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Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner  
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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS:

Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-  
change bought and sold; Money loaned on farms  
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

Jan. 6, '88.

## THAT COWARDLY SPEECH.

INGALLS WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO  
TRY OBSCURITY HIMSELF.

Senator Ingalls undoubtedly knows by this time that even from a partisan political standpoint he made a miserable mistake in delivering his recent speech in the senate.

His abuse of Hancock and McClellan finds but a faint approving response from even the most rabid party organs, while it is being resented in such a manner by many of the soldiers of the country, irrespective of politics, as to make the rebuke to the Kansas senator conspicuously severe. That a man of Mr. Ingalls' ability and ambition should descend to bid for the favor of the soldiers in the discreditable way he did, and then inspire as his reward the indignation and condemnation of the soldiers, must be extremely humiliating to him. It will probably be many a moon before he has anything to say in public again about the war, or those who figure in it. If he is as shrewd as he has been heretofore credited with being, he will leave henceforth a field in which he has made such a spectacular failure to more successful cultivators of it, like the governor of Ohio, who, even if he were to provoke such a rebuke as the Kansan has received, is so small that it would never hit him.

Meanwhile, as he is pondering in penitence over the blunders of a politician, he might reflect advantageously on another of his declarations made in the same speech, when he proclaimed, with what was intended as withering sarcasm, that after the nomination of Grover Cleveland there is no man in this country "whose obscurity is so impenetrable that he has no right to aspire to the presidential nomination of the Democratic party."

In the course of his reflections perhaps Mr. Ingalls will be able to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the exact time at which obscurity became a crime under our government, or a disability in the path of the citizen of the United States who dares direct his ambition to the presidency of a republic built upon the principle that all men are equal. Perhaps Mr. Ingalls will also be able to explain, at least to his own satisfaction, how it is that in censuring the Democratic party for nominating a man who not so many years ago was undoubtedly an obscure man, he can at the same time escape censuring the Republican party on the same ground. Who was more obscure than Lincoln, the first of the Republican presidents? Did President Grant emerge from less "impenetrable obscurity" than any man who ever rose to fame? Even the now distinguished and canonized Hayes was not always like the effulgent luminary which he became when he shot above the Ohio horizon and achieved notoriety as the first and only man who ever robbed the people of the presidency. It was the boast of the Republicans during the Garfield campaign that their leader had risen from the humble obscurity of the towpath, and President Arthur's name was hardly known outside of New York before Secretary Sherman gave him prominence by summarily turning him out of the custom house.

Where then is the Republican president who was not guilty of the crime of obscurity, if this apostle of Republicanism insist on denouncing it as a crime?

Perhaps senator Ingalls is in favor of making the presidency hereditary, as the crowns of Europe are, conferring the honor upon some distinguished family, and providing that it shall descend in a regular line of succession to whatever unobscure nincompoop who happens to be born in that line. By this means the danger of any political party nominating and electing an obscure candidate would be effectually guarded against, and all citizens of the nation would be

saved the trouble of trying to overcome the sin of obscurity.

To say the least, this is a very prevalent sin among the citizens of this country. It is even rumored—upon how trustworthy authority authority we do not pretend to say—that senator Ingalls himself was, not so very long ago, an obscure peddler. But we know of no one who would think less of Mr. Ingalls on that account, unless it is Mr. Ingalls himself. Indeed, if the goods he peddled were honest we are very much inclined to think that most people in this country have greater respect for Mr. Ingalls as a peddler than they have for him when, as a senator, he deals in such shoddy pinchbeck wares as he purveyed when he delivered his speech in the senate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Take your butter and eggs to J. W. Duvall, at the new Grocery, and get cash or goods for them.

## GERMANS FOR CLEVELAND.

THE TARIFF POLICY OF CLEVELAND  
INDORSED BY THE GERMANS  
OF NEW YORK.

The German-American citizens of New York have resolved to unite in support of the President in advocacy of the policy of the Democratic party. The following address has been issued by prominent German citizens of that city:

To the Germans of New York: The Democratic administration at Washington has proved itself a blessing to the country. The apprehensions felt by many in 1884 at the impending change of party in the Federal Government have been pleasantly dispelled. Instead of disaster to the business of the country a general progress in every department of life has taken place. The machinery of the Government has not been impeded, but is moving more swiftly and effectively than ever before.

The spectre of the assumption of the Confederate debt has vanished; the South and the North feel themselves as one and indivisible. All the Federal debts that became due have been paid off; hundreds of millions of acres of agricultural lands, which the corruption and criminal negligence of the Republican party have granted away, have been rescued from the railway monopolists.

A remedy has been found against the crying evil of arbitrarily discriminating freights and passenger rates by the inter-State commerce commission. The public offices are no longer the property of party organization, but open to any one who has given proof of his qualifications, and the beneficial measures and institutions are the result of long contests. Their maintenance is necessary for the stability of our national existence. But new and more difficult problems are yet to be solved.

Our iniquitous tax laws take every year from the pockets of the people the enormous sum of \$100,000,000 more than is necessary to defray the expenses of the government. This needless accumulation of money in the treasury endangers the continuance of our republic, forming, as it does, a continuous incentive to extravagance and corruption, and will before long launch the country in a terrible financial crisis, if the remedy is not applied soon.

The remedy against this evil lies in the abolition of the taxes and customs on the necessities of life and on raw materials. This does not mean the introduction of free trade; it means a sensible tariff, a cheapening of things felt as daily needs and wants by the workingman. It means an increasing competitive capacity of our industries by multiplying the opportunities for employment.

The tariff now in force has created enormous monopolies and so-called trusts, which displace a great many workingmen by willfully curtailing production and at

the same time lowering the average wages. The tariff does not protect the workingmen, for while it restricts merely the importation of foreign goods, it does not restrict the importation of foreign labor, which needs must compete with our workmen.

The revision of the tariff is absolutely necessary for a favorable development of our industries. It will restrict the importation of manufactured articles more effectively than the high custom duties have done heretofore, and will also enable our manufacturers to successfully compete in the markets of the world.

Our individual as well as national instinct of self-preservation compels us to solve this problem. The ways and means for its solution must be made clear to our minds. This clearness of understanding can be obtained effectively by discussion and political organization only; and the effective means of practically bringing about the needed desired results.

The question now arising is this: Shall we Germans organize ourselves separately? The answer must be yes, and again yes, because comparatively few Germans only have the capacity to effectively express their views in the English language in a public meeting. And as not the few only, but all the Germans, should perform their duties as citizens, and participate in the political struggles of the country, a separate organization is necessary.

That we cannot organize an independent German party is plain; we must of necessity ally ourselves with that party which is most in sympathy with our principles and views. Such an ally is not to be found in the monopoly-ridden Republican party, but it is to be sought for in the Democratic party because it represents sound political progress and because it is the friend of the foreign-born element of our population.

The Democratic party advocates relief from excessive taxation, abatement of the surplus in the Federal treasury, improvement of our commerce, shipping and industry; it advocates the securing of the public domain to bona fide settlers; suppression of monopolies and trusts, the regulation and

superintendence of the railroads, the fostering of trades unions.

It is against the infringement of the rights of the naturalized citizen, and especially does it seek to maintain inviolate the right of universal suffrage.

A movement inimical to the foreign born element is spreading through the whole country. The errors of a few fanatics that call themselves Anarchists are used as a pretext and the Republican party as an organ, for all the proposed measures of disfranchisement and sumptuary laws aimed at the foreign born citizens. We protest against being identified with said fanatics.

This movement will, however, assume overwhelming dimensions unless by a strong German organization and a strong support of a Democratic party we raise a dam to confine it to that portion of our population which to gets that this country is a Democratic republic, the "home of the free," that the ancestors of every and each one of us was an immigrant, and that no one can claim any merit over others from the mere fact of having been born in this country, an event about which he has not been consulted.

We must go to work immediately. The political parties are already preparing for this year's campaign. For it is not one election only, but three of the most important elections, that will coincide in New York next fall. New York, with its 37 electoral votes, is the pivotal State and its decision depends upon the vote in this city. In the hands of the citizens of New York the election of the President, Governor and of the Mayor rests. And this decision depends largely upon the attitude of the 70,000 German voters residing in New York city.

[The address is signed by Wm. Steinway, the piano manufacturer, as chairman; Edward Grosse, Secretary; Joseph Keppler, of Puck, and a large number of the most respected and influential German citizens of New York. Their names are printed with the address in the New York papers and in its circular form.]

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!! Cheap as the cheapest, at J. W. Duvall's new Grocery.

## Great Closing Out Sale,

—AT—

## Leopold's Bazaar,

(One Door East of Joe Hardman's Jewelry Store.)

The stock of goods consisting of  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

**GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,**

must and shall be closed out in order to satisfy claims against it.

Call soon and secure Bargains!—  
This is no Humbug!

Having retained the services of  
**N. FENDIG,**

He will be happy to see all his old customers and wait on them.