

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Stirring Address of Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle at the Iroquois Club Banquet, Chicago.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I feel very highly honored to be called upon to respond to this toast, but I must confess that I am at the same time greatly embarrassed, for it is a very short time that I have been aware of the fact that Gov. Hubbard would not be here himself, to whom I hoped to have the great pleasure of listening. But, Mr. President, what means this toast—"The Coming Campaign"? What is involved in it? What are the issues? Who are its leaders? These are the questions that are uppermost in our minds. In answer to the first question, "What are to be the issues?" perhaps what we have heard to-night already presents at least three or four of the great issues in the campaign. Mr. Breckinridge, from Kentucky, is called upon to respond to the first. "The Republic—An Indivisible Union or Indestructible State?" I think the very order in which you have placed these toasts has put the issues that are involved in the struggle between the two great parties of this country in the foremost rank. "An indivisible union of indestructible States." That is not the doctrine of the Republican party. The Republican party in its very ideas and logic today go just as far from the Constitution when they say the States have no rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect as the secessionists in former days, when they said the Federal Government has no rights which are not to be respected. The one extreme is the repudiation of the other; neither is the true doctrine of the Constitution. Under our Constitution the States are sovereigns, and the Federal Government is sovereign, but neither is absolute sovereign, thank God! Both are limited sovereigns and are limited by the Constitution of the United States. To the Federal Government is given just so much sovereignty as the Constitution gives. To the States is reserved all the sovereignty which is not given to the Union, and which is not taken away by the Constitution under which we live. Every American citizen lives under a double allegiance—his allegiance to the Federal Government, which makes the Federal Union, or the Union of the States, one nation among the nations of the earth, which makes this great republic—United States—the greatest nation upon the earth, although but at the end of its first century, and which before the end of the second century will dwarf every other nation in the globe.

And he at the same time has an allegiance to the State in which he lives, an allegiance to the Federal Government in national affairs, an allegiance to the State in all domestic affairs, so that every American citizen, from the cradle to the grave, has two sovereignties, like two guardian angels, walking close by his side—the sovereignty of the Federal Government, which protects him as an American citizen all over this world, and the sovereignty of the State, which defends him in all his personal rights. My friends, let me ask you what sovereignty is—it that defends me in my home with my wife, my children? The sovereignty of the United States has no more to do with it than the Queen of Great Britain. It is the sovereignty of the State where I live that defends me in my relations to my wife and children, while, if my child is robbed from me, it is not the Federal Government that interferes, but it is the State of Wisconsin that interferes.

If a burglar enters my house at night, what is the first thing the United States has no more to do with it than Canada, but the sovereignty of the State of Wisconsin seizes him, drags him before its tribunal, sentences him to the state prison. If a man in the streets should rob your friend, what sovereignty punishes him? Not the sovereignty of the Federal Government, but the sovereignty of Illinois. Illinois takes him to prison; Illinois calls on Illinois judges to try him; Illinois juries convict him, and Illinois sentences him to prison. It is the Sheriff of Illinois that hangs him.

My friends, this great sentiment lies at the very foundation of our whole existence in our American system. We have a sovereign Government of the Union—especially by the Constitution—to make us one nation—one indivisible nation and Union—that cannot be dissolved, which prevents States or foreign nations from dissolving it. My friend said that the States within this Union were indissoluble. Why, the very Constitution makes them inseparable. The Constitution is in so many words the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. What does that mean? It means that every State is an independent republic within itself, in its own affairs. That is the very idea of the Constitution, and yet I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and you, gentlemen, that, lying at the bottom of the Democratic party, in its very heart of hearts and in its logic, they do not believe in the constitutional doctrines as to the States, as to the Union, and just as far from it, just as false to the Constitution in their ideas of centralization, as were the secessionists in their ideas of secession—that they could break up the Union and destroy the Government by secession.

But there is another idea expressed in that remarkable letter which we have heard, this evening, a characteristic letter which shows the greatness of its author. When speaking of our Constitution, Mr. Gouverneur Morris says, we say the Constitution is a good one, or whether it is a good one or not depends on how it is construed. The construction by the Republican party of the Constitution is this: That Congress can do whatever it is not expressly forbidden to do. Now, we deny that doctrine altogether. We insist that Congress has no right to do anything except what the Constitution says it may do, for which it is necessary to do, in order to carry out what the Constitution has expressly given it power to do. Now, this great idea that there is a great power in the Democratic party of to-day and the Republican party of to-day. The Republican party of to-day goes the whole length of construing the Constitution, giving to Congress every power which it does not expressly forbid. That, I think, is another great issue, and I will take them right in order. Next comes the other great issue of civil-service reform, Senator BAYARD.

SENATOR BAYARD.

The Delaware Statesman on the Evils of Maladministration.

Measures of great importance are now pending before the two houses of Congress, and it is impossible to foretell when they may come up for discussion. The welfare of the country and the prosperity of all classes and occupations demand a speedy loosening of the restrictions upon production, which are palpably congesting every branch of manufacture, prohibiting exchanges with other nations, convulsing our home markets with alternate excitement and depression, and compelling the laboring classes to obtain their daily bread, not by a readiness to work steadily, but by dependence upon the condition of our home market alone, and its capacity, fully and not regularly, to afford them employment.

That is the condition of things, and the attitude of the Republican party—under whose policies and administrations it has been brought about—is clearly shown by the votes in Congress and the declarations of their party press; and it must be seen that they are so enthralled by the oligarchy of protection of the favored few at the cost of the many that hope of reform or relief can be expected only from the ascendancy of the Democratic party.

The evils of maladministration are everywhere spreading, and, as far as the poor and ignorant exist in nearly every department of the executive branch. Respectable men of every party are compelled to hold their noses over the developments of the star-spangled trials; the falling out of rogues in office and out of office is exposing a state of things so corrupt and shocking that the only marvel is that public business could have been conducted at all through such agencies. The testimony of special counsel and agents of the Government, of members of Congress, of the press, and of the public, and of the annual reports of the Department of Justice, are adding chapters in the history of maladministration equal to the worst days of the worst governments. These evils are thus proven by the internal evidence of the facts themselves to be so deep-seated and widespread in the very structure and substance of the Republican party that it cannot reform them from within; that they have grown by reiterated use to be its customary and daily food and means of obtaining and preserving power, and cannot now be abandoned, unless it abandons also all hope of continuing in power.

Of what material the Republican convention soon to assemble in your great city is to be composed, and by which its action will be chiefly dominated, may be learned by an examination of the composition of the Louisiana delegation, headed by an individual now under indictment for bribery, accompanied by a band of political mercenaries and politicians, and followed by other such conditions as to give a clear picture of what kind of tariff reform or reform of any kind, or nature from a party of such antecedents, such composition and such "inevitable" administration in the future, should it unhappy be permitted to continue the misgovernment of the country. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, to the *Iron-Clad Club*.

Father and Son.

After Senator Logan had wound up his great speech on the Fitz-John Porter case, one of the first persons he met in the lobby was his son Manning. Now, Manning Logan is a profound admirer of his father; it would be difficult to prove to him that the sun's orbit was not confined within his father's horizon. And the father encourages this feeling of pride in his son. "Well, my boy," cried the Senator, cheerfully slapping the young man on the back, "and how did you like my speech this afternoon?" "Father," replied Manning, impressively, "it was worthy of the palmiest days of Daniel Webster." "Ah, well, I flatter myself it was," said the Illinois statesman, drawing himself up proudly; "I may not have any talent at writing dictionaries, but when it comes to making speeches I don't know that I have to ask any odds of my illustrious predecessor from Massachusetts!" —*Chicago Daily News*.

The Albany *Journal* makes an unwitting confession when it advises its Republican friends that it is "better to spend \$10 in March or April in interesting Republicans in their party than \$1,000 in buying torches, fireworks, and Democrats in October."

DEVASTATION AND DEATH.

A Large Section of Western Ohio Swept by a Destructive Cyclone.

Jamestown Almost Obliterated and Six People Killed—Immense Damage at Other Places.

A dispatch from Jamestown, Green County, says: A terrible cyclone struck Jamestown about 5 o'clock Sunday evening. Two-thirds of the town was completely ruined. Six persons were killed, namely: Miss Stella Jones, aged 15, of Escalpia Springs, Ky.; Mrs. Ann Carpenter, Letitia Jenkins, daughter of G. K. Jenkins; Miss Kate Boteler; Mrs. Stewart, a colored woman; a son of James Pauls. Several were badly wounded. Hundreds of people were turned out of their homes. No estimate of the damage is possible.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

It appears that a cyclone struck near Woodbine, a small town two miles south of Dayton. Eye-witnesses describe it as appalling in its fury. An authentic statement is that the cyclone was formed by the union of two light storm-clouds from south and northwest, which immediately assumed the form of a waterspout, rising and descending like waves of the sea, and destroying everything in its way. M. E. Best, of Dayton, who was near enough to observe it accurately, says that it was fully an eighth of a mile wide, and moved about over the country, with an immense cloud of smoke, which everywhere it passed the air was dark with trees and ruins of houses. Forests were mowed down like weeds, and fences were destroyed for miles, and it is estimated that in this county alone, at least twenty residences are in ruins, to say nothing of the loss on other buildings, live stock, and farm property. At Alexander, six miles south of Dayton, several people are known to be injured, and one lady reported killed, while a sawmill, barns, and other buildings are destroyed. Friends' parsonage and other buildings are badly damaged, while number of residences are reported destroyed. The telegraph lines are down in all directions, and roads are impassable from the ruins that fill them. Near Woodbine the residences and other buildings belonging to Edward Whetley were destroyed with other property amounting in all to \$2,000. Two farm hands are reported missing. Brick school house No. 9 is destroyed and the roof carried 500 yards. Mr. Harris' house and barn were destroyed. Mr. Harris' house and barn were destroyed. Mr. Ridenour's barn and other buildings were destroyed. The names of other losers cannot be ascertained, but, considering the large number of houses destroyed, there must be heavy loss of life. In the neighborhood of Miamisburg, there is heavy damage. At Bellbrook, Greene County, at least fifteen farm houses are more or less ruined, but the families generally escape by taking refuge in the cellars. From Carrollton the cyclone took a direct easterly course, and its force was not in the least spent when it reached Jamestown, a thriving village of 800 inhabitants, which is reported entirely destroyed, with only a few buildings standing. Meager telegraph reports state that four people are known to be killed, while twenty are more or less injured. Among others, the residence of L. Wickerson was lifted from its foundation and carried 100 yards. Near Xenia there was considerable destruction. The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphanage Home was badly damaged. The barn, laundry, and other buildings were destroyed, while the hospital was unroofed. Miss Harvey, the matron, and Night-watchman Richardson, were injured, but no children were hurt. Between Jasper and Cedar Creek, on the Narrow-gauge Road, the damage is great to farm property, and at this point trains were unable to move on account of the wind, while others did not dare to go over the Cen-tury line during the cyclone. In all directions, south and east of here, the scene of destruction defies description. Whole forests were cut down like weeds, and trees and smaller buildings carried a long distance in the air.

[Dayton (Ohio) Telegram.]

A very destructive cyclone visited this section on Sunday afternoon. In the neighborhood of Miamisburg, Carrollton, Franklin, Woodford, Ridgeville, Xenia, Jamesburg, Washington Court House, and at other points the damage was appalling. The cyclone was first observed in the vicinity of Carrollton and Woodford, where it seems to have begun. One reliable eye-witness says that he observed one cloud coming from the northwest and another from the south. At a point near Woodford they moved into a vast whirling cloud as light as smoke, which descended to the earth and rose in undulations like a whirlwind. From Carrollton and Carrollton the course of the cyclone was easterly, and reports from Greene County show that the violence was not spent in the east when it reached that section.

The town of Alexandria, six miles south of here, is badly damaged, and one lady there is thought to be killed. A family took refuge in a shed, and one child was carried five hundred yards, but not badly injured. Sawmills, barns, and smaller buildings were destroyed, while further south the destruction to property was more general, and it is estimated that at least four hundred farm residences, to say nothing of out-buildings, are completely ruined.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

Official Statistics of Its Operation.

[Washington Telegram.]

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury his report in regard to the operations of the tariff act of March 3, 1882. It appears that the act caused a reduction of about 6 per cent. in the average ad valorem rate of duty on imports. In detail the changes are as follows:

Sugar and Molasses—Reduction, 9.32 per cent. Iron and Steel and Manufactures Thereof—6.15 per cent.

Clothing Wool—1.88 per cent.

Wool—11.27 per cent.

Carpet Wool—6.07 per cent.

Manufactures of Wool—4.52 per cent.

Manufactures of Cotton—Increase, 1.92 per cent.

Manufactures of Silk—Reduction, 8.32 per cent.

Earth and China Ware—Increase, 13.11 per cent.

Glass and Glassware—Increase, 1.00 per cent.

Spirits and Wines—Increase, 18.88 per cent., and malt liquors a reduction of 10.11 per cent.

Other products—which is a department of seventy-two parts—embrace a somewhat elaborate statement in regard to the changes in ad valorem rates caused by the tariff act of March 3, 1883, and by the fall in the import prices of commodities. It contains also a considerable amount of statistical and other information in regard to the production of sugar, iron, wool, manufactures of silk, and spirits, and wines in the United States. The report treats with some particularity of the production in the United States of the three great classes of products of our tariff laws, namely: clothing wool, combed wool, and carpet wool, and the extent to which these three kinds of wool are used by the manufacturers of worsted and woolen goods, hats, carpets, and other articles.

SPATTERS.

THREE-FOURTHS of the officers in the German army wear corsets.

HERBERT SPENCER has started for Australia, a long sea voyage being recommended for his health.

WIGGINS claims to have predicted the London earthquake, and he says there will be another about May 20.

CHIEF BUSBYHEAD, of the Cherokee Nation, has been afflicted with a severe attack of scarlet fever, but is now recovering.

The Bank of England has just opened a reading and eating room for its clerks.

THE BAD BOY.

"What you doing that money up in a paper for," said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in with a two-dollar bill, and wrapped it up in a half sheet of note paper, and asked for an envelope. "That's some April fool business I'll bet \$5."

"I'll take the bet, and when I convince you that it is no April fool business, we will put your \$5 in with this and send it. I am going to send that \$2 to the Confederate Grand Army fair, at Richmond, Va. You see, there are lots of private soldiers who fought in the Confederate army, who are destitute, some of them on the verge of starvation, with families to support, and they have no government to give them pensions, and their neighbors are poor, so their comrades are getting up a fair to raise money to help support them, and perhaps build a home for them like our soldiers' home, and the Confederates ask the Northern people to chip in a little towards it. I sympathize with the old boys \$2; how much do you sympathize?"

"I'll give you \$100," said the boy.

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