

## Gen. Logan's Letter.

(Continued from First Page.)

deavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. This honor, as it is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering, will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

### PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as its product, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity, meets my hearty approval.

If there be a Nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its very boundaries, and thus, by its continuation to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that Nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be procured from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactures, mines, farms, timber lands and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is purely a democracy, among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our possibilities, and our aspirations.

In all successful government it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our National life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental principle in the old Democratic creed proclaimed absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our National credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system, can be remembered by every man now in middle life.

Although in the great number of reforms instituted by the Republican party sufficient credit has not been publicly rendered to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and today a portion of the Republican Democratic opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear.

The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing, and health-producing food with which whole-some mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable.

Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets, alongside of American products, the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which we use—with the exception of a few articles not produced in the United States, and easy of being specially provided for, as coffee and tea—are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore, the American laborer would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be short of the proper opportunities of self-improvement, and his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of government, would be lessened; the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital, and the well-being of orderly citizens in general, would be menaced, while one evil would be again upon another until there would be general disturbance on the whole community. The true problem of a good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of people—the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a preventive of crime, a security of capital and the very guarantee of general peace and happiness.

The obvious policy of our government is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people. To the National Convention, in view of the special dangers menacing the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt a separate resolution on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign production.

not in competition with our own, thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms. Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

### OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The Republican party is the indisputable author of a financial and monetary system which it is called to say has never before been equalled by that of any other Nation.

Under the operation of our system of finance the country was safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a National credit, which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its securities, at a constantly increasing premium, are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world.

Our system of currency is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of a bill circulation attached to it, every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standard, and as long as the just and wise policy of the Republican party is continued, there can be no impairment of the National credit. Therefore, under present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the hands or bills of the United States or in the bills of the National Banks.

The advantage of having a bank note in the house, which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all.

The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

### INTER-STATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The subjects embraced in the resolutions recently adopted looking to the promotion of our inter-State and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relations are fraught with the greatest importance to our people. In respect to inter-State commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations in matters of which it was especially to be said, "There is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world.

As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries, and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that trade and effective means be taken through peaceful, orderly, and conservative methods to open markets, which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends the people of the Brazilian empire.

The republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon similarity of institutions and government, common aspirations and mutual hopes. The "Great Republic," as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affectionate admiration and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which will all tend together by the ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Farther than this, being small commonwealths, in the military and naval sense of the European powers, they look to us, at least, as a moral defender against a system of territorial and other encroachments which, aggressive in the past, has been abandoned at this day. Diplomacy and intrigue have done much more to wreathe the commerce of Spanish America than legitimate commercial competition.

Politically we should be bound to the Republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with a wise and conservative policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstandings between ourselves and any of the members of the American Republic family. The best method to promote this success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, North and South, to the hazards of illegal subversion.

The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths, is that if the Republican element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by a minority; but neither statesmen nor statesmen, the unavoidable logic of the situation, can be overridden or escaped. The colored people of the South have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors; they have had but few of the advantages of a Government which enable them to compete with the whites.

As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular government, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation, the South, and the colored people be made capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the National Government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject of education, and to make it its policy to give to the colored people of the South the same educational advantages as are given to the white people, and in recognition of any just international right, quite imprudent.

What we most need in this direction is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our Government, and to our citizens as well as to the equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American Republics situated upon this continent, when opposed, if ever they should be, by the different systems of Government upon another continent.

An appeal to the right by such a Government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that the era when all international differences shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off.

### EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The central idea of a Republican form of Government is the rule of the whole people as opposed to the rule of a privileged class. Our forefathers, in an attempt to erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of the world at that period upon the subject of governmental reform, adopted the idea of one people's sovereignty, and thus laid the basis of our present Republic. While technically a government of the people, it was in strictness only a government of a portion of the people, excluding from all participation a certain other portion, held in a condition of absolute, despotic, and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation.

With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American Republic suddenly emerged from the fallow ground of a government of the whole people, and 4,000,000 human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their white brethren. The subsequent legislation which passed by every legal title the citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously disfranchised people, amply covers the requirements and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disagreeable fact of the case is, that while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante-bellum days of the Republic. There are but a few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, and as such, are entitled to the same rights and privileges as the white people. The remaining portion of the latter are Democrats. In face of this incontestable truth these States invariably return Democratic majorities.

In other States of the South the colored people, although not a white majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and with the white Republicans are numerically in excess of the Democrats, yet precisely the same political result obtains—the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections, and thus having secured to itself the privilege of allowing an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "bribe" or as a stroke of finesse.

Blind and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical and moral coercion, and the use of the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. So confirmed has this result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact of the Democratic party carrying the elections, and thus having secured to itself the privilege of allowing an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "bribe" or as a stroke of finesse.

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the popular will concerning National legislation, and especially to the end that, in Presidential contests, the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling, lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

### FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and in accordance with our laws to a co-operation in our Government. While it is the policy of the Republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become a part of our national family or to embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress. Our legislation should be such as to protect against this danger, and if not sufficiently so now should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of years past and the records will show that toward its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the Republican party since its accession to power. In the partisan warfare made upon the latter with the view of weakening it in the public confidence a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil service, the very basis of an indiscriminate charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the Democratic organization that the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," became a cardinal article in the Democratic creed.

With the determination to elevate our governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence and public morality, the Republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which should be the best and most perfect under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its superficial consideration, and embraces the sub-questions of how to avoid the abuses of the spoils system, how to secure to the judgment of an immense number of appointments in the hands of the Executive; of how to give encouragement to and provoke emulation in the various Government employes, in order that they may strive for proficiency and merit; of how to secure to the advancement of a very considerable body of the population, and with the white Republicans are numerically in excess of the Democrats, yet precisely the same political result obtains—the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections, and thus having secured to itself the privilege of allowing an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "bribe" or as a stroke of finesse.

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### A Government Sheriff.

Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, New Zealand, writes: "I received an injury to my shoulder in June, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as I ever did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

### A Dreadful Disease.

Read, ponder and profit thereby. Kemp's Balm for the Throat and Lungs is conceded by all who have used it to excel any preparation in the market as a complete Throat and Lung Healer. All persons afflicted with that dreadful disease—Consumption—will find speedy relief and in a majority of cases a permanent cure. The proprietor has authorized C. N. Boyd, to refund the money to any party who has taken three-fourths of a bottle without relief. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free.

### Hay Fever.

For Hay Fever I recommend Ely's Cream Balm. I entirely relieved me from the first application; I have been a sufferer for ten years. Going from home and neglecting to take the remedy, I had an attack; after returning I immediately resorted to it, and found instant relief. I believe I began its use earlier, I should not have been troubled.—J. Collier, Clerk, 118 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

### A Great Surprise.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balm for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that each druggist is authorized to refund your money if the Proprietor of this wonderful remedy if it fails to cure you. C. N. Boyd has secured the agency for it. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free.

My brother and myself were both cured of all symptoms of catarrh and hay fever last July and August. Up to this date, December 28, 1884, neither of us has had any return of these troubles. Ely's Cream Balm was the medicine used.—Gabriel Ferris, Spencer, N. Y.

### An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Ely's Cream Balm, I feel it my duty to suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Ely's Cream Balm, and my leg is now sound and well. Ely's Cream Balm is sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box by C. N. Boyd."

The prettiest lady in Somerset remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balm was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this C. N. Boyd will guarantee it to all. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

### For sale by C. N. Boyd, June 20.

### A Sensible Man.

Would you use Kemp's Balm for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized C. N. Boyd to refund your money if after taking three-fourths of a bottle, relief is not obtained. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free.

### Terrible Railroad Accident.

LONDON, July 26.—An express train on the Manchester and Sheffield railway was wrecked to-day. Five persons were killed and many injured.

Late reports state that twenty-five persons were killed and forty seriously injured. It seems that an axle of the engine attached to the express on the Manchester and Sheffield railway broke near Penistone, and then jumped the track and fell from the bridge which it was on at the time.

### A Startling Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, the Croup, or Bronchitis Tubes. Trial Bottles Free at C. N. Boyd's Drug Store. Large Size \$1.00.

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Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, New Zealand, writes: "I received an injury to my shoulder in June, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as I ever did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

### A Dreadful Disease.

Read, ponder and profit thereby. Kemp's Balm for the Throat and Lungs is conceded by all who have used it to excel any preparation in the market as a complete Throat and Lung Healer. All persons afflicted with that dreadful disease—Consumption—will find speedy relief and in a majority of cases a permanent cure. The proprietor has authorized C. N. Boyd, to refund the money to any party who has taken three-fourths of a bottle without relief. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free.

### Hay Fever.

For Hay Fever I recommend Ely's Cream Balm. I entirely relieved me from the first application; I have been a sufferer for ten years. Going from home and neglecting to take the remedy, I had an attack; after returning I immediately resorted to it, and found instant relief. I believe I began its use earlier, I should not have been troubled.—J. Collier, Clerk, 118 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

### A Great Surprise.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balm for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that each druggist is authorized to refund your money if the Proprietor of this wonderful remedy if it fails to cure you. C. N. Boyd has secured the agency for it. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free.

My brother and myself were both cured of all symptoms of catarrh and hay fever last July and August. Up to this date, December 28, 1884, neither of us has had any return of these troubles. Ely's Cream Balm was the medicine used.—Gabriel Ferris, Spencer, N. Y.

### An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Ely's Cream Balm, I feel it my duty to suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Ely's Cream Balm, and my leg is now sound and well. Ely's Cream Balm is sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box by C. N. Boyd."

The prettiest lady in Somerset remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balm was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this C. N. Boyd will guarantee it to all. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever