PATRIOTS OF TEXAS,

Read the Burning Words and True Statements

ON THE SITUATION TO-DAY

In This Great State—No Vituperation, no Abuse, but Reason and Argument Used by Hon. W. M. Walton at Hillsboro, For Clark and Texas.

Hon. W. M. Walton delivered the following speech at Hillsboro:

Fellow-citizens of Hill County—

This is the busy season of the year to all industrious men—and your presence here evidences the supreme interest you take in the political conditions surrounding you. It is well that your interest is so great, because we are treading along

THE PATHS OF DANGER,

and neglect and indifference on your part—on the part of the people, on whose shoulders rest the permanency, purity and integrity of government, will eventuate in disasters, the ruinous effects of which will not be removed for a decade to come. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and eternal vigilance is no less the price of good government, prosperity of the country and happiness of the people. Every citizen has an important duty to perform, and the failure to perform it leaves it unperformed, and if ill or wrong be the consequence, the citizen may charge to himself the evil for he has no one to blame but himself.

I come to you to-day in the performance of the duty that I believe rests on me, not with words of vituperation, abuse and condemnation; not with feelings of malice and hate; not in a spirit of antagonism, to denounce over and malign citizens who do not agree with me as to the remedies to be applied to curb and relieve us of

THE GREAT EVILS

which no honest man will deny do most in a very turn of life and surround us on all sides. On the contrary it is my sincere desire to reason with you, to address your intelligence, to arouse your vigilance, to appeal to your common sense, and induce you to look present evils in the face, and apply the correction now, for I tell you that if you sleep longer the perils, dangers and evils will magnify themselves in depth and strength until they will be uncontrollable, save by the hands of bloody revolution.

I have no aspersions to throw on Gov. Hogg personally, none. As men we have been friends. From him individually I have received courteous treatment; to him I have accorded the same. His high position entitles him to respect. He is the governor of Texas, too high to be treated with disrespect or contumely. But his acts as a public official are subject to criticism, his administration subject to praise or condemnation as its merits may deserve. For George Clark I entertain the love of a friend, but friend or no friend, he would not receive my support for governor unless the principles he upholds met with my approval.

I am no man worshipper. For principle I can struggle, fight, and, if need be, die. The day when the freemen of Texas can bow down before and support men as men independent of principle, will be a day foreshadowing the end of individual liberty and free government. History has taught, and still teaches that it is through the ambitions of men for personal ends, aided by personal followings and slavish devotion that governments have fallen and the people enslaved. My friends, principle should be the guide to action. Men may come and go; principle remains forever.

Brave and patriotic men need no incentive to action, save a knowledge of what is right on the one hand, and what will best subserve the material good of their country on the other. That knowledge to them raises a duty, and in the performance of that duty they move forward as citizen-soldiers, and halt not until their duty is done.

Where the people become disturbed dissatisfied and clamor for change there is ever a cause for it, and good government seeks out that cause and applies an adequate remedy. Government is an institution of the people formulated for their good, and when it fails of its purpose it is to demonstration that the several agencies that administer the government are perverting the powers with which they have been invested to illegitimate, improper and unwise ends.

The issues before the people of Texas involve the above proposition, and it devolves on me to the extent of my knowledge and ability to point out to you where the vice is and to preserve a remedy for the evils that press so heavily upon us all.

A country steadily advancing in the value of its material interests universally evidences an industrious, contented and happy people, and the converse of this is equally true. Where a country is badly governed—where the powers of government are turned to the aggrandizement of

THE RULING POWERS,

their favorites and their schemes of individual and personal advantages, no degree of industry and economy combined on the part of the citizenship can bring back prosperity, contentment and happiness until the evil cause itself is removed.

That the people of Texas are discontented cannot and will not be denied; that they are hedged round about with depressing and ruinous evils is patent to any man who will investigate and see the truth when it looks him in the face. That two years ago Texans were happy, content, prosperous and hopeful can not be disputed and will not be disputed by any intelligent person who has any regard for the truth.

Can this singular and deplorable change of condition be accounted for? Every effect has a cause and every wise man searches for the cause when he sees the effect occur, and especially so when such effect breaks his prosperity and robs him of his rights. Let us look around and see if the cause can be found.

From 1879 until 1892 the assessment of material values in Texas show a continuing increase—running all the way from $7,000,000 to $74,000,000 annually. Suddenly in the year 1892 the increase is reversed to a decrease, to the enormous sum of $50,000,000. The increase in 1891 was $74,000,000. The assessment for 1891 was made in the fall of 1890 and spring of 1891, just at the end of the splendid administration of Governor Ross. There was an increase during the four years of Roberts—the four years of Ireland and the four years of Ross. The last years of Ross footing up the enormous sum sum of $74,000,000. In 1891 Governor Hogg assumes the reins of government. The assessments for 1892 were made in the fall of 1891 and spring of 1892, when Governor Hogg had been in power for but one year—and it presents the alarming decrease of $50,000,000 as nearly as a careful calculation can make it. The people themselves made the assessments and fixed the valuation in both years—years side by side. They were as honest in the fall of 1891 as they were in the fall of 1890, unless they suddenly for some unknown reason, became dishonest. They were valuing their own property, in good faith, and according to their honest estimate of its value. In 1890 we had good crops; in 1891 we had fine crops; in 1892 we have splendid crops. The fall of 1891 and spring of 1892 found us with an increased area of open and cultivatable lands—farms improved, homes built, conveniences in farm life supplied during the last year. And yet behold the honest people of Texas in valuing their own property, say it was worth $50,000,000 less in 1892 than it was in 1891. Strange paradox indeed—but true as strange. But can the facts be accounted for?

During the administration of Gov. Ross and his predecessors, the laws were fairly good and fairly enforced. Person, labor and capital were equally and fairly well protected. The man in the field, the working man at his bench and the land owner, the lawyer with his books, the blacksmith with his anvil, the carpenter with his tools, the capitalist with his money invested in internal improvements, every kind and character of man and industry had the aegis of the law fairly and honestly administered thrown around him. He was safe. He was prosperous. He was hopeful. And all these he had a right to be, because the government of the people was then administered in behalf of, and in the interest of the people. But there came a change, and a woful change it was for this people.

Gov. Hogg, before his elevation to the governorship had been the chief highest and controlling law officer of the state. He had in that character studiously, perversely and perseveringly stirred up old and long forgotten questions of law, that were unworthy the consideration of any lawyer in private practice, and through and with them he pestered the courts of the country, until the whole state was in a fever of excitement and apprehension. Through these suits he cast a cloud on more than seventy-three million acres of land, sought to forfeit the charters of railroads, attacked the integrity of the bonds of railroad companies, assaulted capital, drove cheap money out of Texas, deterred immigration to the state and brought confusion worse confounded, where before had reigned peace, prosperity, confidence and hope. And all this my fellow citizens, when in the courts of last resort he was defeated on every material proposition of law he propounded in all his suits. Defeated and driven from the courts as an intermeddler, as a ruin-bringer, and country destroyer. Ross could not hold him in check, reason he heeded not, advice he scorned, and conservatism to him was unknown. This ruinous policy in the chief law officer had ripened its own fruits, entailed its own wrongs and well nigh perfected its own widespread destruction.

It was under these circumstances he headed through

ARTFUL AND DECEPTIVE PRACTICES

and demagogue promises a suffering, wronged, almost ruined people, and were by them in their credulity and distress cycloned into the governor's office, where he has lived the author of the blighting scourge that flows from misapplied lawful power.

Is it then my friends any wonder to you that material values should have decreased in Texas in 1892? Is it not a greater wonder that the decrease should not have been greater, the people suffering as they have suffered being the fixers of values. Do not these facts account for the decrease in values? If not, point me if you can to any other cause. Are they not adequate causes? If not point to one or many that are or could be even suggestively adequate for such an astounding condition of things. The Almighty had been good to the people of Texas. He had given health. The gentle showers from Heaven had fallen in abundance. The people were industrious and the earth made to yield her fruits. Nature had been most bountiful. The cause of our ills fell not on us from nature's hand. It was man's brain, power, perverseness, personal, narrow, selfish ambition and unwisdom that undone us, and that man is no other than James S. Hogg, who still seeks to delude and deceive you to your further and purchases utter and irremediable ruin.

The doors of the Democratic primaries were thrown wide open to gather from

ALL SORTS OF ISMS,

lodges and conclaves members, to constitute the biennial convention at San Antonio in 1890. Of this heterogeneous mass of incongruous material Gov. Hogg was high priest and controlled it by promises, as a potter at will fashions his clay. As a matter of course he was successful in the accomplishment of his objects. A failure in the presence of the surroundings could not have been contemplated.

Into the governor's office he went. In a few short months the mutterings of a discontented and deeply apprehensive people were heard. Louder and louder they grew until from center to circumference of the state opposition to his measures, and policies, rose up not to down again. He has deceived, hoodwinked and disappointed the Third party people. True Democracy, fair laws, local self government were scoffed at, when urged for his guidance by Democrats. The Third party people had materially if not controllingly elevated him to office. He was under obligations to them. His means and measures drove them out of the Democratic party. They were and are mostly of the agricultural class, and the hard workers for daily bread, he drove them out of the party, he compelled them to depart and seek separate organizations to wring from him through opposition, good government under which they could live. By this means he disrupted the Democratic party, tore it in twain by his forceful and unjust and personally selfish measures, not content with this, he by his radical aggressiveness on the true principles of Democracy, drove from his support thousands and tens of thousands as true and tried Democrats as ever fought a political foe. He destroyed the Democratic party, save as it was represented by distorted, defaced and skeleton machinery. But this machine collarism was enough as he thought for his purposes and the purposes of his horde of subservient minions and myrmydons.

The Democratic party in Texas had long before the Houston convention been broken to pieces by antagonisms growing out of the disregard by the leader of the party, of Democratic principles, usages, customs and practices. The convention at Houston was not a Democratic convention. It was a convention of Hogg men who by the most doubtful practices, secured representative credentials to that body. They were not Democrats, but Hogg men devoted to Hogg, and who worshipped him as the Chinaman worships Joss.

Into convention they went with creeds, officers, candidates, rules and regulations already selected and formulated. They went there to rule or ruin. In the days of the primaries they had bolted without cause for the sole

PURPOSE OF DISFRANCHISING

large bodies of delegates who were not of the Hogg following, and this part of the programme was carried out to the letter.

It makes no difference fellow-citizens how or why there were two conventions at Houston. The fact is, that the Democratic party was severed in sentiment when they went there. The Democrats of Texas had already denounced and condemned the un-Democratic methods of Governor Hogg, and had determined that his longer continuance in power would be the ruin of Texas and her people. The two conventions and the immediate causes leading thereto were but incidents to a pre-existing condition of things—as is fully proven by the two platforms that were adopted; but for the satisfaction of some who may wish to know, I will state that in the execution of the purposes for which the Hogg bolting was ordered and performed during the primary canvass, Mr. Finley unquestionably with the prior knowledge and consent of Governor Hogg, without authority arbitrarily, having no precedent to support him, in a spirit of unfairness and injustice in the partisan interest of Governor Hogg assumed the power to disfranchise and did absolutely disfranchise the counties of Dallas, McLennan, Fayette, Bexar, Harris, Robertson, Wilbarger and others, but also partly disfranchised Travis, Brazos and many other counties by excluding all delegates save a given number, although those who were excluded and disfranchised had as full right on the floor and a voice in the convention as those he proposed to admit; and all delegates from all counties were disfranchised who would not receive a badge of servitude from him. Thus by the word of Finley's mouth, the utterer of Governor Hogg's desires and predetermination

TO RULE OR RUIN

these disfranchised counties and delegations were debarred participation in the convention, debarred from voting in the temporary organization, debarred from the committees on credentials, platform, resolutions and permanent organization. What, my friends, is there in a convention, save a right to say who shall be your officers, who shall be your follow-members, and to aid in the formation of the platform of principles? From participation in all these rights the disfranchised delegations were as completely barred and cut off as if we had remained at home engaged in our everyday avocations. Not being willing to submit in cowardly silence and inaction to these outrages, villainies and arbitrary injustice we appealed to the usages and customs of Democratic conventions, nominated Jonathan Lane to be temporary chairman and elected him by a viva voce vote and carried him to the chair. We organized, appointed our committees and adjourned till the next morning expecting and intending to convene again in the same hall, or car shed and transact our further business in an orderly, Democratic way. The next morning came and we repaired to the place prepared and turned over by the citizens of Houston in which to hold the Democratic convention. When we reached there we found the entrance way barricaded, and the barricades manned by policemen armed with pistols and clubs with which to repel us and if need be to make effectual the repulse, to wound, murder or maim us. We could not enter without violence, and it might be with bloodshed. To have bloodshed was not our desire. We were peaceable, earnest, patriotic Democrats, acting inside our rights and privileges. We would not permit the honor of Texas to be stained with blood. Our cause was too sacred. The

HONOR OF DEMOCRACY

too bright to permit us to descend into the low arena of strife and brutality to which they invited us. We retired with dignity and went into convention in another hall and discharged our duties orderly and decently, and I can tell you, my friends, that a thousand conventions may meet in the future and no one will or can present to you a platform of purer, sounder Jeffersonian Democracy than that contained in the one formulated at Turner hall. Its enemies may decry and slander the men who framed it, but none of them, no not one dare attempt to criticise it, and now my friends, conventions may nominate and nominate, but they will never place on a platform a sounder Democrat, a more patriotic statesman, a more thorough gentleman and honest man than the one who proudly stands on and bravely looks out into the eyes of his countrymen, from that platform, calling to them to rally around the pure principles of Democracy and defend them from the vile touch of truculent demagogues and boss bravos. And yet more, my friends, the whole ticket, in every part, but names honest, capable, patriotic, faithful gentlemen, known to Texans in war as soldiers, in peace, civilians whom to support is an honor.

Shall we examine this cover for stolen property that the car people—I do not call them Democrats, truth will not permit it—have put out as a Democratic platform? If all men had read it I would not utter a word against it. A child that runs and reads can see for himself and understand the vicious and, shall I say, infamous stabs it delivers to the Democratic platform and in the back of Mr. Cleveland; but some may not have seen it, and in justice to them I must notice it.

The national platform adopted at Chicago by the convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland, says: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value."

The Hogg platform is as follows: "We proclaim our adherence to the principle of the justice and necessity of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio heretofore provided by law, and shall continue to contend for it."

Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance says:

"The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume, to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power."

If the Hogg platform collides with that of the national Democracy, its brains are knocked out; if it collides with Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance it loses its soul. Surely it is between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand the devil burns it, and on the other the sea swallows up and drowns. Truly, my friends, it would not be sinful to worship this nondescript, for on earth, in the heavens above nor under the earth is there aught like it. In its own sublimity of folly and greed for votes it stands alone.

Is it possible to understand

PLAIN, SIMPLE, ENGLISH WORDS?

The Democratic platform, and Mr. Cleveland say, that Democracy holds a dollar of one hundred cents to be a dollar, not a cent less. Hogg, his bunch and their platform say that a dollar of sixty-four cents and the fraction of a cent is a dollar of one hundred cents. Was such folly ever before uttered? Do they think the people are absolute fools, and that they can blind and deceive them as they please, even with the ease and grace that a Tyler milkmaid can twist a ribon about her milky fingers? Too long, too long, oh you people have you trusted your dearest rights in the hands and keeping of conscienceless politicians and strutting, deceiving, pitiless, selfish demagogues. Stand up like men, who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them. This is a fight by the political demagogues against the people. The war is on. There is no retreat. You dare not surrender. Strike for your homes and your firesides, freedom of yourselves and liberty of your children.

There is another base and enticing, but fraudulent heresy propounded by the car-stable platform. It is thrown out that those who are governed by selfish cupidity may seize it and vote for the bidder. I refer to the graduated income tax plank. If there is one principle more absolutely axiomatic in Democracy than another, it is that all laws shall be general and impartially bear on all alike, or, in other words, that there shall be no class legislation. We Democrats cry out very loudly in opposition to a protective tariff, and justly so, but why? Because the tariff duties go into the pockets of the manufacturing barons of the East, and is paid by the consumers, the people. This we claim to be unjust, and it is unjust. But my friends, would not the graduated income tax if put into practice be equally infamous and unjust as is the tariff extortion? Let me explain a moment. A has an income of $1000 and B one of $2000 and the tax is 1 per cent for the first thousand, 2 for the second, 3 for the third, 4 for the fourth and 100 for the hundredth for that matter. A in the illustration, would pay $10, B for his first thousand $20 and for his second $20, his third $30, his fourth $40, his fifth $50 and so on up, until the income amounts to $100,000, and the tax would be as much as the income. You may illustrate the same lesson by acres of land, number of horses, cattle or other taxable commodity. The principle is monstrous. It is direct and unqualified communism. It is actual confiscation. No Democrat has heretofore had the unblushing temerity to offer such a doctrine to a Democratic people. The income tax is of itself an outrage, inquisitorial in character, a peace and home disturber, and never resorted to save in times of extreme public danger, as did the United States during the last war. When peace came that was the first one of the extreme and unconstitutional war measures to raise money that was repealed. It is a law that is odious, and has ever been and will ever be odious, to a free people. When you add to such a law the graduated feature it becomes doubly odious and infamous, because that feature is unqualifiedly unconstitutional and undemocratic, a very robbery and an undisguised confiscation.

There is still another plank in that remarkable production—"stolen from the Populists to catch votes by the use of artificial bait." Reference is made to the state banks plank. This idea was resurrected from the almost forgotten grave of the past—by the wandering distressed eye of the populists, who hardly knew to what use they would put it—but the glaring eagle combined eye of Hogg, Reagan and Coke, detected the "innocents abroad" with the dead idea, and at once by force, fraud and partisan necessity, seized on to it and erected it into a vote incubator and they now take it turn about setting on it and keeping it warm.

The idea of state banks, that is banks of issue was exploded years and years ago, in the handling or exchange of commercial values and is not known in modern political economy, or in the commercial world. It is now brought forward in its tattered grave clothes for the admiration and caresses of the Democracy of Texas, when their own constitutions from 1836 when we first escaped by heroic revolution from the Mexican tyranny down to the present good hour, have in tones not to be misunderstood, condemned and prohibited these bankrupting, poverty making, suffering producing, shin plaster institutions. Whom the gods desire to destroy they first make mad. If the car stable platform makers are not devoted to destruction, it is not because they have not been made mad. Mad as ever was King Lear when he gave all of his property to his children before he died.

Our friends of the car manger have another bright idea, and that is absolute devotion, without variation or shadow of turning, to the railroad commission bill as it is. At the hour they were recording their lip devotion to that "toes-to-the-daisies instrument," it had run against a constitutional buzz saw and been torn into as many mangled fragments as there were colors in Joseph's coat. It "ain't" any more, and yet they are devoted to the "defunct" the same as when it had an unconstitutional soul in it. The commissioners, though out of a job, are faithful attendants upon the corpse of the blighted and too early called young thing.

"The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but him had fled—"

Heroic young boy, but not half as heroic as the devoted commissioners by the grace of

JAMES THE II, HOGG.

They stand by the champion whence all but the champion has fled. People of Texas, how long will you be trifled with while your state is brought into ridicule, dishonor and contempt?

The Terner Hall platform offers to the people of Texas a railroad commission law, just in its terms, constitutional in its powers, strong to protect the people from corporate extortion, unjust discrimination, or wrongful oppression by railroads, just to property and protective to persons, to have the elective feature, and in the whole, a dignified, impartial tribunal, high above the plane of politics, that cannot be manipulated by skilled or unprincipled politicians. The people have been deceived about a commission, railroads need regulation. You are without a commission, and by whose fault? Gov. Hogg has had two sessions of the legislature, the constitution calls for a commission, the people clamor for one. He has had the full right-of-way, and yet there is no commission. Whose fault? The fault of Gov. Hogg and his self-constituted cabinet. They have shown themselves to be without intelligence to frame a law that is not obnoxious to the constitution and which will

NOT BE BROKEN

to pieces when it comes in contact with the courts. Whose fault is it then that the railroads go unrestrained and unregulated? People of Texas, answer the question for yourselves. Hogg—Hogg alone is the fault.

My friends, we are called bolters in derision, but we never bolted the Democratic platform; we never applied our political knives up to the hilt under the fifth rib of our candidate for the presidency; we never unbolted the planks from other folks' platform and in the face of day claimed they were ours. We have not tried to deceive the people by preaching false doctrines to them and swearing it was pure gospel. We never surrounded ourselves with hireling police to guard our sanctuary of Democracy, but our adversaries have done these things—disreputable yes, but they did them all the same.

Gentlemen, when I am found in the company of D. C. Giddings, that old war horse, S. B. Maxey, the tribune of the people, S. L. Ross, that splendid patriot and J. W. Throckmorton, that noblest Roman of them all, I shall not be ashamed. Men who have stood by Texas in days that tried men's souls. In battle they were the bravest, in council they were the wisest. Hoot them down they are bolters. The car stable graded stock say so. They scratch Hogg; tie them and let Coke kill them They should not live. Cut off their right hands, they are traitors' hands—those old hands that drew the sword and wielded it in battle for liberty and the Southland—cut them off. Bow the old, gray heads down, they were wise in council when terror, peril and danger were abroad. Cut them off, raise them on stakes and set them at the gates of the capitol. Oh, my countrymen, my countrymen, when men whom you have honored can be allowed without public rebuke and instant condemnation to descend to such unsounded depths of political infamy as to malign the life and character of such men as

THROCKMORTON, MAXEY, ROSS AND GIDDINGS

for mean ends and selfish purposes it is time for the patriot to hang his head in mortified shame and weep for his degraded country and lost patriotic virtue.

Their slanders are not wanting. These hungry political office-seekers pretend that it is a reflection on the character and Democracy of the Democratic ticket, because the Republicans in convention recommended their party friends to vote for it. It was no mar to Coke when Republican representatives voted for him for the senate. It was no shame to Ross when he was commended by the Republican party for his faithfulness and fairness in upholding the law and seeing to it that it was impartially administered in the protection of personal property and life. It was no disgrace to the Democrats in 1869 in their sore distress through military oppression, when they rallied around that grand man, A. J. Hamilton, Republican though he was, and by his aid and the aid of his friends the liberal Republicans, tried to throw off the yoke of E. J. Davis. It was no indelible stain on the escutcheon of the national Democracy, nor on the Democracy of Texas when in 1872 they nominated that radical of radicals, Horace Greely, as the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. It should not ruin James S. Hogg because his admiring Tyler Republican friends headed their state ticket.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

for governor, James S. Hogg: Nor should it be a sin chargeable to him that colored clubs are forming in many counties to aid him in this race he is making against Democracy. Colored clubs in counties, congressional districts and even state organizations lend themselves to the support of Mr. Cleveland. He writes and thanks them for their zealous efforts to restore good government and urges them to a close organization over broader fields. Should he be damned by Democrats because he thus welcomes reinforcements on the side of right? Then why in the name of common sense, common decency and common honesty, even third rate honesty, should George Clark be denounced because his purity, his fairness, his statesmanship, his honorable life, his political greatness should call for and receive the consideration of a large body of men, who are in the minority, who live with us, have their property, interests, families, homes with us. If we suffer by mal-administration they suffer if we prosper, they prosper. We have suffered by the miserable, unparalelled mal-administration of the administration just going out, hey have suffered likewise. We want good government and a prosperous country and a happy people, they likewise have these wants. Then why, oh! why should Clark be mendaciously traduced because a class of his political enemies believe he is a better, wiser, older, juster man and greater statesman than James S. Hogg. The way I view the matter is that the act of the Republican party in its recommendation of George Clark is one of unalloyed patriotism, evidencing a [illegible] love of country, a high [illegible] of state pride, an unusual appr[illegible] of state honor. When such [illegible] acknowledgment is tendered [illegible] fitness for the high place [illegible] and his great superiority [illegible] Hogg for statesmanship [illegible] administer the affairs of the [illegible] state and her mighty [illegible] should, I suppose, taking the [illegible] other side as a guide, have [illegible] the compliment and insult[illegible] for being patriotic. No, my [illegible] are grateful to the Repu[illegible] their timely and valuable [illegible] not the men to decline [illegible] reinforcement when the b[illegible] hottest and the fortunes of [illegible] unknown. No, no, we wel[illegible] from any quarter in thi[illegible] where we fight for liberty, [illegible] fairness, good governm[illegible] prosperity, contentment and hap[illegible] our people.

And [illegible] to tell you, my friends [illegible] in this contest and elect our standard bearer, there will be no more such records made in the archives at Austin, as a policy reward of $150 to $250 for the apprehension of an escaped ra[illegible] of our women, and a cool $1000 for the arrest of an indignant citizen who [illegible] the infernal, lascivious brute [illegible] his already damned life [illegible] of him and there will be no more [illegible] the bread out of the mouths of the widows and children of a gallant Confederate soldier and bestowing it [illegible] reward

FOR THE DIRTY WORK

of a ward politician in the slums of a city. No my friends the election of George Clark is the death knell to all such actions. On the contrary to them he will receive the forty thousand dollars sugar bounty and appropriate it for the use of the crippled Confederate soldiers and when the assassin, as in Sheriff Olive's case, [illegible] exploits are abr[illegible] will offer [illegible] rewards as w[illegible] the apprehension of such [illegible] criminals and bring them to the [illegible] of justice and the [illegible] hangman's rope. [illegible] will be no coqu[illegible] with such [illegible] To punishment they will be [illegible] if there be [illegible] and money [illegible] in Texas to d[illegible]

Now, my friends, I [illegible] detained you too long. I am wear[illegible] and you are no [illegible] so, but before we part let me make one last appeal to you in the name of our country. Realize, oh, realize my friends the importance of this struggle. Texas demands duty of her every son in this contest. Consider it to be true that success depends on you and on you alone. You can give us victory. Do your duty and should[illegible] to shoulder, our breasts to the foe, we will rend the shackles from Texas and set her limbs free, drive the vampires from her bosom, raise her from her prostration, put her on her feet once more and stand and gaze and rejoice as she floats to her high place on the plane of states and nations, her destined place, when her laws are just and wise and administered fairly, equally and impartially by a great statesman, such an one as he who now leads us on to victory. George Clark the patriot, the friend of the people, the upholder of the laws and constitution of our beloved Texas.

Syrup of Figs

ONE ENJOYS

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