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SOAPS

Are undoubtedly the very best in the market. If you have any doubt as to this fact, try the Soaps and you will be convinced. They are made of the finest materials and prepared skillfully.

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Is now celebrated all over the country, and is in every respect strictly first class. It is easy on the hands and lasts wonderfully when being used.

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At $1.75 and $3.50 Each

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GREAT DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION—100 SPEAKERS IN THE FIELD.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

SEVERE STORMS, WRECKS AND DISASTERS.

Speech of Governor Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, 30.—The campaign in this State was formally opened by both parties to-day, and a hundred speeches were delivered in the towns and cities in all parts of Indiana. In this city the republicans did not hold a meeting. The democrats had a large street demonstration, consisting of uniformed clubs, carrying torches and transparencies. The speaking took place from a stand in a circle, where Governor Hendricks addressed an audience numbering several thousand, as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I appreciate the the privilege and the honor of addressing you. I recognize the duty of speaking frankly, and without concealment or exaggeration of any material fact or opinion. May I first ask your attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform. The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of government. It ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public use, and with the right and power of transferring the citizen from the pursuit of private life to the hardships and hazards of war. It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to the public use. It seizes upon the earnings of labor as well as upon the accumulation of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer of public consequence, how far may the government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people freely and cheerfully? We all assume that there shall be no limitation nor restraint in this sphere of the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority with the will, faculties and functions unimpaired. Whatever the government can lawfully do and of right should do, the taxpayers will furnish it the means to accomplish. Beyond this is the province of private right, to invade which is usurpation. The government economically administered shall be supported. Are you men from the farms, the shops and the stores willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they take your money for uses not authorized by the Constitution, or not for the public welfare, for that it may be piled up in the vaults to tempt the greed of the unscrupulous? When the war came, taxation was a necessity and was rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies, but with the war and expenditures consequent upon it there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why, then, has such a standard been continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of December 4th, 1882, President Arthur admonished Congress that at the prior session he had urged upon its attention the importance of relieving industries and enterprise of unnecessary taxation. In the same message he said that the people have been satisfied with and confident in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. The President continued: "Of late the public revenue has far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1881, the surplus revenues amounted to $100,000,000, and for the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last the surplus was more than $145,000,000." What, say my countrymen, did that showing call for? During that Congress the House was made positively republican largely by partizan action. Not much heed was given by it to the startling statement made by the President of the enormous surplus in the revenue. No modification of the internal systems and of the tariff was made, and in the March following there was left an excess of eighty-five millions of revenue.

In his last annual report, on the 3rd of December last, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the surplus for the current year at $85,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Yes, that is a question of $85,000,000 of unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant. In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, the candidate for Governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made the statement, which I accept without examination, that "the republican party found an empty treasury; now it has a surplus of $200,000,000." That is an enormous sum of money, more, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at 55,000,000, it is $8 for each man, woman and child. That great sum of money lies idle in the Treasury. If it had been left with the people, it would have become the willing and active servant of labor; it would stimulate and strengthen the old and develop new enterprises; it would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices for his [illegible] language of the orators of the Exposition "The surplus still presents the inquiry: 'Is taxation is necessary? relieve the people of unnecessary taxes.' I [illegible] the question of revenue reform. Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing the taxes and [illegible] the money not needed by the government in the pocket of the people to the channels of trade."

The party in power [illegible] this reform. As [illegible] have failed by will power in [illegible] of law, in several [illegible] gone collecting [illegible] in excess. [illegible] The candidate for Governor says [illegible] the low taxes, short [illegible] treasury of [illegible] and overflowing [illegible] times, boasts [illegible] of himself and his political associates the great achievements of exalted statesmanship. Learning and argument are wanting in the political papers of these times in support of high taxation, to the end and for the purpose of relieving favored classes from the competition of generous and liberal trade. Of course, revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the favored classes, and [illegible] unanimity of legislation that it may be valued [illegible] in the [illegible] of the varied industries.

May I ask your attention to the plain and principles of revenue reform as which the Democracy [illegible] the Chicago convention? Internal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered." Do you oppose that? It ought to commend itself to the Government wastefully and corruptly administered to make room and pretext for such taxes? "Internal taxation should be chiefly for purposes of revenue." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have no the object of other than public purposes, then what purpose [illegible] May the object and purpose of the individual and private right [illegible] tion? It is [illegible] of revenue [illegible] the question of revenue [illegible]