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Weekly Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

SIDNEY CONVICTED.

We publish this morning the circular sent out by the Republican State Central Committee, Sidney Clarke's reply, and the rejoinder by the Chairman of the Committee, which completely vindicates the Committee, and shows up the absolute recklessness of Mr. Clarke's statements.

We know that the Committee are right. They are fortified with proofs very damaging to Sidney. The Chairman was fully authorized to issue the circular, and the attempt of Mr. Clarke to make it a personal matter is simply an attempt to evade the question.

THE LESSON OF THE RECENT ELECTION.

The recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, are entirely favorable to the growth of the Republican strength. There was very little in the contests for Congressmen, except in a few districts, to arouse the enthusiasm of the people and call out a large vote. In all elections where a light vote is polled, the Republican party is the party the most certainly and largely discounted. The vote has been, all over, unexceptionably favorable. The Republican administration at the head of the General Government could have no better or satisfactory proof of their good care for the public interests than in the results of these recent elections. A frugal and unostentatious management of the business of the Government, and then a fair and square recognition of the wishes of the people of the country, as expressed not only in the various elections of local concern, but also by the character of the advocacy of the press of the party in power, have secured the results which the elections in the States named show. Grant may not be a politician in the sense with which this term is used. We think, indeed, that it can be demonstrated by any of our one-horse politicians that he can't run a party.

They know all about what constitutes a politician. They have accurate ideas as to the qualifications necessary in a man to run a party. Their own *success* (over the left) ought generally operate to settle the question of the soundness of their judgment in the premises. These men who are always and chronically quarrelling with a certain order of party management, are most always in advance of their line or behind it.

Again we say that the elections that have taken place in the great States mentioned, indicate to us that *the people* are running this government. The wise gentlemen who plot and intrigue will, we trust, in the future, find themselves wanting in the needed cares to make their game a success. We have a great attachment to men who are gifted with *uncommon* good sense, but who are destitute of hifalutin, shystering, diplomatic, gaming qualities. If they can't write nor talk—elegantly, readily and eloquently—why then plain speech. *Straight thinking and action* draws us necessarily toward them. Now Grant is neither a writer nor a blabber, but he *is* a good thinker about the *common* affairs of life and the vital functions which belong to his great office. The politician—the professional gentry who have made a lifelong study of this matter, of course, pronounce him a failure. It is a pompous, self-conceited as well as a studied method of riding down a great man and good executive. It is the sheerest nonsense to talk about Grant being a man lacking in the qualities accorded him by the best military minds in the world. His success is no more an accident than the success of Henry Clay was an accident. It is an impeachment of the intelligence of the people of this country to publish such opinions.

ABOUT RAILROADS.

We publish a communication written by Col. S. N. Wood, who is a stranger in this country, about railroads. We may as well state at the outset that Sam has got the geography of Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico etc., so accurately maped in his head that he can correct any of the mistakes made by the topographical draughtsmen. We agree with him in the main elements of his railroad reasoning. But we want it distinctly understood that we have no idea this State (its commercial centers as well as its fertile plains) will be able in any other way to *secure* ist future full development otherwise than by the early completion of the Kansas Pacific through to the Pacific, and of the Galveston through to the Gulf of Mexico. We have no disposition in urging our views upon railroad matters to say anything to interfere with the construction of a through line south of us, that will accommodate, and tend toward the building up of the Southern maritime and interior centers. But we have no force to expend in helping others just now. Let us devote our best energies, and all the power we possess in the legislation of the State and the nation, to make secure first our own vital interest in these grand railway improvements. When it becomes necessary that we should more particularly define our reasons for this faith that is in us about what is our true railroad interest, we shall not be negligent of our duty.

Read Sam Wood's letter and then apply his geography and generalizations of the live railroad schemes to our case—see how our State and our city interests are to be affected by the success of the plans of the Kansas, Texas, and Mexico railroad builders.

The Test.

Col. Anthony's response and warning at the Lowe meeting was well timed and made necessary by the refusal of corrupt Republicans to support the ticket, and their affiliation, bargain and sale with Democratic newspapers has rendered them objects of contempt with the few who were aware of the game being played, and Anthony's expose made it plain to the mass.

It created a jar; it always jars to cut away diseased and corrupt matter, but better cut than have the whole body infected. The mass of Republicans want honesty in office. It is the foundation stone of the party, and the remark was well made when Anthony said, it was a test of integrity in office that was the point of contest in the campaign. We have had demagogues and stealists for our official representatives, charged with representing us the interests of Kansas—they have represented themselves at our expense, and at the expense of the material interests of the State. They have sacrificed millions of the money of this commonwealth, and inflicted untold injury.

Going into power when the stains and influence of Democratic precedents, and preaching still lingered and infected their places in the halls of Congress, our representatives took the disease at once, and after living on the fat of the land waxed rich on the money created by the wrongs and sufferings of the mass just emerging from a horrid war. They have had a brief existence, one has died, the other now lingers in dread. The Democrats want the dead corpse, and as the Democratic paper went dead some time ago, it and the other dead duck may act as counter-irritants and get up life enough to witness their defeat, final overthrow and burial so deep that they cannot resurrect themselves to outrage the decencies of life again. H.

FROM THE EAST.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

BOSTON, Oct. 15th.

My stay here has been prolonged beyond my expectation, but there has been something of interest each day to see, and many old friends to meet. Boston has been rebuilt since I last saw it and since I lived here. New land and new streets have been made, covering acres upon acres of land over which we boys used to skate, to row, and in which we swam. All this part of the city is elegant and beautiful, and entirely modern in the width and regularity of its streets and in the character of its architecture. To see these fine churches, residences, academies, in any other city would give genuine pleasure. Here the innovation so sadly mars and ruins early memories that the glory of the present is overshadowed by the fond recollections of a past which "comes not back again," but is driven by the relentless spirit of modern improvement into the land of dreams and clouds. And the part of the dear old town that ought to be old is also new, as are Cambridge and Harvard College, with all the space between. All boys took delight in these crooked streets. They were old, full of surprises, and more picturesque than any others I have seen in this country. There were streets shaped like the letters U and V, and sometimes these were blended in a monogram, as in Dock Square, and around each of the three hills of the tri-mountain city. A cleverly designed monogram may be difficult to decipher, but it is pleasant to look upon, and when you pave it, run along its toy side-walks only three feet wide, and when you line its curving passages with buildings some of which are more than two centuries old and no two of which are alike—some one story and some three, some wooden and some brick, some stone and some plastered, you have made a figure which will annoy and astound the stranger, which will baffle the cartman and the teamster, but to boys and girls intent on nothing but their own games and joys, it will afford unending delight. The stranger was excusable for his anger when he found that he was progressing only in a circle, squaring and rounding it till he found relief only in damning all Boston, but the citizen knew each alley and long arch, each tunnel and fissure which made these ways straight and sent him on his way rejoicing. There used to be a short cut from the United States Hotel to Federal or Milk streets which seemed to go entirely under arches, through alleys and the most narrow passages, and the genuine Bostonian took more pleasure in threading that labyrinth than the Berliner does in marching through Unter den Linden.

But the "spirit of improvement" is rife in Boston. The city is spending millions of dollars in widening and straightening their historic tracks and paths, and the citizens are building blocks of granite, of brick, of iron and of marble, in every direction. A new city, very spacious, very busy and more wealthy than any other of its size on the continent. Tremont street, Pemberton square, Franklin and Sumner streets, and many more once filled with aristocratic residences, are now given up to business. Beacon hill ought now to be called Boarding-house hill, and it is clear that all Boston will soon be driven into Cambridge, Roxbury and Newton. The Bostonian sees this; he would rather die than not live in Boston, and he will not consent to change his residence from the peninsula to the Dorchester, until Dorchester has been solemnly obliterated by an act of the General Court, and the name of Boston given to a locality which you can hardly reach in a two hours drive.

But, if any western man supposes that only the western cities are growing, he is led into a grave error. All American cities are growing; all New England is gaining in wealth and population as never before, and Boston, the capital and heart of these grand Old States, is as full of enterprise as Chicago, while her progress in the graces, the amenities, in every liberal and generous art, should make her the pride and the example of our whole country. Boston is conceited and vainglorious, but her charities, her scholarship, her patriotism and her regard for human rights are things to be proud of.

D. W. W.

RAILROADS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., Oct. 15.

To the Editor of the Leavenworth Times:

Our town is looking up. The Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad is permanently located to this place, and hands are at work on the whole line from Emporia. Mr. Peter, the efficient Superintendent, says he will have the road completed to this place by New Years. This is giving an impetus to trade unheard of in our history. Our county is now swarming with land hunters, and men seeking business locations. Heretofore Emporia has enjoyed a monopoly of the trade of southwestern Kansas, but this is all changing now. The Walnut country is naturally tributary to Cottonwood Falls, and will come here next season. Emporia will lose the trade of not only there, but Marion, Sedgwick, Sumner, Butler and Cawley counties. Chase County, by-the-by, is one of the best counties in the State. The Cottonwood, a fine, clear stream, with abundance of water power for mills and factories, runs the whole length of our county. On the north, tributary to it, we have Burkey, Peyton, Stout Creek, Fox Creek, Diamond Creek, Middle Creek and Cedar. On the south, Rock Creek, Spring Creek, Buck Creek, South Fork, Bloody, Jacob's, &c., all fine streams, with numerous tributaries and fine valleys of land. It is the best watered county in the State, with abundance of range between the streams for stock. Arrangements are now making to bring the great Texas cattle trade to Cottonwood Falls next year. The people of Southwestern Kansas are losing their prejudices against Texas cattle, and are now competing with each other for this trade. The cattle of Texas are west of the Upper Cross-timbers, west of Montague. Draw a line across Texas, north to south, fifty miles west of Cottonwood Falls, and nine-tenths of the cattle of the State are west of that line. To drive them to Chetopa, Baxter, or in that direction, they have to be driven fifty miles in a timbered country, and the balance of the way in a settled country where range for cattle is scarce. Cattle men will not do this if it is possible to avoid it. The natural outlets for cattle in Texas are Red River Station and Florence, mouth of Little Wichita, on Red River, thence up Beaver through the Arbuckle mountain, to either the north of the Walnut, (Arkansas City,) or Little Arkansas (Wichita City,) in Kansas. From Arkansas City, via Winfield, thence up on the east side of the Walnut to Sycamore Springs, and down between Cedar Creek and South Fork, there can be a good route got for cattle, interfering with no one. From Wichita, via the road of White Water, with Cedar on the left and South Fork on the right, will also be a good route. There will be no trouble next year in Texas cattle reaching Cottonwood Falls, over either of these routes, and Cottonwood Falls will undoubtedly be the great shipping point for cattle next year. Two hundred and fifty thousand cattle, will be shipped from Cottonwood Falls, next year, worth five millions of dollars; at least one million will be paid out here for supplies wagons, harness, clothing, &c. This cattle trade is, and is to be an immense trade. But as I said the natural point for these cattle to come into our State, is Wichita or Arkansas city, and all railroads seeking this trade, must point in this direction. The S. T. & S. F. Road in time will be built to Wichita, and thence south west to Salt Plains, via the Cimerone to Albequerke, New Mexico. A company has been organized and active measures taken to build a road south up the South Fork, down the Walnut, eighty miles to Arkansas City, at the mouth of the Walnut, This road will control the entire cattle trade of Texas. To build this eighty miles of road surg. Butler and Cawley counties, will give half a million of dollars. Eventually this road will be extended to Western Texas, connecting with the 35th parallel road, on the Canadian, tapping the rich Red River country at Florence City, on Red River, intersecting the Memphis & El paso, road at Palo Tinto, the central Texas road at Waco, the capital of Texas at Austin, the oldest town in the United States; at San Antonia, thence to Lavana, or some post on the Gulf, giving us direct connection with the City of Mexico. West, we shall have a road up Middle Creek, via Marion Center, Forts Zarah, Larned and Lyon, to the pineries and coal beds and mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains. For instance, one branch up the Arkansas valley, via Puebla and Cannon City into the South Park; another up the Huerfono to East Garland, in the San Louis valley; while still another could diverge at Fort Lyon, thence up the Purgatorie (Loss Animas) via Trinidad, through the gap of the Rattoon Mountains to Fort Union and Albuquerke. Denver of course, would build down and connect in the Arkansas valley. This will settle up the Arkansas valley, and bring over to Cottonwood Falls, the pine, coal, oil &c. of the mountains. Kansas City will connect with these roads, via Olathe, Ottawa, Emporia and Cottonwood Falls; St. Louis, via Holden, Pooli &c. Chicago is looking down to a connection via St. Joseph, Holton, Wamego, Alma and Council Grove, to Cottonwood Falls. There is but one course for Leavenworth and Atchison, and that is to get direct connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at Topeka. I cannot doubt that you will do this, with also your northern connection at Cameron. What a glorious future for our little town—the future metropolis of Southwestern Kansas. Yours soberly,

S. N. WOOD.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 10th, 1870.

DEAR SIR: On the 22d ult. the Republican State Central Committee directed a letter to you, through their duly authorized officer, inviting you to aid them, by a contribution in money, in organizing and making a canvass of the State. You have not yet responded.

The Committee will explain to you that it was their wish that the candidates should organize the canvass and conduct it. But, as is well known, the candidates are not wealthy, and are unable to bear the expense necessarily incurred in prosecuting a political campaign. The desire of the candidates, unanimously expressed, that the canvass should be made by the Committee, the latter have responded to. Their invitation to you to contribute toward the fund needed to discharge the cost of the campaign, made in the first instance, was based entirely upon that determination to push forward a canvass sufficiently vigorous at all events to keep the party well organized. We have the unpleasant fact forced upon our attention, in the very outset of our endeavors to complete arrangements for the campaign, that the Hon. Sidney Clarke, the present member of Congress, objects not only to giving us aid himself, but that he is exerting all his influence, in preventing those who are enjoying the profits and emoluments of position accorded them by the partiality of the party, from making contributions. Mr. Clarke has enjoyed a large share of the confidence of the Republican party, and is abundantly able to respond to the Committee in the sum requested of him.

Indeed, the Committee have proof that he is expending, and has been expending large sums for the purpose of continuing himself in office, and has made assessments upon office-holders, on the grounds of his pretence that they are under obligations to him for their positions and *not the party;* and that he is using the money, so collected, to divide and breed discord and inharmony in the party; and in localities, both his money, thus procured, and the full force of his argument, are used to defeat Republican nominees for legislative office, and elect Democratic candidates. Now, the question presents itself: Shall the means and influence of the party be scattered and misapplied to gratify the inordinate ambition of one man, or shall they be combined to keep it organized, and to advance its principles and high aims by securing for it the largest and most pronounced triumph? You must answer this question as best suits you. But it is well that all should remember that Mr. Clarke is Congressman by the voice of the Republican party, and that a period has been put to his official career in that capacity by a *fiat* of the party.

The Committee have not made large arrangements for the canvass, for the reason that you, and such as you, who are holding offices of trust and profit, by the favor and partiality of the party, and upon whom it is customary to call for such contributions as you are able to give, have failed to respond. It is a choice with you to send us little or much. It is also a voluntary matter with you to choose whom you will aid in this election—the Republican party, in its legitimately organized character, or Mr. Clarke, who has already illustrated his fealty to the party and attachment to the great principles, by revenging himself upon it for not continuing to favor him with its legislative honors.

We hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours, in the cause of human freedom, equality and the rights of the laboring masses. D. R. ANTHONY, Ch'n.

JACON STOTLER, Secretary.

Card—From Hon. Sidney Clarke—To the Republicans of Kansas.

It becomes my duty to say that the statements contained in a circular letter issued by D. R. Anthony, demanding a large sum of money from leading Republicans of the State, and purporting to be authorized by the Republican State Central Committee, as far as they relate to me, are unqualifiedly false.

The statements made are wicked and malicious inventions, without the merit of truth in any particular, and can have no other object but the insult of independent and honorable men, and the destruction of the unity of the Republican party.

It is impossible to believe that the honorable members of the Republican State Central Committee, and the eminent gentlemen comprising our excellent State and Congressional ticket, would for a moment authorize the issue of this untruthful, impolitic and indecent circular.

Cordially uniting with you, fellow Republicans of Kansas, in the support of our candidates and our cause, and grateful for the high honors I have repeatedly received at your hands, I know you will join with me in deprecating this attempt to prostitute our party committee and organization for any personal purpose whatever. I know, also, that honorable and truthful men of all parties will scorn this effort to use the Republican State Central Committee to place me in a false position before the people.

That the masses of the people of Kansas agree with me in my opposition to the monopoly clans of the State and of the county, whether it be upon the public land or other questions, I firmly believe. It is for the people to say in the election of members of the Legislature, whether the deep laid schemes and plots to plunder our remaining Indian reserves and public lands, and to undo that which has already been accomplished for the settlers, shall be successful.

I would be false to my duty, both as a Representative and a citizen, if I did not appeal to you not to lose sight of these vital issues, involving the present and future welfare of our state, though there be those among us who seek to blind and mislead the people by the introduction into the pending canvass of unwarrantable personalities and falsehoods relating to the undersigned.

I will only add that it is true that Mr. Anthony demanded from myself and others holding public positions the extraordinary sum of nearly $25,000, my own proportion amounting to $500 of the amount; that it was previously announced by the committee that no general canvass was to be instituted outside of arrangements made by the candidates; that my offer to canvass the State for the ticket at my own expense, as I have done for the last eight years, was refused; and, consequently, that no necessity seemed to exist for the enormous expenditure contemplated by Mr. Anthony's assessments. Upon this state of facts, the questionable character of this whole proceeding must be apparent to all.

SIDNEY CLARKE.

Lawrence, Oct. 17, 1870.

Rooms of the Republican State Central Committee, No. 49 Main Street.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 18th, 1870.

The wild statements made by Sidney Clarke in his card in the Tribune of this date, is convincing evidence of the truthfulness of the charges made against him by the Republican State Central Committee of Kansas. The desperation of the drowning politician will be manifest on reading the following statement of facts:

The amounts asked of the candidates on our State ticket and from federal office-holders, was $5,300. It was known at the time that many would not respond. Only $950 has been paid. The authority to ask for this amount was given in writing by the executive committee.

The circular from the Republican State Central Committee was written and submitted to the Committee—except one office-holder—and prominent Republicans for their approval, and was approved in writing by the Secretary and a majority of the committee, and by prominent Republicans before it was issued, and it is therefore the deliberate utterance of their convictions, for which *they* are responsible, and all attempts to make it a personal matter are dishonest means to change the issue. No important action has been taken, except with the endorsement of the Committee.

Information here is overwhelming, of Clarke's perfidy and purpose to defeat Republican nominees for the Legislature, not in favor of him, and of his unfriendly action towards Judge Lowe and the Committee.

Mr. Clarke refused to pay a dollar, because he could not prostitute the powers of the party to his personal ends. The evidence of these facts is in the hands of the Committee.

Read Mr. Clarke's card, and judge of its truthfulness.

D. R. ANTHONY,
Chairman.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, Discusses the Tariff Question in all its Phases.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The Republicans of the town of Indiana held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting on Thursday night, which was addressed by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, A. W. Taylor and John Covode. The main speech of the evening was made by Andrew Stewart, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District, or as he is more commonly called among his constituents "Old Tariff Andy." Mr. Stewart, although nearly 80 years of age, made a speech that would have done credit to him at any time in his political life. As he appeared before the audience, he looked twenty years younger, and spoke with remarkable fluency and ease. After remarks by the Hon. A. W. Taylor, the chairman, Mr. Stewart was introduced, was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

I understand, gentlemen, that it is the desire of the people of this section of country, where I am a stranger, before voting for me, to know something of the principles and policy I shall adopt and pursue, in case I should be elected to represent you at Washington. I acknowledge it my duty, and the duty of every man coming before the people for their suffrages, to respond to that demand.

Now gentlemen, before attempting to take a speech to you, I will state a fact which you all know—that my nomination was made only a few days since. Twenty years ago I retired from public life, as I supposed, never to return. This nomination came upon me unexpected. Since then I have become like some instruments when a long time idle—rather "rusty;" and within the past few days, since my nomination, I have not had time to brush the rust off, and address an assemblage composed of people like those I see before me to-night. But, gentlemen, if it is your desire, as I understand it is, that I should give you some statements of my policy, I will say, perhaps you know something about my past history, and if elected, shall pursue the same course I have always pursued. I have no reason to change any of the views I have hitherto defended.

PROTECTION FOR NATIONAL INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I commenced public life fifty-five years ago. I took a seat in Congress fifty years ago. I then advocated precisely the same policy I now advocate, and I have advocated it through the whole period of my public service. I started in political life, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and advocated protection for national industry and internal improvements. Jefferson went further than I did; he wanted prohibition in order to protect our manufacturers. He signed the first bill for internal improvements, and that was a matter I felt as much interest in as he did. In 1828, when Gen. Jackson was elected to the Presidency, he received a majority of 2,800 in my district—Fayette and Greene. I said then, if Gen. Jackson adopts the policy which I think essential to the progress and welfare of the country, the protection of industry and internal improvements, I will support his administration; if not, I will not, let the consequences be what they may. Gen. Jackson did not support that policy, and I did not support him. If Gen. Grant were to abandon that policy, I would not support him. I think that policy essential to the best interests of the country, and I will defend it as long as I can defend anything upon earth. [Cheers.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

I have considered this subject for a great length of time, and I tell you this country has gone up or gone down, according to the manner in which this matter was treated. When there has been high tariff the country has been prosperous. When the Southern people reduced that tariff, adversity, want, and poverty followed, as natural consequences of free trade, and why? Because free trade opened the ports to the introduction of foreign goods, inundated our country with foreign manufactures, and carried out of it the very things we ought to keep among ourselves. That was the consequence of this system of free trade. Hundreds of volumes have been written, and thousands of speeches made advocating this policy of free trade as the policy of all countries. I believe that wherever the wages of labor are high, as they are in our country, that country must protect itself against the introduction of the products of the work of lower labor, or else wages will be reduced by the pauper labor of Europe. That is as inevitable as the law that regulates the rising and setting of the sun.

Mr. Taylor has said the Democrats at Greensburg have denounced the policy, as a policy of taxation favoring the monopolies and wealthy manufacturers. Taxation! taxation of whom? Why, the protective tariff is the taxation of foreigners. It is a tax levied upon and paid by foreigners for the privilege of bringing their low-priced productions into the American market for the purpose of breaking it down—a tax for the purpose of bringing agricultural productions to this country to break down our markets. We put a tax upon whom? The foreigners are the ones who pay the tax, and we will this year take about $300,000,000 in gold from these foreigners for that privilege. Suppose these free traders take off this taxation and introduce free trade, then you lose this $300,000,000 of gold paid by foreigners, and have to transfer it to a direct tax upon the people, because the money must be had; the Government cannot be carried on without it. Is not that plain? You take $300,000,000 levied upon foreigners and transfer it to the shoulders of your people.

FREE TRADE INUNDATES THE COUNTRY WITH FOREIGN GOODS.

Not only that, but by free trade you in the first place inundate your country with foreign goods, and your money goes out until it is all gone, and this $300,000,000 of tax, that foreigners now pay, is put upon your backs and you have not a dollar to pay it. That is the Democratic policy. I will state another fact, and I have stated it in Congress, and it has never been contradicted. It is this. There never was a duty levied, from the commencement of the Government until now, upon articles that we can manufacture, but that instead of adding to the price, it has had the effect of bringing down prices, as capital went into the business and increased the supply, and competition followed. Look at iron, nails and glass. They have been reduced one-fifth the price they were before the duties were imposed. If you levy a duty upon tea or coffee, or articles we cannot produce, it raises the price upon the consumer, of course. But when you levy a foreign tax upon an article you can produce, prices are reduced. The law of demand and supply is the great law upon the subject. When you increase the supply you diminish the price. When the supply is not equal to the demand the prices rise. When the supply is greater than the demand, prices fall. That is true with regard to everything.

Another thing. I have shown you that these duties are not put upon the American, but upon the foreigner. Suppose the price of pig iron is $30 per ton—that is, the American manufacturers produce the article at that price. The foreigners bring it into our ports and sell it at that price. Suppose Congress puts on a duty of $5 more. The foreigner pays this, and sells it for $30 per ton, for he cannot sell it for any more, because the Americans have established the price. Suppose $5 more are added, and he will still have to sell it for $30. Who pays the tax but the foreigner? Put it up to $10 and they have to pay the duty, and it don't increase the price one dollar. The Democratic idea is that the consumer pays the tax. A terrible system of taxation that brings down the price of cotton from a quarter to ten cents! It is a terrible thing to tax the foreigner and bring down the price! The idea that the consumer pays the duty is all stuff. There is no truth in it. He pays the duty upon articles we don't manufacture, but upon these the foreigner pays the tax.

THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST.

Your country is interested in manufactures in Indiana, I believe, all your manufactories of iron have been broken down. You have lost the market their furnaces furnished. You are our agricultural people; the people in our Western States are our agricultural people. Now I want to address a few words to you as friends, as mechanics and as workingmen. I do not address the manufacturing people—they are not interested in this policy. When they have established manufactories, their interests are adverse to it because they do not want competition. But I say it is the interest of the farmers, laboring men and mechanics, to stand up for this policy. We are importing now about $400,000,000 worth of goods annually—of iron about $28,000,000, and of woolen goods about $52,000,000, making the import of iron and the woolen goods amount to about $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 annually. These are made up from agricultural productions. Pig iron is as much an agricultual production as a barrel of flour, because it is made up of the wages and substance of labor. Now, I believe in foreign countries they manufacture iron of the same material as we do here. The iron we buy abroad is manufactured in England, France and Belgium, out of the same material that is used here. What is it made of here? I have been a maker of pig iron myself, and I know a little about it. I said a ton of iron or a hundred weight of iron is as much a production of agriculture as a barrel of flour. What makes pig iron? Iron and coal. If you leave that ore and coal in the ground, what is it worth? It is not worth as much as the ground if left there, for that is valuable for farming. What gives it value and converts it into iron? *Labor*—human labor, labor of horses, oxen, and mules, hauling this ore and coal to the furnaces; the wood-choppers, coal-diggers and their families; men, women and children laboring and putting this material into furnaces. What supports these horses, mules and oxen? Hay, oats, grass and grain brought to them by the people. What supports the laborers and their families? Why, flour, vegetables—potatoes, pumpkins and beans are brought to these manufacturers, put into the furnace and come out pig iron; then the manufacturer takes it to Pittsburgh and sells it, and gets money and goes back and buys more hay, potatoes, beans and corn to carry on business. Thus the iron of the country is the produce of the country worked up. You go to furnaces, get the money for your produce, and that money comes out iron. I want to know if the farmers are not interested in this policy of protection.

THE TARIFF AND MONOPOLIES.

It is said by some that this policy is to help the rich capitalists and monopolists. I wish to show you the very reverse is true. Instead of building up monopolies it destroys them. What destroys monopolies? Why, competition. If you build up other furnaces and factories, you produce opposition. Suppose you have only one furnace, may you go to that furnace and sell your produce? If there is no opposition, you will have to take just what the proprietor chooses to give you. Suppose Congress puts on a heavier duty, and that builds up more furnaces all over the country. Suppose the effects of that protective tariff is to build up three or four furnaces, what then? There is a demand for four times as much produce. These manufacturers, then, go around and the laborer comes in and says: "Well, Mr. A," (proprietor of the factory) "I am offered higher wages at a new furnace that has just been built; pay me higher wages or I will go there." This building up of competition is calculated to raise the wages of the laborer and mechanic, and favor the farmer. I ask you is not that plain? Is there a man that can gainsay it? I tell you, gentlemen, it is all a delusion and a lie to tell you the effect of building up manufactories is to build up monopolies. The effect is to destroy monopolies by competition. Nothing but competition can destroy them, and this is produced by building up factories and giving new markets to the farmers.

BUYING FOREIGN PRODUCE.

If they cut down the tariff as they did last session, you import more foreign iron, and what is the consequence? You pay for foreign produce; for men, women, children, horses and oxen consume agricultural products and send them here in disguise, and you send them your hard money—your gold; for they will not take your bank notes. Then you have no other place to buy, because you have destroyed your manufactories. It is to the advantage of the farmers and mechanics to have a protective tariff, and not to the interest of those manufacturers already established in business. The tavern-keepers and store-keepers in your town do not want competition.

This is a view a little peculiar, and it is true, not only of iron, for if you go into a store and buy $20 worth of foreign cloth—French cloth or English cloth—what do you pay? One-half the products of agriculture—fully one-half is vegetable. When you buy foreign cloth you import products grown upon foreign soil worth at least $100 per acre. You also bring with it the wages paid to foreigners for converting them into cloth. You send your money abroad to pay for that while your own produce is going for nothing. I state this fact, and the record shows, that $10 worth of goods goes out from that cloth to one that comes into the country. Our imports of wool are $5,000,000 and the imports of woolen fabrics $52,000,000. Here are $10 worth of woolen goods that come in the form of disguise—worked into cloth—to $1 worth that comes in the shape of raw material. It is better for the manufacturers that it should come in the shape of raw material; for if you bring in cloth you not only pay for the wool but for the production of foreign labor. Why, I was in Congress a few years ago, and at a night session, New England and the West were in a terrible fight upon the subject of wool and woolens. The Western men were going for a high duty on wool, Eastern men for a high duty upon cloth. Why, gentlemen, they ought to have been reversed. Each one is trying to cut his own throat. The benefit to the manufacturer is to put the highest duty possible on wool. They put the price of wool up to 69 or 70 cents, and the effect was to cause everybody to go into the business of wool growing. They raised sheep all over the Western country until by the law of supply and demand the price came down. To the Western farmers I said, your policy is to put the highest duty upon cloth. Why? By doing that you increase the manufacturing of cloth in this country. Put up woolen mills everywhere, and what then? You will have this market for the millions of dollars you send away annually to foreign countries, and you save all the money for yourselves and your country. I want to know if that is not plain and true? In foreign countries they use the same materials we do for manufacturing cloth.

I never made any fine flowery speeches, but I endeavor to bring this matter down to the comprehension of every man, to make him see that the farmer is more interested than any other class in the community. What care the merchants or manufacturers, or men in other pursuits? It is the farmers and laborers and mechanics of this country, who want protection, and nobody else.

A REMINISCENCE—"ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN."

In 1828—forty-two years ago—the subject was before Congress and we were discussing it. I was trying to show the farmers of the country that they were purchasing foreign agricultural productions in the form of goods, while they have their own produce at home without a market. I said, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky sent their hay stacks and corn fields and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, jumped up and said:

"Why, that is absurd. Mr. Speaker I call the gentleman to order. He is stating an absurdity. We never send haystacks or cornfields to New York or Philadelphia."

"Well, I said," what do you send?"

"Why, horses, mules, cattle and hogs."

"Well, what makes your horses, mules, cattle and hogs? You feed a hundred dollars worth of hay to a horse; you just animate and get upon the top of your haystack and ride off to market." [Laughter.] How is it with your cattle? you make one of them carry fifty dollars' worth of hay and grass to the Eastern market.

Then I came to the hog question. Said I, "Mr. Wickliffe, you send a hog worth $10 to an Eastern market, how much corn does it take at 33 cents per bushel to fatten it?"

Why thirty bushels."

"Then you put that thirty bushels of corn into the shape of a hog and make it walk off to the Eastern markets?"

Mr. Wickliffe jumped up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn." [Laughter.]

That raised a laughter, just as it does here now, and the expression found its way into the newspapers, and came to be a common one: "I acknowledge the corn." [Renewed laughter.] Well, you can say whether it is not true that the productions of agriculture are sent away in this form.

I submit if this is not true. I am addressing you as farmers. The Western people are deluded with the doctrine of free trade, and they will vote it down if we do not rally to the rescue. They are working like beavers everywhere to break it down. If I go to Congress, I shall take up this subject where I left it, and defend this policy to the end. This is what I shall advocate.

I shall recommend you and your wives to just go to the store and look over these articles, examine them and analyze this subject. Find out how much of the material in them is made up of agricultural produce. You can find it yourselves. It is the easiest thing in the world.

OTHER COUNTRIES COMPARED WITH OURS.

Let me illustrate this matter. In Europe, in France, in Belgium, and in Germany, the wage of labor is about one-fourth what it is here. They get twenty-five or thirty cents per day in Belgium, in France a little more, and in England still more. Now England is beginning to contemplate protection against the low-priced productions of Germany and Belgium; but England wants free trade here, where everthing is high. When labor is one-third, one-fourth, or one-half less abroad, and you go abroad and buy things for a half dollar and sell it for a dollar here. You can buy a barrel of flour and carry it to Europe, say for twenty-five cents. How far could you carry that by land in a wagon? I suppose not more than eight or ten miles. The manufacturers who carry on business in Europe can hire labor for fifty cents a day. Suppose that they were to pay $1 per day. What effect would the importation of the productions of their labor have upon the mechanics of this country? Everybody would go there to buy, if these productions could be sold cheaper. Then all your money from this side of the street goes over to the other side, and you can work as cheap as they do, or give up your business altogether. You buy everything and sell nothing, and get rich. [Laughter.] I simply say this thing to show that by free trade you must come down to the pauper wages of Europe and starve if we work at all.

And then again, to show you the effect of the policy of protection in building up manufactories; suppose there is a store over there, on the opposite side of the street, selling $50,000 worth of every kind of foreign goods, hats, caps, coats and other articles. Then suppose a woolen factory is built up here, and makes $50,000 worth of goods. Here's the difference between the store and the factory. The store takes $50,000 worth of your money and takes it off to New York and Europe. Look at this woolen factory. Instead of taking $50,000 out it takes $50,000 into the town, and buys your bread and meat, and you can get cloth in exchange for your productions. That store takes away $50,000 out of the country and you never see it any more. Now which do you want? Do you want foreign goods to take away your productions, or will you build up factories in your own country? You may talk and theorize, but the thing is to simplify the matter and bring it down to the comprehension of every man, however humble. That is the whole story with regard to this policy, yet there are Democrats going around telling you, "you are taxed to death; send your money to England and France; those are the places to go to; don't keep any of it here; send your money to Europe."

Why, the contest is between American labor and foreign labor for the American market, and the question is, "Which side should you take?" Will you go to the foreigners or the Americans? They say put down those horrible monopolies. Why, you destroy those monopolies by building up new factories in your neighborhood.

Political.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17—The City Conservative Executive Committee, has issued addresses calling on all voters to engage in and abide by the election ordered for the 8th of November. Present incumbents will appeal to the Supreme Court to prohibit the election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 17—It is officially announced that Mercur, Republican, is elected in the Thirteenth District, by 113 majority.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 18.—The Conservative Convention of the Third District nominated Col Alber Ordway for Congress. Ordway was an officer of a Massachusetts regiment, and first Provost Marshal of Richmond after the evacuation.

Iowa Census Returns.

DES MOINES, Oct. 17—The census returns for the State are now complete, with the exception of half a dozen townships, which can be easily estimated. Iowa has 1,187,398 inhabitants, a gain of 512,415 in ten years, or almost an increase of 90 per cent.

Wrecked.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The steamer Orion, running between here and Grand Haven, was wrecked in Grand Haven harbor this morning and will probably prove a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

FROM TOPEKA.

Improvements—Legislative Government—Schools—The Press—The Mad—Kansas Pacific Railway.

[Special Correspondence Leavenworth Times.]

TOPEKA, October 16th, 1870.

As there has been very little rain in Leavenworth for three months past, the announcement that the mud is four inches deep in Topeka will create feelings of envy in the metropolitan breast. Yes, it commenced raining last evening, and continued, with chilly persistency to rain, until now, to-day, and then ceased after spoiling all the Sunday blacking and seriously compromising the stunning fall styles.

McMeekin, of the Topeka House, can testify that I arrived in Topeka in an able bodied condition, and lost no time in acquired that self-satisfiing, genial condition of the after dinner mind which enables one to view his surroundings with an unprejudicial eye. No hungry man—or woman—ever wrote a correspondence which they did not regret afterwards.

Topeka has grown since I was here last, three years ago—and really presents the appearance of a thriving city. Business is very lively, and the building of several large blocks of merchantile houses gives evidence of growing confidence in the future of the place. We must all admit that Topeka is the most beautifully located city in Kansas. There is no mistake about this. Rival towns get excited, and blow about their advantages—they all have them, of course—but the sober after thought, when the heat of discussion subsides, places all in their proper rank. Of course Leavenworth is the metropolis of the State; Lawrence is next in size and amount of business; but the site occupied by the capitol is, very properly the most beautiful in the State, and this cannot be successfully controverted any more than the fact that Kansas City is the principal town in Jackson County, Missouri, and the Yo Semite of that State.

But all the attractions of location &c. did not allure Mr. R. C. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Congress, to come here and speak yesterday. Cole was not sufficiently "captivated"—as Samivel Weller would say—to influence his appearance for joint discussion, as arranged by Messrs. Fenlon and Anthony. When the excitement of the election is over, and Mr. Foster is far away in Washington, may his conscience not pain him for the disappointment he gave the good people of Topeka yesterday. But it is really very unkind of him, merely because he has a sure thing on a large majority, to throw off on an expectant constituency—as is to be—in this man