

SENATOR LOGAN ON THE SITUATION.

Last night was advertised as the time for Senator Logan to give a public address in the Institute in this city. At about a quarter to eight o'clock the people began to arrive, very slowly, giving no indication of enthusiasm. During the next half hour some four or five hundred had collected within the building, and at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, the entrance of the gallant General, accompanied by Colonel Wickizer and Dr. Taggart, was the signal for prolonged stamping with the feet. A few minutes after their arrival, the "National" brass band entered, took their places beneath the stand, and, as soon as their arrangements were made, they played, in excellent style, "The German War Song."

Colonel Wickizer then introduced Senator Logan to the audience, who proceeded to deliver an address on the political situation.

He commenced by saying that he had not come to this part of the country to make speeches or to deliver lectures on any subject whatever. He came to visit the country, mingle with the people, and to learn what could be learned by mixing with strangers. Since he had been in this valley he had been very much pleased at its beauty, fertility, cultivation, and the evidences of civilization which on every side met his eye. By the invitation of friends he had been induced to present before the citizens his views on political questions. They were questions that, in a country like this, all ought to examine and understand, because every man was interested, not only in the prosperity and growth of the country, but also in the choice of those who should administer the laws. The people of a Territory had not the right to take part in the election of a President, but they were part and parcel of the people of the United States, and they aided in advancing the prosperity and civilization of the country. The All-wise Creator had given us a land which surpassed all others in fertility of soil, in beautiful rivers and in majestic trees and mountains, while the bowels of the earth were filled with minerals of the choicest character, and having given us all these, there was but one thing necessary to make us happy, and that was good government.

Our government, unlike others, was divided into three departments, which acted as a check one upon the other, and worked together for the advantage of all, that all the people might have the same equality before the laws. In the administration of the affairs of the government, however, we differed, as we differed on every other subject; and hence it became the duty, in a government like this, of each and every man to examine carefully and weigh well the manner in which the government was organized, and how it was administered, and to aid in its administration, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The people of the country were divided now, as they had been for years, into two classes, organized so as to get the expression of opinion. First, we had the Democratic party, and then the Republican party. It was true that the people of the Territories said, "We have no politics." He wished to say to them, that was not the right way; in his judgment every man should have politics, and every man, no matter where he lived, should be guided by his political opinions. If people had no political opinions, it made no difference to them who administered the government; but if they had political opinions it did make a difference, for then they desired the government to be administered in accordance with their views and the authority they established. How then were we to decide as to what kind of political opinions we should entertain? The administration of government might be such as to give the greatest liberty and protection to the people; or it might be oppressive, if not to all, to a portion of the people, and it was the duty of all, even of the people of the Territories, to form opinions as to who best administered the affairs of government. If the government was administered according to their theory, they were satisfied, but if not they had a right to protest against the further administration in that manner. The people of a Territory, although they had neither choice nor voice in the selection of the chief magistrate, had an influence and that influence was felt. People said, "Why, every person in a certain Territory, if they had a vote, would vote a certain way." Why was that? Because their minds were operated on the same as the minds of the people in the States were operated on, and their influence was felt and had its weight in different communities, and for that reason we should judge as to whom we desired to administer the government, not what man, but what party. A man amounted to but little, but he must be sustained and supported in the theory that was calculated to govern the people best, for the best government was that which was best administered.

The speaker then commenced to review the two great parties who have alternately administered the affairs of our government—the Democratic and the Republican, the contrast of the course pursued and the results attained by the two parties, the speaker said, being the only means of judging as to which was best deserving the people's support.

If we went back a few years, we found the Republican party organizing itself upon the principle that all men were entitled to their freedom and, in a state of civilization, had a right to participate in the affairs of a government which required them to aid in sustaining it, upon the theory that no man's mind or limbs should be bound. All men should be free to act, so that they acted within the purview of the meaning of the laws of the land, and they should be free to think for themselves; and when they had thought out their own conclusions, they were formed from minds unshackled and unfettered. This was the theory upon which the Republican party started—the theory of free thought itself, which in ages gone by, had done wonders. Free thought, to-day, was doing wonders; it had changed the sickle to the mowing machine; free thought had changed the old ox cart to the railway train, and had drawn the lightning from the heavens, enabling man to communicate with his fellowman in the remotest parts of the earth with inconceivable rapidity. The unfettered mind had done this, and wherever it was operating it was giving to the people liberty, peace, happiness and prosperity.

The Democracy in this country said the mind and limbs of people of many States should be chained and fettered. This brought on a conflict of opinion, war came, and when it did come it was a bloody war, causing both North and South to weep. But thank God it was over, and when it terminated what did we find? We found the theory of the Republican party maintained and the theory of the Democratic party trampled in the dust. Every man, woman and child, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the rock-ribbed mountains of the East to the golden sands of the Pacific, could stand in the rays of the sunlight of God and say, "I am free, unfettered in mind and limb." This was one of the results of the triumph of the Republican theory, as opposed to the Democratic theory. To-day we were a free people, yesterday we were not. England, whose institutions were not in accordance with the theory of our government, had claimed for centuries that the man who set foot on English soil—so extensive that the sun never set upon it—became free. So we could say to-day, and with more pride than did he of old who laid his hand upon his breast and said, "I am a Roman citizen."

Take then the organization known as the Democratic party, and the audience might go back as far as they pleased, and if they could point to one solitary act of that party, either in legislative assemblies, or in conventions, that had been in the interest of liberty towards one single human being on the face of God's earth, or in favor of progress, the advance of civilization, or the interest of the people of this country, he would like to know it; but no man could point to such an act. They had been in the habit, the last few years, of endorsing the acts of the Republican party, but it was after they had been accomplished. That reminded him of a man who, all at once, discovered a beautiful mountain, the rays of the sun, in all their glory, beauty and grandeur, shining upon it. There, upon the pinnacle of said mountain, stood the Republican party, while at its foot was the Democracy, saying, "It is beautiful, but we can not ascend it."

The Democracy advanced the theory of secession, they produced war and brought upon the people the enormous debt incurred in waging it. They denied being the cause of this war, but they could not find in the United States a man who was a Republican then who was in favor of secession; hence the Democrats did cause the war, and they did produce our great debt. They were in favor of slavery, and continued to be so until they could not help themselves.

There was neither farmer, merchant nor mechanic in that assembly who lived in the States during the twenty years prior to 1861, when the Democrats controlled the country, who had had the prosperity they had to-day. They could not name the time, under democratic rule, when they had as good money, were as wealthy, or received as much for their labor as they received to-day; and there was nothing pertaining to the interests of the people of this country, he cared not what it was, either in education, civilization, prices of products, sale of goods, penetrating the wilderness with railroads, opening this vast country to speculation, and the investment of men's means—nothing that made the people prosperous to-day, that the Democrats had ever had a finger in at any time. He remembered well, under Democratic rule, when working men, generally, thought they did well if they got twenty-five or thirty cents a day; and when, if a man sold his horse it would not bring enough to keep his small family, four weeks, and if he had a large family, it would not keep them at all.

Referring to the financial system of the country, the speaker said that where he was raised—in southern Illinois, they would shout "hurra for the glorious Union and the Democratic party," and at the same time made change with coon skins—he kind of currency they had under Democratic rule. Sometimes they would get little banks established at some places in the country, and they called them "wild cat" banks, and they were "wild cat" banks, for if a farmer went into one of those towns and

sold a load of wheat, you could never catch him taking the money home with him, he would invest it in something, no matter what, because it was doubtful whether he could get home before the bank broke; and if it did, the money was gone and that was the end of it; and it was always so under Democratic rule, when the banks broke, whether national or State, the people were the losers—their money was gone. The speaker contrasted that with the theory of finance adopted by the Republicans, under which, though the banks might break the people's money was safe and they were preserved from loss.

This contrast, so favorable to the financial system of the Republican party, might be extended to everything else—there was merit in all the acts of the Republican party, but none in those of the Democrats. It was true that when the latter got into a war, they could fight and acquire territory as well as anybody else; and that was the only thing in their record that gave them an existence in the minds of the people to-day.

If these things were true, and he had no design to say anything untrue about these two parties, was there any man present who, if asked which of them had brought the greatest prosperity to the country, would not, except through prejudice, answer the Republican party? And if it had administered the government better than its opponents, what other evidence did the people here need to prove that it was their duty and to their interest to side with the organization which had shown itself worthy of the confidence of the people.

These two parties had candidates for the Presidency now before the people, and he would give his views of the theory on which each had nominated its candidate. The Republican party nominated its candidate on the same line of policy, in reference to the general welfare of the country, as that on which it had administered the Government heretofore. The same financial policy, the same policy to open up and develop the country everywhere, to develop the mineral and agricultural resources, and develop the mind, and everything that would promote civilization. The track and policy they had pursued heretofore they expected to pursue hereafter, and upon this they had nominated a President and Vice President, and asked for the suffrages of the American people. From this the people knew what to expect. If they had had good government in the past, they might expect it in the future.

Upon what theory had the Democrats nominated their candidates; on what kind of a platform? What were their views? Could any man present tell what a Democratic principle was? If there was, he would like to learn it. What did the Democrats say? They said first, "We endorse the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution." That was the amendment which made all men free in this land. Who adopted that? The Republicans. The Democrats opposed it solidly when proposed in the Congress of the United States, and so they did in every State Legislature; but now that it had become an unalterable fact they said, "We endorse the Thirteenth Amendment." Why? Because they could not help it.

They said next, "We endorse the Fourteenth Amendment," but they opposed it just as they did the Thirteenth. That amendment made every man, woman, and child, black or white, who had been bond or free, a citizen of the United States. Next they say, "We endorse the Fifteenth Amendment." When it was adopted in Congress every Republican was for, and every Democrat against it. That Amendment declared that no person should be excluded from the polls because of his color. Said the speaker, "I felt a good deal of interest in that amendment myself." (Laughter.) The Democracy now say, "Oh, we endorse the Fifteenth Amendment," but they did it, as he said of the other two, because there was no use kicking against the pricks. It was a fixed fact, endorsed by the country, and the Democratic party came to the foot of the mountain, gazed on the Republican party on its summit, and said, "We endorse the spot you stand on, but we were not there in time."

On the tariff question the Democrats expressed no opinion, they just referred that to the people, and he thought, as that question had been referred to them for the last seventy-five years, it was about the best thing the Democracy could do to leave it there. What they were in favor of on the question of tariff he could not tell, he knew they had cursed Greeley for thirty years, but they had at last swallowed everything, from the head of the platform to the candidate, they had been opposed to all their lives. He did not know what principle there was in that. Mr. Greeley was a very good man, he had nothing to say against him. He was a Republican before the speaker was. He used to think Greeley was a very bad man, but when he turned over to Greeley while the latter was a Republican he changed his mind. Greeley had been a remarkable man and he would make a remarkable President. He believed, from reading after Mr. Greeley's pen, that that gentleman had been on both sides—for and against—every issue that had originated in this country the last thirty years, and having been on both sides, he knew how it was himself. He had been in favor of a high protective tariff for thirty years, until recently, now he was trying it on the plan of the isms—he was trying to get both sides on that, he had no further opinions on that

subject. "With all the goodness of Mr. Greeley, and he was a kind-hearted, good clever man, if the Democrats selected him he hoped he would make a good President, but he did not believe he would. It was not very long since that Mr. Greeley said in his newspaper, when he died he wanted it written on his tombstone that he died, being under no obligation to the Democratic party. He would like to see that on Greeley's tombstone. But Mr. G. said more than that, and in that he perpetrated a slander for which an action could doubtless be maintained if the Democratic party could get into court. He said he would not say that all the Democrats were thieves, but that all thieves were Democrats. The speaker did not believe that, because there were some in the Republican party. Mr. Greeley also said, if the Democratic party wanted to fill up its ranks, it must open the doors of the penitentiaries. That was a very unkind thing to say. Besides this, he said all the tobacco chewers and whisky drinkers were in the Democratic party, and smoking and whisky drinking was the normal condition of its members. If he, the speaker, were a candidate, as Greeley was, after having said all these things, the speech he would make to the Democrats, if he wanted their votes, would be, "All you good, clever tobacco chewers, all you good, clever whisky drinkers, all you good, clever thieves, all you good clever scoundrels, all you good clever villains, come up and vote for me, so that I may represent a beautiful party."

"Now," said the orator, "if the Democrats, after endorsing the platform they have, can nominate a man who has called them by these names, and believed what he said, and had it almost as a dying request that it might be written on his tombstone that he died, being under no obligation to the Democrats; if they can take that man and make him President of the United States, tell me what they can not do?"

The financial views and theories of Mr. Greeley, as expressed at various times, were briefly reviewed by the speaker, who informed his audience that in his opinion if such theories were carried out, the prosperity now so general in the country would soon decline, and he advised them not to take the chances on a man "like our friend Horace," he did not think he would work nicely and smoothly in the traces.

The speaker said that in traveling through the country he had asked a great many men what the feeling was here in reference to the election of a President, and all of a certain class that he had thus conversed with would say: "Oh, we have no politics in this Territory, but we are for Greeley." He asked one man why he was for Greeley. Was Greeley a consistent politician? The man did not think he was. Well then what was the reason? He said he thought Greeley would do better for them than Grant had done. That might be, it was a mere experiment, and he had no right to say, and could not say anything about it. The speaker said:

"Now let us examine this man Grant for a few moments and see whether he ought to be trusted by your people or by anybody else. I don't want you to trust him unless you think he is trustworthy. Let us examine for a few moments and see what there is of him. A great many men say he is a military man, and because he is a military man he cannot be a civilian, that is, in an administrative capacity he must be a failure. He was a success as a military man, but he must be a failure as a civilian. Now tell me in what he has failed since he has been President of the United States. He has tried to execute the law, and that, some people may think, bears heavily on them. But it is the law, and it is his duty to execute it and ask no questions, (applause) and if you want Mr. Greeley elected with the belief that he will not execute the law, then you want to elect a dishonest man. (Applause.) Do not blame the President; he makes no law, but he is sworn to execute the law with fidelity; and if that law hangs me, it is his duty to execute it, and I care not whether the law bears gently on all heads, or whether it is worn roughly by some, it makes no difference, an honest man as President will execute the law until that law is repealed, (applause) therefore you are against Grant, then, because he executes the law, and for Greeley because you think he will not execute it. I say to you, and all of you, that if Grant is re-elected he will execute the law. (Loud and prolonged applause.) He has been weighed in the balance, and not found wanting. When many States left their orbit and slid off, there was a constitution to this land to be executed, and when many men had failed to replace these stars in their brightness and glory, this little tanner of Galena was called upon, and with flashing sword he executed that law until every man bowed down and said, 'I bow in obedience to the laws of my country.' (Applause.)

"When the Ku Klux were murdering men all over the South—and it is no use for men to deny it—with all the hideous garbs that men were ever clothed in, they went to the houses of the white and the black alike and perpetrated inhuman crimes upon male and female—Congress called upon Grant to execute the law, and to-day the Ku Klux have disappeared from the face of the earth. (Applause.) No, my countrymen, if we are good citizens, and want peace and accord with one another, and happiness and prosperity in this land, when we have had laws let us repeal them; but while they are on our statute books let