine and Senator Conkling and Secretary Sherman into the Southern States, and let these poor ignorant black people see that Republicanism is not a sham, that its protection to them is not a mere name, you will not stand in such need of Electoral votes. Take the case of General Grant. There is not a man here who does not know that even in the bull-dozed districts of the Southern States, the colored men, when they heard that General Grant was a candidate, sent delegates to their State conventions. They knew what the name of Grant meant, and they hoped and believed he was to be the President again. The magnetism of his name exerted that influence. [Applause.] If the mention of that name could do that, what could the presence of the gentlemen I have just named do for the party and for these poor black people? Ask General Wofford what was the reception he got in the State of Louisiana last Fall. He drew large audiences and aroused attention. It may be true that the immediate result amounted to nothing, but whites and blacks turned out, and if his presence did not directly accomplish anything he nevertheless knocked the rough edges off. I have seen many Democrats who listened to him who would not have listened for a moment to any local Republican speaker, and afterwards they said they believed he was a fair man, and meant well. Such work will at least pave the way for the hereafter—it will well repay the little expense that may be incurred in sending these gentlemen down there. Moreover the Republican Party claims to be the national party. Will it maintain that claim by making its canvasses in and only for the Northern States? We claim that there is no North, no South, no East, no West. If that is so, extend your influence in the barbarous South, and be a national party. You gentlemen are white and you are born free. You can go down there and tell these people that you are and that no man has the right to invade your right of conscience, or person, or of property. But if we, the black men, assert so much it is claimed that we are incendiary, and our bodies may grace the nearest tree, if rope does not happen to be scarce in the neighborhood. My suggestion is that you teach the colored people of the South to have confidence in themselves and in their rights as men." [Applause.]

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

Col. Long Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Illinois, said: "If we consent to abandon the South and our friends in those States, I think it will be the end of the Republican Party. I am glad my friend over there wanted to know if we were going to abandon these black men in the South. This is a meeting of the Republican Party. You can't go into Illinois and tell the Republicans of that State that you have abandoned the South. They can't understand it. I tell you gentlemen, you may fight and you may fail, but every time you make a struggle you grow stronger. It is that which puts the muscle into the arm of the blacksmith, and I say that this party ought to die here and now, and let some other party grow up to take its place, if it is not strong enough to undertake to protect all people who live under our Nation's flag. [Applause.] The reason you talk of abandoning the South is because you have talked too much conciliation already. You don't talk of raising another army if necessary. I didn't see how that was going to be done 20 years ago. I didn't see how Abraham Lincoln was going to get into Washington, but he did get there, and we raised our armies. It was not done by abandoning anything though. [Applause.] Where will you draw the line in this matter? If we do this kind of thing the Democrats will come over into Indiana and Illinois and make their campaigns there. No, gentlemen; I don't think we are here to abandon the South, and if you go on the stump and declare that to be your purpose it will be the question, 'What in the world is the party fighting for?' [Applause.] I think the great States of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio should come forward and say to the black men 'Though the bull-dozers and tissue-ballot and shot-gun should come, you and we will stand together, or we will fall together.' [Applause.]

SENATOR BLAINE ON THE CANVASS.

Senator Blaine was called on, and amid great applause he rose to speak. He said: "I hope that it will be observed that all that has been said here about abandoning the South has been said by Southern men. I hope the press will not state that any Northern man has advocated that line of policy. [Laughter. A voice—And no Southern man has urged it either.] I am not accusing anybody. I am only answering the complaint of Southern men, that if they could have the sympathy of the North the result of the elections might be more favorable to the party. I have not heard a single Republican from any Northern State which is worthy to cast a vote for Garfield and Arthur who countenanced that idea. So far as I have heard it has come altogether from Southern representatives. The carrying on of a campaign is a matter of intensely practical business—sentiment, nor gush, nor bosh don't carry it; but if you concentrate your working efforts you do something, and if you scatter them all over you do nothing. Now, the theory of this effort, in its practical results, is, first, to carry the State of Maine. [Loud applause.] The Democrats and Greenbackers have pushed us hard, up there, for six years, but this year with good, steady work, we are going to elect the whole five Congressmen on the first Monday of September. [Applause.] I presume Ohio can take care of itself. The strength of the canvass should be spent on the State of Indiona, and when you get Maine in September and Ohio and Indiana in October, you may then go South, and I think you will get respectful and attentive audiences. [Applause.] There is nothing that will create so clear and distinct an issue in the South as good Republican majorities in the North. [Laughter.] Let disaster overtake us in Maine, to be followed by defeat in Indiana, and by a close vote in Ohio, and I am not anxious to accept the invitations of my friends here to go down into the Southern States and make an active campaign. [Laughter and applause.] Get Northern States first, my friends, and you are very apt to get votes in the South afterward. And for myself, I believe that Republican votes in the South are one of that kind of blessings that come when we don't stand in much need of them. [Laughter.] When the people of the South see a good, united solid, all conquering North, then West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida and those other States, are not so difficult to obtain, and if we win great sounding, rounding, bounding victories in the great States of the North your votes in the South will then go for nothing. I have great faith in the North. I believe the people are awake, and I believe we are bound to achieve a splendid triumph. [Applause.] The people are coming to the belief that the time has not yet come—in the judgment of the men who fought the war for the Union—to surrender it to the men who fought against it. [Applause.] That is the belief, and they can't delude you by having Hancock with them. Hancock so far as I know, is the first man that ever took part in a great war who was afraid to have the fact mentioned. [Great laughter.] Read his letter for yourselves and see if he isn't. [Renewed laughter.] Washington fought in a Revolutionary war against England, but I never heard that he didn't like to hear his conduct referred to, and Jackson and Taylor, too, they fought in different wars, but I never heard that they were afraid or ashamed about it. [Laughter.] But read Hancock's letter, and see if it doesn't say in plain terms, 'Excuse me, but don't mention that thing; it is away 15 years ago, and, ah! circumstances have thrown me into company in which it is disagreeable to have that matter mentioned.' [Yells of laughter and applause.] That, gentleman is just what his letter means, if it means anything. Now we have got as our candidate James A. Garfield, a brave volunteer General, who is not at all afraid about its being known that he was in the Union Army. He is brave, capable, honest, experienced, and we propose to follow his standard to victory in this election. [Applause.] And I say to Gen. Hancock, for whom I entertain very high regard as a soldier and a gentleman, that he has at last been found in bad company, and we can't follow him." [Continued laughter and applause.]

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

Secretary Sherman was next loudly called on for a speech, and at once arose to respond. He was greeted with applause, and said: "I have listened with great attention to the remarks of the gentlemen who have spoken, and I don't think there is such a difference of opinion upon the matter at issue that it could be made a point for debate in a debating society anywhere. I don't understand the remark of the gentleman who spoke about the impossibility of carrying Louisiana, as a ground of abandoning the South. It is a question only as to where we shall aim our artillery—where is the weak point in the enemy's line. The line of battle reaches from ocean to ocean—from Texas to Maine, and wherever the artillery can strike the most effective blow against the common adversary, there should the artillery be aimed. [Applause.] If anybody proposes to abandon the Republican party of the South, I at once begin to wonder, and it excites my sympathetic repugnance. It is they who have suffered the tortures of hell for their principles and their party—it is those people who have born the brunt of the struggle. Abandon them! It is true, if we abandon them we abandon the principles for which we fought in the war, and no Republican could ever abandon those principles which declare and maintain that every man, woman, and child in this land should enjoy the equal protection afforded by the law. [Applause.] The real test, known to all the world, is in the three or four pivotal States, and there the battle is to be waged. I went to see the struggle last year in some of them. I extended the right hand of fellowship to my friend from Maine. I saw the Republicans of Maine in that struggle, and I glory in them. [Applause.] I saw what a hot-bed of corruption there was there—Democrats and Greenbackers, men who could not agree upon anything, but who combined together to defeat the Republican Party. I believe your committee should do all in their power to assist the party in the contest in Maine in September, and if that should result happily the men of other States will not be afraid to stand up in defense of their rights. As for Ohio, we'll take care of ourselves, [laughter,] and we look upon our candidate, Gen. Garfield, with pride and satisfaction as to his civil and military history." Secretary Sherman closed by predicting 25,000 to 30,000 majority for the ticket in Ohio, and increased representation in Congress, and, he said, Indiana could be depended upon to give a good account of herself. When the party sent its men and money into the canvass in these States it was helping every Republican in the South, and it was better to put it where it would do most good than to spend it in doubtful experiments.

HARMONY IN THE PARTY.

Gen. John A. Logan was the next speaker. He said he believed there was more harmony and unanimity in the party now than they had had in some time past. It seemed to him, however, that a political campaign should be fought just as a military campaign was fought, by first assaulting and capturing all the outposts or weak positions of the enemy, and having thus secured some vantage ground, then to assault the main positions. This canvass was not merely a contest for place or power, but it was a question whether the old Republican Party, which had honored the flag, and carried it in honor everywhere; which had restored the fortunes of the land and banished hard times, and set every spindle and mill and artisan in the land at work, should transfer all these treasures of the Nation to the uncertain care of the Democratic Party and its principles. He believed that the people would not come to that conclusion. Questions of the State and National sovereignty, questions that lay in the Ens of discussion, were on the path that the Democratic Party was treading today, and that the Republican Party must keep away from. As had been said before, every path out of the Republican party led into the camps of the Democratic Party. On one side, there was Gen. Garfield as the candidate. His followers were the men who had saved and reinvigorated this Nation. On the other side, the candidate was Gen. Hancock, whose forces, as they marched past him in review, were led by the old rebel Army, and at the rear were guarded by the Copperheads of the North. He believed the time had not yet come when the country could be turned over to their tender care and keeping." [Applause.]

THE CLOSING WORDS.

Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, followed Gen. Logan with an address in which he advocated a concentration of forces against the weak points in the enemy's line. If the campaign was to be defensive, the party forces should be scattered and the lines extended, but if it was to be aggressive, the ranks must be closed up. He believed now as during the war it was a question of defense of Washington. [Laughter.] It seemed to him that in the South there might be points of attack which were valuable for the opportunities they offered to elect some Congressmen, and he believed advantage should be taken of them; but as to the main movement of the campaign, it was decreed that the fight should open first in Maine, then in Ohio and Wisconsin, and that every effort should be made for success in those battles. As for Indiana, there need not be much anxiety as to the result, for the agricultural population were not, as they were four years ago, in the midst of business depression, but their fields and homes are filled with plenty, and a little active work would serve to secure a ripe victory in October and nerve the hearts of Republicans in other States for the contest in November. In 1876 the contest was between the Democratic speakers and the thrashing-machines