The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Will leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a. m. for South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cts. For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip, 50 cts. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts. Band on board.

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104

Youths' Fancy Cassimere Sack Suits, Cut in the very latest style, made of this season's goods, in our own Manufactory, warranted all wool. This line of Suits we propose to close at $9 per Suit; former price, $12.50.

97

Youths' Black Worsted Sack Suits, full line of sizes, very stylish, warranted to fit every time, to be closed at $8.50 per suit; former price, $12.50.

67

Youths' Mix Cassimere Sack Suits to be closed at $9 per Suit, which is one of the best bargains we ever offered in our Youths' Department. The above lots must be closed before August 1. SMALL MEN can be fitted in any of the above lots.

MEN'S DEPT.

The Black Doeskin Pants are selling very fast at $3.50. No wonder, for we warrant them all wool, and to be well worth $5.50 to $6.

500 DOZ. MORE OF THE

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To be closed at 75c each; $1.00 is the very lowest this quality of Shirt can be bought for outside of the

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THURSDAY, JULY 24.

FIRST RACE.

2:26 CLASS—PURSE, $1,500.

The following horses are entered and will start: CHARLEY FORD, DICTATOR, BRIGADIER, WILL CODY, RUSSIAN SPY, TAYLOR, BIG SOAP, GRAY SALEM, ÆMULUS, MONARCH RULE.

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THE KINGS OF THE TURF,

RARUS and HOPEFUL!

Mile Heats, Three in Five, in Harness.

THIRD RACE.

PACING—PURSE $1,500.

SLEEPY TOM, ROWDY BOY, MATTIE HUNTER, LUCY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND LABOR

For the improvement of Central Boulevard, between Central and Humboldt Parks, will be received at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, Halsted-st., southwest corner of Washington-st., until Saturday, July 26, at 3 p. m. The amount of material necessary will be as follows:

Blast Furnace Cinders or Broken Stone, 7,875 cubic yards.

Best quality of Cement Gravel, 7,875 cubic yards, more or less.

The bids to be

1. For furnishing any part or all of the necessary materials.

2. For the work complete.

The Park Commissioners retain the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications on file at the office of the Board. E. E. WOOD, Secretary,

Chicago, July 23, 1879.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar Schools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For further information apply to

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MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of Professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principals, MRS. MARY J. JONES and MRS. B. MAITLAND.

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About 20 feet good Walnut and Glass Office Partition. Also Standing Desk and Rail, cheap. F 25, Tribune Office.

LIBERTY.

The Great Republican Celebration at Madison, Wis., Yesterday.

Glorious Anniversary of the Wedding of Freedom and Victory.

A Speech by Zach Chandler in His Very Best Vein.

Paying Off Debt Faster than Any Man Can Count the Money.

An Oration by Garfield, Full of Facts and Metaphors.

The Birth of Republicanism "But a Sleep and a Forgetting."

Some of the Truths That Blazed from the Fires of Our War.

Speeches of Rublee, Keyes, and Cassidy in the State Convention.

Renomination of Gov. Smith and All the State Officers—The Governor's Speech.

The Pennsylvania Convention Scores a Personal Victory for the Camerons.

Speech of Secretary Sherman at Portland, Me.—Interview with Gen. Ewing.

THE CELEBRATION.

HISTORICAL.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—The grand celebration here to-day of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin was eminently worthy of the great occasion and the men engaged in it. It was indeed a Silver Wedding at which many honored sons and daughters were present to congratulate the old folks upon the success of the union entered into a quarter of a century before. Many of the venerable men who met on this same spot twenty-five years ago to-day have been gathered to their fathers, but many others have been spared to participate in the exercises. A generation has passed since the Free-Soilers, the Barnburners, the Abolitionists, the Liberty Party men, the Old Line Whigs, and the disaffected Democrats assembled themselves together for the purpose of forming a new party in Wisconsin that should be one of the factors, as they hoped and prayed, of a great national organization which might adopt a policy in harmony with the principles enunciated by the Declaration of Independence. Many of the young men of the country who are now at the front in political affairs, and have cast one or two votes for President of the United States, do not clearly understand the causes which led to the formation of this grand Republican party. The party which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was the outgrowth of the sentiment in opposition to chattel slavery as it then existed in fourteen States of the Union, and which was

SAFELY ENTRENCHED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Slavery was always a bone of contention in this country, and, after wrangling over it for more than a hundred years, the quarrel between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States finally culminated in one of the most bloody and expensive civil wars that ever disgraced modern civilization. The South was safe enough in the enjoyment of slavery under the guarantees of the Constitution in the States where it already existed, but with that they were not content, and claimed the right to enter the Territories of the West that had been forever dedicated to freedom by the celebrated ordinance of 1787, and take their slaves with them. This was resisted by the people of the North, and various parties sprung up in all the free States under various names, whose object was to arouse the people to the danger to be apprehended from the aggressive tendency of the slave power. The slaveholders had had control of the Government and the offices almost uninterruptedly since the organization of the Government. They had always had control of the Democratic party, as the Southern Brigadiers have to-day, and they finally seized upon the old Whig party, and made it quite as subservient to their wishes as the other. In Congress the Northern Democratic doughface was always ready and willing to obey the commands of the slaveholders, and in the church the monstrous idea was promulgated that slavery was sanctioned by the Word of God, and was therefore a divinely-appointed institution. But the agitation continued, and the public conscience in the North at last began to be aroused to its duty with reference to this

"SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES."

This incited the South to renewed activity, and it became more insolent and aggressive than ever in its demands. It constantly demanded new concessions, new compromises, new guarantees, and new fields to plunder. It demanded the annexation of Texas as a slave State, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the liberty to convert Kansas and Nebraska into slave States. It procured the passage of the notorious Fugitive Slave law, which was signed by a Northern Whig, Millard Fillmore, that gave them the right to capture any runaway slave in any free State, and not only use the jails for his incarceration, but every Sheriff could be called upon to turn bloodhound and assist in the capture. It demanded and procured a decision from Chief-Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, in which the atrocious doctrine of the slaveholders (not the personal opinion of Taney, as has been supposed) was enunciated, to wit: That the negro had no rights which a white man is bound to respect. Under the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, the slave oligarcy had everything its own way, and the policy of the Government, both domestic and foreign, was shaped according to its dictates.

But the opponents of this wicked and indescribably cruel system were not idle. The North was ablaze with excitement. William Lloyd Garrison and his associates boldly denounced the Constitution of the United States as "a league with death and a covenant with hell," and abolition societies were organized in many of the free States. All the religious denominations began to take action in the matter, and were rent in twain as a consequence, and most of them supported two separate organizations, North and South, the dividing issue being

HUMAN SLAVERY.

After a while the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers began to hold the balance of political power in Congressional districts and in the State Legislatures. After Daniel Webster had killed himself with his celebrated 7th of March speech, in which he took extreme Southern ground, the State of Massachusetts sent Charles Sumner to the United States Senate as his successor to reinforce the gallant John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, who had stood single-handed and alone to defy the slave power. Then Ohio elected Salmon P. Chase, and New York sent William H. Seward. The latter delivered his famous speech on "The Irrepressible Conflict" between freedom and slavery in this country, and Sumner aroused the indignation of the South by depicting, with masterly skill, the atrociousness and viciousness of the "peculiar institution." Before the advent of Sumner, Seward, and Chase in the Senate, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and ex-President John Quincy Adams had nobly defended the right of petition in the House of Representatives. Some idea of the insolent and overbearing temper of the Southern men in Congress at that time can be inferred by their treatment of the venerable ex-President Adams. He had introduced a petition from some Quakers in Massachusetts praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union on account of the existence of slavery. Mr. Adams stated that he disagreed with the petitioners, but he held the right of petition to be a sacred right in this country, and, as their representative, he considered it his duty to present their prayer to the House. Some *Hotspur* immediately introduced resolutions censuring Mr. Adams for this act of courtesy towards a highly respectable portion of his constituents; but in the memorable discussion that followed the Slaveocracy found to their sorrow that it was their cherished system that was on trial before the country, instead of John Quincy Adams.

In the meantime the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists were not idle. In 1840 and 1844 they supported James G. Birney for President. In 1848 they took advantage of a quarrel in the Democratic party and supported Martin Van Buren for President, who had been nominated at Buffalo on a platform that distinctly pledged him to

THE NON-EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

That year Van Buren received votes enough to defeat Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, and elect Taylor and Fillmore, the Whig candidates. In 1852 the choice for President fell upon Franklin Pierce,—Gen. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, receiving only eight Electoral votes. That was the last appearance of the Whig party, and, as it had become as strongly pro-slavery as the Democratic party, no one need regret its demise. The dissolution of the Whig party, and the large vote cast for John P. Hale in 1852 by the opponents of the slave-power, alarmed the South, and incited the North to renewed activity. In Wisconsin the opponents of the extension of slavery into free territory were ready to adjust all minor differences of opinion and unite for a common purpose. In 1853 they had united with all the opponents of the Democratic party, and elected Farwell (Fusionist) Governor over Upham (Democrat) by a small majority. The next year (1854), and "the day we are here to celebrate," they met and organized the Republican party. The next year it elected Coles Bashford, of Oshkosh, Governor, over William A. Barstow (Democrat).

The critical and excited condition of public affairs briefly alluded to above will give the student of political history a clew to the causes that culminated in the organization of

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

of the nation. In many of the States, as in Wisconsin, the Democratic party was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and it had committed acts against the good name and derogatory to the best interests of the people, making a new party a public necessity for the preservation of our liberties. During territorial times the offices were all filled by those bearing the Democratic trademark, and after the admission of the State into the Union in 1848 the first Governor elected by the people was Nelson Dewey, a Democrat. Dewey was a Grant County farmer of fair ability and good intentions, but wholly destitute of the qualities of a leader or organizer. His associates in office were men of no particular note except that they had been brought into notice by Government appointments under the Democratic regime. Dewey was re-elected and served four years. At the end of his second term the Fusionists elected Farwell, as stated, but the Democrats succeeded in securing all the rest of the offices. For Secretary of State they elected William A. Barstow, who was subsequently, two years later, elected Governor by a majority of over 9,000. Barstow's administration was a great scandal, corrupt and infamous in nearly every department, and it helped to make the opposition of a new party a success. Barstow and his personal cronies and associates were soon known in Wisconsin as the "Forty Thieves," and "Barstow and the Balance," and their memory is still a stench in the nostrils of all decent people. The State Treasurer was an Ozaukee County German by the name of Edward H. Janssen, who had been put on the ticket to "catch the Dutch vote," but he proved to be a defaulter to the tune of $35,000. Allusion is made to this unsavory crowd in this connection, because any brief sketch of the history of the rise and progress of the Republican party in Wisconsin necessarily involves some reference to their opponents.

ON THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1854,

the following call appeared in the Madison *Journal*, that had been a Whig organ, and in some other newspapers:

PEOPLE'S MASS STATE CONVENTION AT MADISON, THURSDAY, JULY 13.

All men opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Extension of Slavery, and the Rule of the Slave Power, are invited to meet at Madison, Thursday, July 13, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the future encroachments of the Slave Power, to repeal all Compromises in favor of Slavery, and to establish the principle of Freedom as the rule of the State and National Governments. The time has come for the union of all Free Men for the sake of Freedom. There is but one alternative. We must UNITE and be FREE, or DIVIDE and be ENSLAVED by the prætorian bands of the slaveholders and their Nebraska allies. MANY CITIZENS.

The 13th of July was fixed upon for the meeting because it was the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, which dedicated all the territory northwest of the Ohio River to freedom. The 13th of July this year fell upon Sunday, and hence another day was selected for this celebration. At that time Madison had only one railroad entering the city, yet the meeting was largely attended, at least 2,000 people being in attendance from every section of the State, and representing all the old parties. From the *Daily State Journal* of July 14, 1854, the following notice of the meeting is copied:

MASS CONVENTION OF THE FREEMEN OF WISCONSIN.

A mass convention of the freemen of Wisconsin opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slavery was held at Madison July 13, in order to adopt measures to prevent the encroachments of the Slave Power, and to establish the principle of freedom as the rule of the State and National Governments. The meeting was temporarily organized at 10 o'clock a. m., by the appointment of Gen. William Blake, of Dodge, as President pro tem., and L. F. Frisby, of Washington, as Secretary.

A committee of ten was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization in the afternoon, consisting of the following persons: N. M. Donaldson of Fond du Lac, Samuel McCracken of Marquette, Charles Ræser of Manitowoc, W. E. Smith of Dodge, R. A. Bird of Ozaukee; Lewis E. Peck, of Washington; George S. Wright, of Racine; P. M. Corell, of Waushara; J. C. Mills, of Walworth; J. T. Mills, of Grant; Horace Rublee, of Dane; Brooks Dunwiddie, of Green; D. F. Sayer, of Rock; D. F. Wyman, of Jefferson; S. Wade, of Sheboygan; C. Skiamore, of Calumet; A. Pickett, of Winnebago; Ransom Durn, of Lafayette; J. T. Flanders, of Sauk; John Q. Adams, of Columbia; R. E. Gillett, of Milwaukee; and A. C. Lewis, of Kenosha.

The Committee on Permanent Organization appeared, and reported the following for officers of the Convention:

For President—John Walworth, of Green.

For Vice-Presidents—S. Wakeley, of Walworth, Albert Smith, of Milwaukee; William Blake, of Dodge; Charles Ræser, of Manitowoc; J. T. Mills, of Grant; —— Hallis, of Sauk; W. W. Noyes, of Columbia; J. O. Bartlett, of Racine; N. W. Dean, of Dane.

For Secretaries—Horace Rublee, of Dane; L. F. Frisby, of Washington.

A COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, consisting of the following persons: J. A. Sleeper, Wyman Spooner, David Atwood, R. A. Bird, B. Dunwiddie, Charles Holt, and H. S. Baird. The Committee finally reported through its Chairman, J. A. Sleeper, the following platform, which was read and reread, and finally adopted as the expression of the sense of the Convention:

Resolved, That the repeated and long-continued encroachments of the slave power, culminating at last in the repeal of the law of freedom in all the hitherto unorganized territory of the Union, force upon us the conviction that there is no escape from the alternative of *Freedom or Slavery* as a political issue which is to determine whether the future administration of the Government shall be devoted to the one or the other.

Resolved, That we accept this issue, forced upon us by the slave power, and in the defense of freedom will co-operate and be known as *Republicans*, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purpose:

To bring the administration of the Government back to the control of first principles.

To restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free Territories.

To the repeal and entire abrogation of the Fugitive Slave act.

To restrict slavery to the States in which it exists.

To prohibit the admission of any more slave States into the Union.

To exclude slavery from all the territories over which the General Government has exclusive jurisdiction. And to resist the acquisition of any more territory, unless the prohibition of slavery therein forever shall have been first provied for.

Resolved, That in furtherance of these purposes we will use such constitutional and lawful means as shall seem best adapted to their accomplishment; and that we will support no man for office under the General or State Governments who is not positively and fully committed to the support of these principles, and whose personal character and conduct is not a guaranty that he is reliable.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all persons, whether of native or foreign birth, who are in favor of the objects expressed in the above resolutions, to unite with us in carrying them into effect.

THE STRUGGLE.

Thus it will be seen that the great, overshadowing, all-absorbing question in these men's minds was that of chattel slavery and how to check its encroachments upon the free territories. They were not concerned about the tariff, free trade, civil-service reform, finance, the disposition of the public lands, the Indian policy, or internal improvements. They saw only the great black shadow of human slavery darkening the political horizon like a pall and threatening to make slavery national and freedom sectional. It is well to observe here that there is nothing in this platform that contemplated the final extinction of slavery as it then existed south of Mason & Dixon's line. Those men were not Abolitionists nor Emancipationists, because they well knew that the South had entrenched its peculiar institution in the Constitution where it could not be disturbed except by the violent throes of civil war.

PERSONAL.

A few words of a personal nature in regard to the men who composed that Convention may be of interest here. Many of them are still alive, and are honored and honorable citizens of the State. W. E. Smith is the present Governor; David Atwood is editor of the *State Journal* now as he was then, having served one term in Congress; Horace Rublee is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; L. F. Frisby escaped going to Congress last fall in the banner Democratic district of the State by only 150 votes. Judge Albert Smith is dead; Judge Wyman Spooner, after serving six years as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, is also dead; J. T. Mills has been Judge of the Circuit Court; H. S. Orton is one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and a Democrat; Charles Rooser and Charles Holt are still editors; J. A. Sleeper, who reported the resolutions, has long been a prominent lawyer in Chicago; L. P. Harvey was afterward elected Secretary of State and then Governor, and is now dead; Gen. J. H. Paine is dead; Orsamus Cole is Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Sherman M. Booth, who did more with voice and pen to indoctrinate the minds of the people of the State with anti-slavery sentiments, is now a resident of Chicago. A few of that noble band of able and courageous men fell from grace and joined the Democratic party, but the great mass of them will die in the true faith.

AS SOON AS THE NEW PARTY WAS ORGANIZED

it commenced business on its own account. A full ticket for State officers was nominated, with Coles Bashford, of Winnebago, as the candidate for Governor, and other competent and able men were associated with him. The Democrats renominated Gov. Barstow, and the first campaign was bitter and hotly contested. Barstow's Administration was violently assailed, and the tricks of the "Forty Thieves" held up to the ridicule and indignation of the people. The returns of the election showed a few votes in favor of Bashford, but the State Canvassers were all Democrats, and of the Louisana Returning-Board breed of politicians, and of course they at once set themselves about the task of counting in their man. To this end they sent out word to the faithful in some of the backwoods precincts with instructions to send in "supplemental returns" in favor of "Barstow and the balance," and "Bridge Creek" and "Town 25" sent down the requisite number of votes for "Bill," and "Bill" received the certificate of election. This bare-faced attempt at fraud created intense excitement throughout the State, and there was danger of a mob and Lynch law; but wise counsels prevailed. Barstow threatened to protect himself in his usurped office by the use of the military under his command; but conscience makes cowards of us all, and "Bill" bethought him of the adage that "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day." Quo warranto proceedings were immediately commenced in the Supreme Court to inquire into the alleged frauds, and to oust Barstow in case it was found that Bashford had a majority of the legal votes cast. The Hon. E. G. Ryan, now Chief-Justice of the State, although he was a Bourbon-Hunker Pro-Slavery Democrat of the most pronounced type, and had supported Barstow on the stump, appeared as counsel for Bashford, and Matt H. Carpenter was engaged to "make the wrong appear the better reason" in favor of Barstow. Matt had also supported Barstow at the polls, and here he took his first lesson in

DEFENDING SUCH MEN AS BELKNAP, CALDWELL, AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The case is a noted one in the law-books, but the outcome of the trial can only be stated here, and that was that Barstow was ousted and the office given to Bashford. The other State offices were filled by Democrats. Two years later (1857) the Republicans elected their Governor, the late Alexander W. Randall, and Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer. The Democrats secured the other State officers. Two years later Randall and the entire Republican ticket were successful at the polls. From that day to this the Republicans have elected their entire State ticket, except in 1873, when Taylor (Dem.) was elected over Washburn. Their majorities have varied from 500 to 25,000,—the lowest being for Randall in 1857 over Cross, and the highest was thrown for Mr. Lincoln in 1864.

OF THE GOVERNORS

elected by the Republican party since its organization, Randall and Harvey are dead; Solomon is practicing law in New York; Lewis is quietly cultivating his farm near Columbus; Fairchild is Consul-General at Paris; Washburn is running the largest flouring-mill in the world; and Ludington is here to-day contesting the nomination of Gov. Smith. Of the Lieutenant-Governors, Butler G. Noble is in New York; Edward Salomon, who became Governor after the accidental death of Harvey, is in New York; Wyman Spooner is dead; Thad C. Pound is the Representative in Congress from the Eighth District, and M. M. Pettit is dead. Some of the Congressmen are also dead, and among them are Walter D. McIndoe, Luther Hanchett, Charles Billinghurst, Benjamin F. Hopkins, and Charles Durkee. The party elected to the Senate of the United States: Timothy O. Howe three times; James R. Doolittle, twice; Matt H. Carpenter, twice, and rejected him once; and Angus Cameron once. Carpenter's defeat in 1875 and Cameron's election was brought about by a bolt among the Republicans and a coalition with the Democrats. Doolittle took himself out of the Republican party with Andrew Johnson in 1865, and has found a more congenial home among the Democracy. John F. Potter, who represented the Milwaukee District three terms in Congress, and who offered to fight Roger A. Pryor with bowie-knives, is living in seclusion on his farm at East Troy, the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Gen. Halbert E. Paine is at present Commissioner of Patents. There must not be omitted from this list of eminent Republicans that have honored the party and been honored by it the name of the most distinguished foreigner who has ever taken up his abode on these shores,—Carl Schurz, now Secretary of the Interior. He came to this State in 1850, settled in Watertown, and in 1857 was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Randall. He was defeated that year at the polls, with all the ticket except Randall and S. D. Hastings, Treasurer. Two years later he was again nominated for the same office, but declined it. He practiced law in Milwaukee until the Rebellion broke out, when Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain. He did efficient service on the stump, and greatly endeared himself to the Republicans of Wisconsin by his masterly speeches in defense of their principles.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—The day for the Republican silver wedding opened most auspiciously. The intense heat of yesterday gave way to a cool, breezy day and a clouded sky, that made the out-door meeting a pleasure. All the trains into the city last night and this morning were crowded to their utmost capacity, and a special of seven cars brought a crowd from Janesville. Large delegations of Republicans, consisting of old stalwarts, and their cousins, and their sisters, and their aunts, came in carriages and by other means of convey, until the town was crowded as if for a fair. The venerable John Walworth, who presided at the meeting when the Republican party was organized, was present and presided over the vast assemblage with grace and dignity. Horace Rublee and L. F. Frisby, who were the Secretaries of the first meeting a quarter of a century ago, were elected to perform the same service to-day. Mr. J. A. Sleeper read the platform that he reported to the convention on the 13th of July, 1854. By some impious oversight, or, probably, out of respect to the feelings of old Zach Chandler, the meeting was not opened with prayer, as is the custom on such occasions. Probably all the Madison clergy were away on a vacation, and no one was left who could acceptably perform that service.

ONE OF THE MARKED FEATURES

of the occasion was the reading of an original poem written for the celebration by Prof. I. S. Rockwood, of the Whitewater Normal School. It contained many felicitous allusions to prominent Republicans, living and dead, and was read with much feeling and power. It was one of the cleverest efforts of the day, and put the vast audience in the best of humor. Congressman Williams, of Janesville, delivered the first formal address, and acquitted himself well, as usual.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—After music, an original poem dedicated to this occasion was read by S. S. Rockwood, of Whitewater. It was a rhythmetical roll-call of past and present Republican leaders, and the names, especially of those now most prominent, were received with applause. The Hon. Charles G. Williams was introduced, but temporarily suppressed by the music of a band, which enabled him to say it was the first time he had been beaten by wind. Proceeding with his remarks, he said:

Twenty-five years is a complete epoch, and presents a ruggest test. Nothing can hope to stand twenty-five years now that does not plant itself on the eternal truth. It is fitting to-day that young Wisconsin welcomes to the silver wedding eloquent champions of freedom from Ohio and Michigan, both of which States were successively foster-mothers of this State, the remote Territory. The spirit of slavery is not dead but lives, and exerts a baleful influence over the Southern country. The record of its past is one of blood, and is continued to-day in assaults more subtle but not less aggressive.

Mr. Williams paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the noble men who bore aloft the assertion of the principles on which the Republican party was founded before the Republican party was formed, some of whom fell as martyrs. He closed by calling for three cheers for Garfield, Burrows, and old Zach.

Senator Chandler was received with great applause. His speech is reported verbatim in another column.

A COMPLIMENTARY DISPATCH

from the Republican State Committee of Missouri was read.

The Hon. James A. Garfield was received with cheers. His speech may also be read in full in another place.

At 5:30 the crowds in Capitol Park were dismissed with the announcement of a ratification meeting in the evening in the Assembly-Chamber, to be addressed by the Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, and others.

CHANDLER.

HIS ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—Following is a verbatim report of the old veteran's speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have a right to use the words fellow-citizens, and I use them in no narrow sense. I might do so, however, inasmuch as the State of Wisconsin once formed a part of Wayne County, where I now reside. [Laughter.] But I use the words in their broadest sense—American citizens. It has become popular to talk of State citizenship and deny National citizenship. I claim that you and I have precisely the same right to go to Illinois, to South Carolina, to New York, or Georgia, and express our views and cast our votes as safely as we have a right to express our views and cast our votes in Wisconsin or in Michigan. Therefore I use the words fellow-citizens in their broad, natural sense. It is well for us to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Republican party. It is well, perhaps, that we should boast a little of the part that we individually took in that formation. But let me say that we were but mites in a mighty whole in the work. Michigan claims to have formed, on the 6th of July, 1854, in advance of Wisconsin. But what does that matter? The Republican party was formed by God to save human liberty. [Applause.] No matter who was a day, or a week, or a month in advance in carrying out the will of Almighty God. We were simple agents. It may be proper for me to dwell upon the reasons for the formation of the Republican party.

WHY WAS IT BORN

and why has it lived? The encroachment of the slave power had been so great that all the lovers of human liberty throughout the land decided to unite and resist its further extension. It had repealed the Missouri Compromise line, and ordained that slavery should take possession of all the vast Territories of these United States, and the Republican party was organized as a one-idead party to resist that power. We were a one-idead party at our birth, but that idea was broad enough and large enough to cover almost the world. It was the liberty of man. [Applause.] Are we a Nation, or are we not? At the foundation of our Government, when our Constitution was adopted, the people, the whole people, of these United States believed that we were a Nation. Indeed, and so they continued to believe in 1830, when South Carolina declared that we were not a Nation, or that she had a right to resist the General Government. Andrew Jackson was then President. When South Carolina raised the flag of rebellion he said, if she attempted to resist the laws of the United States, by the Eternal, he would hang John C. Calhoun, the father of the State-rights doctrine [applause], and all the people, including John C. Calhoun, knew he would do it. [Laughter.] From that day forward it was admitted on all hands that we were a Nation. We remained under that conviction until after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when Nullification again raised its head. I took my seat in the Senate of the United States on the 4th day of March, 1857. At that time it was deemed that we were a Nation.

THE DAILY AND HOURLY THREAT

on the floor of both Houses, and everywhere throughout the Capital, was, "If you do this, or if you don't do that, we will dissolve this Union." They proclaimed that State-sovereignty overrode National sovereignty, and that one State had the right to overthrow the Government. That culminated, in 1861, in a revolt against the Nation. Careful preparations had been made for it during the four years preceding 1861. Your armies were scattered mostly among the Southern States. Your navy was scattered wherever the winds blew and water was found. Your National credit, which stood high in 1857, was so absolutely destroyed that, in February, 1861, your bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in coin, were sold at 88 cents on the dollar and no takers for the whole amount. We were in no situation to go to war. But you went to war notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and you fought the war through to a successful issue. When the Rebels surrendered at Appomattox they admitted that the United States were a Nation. [Laughter.] "Very sadly we had submitted the question to the arbitration of arms. You have conquered, and we surrender to this Nation." At that time these Rebels made no claim upon the Government in every ordinance of secession which they had signed they had pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" to the overthrow of this Government, and, having failed, they had lost their lives, their fortunes, and their "sacred honors." [Applause and laughter.] They made no claim for rights,

FOR THEY HAD NONE.

They asked, and humbly asked, the boon of their miserable lives, and that was all they did ask. [Applause.] Such magnanimity as was exhibited by this Nation on that occasion the world had never seen. We gave them their lives. We restored to them their property, and, finding them naked, we clothed them and restored them to citizenship. They were bound by the laws of nations and by the laws of war for a thousand years to pay every dollar of the expense of that Rebellion. [Applause.] We, in our magnanimity, forgave them the debt and took them to our arms as brethern. But, in 1879, what do we find? The same identical issues that were presented to us in 1857 are presented to us now. After twenty-four years from the time I first took my seat in the Senate I go back and what do I find? Not the same men, but the same measures being pressed that were pressed then. The men have changed, but the measures have not changed at all, and to-day what are they doing? They tried war. They undertook to shoot the Government to death. They failed. They undertook to capture Washington with arms in their hands, but they did not capture it. But to-day they have captured Washington [laughter], and to-day, while they don't threaten to shoot the Government to death, they say, "Unless you allow us to rule this Nation, we

WILL STARVE THE GOVERNMENT TO DEATH."

The National life and the National honor are in greater peril to-day than they were in 1861. They said then, "Unless we can rule this Nation we will ruin it." They say the same thing to-day. The issues are the same to-day. The 8,000,000 of men who were so recently in arms against the Government absolutely rule and control its legislation through caucus dictation. One man from Wisconsin whom I will not name [Bragg] the whole Nation was proud of, for he seemed to exhibit manhood, although a Democrat. [Laughter.] But he humbly surrendered to caucus dictation, and his name is forgotten. [Laughter.] These men say, "We want purity of office,"—men who occupy their seats on the floor of both Houses through fraud and violence, through shot-guns and tissue-ballots. Thirty-six in the House haven't a single solitary man for a constituency [laughter], and are representatives of the colored race in violation of law, for the law expressly says that where a race or class of men are disfranchised they shall not be represented on the floor. Twelve members of the Senate secured their seats in the same way, and thus they hold control of both Houses, and, holding it, turn around and say: "You rascally Republicans, we will make you obey such laws as we dictate, or we will starve your Government to death."

MR. CHANDLER

then broke the thread of his remarks in order to make a correction. Certain papers in Chicago, said he, have misrepresented me as to one count in my indictment against the Democratic party in Congress. In the fourth count I said: "I arraign them, the Democratic party, for having attempted to damage the business interests of the country by forcing a silver coin into circulation of less value than it represents, thus swindling the laboring man and purchaser by compelling him to accept 85 cents for a dollar, and thus enriching the bullion-owner at the expense of the laborer. Four millions a day are paid for labor alone, and by thus attempting to force an 85-cent dollar on the laboring man you swindle him daily out of $600,000. Twelve hundred millions are paid yearly for labor alone, and, by thus attempting to force an 85-cent dollar on the laboring man, you swindle him out of $180,000,000 a year. The amount which the producing class would lose is absolutely incalculable." It will be seen that I made no allusion whatever to any legislation that preceded this present session of Congress, and it will likewise be seen that I arraigned them for the attempts to do that wicked thing. I was misrepresented. Now let these men who say that I was in the wrong tell me whether they are in favor of the original Warner bill, which authorized the free coinage of all the silver that all the world might present to be coined at the mints of the United States. The very moment you issue these silver certificates that are worth 85 cents on the dollar

YOU DO AWAY WITH A BI-METALLIC STANDARD,

and that moment the laboring-man, the raiser of wheat, the producer of every product, receives 85 cents and no more, and gold becomes a mere article of traffic. To-day the laboring-man can take gold, or silver, or bank-notes, it is immaterial which. Do away with these, and he must take silver whether he would or not. A distinguished citizen of Wisconsin, who has been making a great ado about this silver question, applied to one of your Judges, who took the bill and looked it over, and said:

"With one amendment, I will join you."

"What is it?"

"That every man who makes a legal tender of $1,000 in payment of a note shall give a mule to carry it away." [Laughter.]

You will understand that $1,000 weighs six pounds; $100,000, 600 pounds; and $1,000,000, 6,000 pounds, or thirty tons. And they want to force the laboring-man, and the farmer, and the mechanic to take this depreciated dollar for the benefit, the sole benefit, of the owners of the bullion. Now, Mr. CHICAGO TRIBUNE, are you in favor of the original Warner bill?

MR. CHANDLER THEN RESUMED WHERE HE HAD LEFT OFF.

What has this great Republican party done? It has been in existence twenty-five years. What hasn't it done? In the first place, it fought the War through, and saved your Nation. That every mother's son of you will admit. [Laughter.] After the War was over certain Democrats of the Copperhead school and persuasion advocated the repudiation of our National debt, or, in other words, to pay it in greenbacks, and all the nations of the earth said: "These people will fight. There is no doubt about it. They have shown it in the Mexican War. They have shown it in the War for the preservation of their Government; but they will never pay their debts." The Republican party, and, thank God! every loyal Democrat, stood up and said: "We will show you that we value our National honor even higher than we do our National life [applause], and we have gone on ever since the close of the Rebellion, paying off our debt

FASTER THAN ANY MAN ON EARTH CAN COUNT THE MONEY.

Three of the $5,000,000,000 we expended have been paid. It cost 300,000 lives and $5,000,000,000 to save this great Nation. And now these people, the Democrats, assert that all these precious lives, and all that vast treasure were expended for naught, and that there is not yet a Nation upon this Continent called the United States of America.

I said before that we saved the National life and the National honor. I have told you the condition of things when the Republican party came into power. We borrowed all the money we could borrow to pay our soldiers in 1861, but a time came when we could borrow no more, and we owed $40,000,000 for food and clothing and supplies for our army, and we owed the brave soldiers from two to four months' pay, and hadn't one solitary dollar with which to pay honest debts. Then the question was, "What shall we do next?" I'll tell you what we did do. We came out frankly and said to the people of the United States: "We have no money and can borrow no more. We have these vast armies in the field. Will you trust for food and clothing, for pork, beef, potatoes, and forage, and take our promises to pay the very moment we are able, for in no other way can we carry on the War?" With one accord, from East and West, from every nook and corner of this great country, came the response: "Take anything, take everything, take all we have, and give us your promise to pay whenever you are able"—and thus and there started the Greenback party. [Laughter.] I don't want anybody to claim the paternity of the Greenback party, because

I WAS THERE MYSELF WHEN THAT CHILD WAS BORN.

[Laughter.] I acted as both wet and dry nurse to that infant [renewed laughter], and no man shall claim the paternity. We issued and continued to issue greenbacks, and the Republican party was responsible for them, and was pledged, the moment it was able, to redeem them in the coin of the realm. [Applause.] The time came Jan. 1, 1879. When we were able we kept the pledge given in the hour of extremity. [Applause.] We resumed specie-payments, and specie-payments have come to stay. [Applause.] While there was no purchaser for bonds in 1861 at 88 cents, to-day the 4 per cents are 102¾ in the markets of the world, and the credit of the United States stands higher than that of any other Nation on the earth save one, and yet it is said that the mission of the Republican party is fulfilled, and the party ought to die. If there ever was a political party that was prepared to "go," so far as the future is concerned, we are. [Applause and great laughter.] But, my fellow-citizens, we have made other arrangements. [Laughter.] The great Republican party, whose twenty-fifth