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Somerset Herald,

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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...Sept 6, 1882.

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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 20. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25. 1882. WHOLE NO. 1633.

Frank W. Hay. ESTABLISHED 34YEARS. John B. Hay

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AUTUMN.

BY LINUS TOWNSEND.

Autumn—once more with languid stride
Traverses o'er the course of time,
And through the dimming forest glides
In dreary solitude—sublime;
Transition—on the distant hills,
Has changed the emeralds to sere,
And the murmurings of the dimpling rills
Are in cadence with declining year.

The jay bird may pipe—his summer notes,
Whilst passing o'er the fading vale,
Which for a moment cheery floats,
But dies away a dismal wail.
And nature now is bathed in gloom
Seems mourning for the dying year,
The forests drooping 'round its tomb;
A draping pageant—wan and sere.

A weird dirge now rustles through,
The vestures of the pensive grove,
And fill again with charms anew,
Those never dying scenes of love,
Enchanting webs of golden haze,
Seem drifting in the lambent air—
The gossamer and salient rays,
In magic woofs suspended there.

Now summer's gone—has passed away
With cheery spring forever flown,
Whilst along their paths deserted lay;
The sweetest—faded flowers strewn.
Dear emblems of our youth and spring,
Sacred gems, for thee we mourn,
Still fondly 'round our memories cling,
Departed 'ne'r to return.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Speeches by Senator Frye, of Maine, General Beaver, Hon. Mahlon Chance and Others.

THE GRANDEST POLITICAL ASSEMBLAGE SINCE 1876.

The Hall Packed to its Utmost Capacity and Hundreds Turned Away.

There was an uprising of the people last night and a most practical demonstration given of the fact that Republicanism in the County of Allegheny, is as strong as it was when Lincoln declared the county a State. Two meeting were held, one in Old City Hall and the other in Lawrenceville. Both were successes of such a nature that they left nothing to be desired by the most ardent member of the great party. At Lawrenceville seven hundred persons were in attendance, and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed, but it was at Old City Hall that the great gathering took place. It was surprising to see the hall fill up when the doors were opened. The long lines of seats capable of holding two thousand persons became black in a few minutes' time, the standing room to the rear disappeared and the gallery was crowded. Still the crowd poured in as long as a foothold could be obtained, while men stood in the entries and on the stairs satisfied with the occasional sentences they could catch. At a low calculation 4,000 persons were in attendance, 100 of whom were ladies, and enough men to make a large meeting were turned away unable to obtain an entrance. It was the largest assemblage that has been witnessed in Western Pennsylvania since the Republican party has been in existence, except once in a Presidential year—when Blaine spoke in 1876. For enthusiasm, it was an audience hard to excel. Senator Frye was welcomed with a will and made good the claims put forward for his oratorical powers by his friends. The great reception of the night was reserved for Gen. Beaver. The house "arose at him" in a literal sense, and it was some time after his appearance before he could open his speech. The interruptions during his remarks were frequent, but they were always the marks of approval, and were not unwelcome. It was a meeting that did credit to the Republicans of Allegheny county; what more could be said in its praise?

SPEECH OF SENATOR FRYE.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Your President says that the Republican party in the grand old State of Pennsylvania is in the midst of a family quarrel. It is hardly right for a man away from the Northeast country to come here and put his hand into it. I may have occasion indirectly to refer to it but directly I shall not trouble myself about your family affairs. There is a distinguished gentleman to follow me, your gallant candidate for Governor, Gen. Beaver. What he will say I cannot tell. Therefore I shall confine myself to one issue lest I might trespass on the ground that he has selected. I propose to talk about a question that is of interest to every man before me—the subject of taxation. Taxation puts its finger into every man's pocket. It touches his most sensitive nerve. If taxes are equally imposed, no matter how heavy they may be, the burden is not felt; but if they are unequally imposed, no matter how slight, they are oppressive and burdensome. The Republican party has made it a study how it can make a proper distribution of taxes so as to protect the workingman and compel the wealthy to bear their proper share of the burdens. I contend that in this the Republican party has been a magnificent success. The Democracy claims that it is controlled by money, that it is in the power of the monopolies and that its policy tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They say that in its legislation it forgets the poor man and legislates for the rich. How is this? We need $300,000,000 every year to pay the expenses of the Government. How do we raise it? By taxation. The taxes by which it is obtained I divide into two classes. They are internal and external.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION.

The internal revenue last year produced $69,000,000 from whisky alone. Does that hurt any of your poor men here? There is not a man within the sound of my voice who is compelled to pay a cent of it, and there is not a man who would not be infinitely better off if he had not paid a cent of it. [Applause.] These ladies paid none of it. It yielded $16,000,000 from beer. The ladies paid none of that, and there is not a single man who was compelled to pay a cent of it. It collected $47,000,000 on tobacco. The ladies paid none of that, and not a man before me was required to contribute a cent of it. I paid some myself, but it was voluntary—an offering to the government. [Laughter.] It raised from banks and bankers $5,000,000. Where is the poor man who felt it? It raised $2,000,000 from cosmetics and perfumery. I can't let you ladies off this time, but there is not a man here who doesn't know that they are handsome enough and sweet enough without any of it. I have named every single internal tax but one and I have not found one that any man or woman was compelled to pay. But there is one that affects us all. We raised $3,000,000 on matches. That is about one cent for every 100 matches. An ordinary family uses about 2,000 matches every year and its tax on this amounts to 20 cents. This is all that it is compelled to pay and yet the Democratic party talks about heaping burdens on the poor. [Applause.]

The Republican party thought that even this was unnecessary and in the Forty-fifth Congress, a Democratic Congress, they tried to repeal it, but this Democratic party—the friend of the people—opposed it, and they were defeated. In the Forty-sixth Democratic Congress they proposed again to take it off, but the Democracy refused and took off the tax on whisky and tobacco instead. They knew on whom the burden rested. [Laughter and applause.] In the Forty-eighth Congress another effort was made to remove the tax on matches and the Democrats opposed it. In the Senate the leader of the Democratic party spent an hour in speaking against it and it was defeated. Within twenty-four hours the Diamond Match Company, which was at that time the largest in the country, raised the price of matches. Out of the $300,000,000 required to run the Government every year $140,000,000 is contributed—a voluntary contribution made under the beneficent policy of the Republican party.

THE TARIFF.

We have next got the external taxes—the tariff. To the average Democrat the tariff is the cruelest, the bitterest and the wickedest thing on earth. It is a thief, a pirate, a merciless plunderer of the poor, and in season and out the leading Senators and Representatives of the Democracy are heard denouncing the great State of Pennsylvania for its fidelity to the tariff, and denouncing the great iron and steel interests as robbers and thieves. The tariff. What is it? Let me explain it as I would to a lot of boys and girls. Let us call Pittsburgh America, and Philadelphia Europe. I wish to build a woolen mill in Pittsburgh, which is America, and another in Philadelphia, which is Europe. I take a woolen mill because I know the wages. I might as well build a furnace, a forge, a sheet or rail mill, a carriage manufactory, or any of the works that abound in Pittsburgh until they obscure the sun with smoke. [Applause.]

I begin in Pittsburgh. I dig my foundations and pay my men $1 25 per day for their work. I build my foundation walls and pay $1 25 and $1 50 for my labor. I get my brick and pay $1 50 and $1 75 per day for my labor. For laying the brick I pay from $1 50 to $2 25 per day, and for slating the roof I pay from $2 25 to $2 75 per day. When the building is completed the cost is $100,000, 95 per cent. of which is paid out to the men who work it with their hands from the hole in the ground to the slate on the roof.

OVER IN EUROPE.

Now I go over to Philadelphia, which is Europe, and build a factory of exactly the same size and materials. The excavation costs me for the labor 40 and 45 cents per day; the walls, 40 and 55 cents per day; the brick, 35 to 75 cents, and perhaps, I can get labor cheaper and lower than that. I saw in a report to the British Parliament that 40,000 barefooted little girls were employed carrying molded brick on their heads, getting from 4 to 6 cents per day. Perhaps I might have 300 or 400 of these brought over and make the cost even lower. Thank God that over there, in Pittsburgh, America, I couldn't hire them! [Applause.] I can lay the brick for 50 and 75 cents per day for the labor and slate the roof for 85 cents and $1 00, and when the building is completed it has cost me $50,000. Why that $100,000 and this $50,000? It is because of wages. The clay is as cheap there as here, wood is as cheap, brick is as low. In labor alone is there a difference.

I come back to Pittsburgh. I build my machinery and pay $2 50 to $3.00 per day for first-class work, and the cost is $50,000. I go to Philadelphia, Europe, and pay from $2.25 down to $1 50 for first-class labor, and the cost is $25,000. I go back to Pittsburgh and hire my carders and spinners and other employes. I pay women from 60 cents to $1 00 per day, and my men from $1 00 to $1 75. I weave a piece of cloth and the cost is $75, and 90 per cent. of the whole outside of the wool and the dye stuffs I have paid to my hands. I go to Philadelphia and hire my men, and how much do I pay them? To the women I give 20 cents per day and I can hire them by the ten thousands for that. I pay the men from 40 to 60 cents per day, and I can hire them by the regiment and I can make the same piece of cloth at a cost of $50. Now, if I can take that piece of cloth to Pittsburgh and sell it for $65 it is perfectly clear that I have a clear profit of $15 and still I am selling $10 less than the Pittsburgh manufacturers. [Applause.] How long would you run your mills in Pittsburgh until they were run down? [Laughter.]

THE WAY THE BOURBONS WANT IT.

Now the Democratic doctrine is to make all the cloth you please in Europe and send it to America free to compete with American goods. But what will become of our mills? Ah, but they say you run your mills? There is only one way in which the mills could be run. Professors in college may theorize until they are insane but there is only one way to do it and that is to cut down the wages of your men, the masons and the brick layers and the carders, spinners and others employed in running a mill. Of course it can be done. [Applause.] But say our friends, the workmen, "if you do that, Mr. Frye, I can have no beef." "No, but you can have soup four times a week and black bread." The Democratic doctrine is that soup and black bread is good enough for working-men. They say, "But I couldn't send my children to school." But you could put them to work in the factories as they do in Europe. "But my wife could'nt go to church." No, sir; she could'nt dress as other people dress, but that makes no difference. How do you like that? The Republicans say: "We are going to run the mills. We are going to keep the smoke over Pittsburgh. We are not going to cut down wages." It holds to the doctrine that the man who works with his hands is entitled to live as well as the rich loafers who stand around and do nothing. It believes that the better a man is paid for his work the better citizen he is. It believes that he should have his share of the comforts and luxuries of life and enough to lay up something for a rainy day, or put in a piece of land and build a house and then he has a stronger interest in good government. It holds that every man should have the fullest possible opportunity to give his children a good education. The Republican party wants your wife to go to church. Why? To make a better man of you. The Republican party says to the European manufacturer: Make all the cloth you please and bring all over you can. But it costs us $300,000,000 every year to run our Government, a pretty heavy sum. Every time you send us a piece of cloth worth $50 you can step up to the Treasurer and pay him $25 to help him out of it. Now, don't you see we have got him? Now their cloth costs just as much as our cloth and we have got them just where we want them. [Applause.] That is a protective tariff and that is all a protective tariff is.

HOW THE TARIFF LAWYERS PRICES.

The Democrats say that the tariff makes our clothes dearer than they would be otherwise. The very opposite is true, and I can prove it. Mr. Archibald, the Consul General of England at New York, recently made a report to his home Government on the American tariff. He said that it had so stimulated the manufacture of carpet that the price had fallen 15 per cent. and it had caused a reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of dry goods. The English Government thought enough of the report to publish it.

In 1860 there were deposits of good potter's clay in the bosom of the earth in every State in the Union, and every man and woman used pottery. Where did they get it? From the foreign manufacturers. In 1860 there were 2,000 men working in the potteries of the United States. The Republican party put a duty of 60 per cent. on pottery. What was the result? Why, last year there were potteries in every State of the Union except one, and that was Florida. There were 12,000 men employed in them, and the capital invested is $13,000,000. To-day you can buy pottery in Pittsburgh 35 per cent. lower than in 1860, and the wages of the workmen have gone up 40 per cent.

EFFECT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES.

In 1860, 4,000 men and women were engaged in the silk industry working at starvation wages. The Republican party put a heavy duty on silk, and last year there were 34,000 men and women in the silk factories of the country, and the invested capital has increased from $2,000,000 in 1860 to $28,000,000 to-day. How is it about prices? You can buy silk in Pittsburgh to-day at from 25 to 80 per cent. below 1860 and wages have gone up 25 per cent. The manufacture of worsted goods has improved under the influence of the protective tariff until last year 28,000 men were employed and $32,000,000 of capital invested. The same goods can be bought to-day at 40 per cent. less than they cost in 1860, and the wages of the operatives have gone up in proportion. Over in Indianapolis the other day I was shown through a large tile factory. There is only 35 per cent. duty on tile. Ten years ago, when they built a new court house at Indianapolis, they paved it with English tile at $1 20 per square foot. This year they got some more work done by the home factory and they got it done for 60 cents and it was of a far better quality than the English tile. The factory employes a number of English potters who say that their wages at Indianapolis are 120 per cent. higher than they were in the old country. Now how does the tariff operate?

When we bought our worsted goods abroad England set the prices. There was no competition. The protective tariff was put on, mills were built, the inventive genius of the people was called into play and down went the prices of woolen goods and up went the price of labor. [Good.] And yet the Democracy say it places the burdens all on the poor man. They say that the Republican party favors the rich rather than the poor.

TAXING THE LUXURIES.

Let us see if this is true. On silks, ribbons and velvets it collected $2,000,000 last year. Did any poor man pay any of that? I know a woman whom I love and have a right to, too. She went to Montreal a short time ago to take a summer trip, and she wanted to smuggle some goods. I am sorry to say it, but there isn't a woman who goes abroad who escapes the itch to smuggle something. She went into a great store and bought a switch, not for the children, but for herself. She thought it was a fine thing to wear an elegant imported switch. She asked the salesman, "Where did you get that switch?" And his answer was, "Imported from New York." [Laughter.] If men and women want any of those silks and satins and ribons who cares?

Brandy, liquors, champagne and perfumeries paid last year $6,800,000, but Kelly's Island champagne is good enough for the poor man. Tobacco and snuff paid $4,700,000, but no man was obliged to pay anything and from the cigars that have been given me since I came to the city, Pittsburgh doesn't pay any of it. [Laughter.] Carpets paid $800,000; laces, $742,000; opium for smoking, $460,000; glass, $3,300,000; manufactured marble, $340,000—$85,000,000 in addition to the $140,000 raised by internal revenue, and I have not named any tax yet that a single man in Pittsburgh was compelled to pay, and yet the Democratic party asserts that the tariff places the burden of the Government on the poor man. The Democratic party would take off all internal revenue taxes. Why? It is because Kentucky is interested in the manufacture of whisky and Virginia is engaged in raising tobacco, and the Southern wing of the Democratic party in consequence favors the repealing of the tax on whisky and tobacco. I am in favor of getting all the money possible out of whisky, tobacco and the luxuries of life.

Suppose it is repealed and a free trade policy is adopted. We must still have $300,000,000 for the expenses of the Government. The only other way to raise it is by a direct tax. It would amount to $6 apiece. There are 4,000,000 of people in Pennsylvania and her share would therefore be $24,000,000, regardless of all state and other taxes.

ENGLAND AND FREE TRADE.

There is one nation on earth that wants free trade in this country. That is England, and yet England was the most pronounced protectionist in the world for years. When Ireland began to build ships she declared that they should sell to none but English shippers and the ship building stopped. When she went to raising cattle England said you shall ship nowhere but to us. She did precisely the same with us. Our hills were full of iron and coal, but she said we should not develop it. We should ship nothing except to England. We rebelled and England lost the brightest diadem in her crown. [Applause.] England pursued the policy of protection until she had mills enough to supply the world with iron, and then suddenly she turned around and became the greatest advocate of free trade. To my personal knowledge the Cobden Club of England has been fighting for free trade in Congress during the last thirteen years, and the New York Free Trade Club is but a branch of the Cobden Club. If England should succeed in having free trade adopted and secure the fifty million people for her manufacturers to supply she would secure a greater triumph than she has ever had on land or sea with her armies or her navies. Well may she work for it. The Democratic party is working for this end, and it is singular that four out of every five in it are working-men and every time they go to the polls they cast a vote in favor of cutting down their wages one-half.

IRELAND AS A FREETRADER.

There is one country on earth that enjoys absolute free trade and according to the Democratic theory it ought to be the most prosperous and contented country in existence. That country is Ireland. Did you know that Ireland was once a centre of manufacture of silks and linens and carpets? Did you know that she once had a protective tariff and collected great subsidies from England annually? Did you know that Dublin once had tens of thousands of spinners and weavers. England saw all this and England said to Ireland: You have better soil and climate than we. We will manufacture and you can devote yourself to agriculture. Ireland consented and by the act of union agreed to give up the tariff. A census was taken a few years later and 1,200 were found in Dublin where there were thousands before. Ireland was placed under the uppper and nether millstones. England named the price of the raw material and the price of the manufactured product as well. A few years elapsed and millions of Irishmen starved to death. What caused it? Free trade. A few years more and millions came to this country driven away by English free trade. And the most amazing feature of the case is that four out of every five of these men when they get here go to the polls and vote for the same free trade that starved their fathers. If England had a rope around their necks on election day and could drag them to the polls, she would compel them to vote for free trade. How can bright witted Irishmen do such a stupid thing?

The revision of the tariff cannot be finished in the short session of Congress, and the Forty-eighth Congress will have to settle the question of the revision of the tariff. If it is Democratic, so sure as there is sunshine—outside of Pittsburgh—[applause] just so sure will your iron workers go to the knife first of all. I know what I am talking about. I have been a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and I know that the burden of the complaint is that the iron and steel industries are too well protected, and if they get into power the knife will go into it. A single member of Congress lost in Pennsylvania may make the House Democratic; the fight is terribly close. A Democratic majority in the House means a Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Pennsylvania will pay a fearful penalty for the crime of civil war in the State over a matter that ought to be settled within the party lines. The record of the Republican party is a glorious record, and now shall it be said of Pennsylvania that the grand old party, the party of a glorious history, the party that saved the Union, was stabbed to death in the house of her friend. I thank you for your attention and cheerfully give way to your next Governor.

Senator Frye closed with wild cheers ringing through the hall, and as he sat down, General Beaver's crutches sounded on the stairs of the stage and his form appeared in sight. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the cheering was renewed. When quiet was restored, Chairman Slagle introduced Gen. Beaver as the next Governor of Pennsylvania, and he spoke as follows:

GENERAL BEAVER'S REMARKS.

Fellow citizens: I come to you from the banner Republican ward of Pittsburgh, and judging from the outpouring of the people whom I have just addressed, that ward means to stand in the solid column of the Republican party which is marching to the glorious victory which awaits it. [Cheers.] I came here and find that Maine has joined Pennsylvania in that grand march, touching elbow to elbow, and the magnificent standard bearer of the victory won in Maine, comes with inspiring voice and manner to beckon us to a like victory in Pennsylvania. Men of Pittsburgh are you ready for the victory? Men of Pennsylvania, do you know where your duty lies? Are you ready to go in the way that duty leads? I believe you are. I believe you are at least endeavoring to find the path of duty and to walk in it. I heard the closing sentences of Senator Fry's address, and I heard his reference to facts which jeopardize the interests of Pennsylvania. He knows but little of that family quarrel in Pennsylvania, of which he spoke, and said but little about it. The little I have to say on that subject is limited by the position in which I stand to-night. I am limited by the confidential relations which exist, or should exist, between the gentlemen who are in Pennsylvania politics. I cannot use the material I have obtained in this way or I could throw light upon the course of some men in this State. We must let the mantle of charity fall on some of the vulgarities and profanities of this campaign. [Applause.] If we are reasonable men we must calmly, dispassionately and earnestly discuss the questions concerning the welfare of this Commonwealth.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.

This family difficulty is in my judgment, dishonest, or if not dishonest, illogical. If the object of this quarrel is to put the State Government, and thereby the National Government into the hands of the Democratic party, then I say it is dishonest, for it is misleading the vast majority of the men who are following under its banner. If the object of this movement—for I call it a movement in politics, I assail no man, indulge in no personalities, but hold every man responsible for his action, even if that action should ruin the welfare of his State—if the object of this movement is to place the government of the State in the hands of our opponents, then it is dishonest, for it is not the desire of the men following that flag to be landed in the midst of the enemy's camp, and stripped of their rights. If the movement is honest, it is illogical. If its object is to purify the party it is illogical, for it leads to no such result; to no such consummation. No man who can reason, no man who can think out a conclusion, can persuade himself that by this division in the Republican party reform is to be assured or a Republican victory won. Let us reason it here. Let us take these facts, not as they exist, but as they are laid before us, giving the leaders of this family difficulty the benefit of the doubt.

"Boss government is bad and ought to be destroyed.

Simon Cameron is a Boss and indulges in Boss government; therefore,"

Destroy—What?

The Republican party.

Not Simon Cameron; the Republican party. Is this not illogical? Certainly it is. Another objection I have to the movement is that it is cowardly. [Applause.] I mean just what I say; cowardly. [Cheers.] It is asserted that the movement has 100,000 men in it; 100,000 men in Pennsylvania. What for? To destroy the influence of one man.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

Who are the Bosses? I have heard some of them mentioned. It is said that Cameron is a Boss; it is said that Secretary Quay is a Boss; it is said that Chairman Cooper is a Boss; it is said that Gov. Hoyt is a Boss; and there are two or three others, a half dozen men at the outside. These are Pennsylvania's Bosses, and a 100,000 men turn their backs on this paltry half dozen and run as if a whole party was at their heels. [Cheers.] Contemplate it, you grown men. [Laughter.] Think on it, men of Pittsburgh. You men who are not afraid of great enterprises; who do not hesitate to tunnel hills, build bridges and will undertake any task without regarding its magnitude, when it comes to politics you run away from a half dozen men. If one-half the effort which has been made for this movement had been put forth at the primaries to up the great party on which your interests depend, on which the welfare of this Commonwealth depends, there would be no reason for a fight to destroy the great party which stood by you and you by it for so man years. Another objection I have to the movement. It is egotistical. Do you remember the story of the man who stood on the street corner and said: "Lord, I thank you that I am not as other men." All the respectable men, all the honest men, all the decency, all the wealth of Pennsylvania is gathered into the movement. All the dishonest men, all the unmanly men, all the men without influence, all the men without means, all the men without respectability, all the men without influence in the community, are outside the movement. That is the allegation. Of course we know how much truth is in it. The movement is dishonest or illogical, is cowardly, is egotistical and is pharisatial, and for those things am I opposed to it.

PERSONAL TALK.

I want to say a word about my personal relations, and then I am done. A few weeks ago I received a letter from a prominent citizen telling me not to talk about the tariff and other questions of vital interest to the Commonwealth, but to come down to the point in this campaign and assert that "I am no man's man." You have heard of the artist who painted a picture, and, in order that all might know what it was, wrote beneath it the words, "This is a horse." [Laughter.] And so my friend would have me go up and down before the people of Pennsylvania declaring "This is a man." Fellow citizens, there are some things in this world dearer to men than success; there are some things dearer than political honors, and one of these things to me is self-respect. [Cheers.] And if the people of this State expect me to stand up before an audience of men and declare "this is a man," and thereby write myself down an ass or something worse, they are mistaken in their man. [Applause.] I have declared in public utterance, solemnly declared, in view of the great honor bestowed upon me, that I had bargained with no political influence, made no pledges to living man that will affect my future course [Applause] nor have I made such promise from that day to this. I have been asked to make pledges, but not by men called Republicans. [Applause.] I have been asked to sign written pledges, but I said to one set of men as to another, that if I am elected it will be unpledged to any man. [Applause.] I do not care for his influence, I do not care how many votes he can command, I make no pledges. If I go to Harrisburg, I go retaining my self-respect, or I go not at all. [Cheers.] General Garfield [Cheers] when elected Senator from Ohio, said, "There is one man with whom I must eat, one man with wh