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NO. 8.

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## THE CAMPAIGN.

An Enthusiastic Meeting on the West Side Addressed by Senator Bruce and Governor Pinchback.

A Rousing Meeting at the Vermont Street A. M. E. Church Last Monday Night.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

The meeting held at the Vermont-Street A. M. E. Church last Monday night was a large and enthusiastic one, the colored Republicans turning out gloriously, in spite of the unpropitious weather. The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. S. Hinton, and organized with Prof. R. B. Bagby as chairman. Mr. Bagby said he esteemed it no small honor to be called to preside where two such eminent representatives of the colored race as Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, and ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, were to speak. He thought that when he saw these two men, great and honored representatives of the Republican party, that the prejudices against his race were dying out, and yet he had only to go across the southern border to Louisville, Kentucky, to find these prejudices in almost as flourishing a condition as before the war.

He then introduced Senator Bruce, who briefly reviewed the Democratic party and its enmity to the colored man. It was the party, which had questioned the right of the government to defend itself; had questioned the right of the government to maintain a completed Union, and questioned the right of the colored man to the habitaments of the South. He then reviewed the infamous black laws of the South—the vagrant law, the apprentice law, and the contract system, all or which had been devised immediately after the war, to make liberty a sham and a mockery, better only in name than slavery. He showed up the contract system and the judicial system of the South, the latter making the course of justice merely instruments of wantonness and oppression to the colored man.

The party, he said, had been persecuted by the Democratic party, were persecuted by General Hancock's famous order. That the colored man has not prospered in the South is because he has not been vouchsafed true liberty. He has not been contented. To be contented, one must be protected. To acquire property, one must be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their own labor. It had never entered into the mind of the Democratic party to make laws for the five millions of blacks of the South. The Democratic party asked the voter to forget the record of the party and look only at the promises of the candidate. That we can not do. We know that under our form of government a personal government is impossible. The party, he said, will not be able to stand with the colored man. An honest man, having accepted that party's nomination could not do otherwise. The colored man is assured that the amendments to the Constitution are sacred. It is just before the election that the Democracy became solidly anxious about the amendments. They never trouble them at any other time. They are sure that they will be as safe in their hands as in the hands of the Republican party but we think not; and they will not be entirely safe until we kill the Democratic party—the party that opposed emancipation, opposed the enlistment of colored soldiers, opposed the enfranchisement of the colored man, and opposed and is still opposing everything that is for the good of the colored man.

Prof. J. W. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, then sang "Our Flag" and "Star Spangled Banner." P. B. S. Pinchback then spoke. He said that all over the North people of both parties were now meeting and freely discussing the merits of candidates and parties. In the South it was not so. There no discussion was tolerated. There was but one kind of meetings, and they were not Republican meetings. The fundamental principle of free speech has been set aside in eleven States of this Union, and it may not be long before it is set aside in all the States, North as well as South. The colored people of the South are asked why they do not assert their rights and protect themselves, if they have the majority as they claim to have. The people who have forgotten that it took the powerful North men to force you to do it, that people down, and now they expect a nation newly born to do it. The Democratic party is in power in the South, and where that party is in power you find ostracism, wrong and outrage committed on the colored man. Why, you only got to go to far South as Louisville to find it. But it may be, with four years more of Republican rule, we can even go to Louisville. The Republican party is the ark of safety of the colored man.

R.—What do you think will be the result in Indiana?

Senator Bruce—I think that the Republicans will carry Indiana by a decided majority, though of course this is a close State.

There are more Republicans in the State than Democrats, and the energetic work going on here will undoubtedly bring out a Republican vote, which always beats the Democratic. You have the advantage of this in having a superior ticket to them.

Judge Porter is recognized all over the country as a man of unimpeachable integrity, and, besides, business men have confidence in the soundness of his financial views.

Mr. Landers, on the other hand, is known as a representative of all the worst vagaries of the soft money theorists.

At the same time, however, he has made himself very obnoxious to Greenbackers generally by his contemptuous treatment of them some years ago. Upon the whole the outlook is excellent for the election of the entire Republican ticket.

R.—What do you think will be the result in New York?

Senator Bruce—Well, sir, I am decidedly of the opinion that New York will go Republican by a decisive majority.

Of course, Republican victory here, will help materially in New York.

The business interests of that State irrespective of party are alarmed at the financial tendencies of the Democratic party towards fascism and repudiation; and the Mame election has only served to increase this alarm, and deepen the resolution to keep the Democratic party out of power.

The Republican managers, under the direction of Senator Conkling, are doing excellent work, and if Democratic fraud is prevented, there is no doubt about the result.

R.—Senator, what do you think General Grant's attitude will be toward the colored people if elected?

Senator Bruce—I know, sir, that General Grant has always been a warm friend of our people, and if he is elected, we shall receive that recognition and protection at his hands to which we are entitled.

General Grant is an honorable man, and no colored man need fear that he will desert us in case of his election.

R.—Is there any truth, Senator, in the assertion that the Grant men are not heartily supporting Garfield?

Senator Bruce—None whatever.

There are no more devoted supporters of General Garfield than the party that men who championed General Grant.

You have already heard Logan and Douglass here in Indiana, and you will soon listen to Senator Conkling.

It is in vain to do the honor of such a man as Conkling to do the honor of such a man as his.

In my opinion, Sir, Senator Conkling is one of the greatest, if not the greatest man that now figures in American politics.

He is a very masterly way showed the fundamental principle of the Republican party on all the past legislation, the reconstruction of the South after the war, and on all financial questions.

And on the other hand he

showed the unfitness of the Democratic party as legislators on important questions.

And none especially as legislators on questions of equality before the law, and on a sound financial system for the good of the whole country.

He also showed the enactment of laws by the Democratic legislators of the South to the interest of the white man, and the detriment of the black man,

the partial fiendish and hellish black laws for a selfish purpose.

On the other hand he

clearly illustrated the laws made by the Republicans to make every man equal before the law.

There certain laws can be one admiringly said about Mr. Bruce by all

who saw and heard him, and that is a worthy criterion of what our race should be, an example after which we should

follow. But let me say this much to our discredit, that is we do not have enough

race pride. For as a common thing, when one of us rises little above the common average, there is not enough support and encouragement given him, and this is a sin.

We do not consider that his elevation is our promotion, and that his degradation is our ever-lasting condemnation.

We do not seem to take due consideration of the unkindness of which we could

vouchsafe for their veracity.

Now, I do not believe in becoming clannish, for I believe that everybody should become Americanized. Yet I think that we should hold in proper regard a certain amount of race pride, and when a distinguished man of our race comes among us, let us all go and see and hear him, if possible, and get as many of other races to go as we can. By doing that you will show a due appreciation of your race, and assist in breaking down the foolish idea that we are not as susceptible of knowledge as any other race on the face of the earth.

—BENJ. THORNTON.

SENATOR BRUCE.

An Interview by a Reporter of the Leader.

His Opinion of the Campaign—Garfield, Conkling and Douglass.

Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, left Indianapolis at 5 o'clock, Wednesday evening for Washington, over the Pan-Handle. Before leaving, the city a Leader reporter corralled him in his comfortable quarters at the New-Denison, and applied the reporter's pump, to all of which the Senator submitted with gracious dignity, preserving all the while that suaviter in modo for which he is characteristic. The Senator weighs 225, is in his fortieth year, and enjoys excellent health.

There is a freedom from manly, and a cordiality and ease in his manner, which makes you at once feel at home in his company. To the question "How have you enjoyed your visit to Indiana?" the Senator replied: "I have enjoyed my tour through Indiana exceedingly. I have been surprised and gratified with the intelligence, and evidenced of prosperity I find everywhere among the colored people. Their hospitality is of that generous, hospitable character on which we of the South so much pride ourselves. The people of the East have an erroneous opinion of Indiana; formed doubtless by impressions that have come down from ante-bellum times, when she was, in fact, a more uncomfortable place for colored people. Under the influence of the Moral Reformation, she is progressing in the lead of every black man, and his associates. Indiana has turned her back on her bad record and is making noble amends to the colored people. Of this your unsurpassed schools, the intelligence and prosperity of your people, and your own able and deservedly popular journal the Leader, are most convincing arguments."

R.—What is your opinion regarding the result in Indiana?

Senator Bruce—I think that the Republicans will carry Indiana by a decided majority, though of course this is a close State. There are more Republicans in the State than Democrats, and the energetic work going on here will undoubtedly bring out a Republican vote, which always beats the Democratic. You have the advantage of this in having a superior ticket to them.

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who saw and heard him, and that is a worthy criterion of what our race should

follow. But let me say this much to our

discredit, that is we do not have enough

race pride ready to uncover.

Uncle Adam, late of the Garden of Eden,

was the head of the human family, and his

grandson, Harry, will stand at the head

of the poll when the votes for Sheriff are

counted out; and