

Bismarck, and their colleagues, to dump upon our shores the turbulent elements which they cannot control except by expulsion. We are capable of a good deal of resistance, but the accumulated dynamitic filth of all Europe will, in my judgment, prove too much for even our robust constitution. The sooner we cut off this string the better.

No reflecting man, who calmly surveys the present condition of our labor question and reflects that we are only one hundred years old, can fail to see that with universal suffrage and unlimited immigration, there is necessarily contained within the body politic the germs of its own dissolution, and that quite speedily. The remedy I propose must be applied before the communistic element becomes sufficiently strong to be a factor in politics able to frighten politicians. Now it is freely condemned by all parties; once allow it to become powerful by accretions from abroad, and it will be too late to act. Then the question will have to be met as all such questions must be, by a death struggle, only to be determined by physical strength and the destruction of free institutions.

I would have liked very much to have reviewed the attempt to remove the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter that was made in 1856, and the interesting and amusing events that accompanied that curious episode in the history of our Territory, but as you are nearly all citizens of St. Paul and old settlers, you no doubt recall it by the mere mention of the fact, and time warns me to conclude. Having told you what the State was made of, who made it, how it was made, and how to preserve it in its grandeur and prosperity, I bid you farewell, hoping to meet you all again on many returns of this most interesting anniversary.