SUPPLEMENT

INCERSOLL'S

Great Speech at Indianapolis.

A SUPERB SAMPLE OF POLITI-CAL INVECTIVE.

Wit, Sarcasm, Elequence, and Reason Combined.

The following is a verbative report of Colonel E. G. lugersoll's address before the "Boys in Blue" gathering at Indianapolis:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-CITIZENS, LABITS AND GENTLEMEN, FRALOW CITIZENS, AND CITIZEN SOLDHERS: I am opposed to the Democratic party; and I will tell you why. Every State that secreded from the United States was a Democratic State. Every ordinance of secretion that was drawn was drawn by a Democrat. Every man that endeavored to tear the old fing from the heaven that it entries was a Democrat. [A voice—"Give it to them."] Every man that tried to destroy to them."] to them."] Every man that tried to destroy this nation was a Democrat. Every enemy this great Republic has had for twenty years has been a Democrat. Every man that shot Union soldiers was a Democrat. [Cheers—"That's so."] Every man that starved Union soldiers and refused them in the extremity of death a crust was a Democrat. [Removed cheering.] Everymen that loved slavery better than liberty was a Democrat. The man that assassinated Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat. Every man that sympathized with the assassin—every man wanted the privilege of whipping another man to make him work for him for nothing and pay him with lashes on his naked buck was a Democrat [chems]; every man that mised bloodhounds to pursue human beings was a Democrat; every man that clutched from shricking, shutdiering, crouching mothers, bates from their breasts and sold them into slavery was a Democrat. [Cheers.] Every can that impaired the credit of the United States; every man that swore we would neve that hid in the bushes and shot at Union men-simply because they were undeavoring to en-force the laws of their country, was a Democrat. [Cheers.] Every man that wept over the corpse of alayery was a Democrat. Every man that cursed Lincoln because he issued the Proclama-tion of Emancipation—the grandest paper since the Declaration of Independence—every one of them was a Democrat. [Cheers.] Every man that depounded the solders that barrel their bosoms to the storms of about and shell for the honor of America and for the sacred rights of man was a Democrat. [Cheers.] Every man that wanted an uprishing in the North—that wanted to release the relief phonoma that they might barn down the homes of Union soldiers above the heads of their wives and children. that hid in the bushes and shot at Union men above the heads of their wives and children, while the brave husbands, the heroic fathers, were in the front lighting for the honor of the old flag—every one of them was a Demo ter and cheers.] Every man that believed this giorious nation of ours is a confederacy, every man that believed the old hanner carried by our fathers through the Revolution, through the War of 1812, carried by our brothers over the fields of the rebellion, simply stood for a contract simply stood for an agreement, was a Democrat [Cheere,] Every man who believed that any State could go out of the Union at its pleasure, every man that believed that the grand fabric of the American Government could be made to crumble instintly into dust at the touch of treason, was a Democrat. [Cheers.] Every man that helped to burn orphan asylume in the city of New York was a Democrat; every man that tried to five the city of New York, although he know that thousands would perial, and knew that the prest serious flames leaping from buildings would clutch children from their mother's arms—every wretch that did it was a Democrat. [Cheers.] R collect #1 Every man that tried to spread small-por and vellow fever in the North as the instrum diers, every scar you have got on your heroit ing, every limb that is gone, every scar it a son-venir of a Democrat. [Cheers.] I want you to recollect it. [A voice—"We will,"] Every man recollect it. [A voice—"We will,"] Every man that was the enemy of burnan liberty in this country was a Democrat. Every man that want-

turn to nehes upon the tipe
Democrat. [Chees.]
I am a Republican. [Laughter and cheers.]
I will tell you why: This is the only free government in the world. The Republican party took the hand to the Republican party took the free from 4.50,000 of people. The Republicaned can party, with the wand of progress, tooched the anction block, and it because a school-bouse (Cheers) The Republican party put down the rebellion, saved the nation, kept the old banner alloat in the sir, and declared the only free party that ever existed. It is a party that has a pintform as broad as hu manity—a platform as broad as the human sace—a party that easy you shall have all the fruit of the labor of your hands—a party that says no chains for the hands—no fetters for the soul. [A voice—"Amen!" Cheers.) oul. [A voice—"Amen!" Cheers.) Lam a Republican because the Republican

Indiana waves over me. I would not know to I I should see it. You have the same right to of I should see it. For have the same right to speak in Illitors; not because the State ing of illimois waves over you, but because that hanner, rendered secred by the blood of af. the increas, waves over me and you. [Cheers, I am a favor of this being a nation. Taking of a man practifying his entits ambitton in the State of Rhole Island, [Laughter,] We want this to be restricted. be a nation, and you can't have a great, grand, aplended people without having a great, grand, splended country. The great paims, the subline mountains, the great, raising, coaring divers, shores lashed by two occase, and the grand authem of Ningara, wringle and enter as a were in the character of every American office. zen, and make him, or tend to make him, a great and grand character. I am for the Republican party because it says the Government has as much right, as rauch power to protect the citizens at home as absend. The Republican farty don't say that you have to go away from home to get the protection of the Government. The Damperatic party says the Government can't march its troops into the South to protect the rights of the civirens. It is a lie. [Great cheers.] The Government claims the right, and it is conceded that the Government has the right to go to your house, while you are sitting by your directed with your wife and children about you, and the old lady knilling and the cat playing with the yarn, and edy happy and sweet-the Governmen claims the right to go to your fireside and to take you by force and put you into the army ate you down to the valley of the ahadow o upon your rights, I want to know if the Government that took you from your fireside and made you fight for it, I want to know if it is not and to fight for you! [Cheers.] The fing

government that will not defend its defend-

[A voice: "Amen!"] I am a Republican because the Republican party says: "We will protect the rights of American citizens at home,

protect the rights of American citizens at home, and, if necessary, we will march an army into any State to protect the rights of the humblest American citizen in that State." [Cheers.] I am a Republican because that party allows me to be free -allows me to do my own thinking in my own way. [Cheers.] I am a Republican because it is a party grand enough and splendid enough and sublime enough to invite every human being in favor of liberty and progress to light shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of mankind. [Cheers.] It invites the Methodist: it invites the Catholic; it invites the Presbyterian, and every kind of sectorian; it invites the free thinker; it invites the initial, provided he is in favor of giving to every other human being every chance and every other human being every chance and every right that he claims for himself. [Cheers.] I am a Republican, I tell you. [Laughter.] There is room in the Republican air for every wing; there is room on the Republican sea for every sail. Republicanism says to every man, Let your soul be like an eagle; fly out in the can dome of thought, and question the stars r yourself. [Cheers "That's so."] But the concratic party says: "Be blind, owls; sit on the Republican party there are no followers. We are all leaders. [Cheers.] There is not a party chain. There is not a party lash. Any man that does not love this country; any man that does not love liberty; any man that is not in favor of human progress; that is not in favor of giving to others all he claims for himvar or giving to others all he claims for him-self—we don't ask him to vote the Republican ticket. [Cheers.] You can vote it if you please, and if there is any Democrat within hearing who expects to die before another election we are willing that he should vote one Republican tocket simply as a consolation upon his death-bed. [Great laughter.] What more! I am a Republican, because that party upon his death-bed. [Great laughter.] What more! I am a Republican, because that party believes in free labor. It believes that free labor will give us wealth. It believes in free thought, because it believes that free thought will give us truth. [A voice-"That's so."] You don't know what a grand party you belong to. I never want any holier or grander title to nobility than that I belong to the Republican party and have fought for the liberty of man. [Cheers.] The Republican party of the liberty of man. [Cheers.] The Republican party also believes in free labor. The Republican party also believes in slavery. What kind of slavery! In enslaving the forces of nature. We believe that free labor, that free thought, have enslaved the forces of nature and made them work for man. We make old Attraction and Gravitation work for us. will give us truth. [A voice-"That's so. Gravitation work for us; we make the light-ning do our errands; we make steam-harmners and fashion what we need. The forcess of nature are the slaves of the Republican party. [Cheers.] They have got no backs to be whisped; they have got no hearts to be torn—no hearts to be broken; they cannot be separated from their wives; they cannot be dragged from the bosoms of their husbands; they work night and day, and they never tire. You cannot wish them, you cannot starve them, and a Democrat even can be trusted with one of them. [Laughter.] I tell you I am a Republican. [Laughter.] I believe, as told you, that free labor would give us these, slaves. Free labor will produce all these things, and everything you have get to-day has been produced by free labor, nothing by slave labor. Slavery never invented but one machine, and that was a threshing machine in the shape of a whip. [Laughter.] Free labor has invented all the machines. We want to some down to the philosophy of these things. The problem of free labor, when a man works for the wife he loves, when he works for the little children he the shortest space of time. The problem of sinvery is to do the least work in the longest pace of time. That is the difference. Free la-lor, love, affection—they have invented every-thing of use to the world. [Cheers.] I am a Republican. I tell you, my friends, this world Republican. Itell you, my friends, this world is getting better every day, and the Democratic purty is getting similar every day. See the advancement we have made in a few years; see what we have done. We have covered this nation with wealth and glory, and with liberty. This is the first free Government in the world. The Republican party is the first party that was not founded on some compromise with the devil. [Laughter.] It is the first party of pure, square, honest principles; the first one. And we have got the first free country that ever existed. And right here I want to thank every soldier that fought to make it free [cries of "good!" d. I thank you again and again and again.

Republican ticket, every one of them. I tell you we must not forget them.

The past, as it were, rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparation-the music of the bolsterous drun silver voices of heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages, and hear the appeals of orators; we see the pale cheeks of women, and the fushed faces of men, and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when we enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet yours of cternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradies, kissing babes that are asleep. Some are receiving the bleasters of old wen. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to and some are talking with wives, and endeavor ear. We see them part. We see the her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing—at the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers

You made the first free government in the world

cheers], and we must not forget the dead he

If they were here they would vote the

by holding high in her loving hands the child. He is gone, and forever. We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the wild grand music of war-marching down the streets of the great cities—through the towns and across the prairies—down to the fields of giver, to do, and to die for the eternal right. We go with them one and ali. We are by per alife on all the gory fields—in all the bos-itals of poin—on all the weary marches. We and guard with them in the wild storm and inder the quiet siars. We are with them in avines running with blood—in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contendng hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the ebbing slowly away among the withered with shells in the trenches by forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where man become

ron, with nerves of steel.

We are with them in the prisons of hatred what they endured. We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the sil-vered head of the old man bowed with the last

Hons of human beings governed by the lash-we see them bound hand and foot-we hear the strokes of cruel whips-we see the bounds tracking women through tangled swamps. We see tables sold from the breasts of mothers. Cruelty unspeakable! Outrage infinite!

Four million bodies in chains-four million rour minion some in chains—four minion souls in fetters! All the sacred relations of wife, mother, father, and child trampled beneath the brutal feet of might. And all this was done under our beautiful banner of the

The next rises before us. We hear the road and shrick of the bursting shell. The broken fetters fall. These heroes fied. We look; instead of slaves, we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction block, the slave pen, the whipping-post, and we see homes and freedes and school-houses and books, and where all was want and crime and crucity and fear, we see the faces of

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty -they died for us. They are at rest. They sheep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless; under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the

shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or of storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of d atth. [A voice, "Glery."] I have one sentiment for the soldiers, living and dead—cheers for the living and tears for the dead.

There are three questions now submitted to the American people. The first is, Shall the people that saved this country rule it? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Shall the men who saved the ship of State sail it? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Shall the men who saved the ship of State sail it? [Cries of "Yes, yes,"] or shall the redels walk her quarter-deck, give the orders and sink it? [Cries of "No, no."] That is the question. Shall a solid South, a united by assessination and murder, a South solidized by the shot tion and murder, a South solidified by the shot gun-shall a united South with the aid of a divided North, shall they control this great and splendid country! [Cries of "Never, never."] Well, then, the North must wake up. [Cries of "We will, we will."] W. are right back where we will, we will. We are right tack where we were in 1861. This is simply a prolongation of the war. This is the war of the idea; the other was the war of the musket. The other was the war of the cannon; this is the war of thought, and we have got to leat them in this war of thought; recollect that. The question is, Shall the men that endeavored to destroy this. is, Shall the men that endeavored to destroy this country rule it? [Cries of "Never, never."] Shall the men that said this is not a Nation, have charge of this Nation! [Cries of "Never,

Cries of "Yes! ves! and every cent!"] We had to berrow some money to pay for shot and shell to shoot Democrats with. We found that we could get along with a rew less Democrats [laughter], her not with any less country, and so we borrowed the money, and the question now is, Will we pay it! And which party is the most apt to pay it, the Republican party, that made the debt—the party that swore it was constitutional, or the party that said it was unconstitutional? Whenever a Democrat leancrat, 12m the one that waipped you. [Laughter.] Whenever a Republican sees a greenback, the greenback says to him, "You and I put down the rebellion and saved the country." [Laughter.] Now, my friends, you have heard a great deal about finances. Nearly everybody that talks about it gets as dry—just as if they had been in the final home of the Democratic party for forty years. [Great laughter.] I will give you my ideas about finances. [A voice. "Let's hear them."] In the first place the Government don't support the people; the people support the Government. [A voice. "That's it."] The Government. erament. [A voice. "That's it."] The Goverament passes around the hat, the Goverament passes around the alms-dish. True
enough, it has a musket behind it, but
it is a perpetual chronic pauper. It passes,
I told you, the alms-dish, and we all
throw in our share—except Tilden. [Creat
laughter.] This Government is a perpethal
consumer. You understand me—the Government don't plough ground, the Government
don't raise corn and wheat; the Government
simply a permetual consumer. We apport the shaply a perpetual consumer. We support the Government. ["That's right."] Now, the idea that the Government can make money for you and me to live on-why, it is the same as though my hired man should issue certificates of my indebtedness to him for me to live on. of my indebtedness to him for me to live on. [Laughter and applause.] Some people tell me that a government can impress its sovereignty on a piece of paper, and that is money. Well, if it is, what is the use of whating it imaking \$i bills? It takes no more ink and no more paper—why not make \$1,000 bills, and all be billionaires? [Great laughter.] If the Government can make money what on earth does it collect taxes from you and me for? Why don't it make what money it wants, take the taxes out, and give the balance to us? [Laughter.] Mr. and give the balance to us? [Laughter.] Mr. Greenbacker, suppose the Government issued \$100,000,000 to morrow; how would you get any of it? [A voice—"Steal it."] I was not speaking to the Demo rate. [Laughter.] You would not get it unless you had something to exchange for it. The Government would not go around and give you your average. You have to have some corn, or wheat, or pork to give for it. How do you get money? By work. Where from? You have to dig it out of the ground. That is where it comes from. In old times there were some men who thought they could get some way to turn the baser metals. could get some way to turn the baser metals into gold, and old, gray-haired men, trembling, tottering on the verge of the grave, were hunting for something to turn ordinary metals into gold, they were searching for the fountain of eternal ear has ever heard the sliver gargie of the spring of immortal youth. There used to be mechanics that tried to make perpetual motion by combinations of wheels, shifting weights, and rolling balls; but somehow the machine would never quite run. A perpetual fountain of greenbacks, of wealth without labor, is just as foolish as a fountain of eternal youth. The idea that you can produce money without labor is just as foolish at the idea of perpetual motion. They are old folli is under new names. Let me tell you another thing. The Democrats seem to think that you can fail to keep a promise so long that it is as good as though you had kept it. They say you can stamp the sovereignty of the Government apon paper. The other day I saw a piece of silver bearing the sovereign stamp of Julius Cassar. Julius Cassar has been dust about two thous and years, but that piece of silof Julius Casar. Julius Gesar has been dust about two thousend years, but that piece of silver was worth just as much as though Julius Cesar was at the head of the Roman legions. Was it his soven ignty that made it valuable Suppose he had just it upon a piece of paper-it would have been of no more value than a Democratic promise. Another thing, my friends: Democratic profiles. Another thing, my irenus; this debt will be juid; you need not worry about that. The Democrats ought to pay it. They lost the suit and they ought to pay the costs. [Laughter and applause.] But we are willing to pay our share. It will be paid. The holders of the debt bave got a mortgage on a coners of the debt have got a mortgage on a continent. They have a mortgage on the honor of the Republicen party, and it is on record. Every blade of grees that grows upon the continent is a guarantee that the debt will be paid; every field of bannered corn in the great, glorious West is a guarantee that the debt will be prid; all the coal put away in the ground millions of years ago by that old miser, the sun, is a guarantee that every dollar of thest debt will be paid; all that every dollar of theat debt will be paid; all the cattle on the prairies, pastures and plains every one of them is a guarantee that this deb will be paid; every pide standing in the sombre forests of the North, waiting for the woodman's axe, is a guarantee that this debt will be paid all the gold and silver I aid in the Sierra Nevadas all the gold and sliver ind in the Seria Novatians waiting for the uniner's pick is a guarantee that the debt will be paid; every locomotive, with its muscles of from and breath of flame, and all the boys and girls bending over their books at school, every dimpled child in the cradle, every to love this country, to believe in the secred rights of men. I tell you the colored people have suffered en nugh. They have been owned by Democrats for 200 years. Worse than that; by Democrats for 200 years. Worse than that; they have been forced to keep the company of their owners. [Langhter.] It is a terrible thing to live with a man that steals from you. They have suffer all enough. For 200 years they were branded like cattle. Yes, for 200 years need to be a too a sander by the cruel. every human tie was torn asunder by the cruel hand of avarice and greed. For 200 years children were sold from their mothers, husbands from their wives, brothers from brothers, sisters from sisters. There was not, during the whole rebellion, a single-negro who was not our friend. We are willing to be reconciled to our Southern brethren when they will treat our friends as men. When the t will be just to the friends of this country; wh in they are in favor of allowing every American c litzen to have his rights—then we are their fri sads. We are willing to trust them with the na tion when they are friends of them with the na ilon when they are friends of the nation. We are willing to trust them with liberty when they believe in liberty. We are willing to trust them with the black man when they cease riding in the darkness of night—those masked wretches—to the hut of the freedman, and notwithstand ing the prayers and supplica-tions of his family, shoot him down; when they cease to consider the massacre of Hamburg as a Democratic usion uph—then, I say, we will be

their friends, and not before. [A voice—"That is the idea."]

Now, my friends, thousands of the Southern people and thousands of the Northern Democrats are afraid that the negroes are going to pass them in the race of life. And, Mr. Damocrat, he will do it usless you attend to your business. The simple fact that you are white cannot save you always. You have got to be industrious. The simple fact that you are white cannot save you always. You have got to be industrious, honest, and cultivate a sense of justice. If you don't, the colored race will pass you as sure as you live. I am for giving every man a chance. Anybody that can pass me is welcome. [A voice, "There can't many do it."] I believe, my friends, that the intellectual domain of the future, like the land used to be in the State of Illinois, is open to pre-emption. The fellow that gets a fact first, that is his; that gets an idea first, that is his. Every round in the ladder of fame, from the one that touches the ground to the last one that leans against the shining sumfame, from the one that touches the ground to
the last one that leans against the shining summit of human ambition belongs to the foot that
gets upon it first. [Applause.] Mr. Democrat
(I point down because they are nearly all on the
first round of the ladder), if you can't climb,
stand on one side and let the deserving negropass.

I must tell you one thing. I have told it so
much, and you have all heard it, I have no
doubt, iffly times from others, but I am going
to tell it again because I like it:

Suppose there a great horse-race here to day,
free to every horse in the world, and to all the
mules, and all the scrubs, and all the donkeys.

At the tap of the drum they come to the line,

mules, and all the scrubs, and all the donkeys. At the tap of the drum they come to the line, and the judges say, "Is it a go?" Let me ask you, what does the blooded horse, rushing ahead, with nostrils distended, drinking in the breath of his own swiftness, with his mane flying like a banner of victory, with his wine standing out all over him as if a net of life had been east around him—with his thin neck, his high withers, his tremulous flanks—what does he care how many mules and donkeys run on that track. (Prolonged and deafening laughter.) track. (Prolonged and deafening laughter.) But the Democratic scrub, with his chuckle-head and lop ears, with his tail full of cockleburs, jumping high and short, and digging in the ground when he feels the breath of the coming mule on his cockle-bur tall, he is the chap that jumps the track and says: "I am down on mule equality." [Renewed and up-

rearious laughter.]
My friends, the Republican party is the blooded horse in the race. [A voice—"Anything may follow that wants to." Laughter.] I stood as little while ago in the city of Paris where stood the Bastile, where now stands the Column of July, surmounted by the figure of Liberty. In its right hand is a broken chain, in its left hand. a banner; upon its forehead a glittering star-and as I looked upon it I said, such is the Re

publican party of my country.

The other day going along the read I came to the place where the road had been changed, but the guide-board was as they had put it twenty years before. It pointed diligently in the direction of a desolate field. Now, that guide-boat has been there for twenty years. the direction of a desolate field. Now, that guide-post has been there for twenty years. Thousands of people passed but nobody heesled the hand on the guide-post, and it stuck there through storm and shine, and it pointed as hard as ever as if the road was through the desolate field, and I said to myself, "Such is the Democratic party of the United States." [Laughter and applause.] The other day I came to a river where there had been a mill; a part of it was there yet. An old sign said, "Cash for wheat." [Laughter.] The old water-wheel was broken; it had

ter.] The old water-wheel was broken; it had been warped by the sun, cracked and split by many winds and storms. There hadn't been a grain of wheat ground there for twenty years.
There was nothing in good order but the dam;
it was as good a dam as I ever saw, and I said
to myself, "Such is the Democratic party."

it was as good a dam as I ever saw, and I said to myself, "Such is the Democratic party." [Renewed laughter.]

I was going along the road the other day, when I came to where there had once been a hotel. But the hotel and barn had burned down; nothing remained there but the two-chianers, monuments of the disaster. In the road there was an old sign, upon which there were these words: "Entertainment for man and beast." The word "man" was nearly burned out, There hadn't been a hotel there for thirty years. That sign had swung and burned out, There hadn't been a hotel there for thirty years. That sign had swung and creaked in the wind; the show had fallen upon it in the winter, the birds had sung upon it in the summer. Nobody ever stopped at that hotel; but the sign stuck to ft, and kept swearing to it, "Entertainment for man and beast;" and I said to myself, "Such is the Democratic party of the United States." [Laughter.] And I further said, "One chimney ought to be called Tiden and the other Hendricks." [Renewed and continued cheering and laughter.]

ing and laughter.]
Now, my friends, both of those parties have candidates. The Democratic party trots out Samuel J. Tilden. Who is he! He is a man that advertises his bonosty and reform, the same as people advertise quack medicines. In every Democratic parter in the United States he has advertisements of his honesty and reform. Samuel J. Tilden'is an attorney—a legal spider that weaves webs of technicalities, and catches in its meshes hone it incorporated files. He has stood on the shore's of bankrupter and clutched the drowning by the throat. Samuel J. Tilden is a demurrer that the Confederate Congress has likely assigned the amendment to the Constitu is a demurrer that the Confederate Congress has filed against the amendments to the Constitu-tion of the United States. Samuel J. Tilden is an old backelor. In a country depending upon the increase of its population for its glory and honor [cheers and laughter], to elect an old backelor is a suicidal policy. [Renewed and prolonged laughter]. Think of a tran sur-rounded by Leautiful women, dimpled cheeks, coral lips, prarly teeth, shining eyes! think of a man three increases. a man throw ing them all away for the embrace of the Denvicratic party. [Laughter.] Such a man does pot know the value of time. [Laugh-

Samuel J. Tilden belongs to the Democratic party of the city of New York. That party never had but two objects—grand and petit larceny. [Laughter.] They rarely elect a larceny. [Laughter.] They rarely elect a man to effice except for a crime committed. They don't elect on a crime credit; it must be a crime accomplished. They have stolen every-thing they could lay their hands on, and, my God, what hands! When they had stolen all food, what hands! When they had stolen all the people could pay the interest on they clapped their enormous hands upon their spa-cious pockets and shouted for honesty and re-form. Samuel J. Tilden has been a pupil in that school. He has been a teacher in that school. He was reared in Tammany Hall, school. He was reared in Tammany Hall, which bears the same relation to a penitentiary as the Sanday school to a church. [Applause.] More than this, when the rebellion began they called a meeting at Union Square, in the city of New York. It was of great importance how the city of New York should go. No man refused to sign that petkion in the city of New York but one, and that man was Samuel J. Tilden. A man that will not lend his name to save his country that will not lend his name to save his country never should be the President of that country.

give his infarmous name.

Now, my friends, I want you to vote the Republican ticket. [A voice, "We will do it."]

I want you to swear you will not vote for a man who opposed putting down the rebellion. I want you to swear you will not vote for a man opposed to the proclamation of emancipation.

I want you to swear that you will not vote for a man opposed to the utter abolition of alavery. I want you to swear that you will never vote for a man who called the soldiers in the field Lincolu hirelings. I want you to swear that you will not vote for a man who denounced Lincoln as a tyrang. I want you to swear that you will not vote for any enemy of human progress. Go and talk to every Democrat that you can see; get him by the coat-collar; talk to him; hold him, like Coloridge's Ancient Mariner, with your glittering eye; hold him; tell him all the mean things his party ever did; tell him kindly; tell him in a Christian spirit, as I do, but tell him. [Applause and laughter.] Recollect there never was a more important election than the one you are going to hold in Indiana. I want you every one to swear that you will vote for glorious Ben. Harrison. [Tremendous applause.] I tell you we must stand by the country. It is a glorious country. It permits you and me to be free. It is the only country in the world where labor is respected. Let us support it. It is the only country in the world where the useful man is the only aristocrat. The man the useful man is the only aristocrat. The man that works for a dollar a day goes home at night to his little oner, takes his little boy on his knee, and he thinks that boy can achieve anything that the sons of the wealthy man can achieve. The free schools are open to him; he may be the richest, the greatest, and grandest; and that thought sweetens every drop of sweat that rolls down the honest face of toil. [Applause.] Yes to save the country.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Expressed Prior to the St. Louis Convention.

The True Character of the Man as Portrayed by his own Pardsans.

FROM THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER. "There are a few facts concerning Sam Tilden which we trust will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats:

ber.

**2. He cannot carry any Northern State.

**3. He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has lorg been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently mamed on the Democratic side.

**4. He has sought this high office by methods.

et an improcedentedly shameless and disreput ble that it would be an everlasting stigma upon a Democratic convention to nominate him, and a reproach upon the American people to elect him.

nominated.
"Should 'God's providence, seeming estranged, permit his nomination, by whom and what would be be nominated! By the servile, conscienceless tools that money can purchase; by the most corrupt influences that ever entered into a Presidential nomination; by the system on which all other quack medicines are sold-advertising—and even respectable nedical asso-ciations read out of the profession doctors that cattons read out of the profession doctors that will advertise. It would seem that the Demo-cratic party should have as high a respect for the good nature of the party and the Government as the vendors of pills have for their craft. It could not but be that a man educated in cumning, hypocrisy, and iniquity, nominated in cor-ruption and shamless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known. Neither imperial dignities nor the gloom of solitude, says Tacitus, could save Ti-berius from himself, and Tilden could not rise

above himself, or above the sources of his

den should not be nominated, and why, if no-minated, he will be defeated. He has been too-closely identified, socially and politically, and legally—we will not say financially—with the Tweed regime of New York. When Tweed escaped from the custody of the Sheriff of New York, many months ago, the Boss was not only a penitratiary convict, who had not fulfilled one-fifth of his term, but was being tried on a civil suit to recover \$3,000,000—but a portion of the amount he had stolen from the city. There was every likelihood of making Tweed disgorge, but the Sheriff's officers were bribed, no doubt, and the Bess went on his way rejuteing. Tilden, the next day, with a flourish of trumpets, de-clared that the Sheriff, who was under bonds, was liable for Tweed's escape; and further-more, to pay over to the city \$3,000,000, for which Tweed was held, and which suit, as a which I weed was head and which sint as a matter of course, must go by default. Nearly ten months have since elopsed. Tweed has not been caught. The Sheriif of New York (Con-ner) still holds his post, and his ball bond and property, and all effort to capture and bring back the Boss has been abandone d. The people of New York city hold Tilden responsible for retaining in office a Sheriff who lets fly the great thieves of the Ring who nearly benkrupted the city. Another objection to Tilden is his aristo-cratic proclivities. The common people of New York do not like him. His money helped to clect him two years ago. He is a bachelor, with an ample fortune of four or five millions, and spent it freely, or let his friers spend it freely for him, in the campaign of \$570. Until his election for Governor he was hardly known outside of New York. Tilden and his friends hambouried the noor working men of New bamboozied the poor working mem of New York by telling them they could have glenty of work, at good wages, if they would note for him for Governor. They did so. The day there him for Governor. They did so. The day there are more idle men in New York city that a when Dix was Governor. Besides, wages have been

FROM THE ALBANY "EVENING TIMES." "Supreme selfishness, and a cold, uns crupu lous, cunning nature, are his marked a harac never been relaxed even by the softening influ-ences of married life, and he seems to be at destitute of magnetism or emotion as a mu many Having devoted the earlier portion of his life to the study of the art of money-making, he practiced it with a success which, within a by one means and another, put millions to his purse. When he felt assured that the dots afall of his former Tammany associates was it evi-table, he hastened to promote that result. Having possessed himself of the party mad himery, he used it to secure the non-ination for Governor, and succeeded on account of the want of any organized opposition, and the de-termined declination of the may, whom the party really desired to nominate. Having come Governor, every act has been perfer with an eye single to the next sep. Finding that to attack corruption and fr and was popular, and that the public mind we a supplicate any against whom charges were made is lessitated not to promote attacks upon those in every respect his superiors, but whom he thought were possible impediments in his parky that a Covernor he seemed but he parky that, as Governor, he succeed ted in a single year in reducing the Democrat is majority over thirty-five thousand votes, not substanding the unquestionably popular attack upon the canal frauds and mismanagement, is conclusive evidence of his want either of es pacity or tact to successfully lead the Democratic party of the too successfully lead the Democratic party of the Empire State. That he is an 'inefficient, hesitating, and unreliable public of ficer, is palpable. He is neither prompt, nor for .nk, nor generous, nor agreeable, nor popular. To say that the Democracy of the Union really seek such a candidate to see the such a candidate the second seed to see the such a candidate to see the such a candidate the seed to see the such a candidate the seed to see the such a candidate the seed to see the seed to see the such a candidate the seed to see the didate is to say that they are unfitted to select a

Yet again the Teas say re: "There is a great stress put upon the services of Tilden in 'breakh ar up the I'weed Ring.'
Tilden was a co-worker with Tweed for years. furnished many of the leading facts to the public. When it was discovered that an outraged community could no longer stand the frauds of the Rings, but were determined to break them up, then it occurred to our great railroad fluencier that the opportune moment had arrived for him to make capital out of the fact of found with which because he had been as facts of fraud with which for years he had been familian. Had the public rectained indifferent to the flauds of Tweed, there is no reason to doubt went Mr. Tilden would have been as mun

"While New York Democrats have not changed their position Governor Tilden has changed his. He is no banger for Seymour, nor to know the reason of opposition in the country to Governor Tilden. If it will read the ad-dresses made at Albany it will find its question answered. If it will read the disceputable record of public opinion, manufactured and circulated through a large advertising agency in this city, it will find an enswer. If it know, as we know, of the appliances used all over the State to elect and defeat delegates for the Utica Convention it would ask for no other answerbut, beyond this, there are ample reasons. There are better men. There are more popular men; men just as true as reformers, just as honest, just as true to principles and to the country, more faithful to friends, of quicket perception, of better judgment, of more executive ability, less suffish, less ambitious, and wholly incapable of making the bad record which has stirred so many thousands in this lists either to a reference for some other many State either to a preference for some other mas or to a more direct opposition to Governor Tilden. We might add many other reasons, but we forbear for to-day at least."

trusted as a candidate. The losses have he 3

trusted as a candidate. The losses have he's too frightful upon the one hand, and the private gains too enormous on the other, to make any man, identified, as Mr. Tilden is, with railroads, the proper candidate for the President of the United States. We seek simply to avoid the defeat of the Democratic party in Novembernext by using all fair and honorable means to prevent an unwise nomination at St. Louis."

FROM THE CHICAGO "TIMES."

"Tiblen and Hendricks combined would be a guarantee of the success of the Hayes party, even in Indiana. " " Instead of a strong ticket, Tilden and Hendricks would probably be found the weakest ticket that could be made. Tilden, without Hendricks, might carry New York, were it not that Tilden's nomination would incitably give Indiana to the Hayes party in October. Headricks, without Tilden, might possibly (but not probably) carry Indiana, but m October. Besimeas, without fidee, might possibly (but not probably) carry Indiana, but certainly not New York, Connecticut, or New Jersey. But Tilden and Hendricks combined would be a trade-mark of political dishonest what all honest citizens would sparm. It would not get an ejectoral vote north of the Ohlorive. For Tilden to awallow Hendricks and survive is an imaginable possibility. For Headricks to swallow Tuden and survive is an imaginable possibility. But for Tilden and Headricks to swallow each other and survive is plainly not winden the bounds of things possible."

PROM THE PHILADELPHIA "TIMES." "Without dealing with the question, whether or not Tilden deserves to be elected over Hayes, ority over cast against any candidate, excepting Mr. Greeley. He would be pitted against the same Mr. Haves who owes his election over the same Mr. Hayes who owes his election on the Allen in 1875, and thereby his nomination in 1876, to the open defection of Mr. Tilden's friends and their default assaults upon their own party and its candidates, and the October declars in Ohio and Indiana would be swept by tens of thousands for Hayes, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut estain to fellow in November by majorities second only to Grant's in 1872."

FROM THE CADIZ (OHIO) "SENTINEL."
"Bayes & Locke, advertising agents, of New

"Bates & Locke, advertising arrests, of Now fork, send us some purs of that old bell-ended Bullionist, Sam Tilden, which they want inserted as reading matter, and for which they offer to pay us in 'rag money.' We do not in-sert advertisements among reading matter, and sert advertisements among remains march, and therefore decline their offer. The proprietors of 'sugar coated' pills, who advertise in the Sentine, have to assume the pressure and bum-bug the people by shouldering the responsi-bility in the regular advertising columns. But this Tirden matter has another objection. The laws of Ohio forbid newspapers advertising allerion goods."
FROM THE PETERSBURG (VA.) "INDEX-

"What we urge is that the public should be enlightened as to the depth and origin of this intely born clamor for Hilden. It is merciri-cious and mechanical; as soon as his nominahately born clamor for filden. It is mer-tri-cious and mechanical; as soon as his nomina-tion is made the people will fall off from the ticket in disguist. Now pause and inquire, while there is yet time, about the truth of the matter. Respectable journals like the Mem-phis dreducer, the Savannah News, the Au-gusta Carowick, testify to having been ap-proached with money in the interest of this New York candiffate, and there is indisputable and undisputed evidence that an advertising New York candiffate, and there is indisputable and undisputed evidence that an advertising agency in New York is running off Mr. Tild in a mine as Helmhold year wont to do his buchu. Is the strength so based a safe one on which to build the Democratic canvais? If so, go on; we wash our hands of the responsibility."

FROM THE NEW HAVEN "UNION."

"Governor Tilden meets with admirable success in capturing Democratic conventions in States where the party has virtually no exist-

States where the party has virtually no exist-ence. The sure Denn-cratic States are all bit-terly opposed to Tilden, so far as public senti-ment is concerned, but Tilden's money has a perceptible influence on the delegates. It would not surprise us in the least should Tilden pull through. He is unterly unscrupulous, and by his lavish expenditure of money now, he is raising hope in the breasts of impecuatous strikers that money will flow like water if he becomes the standard-bearer."

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE HIM.

HON. AUGUSTUS SCHELL. "I am decidedly and unalterably opposed to Covernor Tilden as a Presidential candidate. He is bitterly opposed by some of the best known and most inducatial Democrats in the State, in

COLOWEL ISLAC R. EATON.
"If Tilden is nominated, the Greenback men will organize and nominate a candidate on a Greenback platform in less than thirty days from the adjournment of the convention. sas Democrats will atterly refuse to support Tilden."

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"Under no circumstances that could be imagined would we accept Tilden. If Tilden should unfortunately receive the nomination, Hayes would best him in Ohio by 60,000 to 70, 000 majority, and in Indianahe would be beaten or from 20,000 to 25,000. It anyother man that as been named should be nominated on a plathas been named abound be nominated on a plat-form declaring in favor of an immediate repeal of the resumption act, we can carry Ohio by 25,000 majority. We would not even accept Tilden on a platform with that plank in it, be-cause the man and the platform would neutralize each other. If the city of Toledo, in which I live, is to be taken as at all a test of the State, he would be beaten utterly by Haves."
HON. AUGUST BELMONT, OF NEW YORK.

"Those who claim that Tilden is unassallable years, and out of them he has not come with chesh nameds."

GENERAL EWING, OF OHIO. "I am very much surprised at one thing. The a vocacy of Tilden comes either from States that are immately Democratic or hopelessly Resublican while two great States whose vote is publicans with two great States whose at the index to the final result of the fight are arrayed ster by against him. It is also a curious thing that himning, editor of the Albany paper regarded as Thien's special organ, should, in an interview in St. Louis, make the statement that Governor Tilden is looking for the receipt of the votes of a large number of Republicans HON. GEORGE W. HOUR.

delegate to the St. Louis Convention from Ohio,

The party can survive a Presidential defeat, as it has already stryived three since 1864, frau-gurated under the same auspices and leadership as the present, but a cannot survive the sarri-nce of the great principle of fidelity to the rights of the people which it was organized to maintain.

He [Tilden] has used his rights of the people which it was organized to maintain. • He [Tilden] has used his fortune with a lawish hand to promote his po-litical aspirations. He is the first aspirant for Tresificatival honors in the history of the coun-try who has utilized the provincial press by advertising his qualific viions as extensively and as successfully as Helm old advertised his buchu. Such a man, feilow-ditzens, who relies upon such instrumentalities, and who seeks by indirention to compass his personal advancement, is not the man to lead the Democratic party to victory in this Consensial year of the Republic."

GENERAL SLOCUM severely casticated Tkien before a crowd of delegates at St. Louis, and said: The greater part of the State is opposed to Tilden now; a large part of the New York delegation was coposed to him; and it meant comething, this op-position, for the opposing faction comprised al-or nearly all, the brains of the delegation. While Thien it was impossible to carry Indiana and Ohio in October, and if they were not carried for the Democratic party, there would be no cause for rejoicing in November.

DAN VOORHEES. "I am not surprised at all these things coming out on Tilden. I knew they were all there
and were bound to appear. And," he added
suggestively, "I am expecting, every day, something still worse to be developed."

DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN. "I am utterly opposed to the nomination Mr. Tilden. I do not think he has the fi-qualification to make a good President. He not a statemen, but a political trialmen."

ever, he came against her with such loes are dost we came, appear force that she lost her balance and fell come next, oranges next, and peaches wood against each other; but this was man, because they know how of Her head drooped lower; the crimson appealed the lawyer.