

# DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1880

## THE CITY.

### Mr. Dunn's Meetings.

The temperance meeting at the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, last night, was not so well attended as on Sunday evening, but a fair audience was in attendance for a Monday evening meeting. Jimmy Dunn is feeling much encouraged at the prospects. He is feeling somewhat out of fix, physically, having spoken every evening for thirty days when he came here.

Quite a number made short speeches last evening, adding much to the interest of the meetings and encouraging Mr. Dunn. Rev. McCullough, Rev. Perry, Hilton, Geo. Hill, Geo. Russell and others took part.

Jimmy Dunn is "one of the boys," who has been there, and is one of the liveliest Irishmen in America, and now is the time for drinking men to turn out if they have any desire to reform. You had as well attend now, as he is going to stay here till you do.

We would venture to make a little suggestion, if the good temperance people will not object, and that is that more of the professed temperance people turn out. We are not professedly temperance in our views, but we know enough about human nature to know that this would encourage the drunkards to attend these meetings. It would only be showing what side you are on, and there is nothing like taking sides.

In order that the meetings might be run on a safe basis a temporary organization was affected last evening. Rev. McCullough was elected president, and Louis Guarenau, secretary, and a business committee appointed; the meeting will continue this evening at the same place. All are cordially invited.

### Letter from Wisconsin.

SHEBOYGAN, July 19, 1880.

Special to the News.

I have been in this delightful spot of peaceful rest, surrounded by merry hearts and jovial faces for the past six days. My destination, when I left Terre Haute, was Waukesha, but Providence has guided my feet to this lovely spot. Sheboygan, which lies much higher than Waukesha, consequently, is much cooler and more enticing to those who wish to escape the heat and dust and noise of the city and take refuge in the shade and breeze of the delightful pines which surround the well of mineral water just across the street from the Park Hotel.

By analysis, these waters are found to possess the same properties that those of the famous springs at Kreuznach, Germany, have. Frau Bernar and her two daughters, who have spent the last twelve years in Switzerland and Germany, and have now sought this refuge from the heat of their Chicago home, bear witness to the truthfulness of said analysis, as do also Frau Shonhofen and Madlemer, who all speak from personal experience.

At present the house has guests from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Little Rock, Galveston, Davenport, Iowa, Springfield, and other places in Illinois, as well as Chicago, Milwaukee, and your humble correspondent from Terre Haute, who now occupies a peach in the "crow's nest" of the Park Hotel, and blinks her eyes like an owl as her gaze wanders from tree top and spire and dome, off over the beautiful rolling prairies, dotted with clumps of trees and cozy farm houses, surrounded by fields of grain and meadow land, where graze the herds of kine, from which the rosy-cheeked Meidchen abstracts or extracts the lacteal fluid, condensing it into the sweet golden butter and Szwitzer cheese which we absorb in our miffins and Graham gams at breakfast hour, and take with our glass of beer at lunch, in order to lubricate our facial muscles that they may successfully endure the wonderful strain of the gymnastic exercise we will have to endure in one day's experience of keeping pace with our German friends of Sheboygan. Ahem! Is that enough, or will you turn eastward with me and gaze out on the beautiful blue lake which forms a semi-circle around the town, carrying numerous boats of varied size, and sailors whose wide-spread sails make them seem in the far distance like huge birds with great white wings. Near the harbor, where the river empties into the lake, afloat in a little row boat, are the Government surveyors, under the direction of the skillful surveyor, Mr. Louis Mann, who may be seen at early morn taking advantage of the calmer state of the waters to make his measurements and calculations, that they may be correctly reported to Uncle Sam. It is a novel sight to see them maneuvering about among the little red flags fluttering in the breeze a few feet above the water, where they are sustained by buoys.

The pier is thickly dotted with the patient fishermen and fisherwomen, girls and boys who seem almost enraptured with anticipated success of capturing a few of the finny tribe. I cannot appreciate the sport on account of my lively sympathies with the injured parties, and could never have the cruel heart to bait a hook, set a trap or erect a pitfall!

But enough for the present. Next time I will tell you about the ladies' swimming schools.

W. H.

A glass-spinner of Vienna offers for human wear glass muffs, white and curly; glass hats, feathers, cuffs, collars, veils, and dresses for ladies; glass carpets and wool, hardly to be distinguished from the real.

### To Irish Republicans.

The Irish Republican National Convention, lately in session at Indianapolis, adopted the following address to Irish voters:

To the Irish Voters of the United States:

Beloved Countrymen—With a high sense of the necessity of placing before the world in their true light the motives which actuate us in avowing the support of and co-operation with the Republican party, the Irish-American Republicans, we feel called upon to state briefly the reasons which prompt us thereto. For many years in this country the support of the Irish for any cause or party was sought, not on account of prejudice or affection. Instruction was out of the question; and thus an unreasoning adherence was given to the Democratic party for a period of years long numbered with the past. With the development of the Republican party in American politics a new and enlarged intelligence and a critical examination into the argument why the other party should receive a majority support became the guides of political action, and the Irishman alike with his fellow-countrymen of other nationalities no longer gave in his adherence to the party of the past, but in the leadership of those whom they had previously trusted and followed. This Convention, therefore, has for its object the initiatory action which, with firmness and energy followed by continued industry in supporting the cause, will bring the Republican party, shall we say, to the world that the Irish of to-day are capable of something more than being treated as mere political slaves, that they are capable of independent and intelligent thought and action, and that which most truly represents that liberty, equality and equal rights which they have only found in the land of their adoption. That the Democratic party that it is the only true representative of the masses is not susceptible of proof, as all students of American history are well aware that during the entire Administration of the Democratic party it utterly failed to compel the acknowledgement of the rights of the Constitution guaranteed to all who swear to support and maintain it. The infamous and despotic doctrine, "once a subject always a subject," was permitted to exist as a principle of International law until the accession to power of the Republican party, when, and not until then, the English were compelled to recede from that insulting assumption, and thus the adopted citizen for the first time was clothed with all the rights and guarantees of the Constitution outside the soil. So, also, to the Republican party do we owe the enactment of that most beneficial law which has thrown open the public domain to all actual settlers, thus furnishing free and happy homes to thousands of our oppressed countrymen who are fleeing from the yoke of British oppression. You are aware, fellow-countrymen, of the successful ingenuity with which the English Government labored to destroy the manufacturing interests of our countrymen, which, as you grow up in the cause of our freedom and persistent efforts for freedom. You cannot have forgotten the heroic efforts made for their peers statesmen of the great and patriotic statesmen of the last Irish Parliament, after whose career came the Industrial era so to speak of perfection to rival the best efforts of the most skillful artisans of Europe; nor can you forget that the act of union contains, among its other various principles, one clause which entailed upon us the slavery and destruction of all the countrymen of Ireland, which, you will see, well. That clause provides for absolute free trade between Ireland and all outside countries. Nothing more was needed to complete the work of destruction. That blighting legislation, all our industries, and excepting the lime trade alone, perished, never to recover, reducing us to the condition of mere agricultural laborers, and leaving us to be the helpless victims of British rapacity and oppression. You are aware, fellow-countrymen, who are fleeing from the yoke of British oppression. You are aware, fellow-countrymen, of the successful ingenuity with which the English Government labored to destroy the manufacturing interests of our countrymen, which, as you grow up in the cause of our freedom and persistent efforts for freedom. You cannot have forgotten the heroic efforts made for their peers statesmen of the great and patriotic statesmen of the last Irish Parliament, after whose career came the Industrial era so to speak of perfection to rival the best efforts of the most skillful artisans of Europe; nor can you forget that the act of union contains, among its other various principles, one clause which entailed upon us the slavery and destruction of all the countrymen of Ireland, which, you will see, well.

Again, a man whose whole education and life-long practice has been to instill into him the doctrine and practice that the few are born to command and the mass to obey, without knowing why or wherefore, has but little sympathy for the hardships of the common laborer or private soldier. His education and practice is to ignore all the rights of such to think or to complain. Military rule is necessarily arbitrary, oppressive and aristocratic. An officer demands only silence and obedience from his soldiers. Usually he looks upon them as merely machines to do his bidding, and to sacrifice their lives if necessary for adding another star to his necessary straps. Military men, either as civil or military Governors, have usually ruled the world with an iron rod. A professional military man never has and never will sympathize with, or aid by his administration, the toiling millions whom he governs. His idea of a man for any department of Government is one like himself, thoroughly drilled in military discipline, and who has sacrificed the largest number of men on his road to military fame. Human lives in the hands of a professional warrior, are cheap chattels. And the interests of the millions of farmers and farm hands in this Nation would be small matters in the strides and struggles of a military hero for greater power and more abject applause of a degraded populace.

But there is now a rare chance in the steps of time for the people to select for a ruler a man who knows all the hardships of common life, for he has felt the same. He has waded in poverty through the same road you are now traveling. By his own right arm, directed by an honest heart, he has come to his present proud position, evincing by every act of his life that he has not forgotten what he learned in the human walk. Let every laborer, every mechanic and the toiling millions, in all departments of industry, keep in mind that it is scarcely probable that in this generation, or in this century, the people will have another equal opportunity of voting and working for a man for the highest office in the gift of mankind, for one who is so truly of them and for them.—*Farmer Clarkson, in Iowa State Register.*

The Farmers' Candidate.

Political parties commonly neglect to nominate or elect the best specimens of agricultural talent to the more important positions of Government. It is not only charged, but they have tried to confirm it by their practice, that farmers are men incapable of discharging the duties of such positions. These charges have been denied and proven false by pointing to rare examples in which distinguished farmers have been elected to high trusts. And now we have another opportunity of again proving that a farmer is equal to any other calling or profession in honesty and statesmanship for the highest position to which he can be called. And his past life of devotion to every interest of humanity is sufficient guarantee that we can give him our entire confidence, our hearty support, and our votes.

James A. Garfield is a farmer, and has passed through all its toils and hardships in his boyhood, has triumphed by his energy and perseverance over poverty and obscurity, and gained a position where even his opponents accord to him the most eminent qualities of head and heart for any position in life. He is a farmer yet—living on and cultivating a farm, so far as he can, and yet discharge the duties of the public positions to which he has been called (not sought) by his countrymen. He married a farmer's daughter, reared in the duties of the household and dairy, and yet so accomplished in the proprieties and courtesies of life, and so well educated in the higher branches of literature, as to be able to associate, to our and her credit, with the distinguished of this and other lands. All things conspire in him and his wife to present to the farmers of this country an opportunity to place in the Presidential chair and White House a man and wife of whom we can be proud in all future time. Circumstances are rare in the ages for the agriculturists to set up a great landmark in the steps of time to commemorate our capacity to govern wisely and honestly. There was a Cincinnati five hundred years before the Christian era. Then five hundred years later Agricola. Then came the dark ages, when there was no one sagacious or honest enough to call a ruler from the plow or to stop the hand of misrule or a

grant to an oppressed and enslaved people their rights until the days of Washington.

Frequently, and rightly, too, the farmers complain that the political parties never select as standard-bearers the best specimens of our agricultural population for the higher offices.

There is an opportunity now of testing the honesty of our complaints. Garfield is a farmer, theoretical and practical. He has been thoroughly schooled in its drudgery, its trials and its triumphs. He knows what we want. He sympathizes in our struggles. He is not ashamed of our industry. He has struggled like the mass of the farmers for the plainer necessities of life, and all of the pulsations of his heart are in sympathy with them.

We do not pretend that men of other professions are less honest in their intentions. But their education and constant life duties become second nature, more controlling than the better impulses of the heart. A lawyer becomes so used to defending whatever he is employed to do, the nicer distinctions between right and wrong become swallowed up in the consideration of larger fees. A long life spent for those who pay the best cannot be expected to be diverted from life habits when the emoluments and corruptions of high positions surround them on all sides. Besides, men who claim that from \$500 to \$50,000 are not extravagant fees for small services cannot be expected to sympathize with the farmers who raise corn and haul it long distances to market for twenty cents per bushel. How can these men appreciate the toil of the farm hand who works in summer's heat and winter's storms for fifty cents per day. The only way is for such laborers to vote for such men as have had experience in like toils.

Again, a man whose whole education and life-long practice has been to instill into him the doctrine and practice that the few are born to command and the mass to obey, without knowing why or wherefore, has but little sympathy for the hardships of the common laborer or private soldier. His education and practice is to ignore all the rights of such to think or to complain. Military rule is necessarily arbitrary, oppressive and aristocratic. An officer demands only silence and obedience from his soldiers. Usually he looks upon them as merely machines to do his bidding, and to sacrifice their lives if necessary for adding another star to his necessary straps. Military men, either as civil or military Governors, have usually ruled the world with an iron rod. A professional military man never has and never will sympathize with, or aid by his administration, the toiling millions whom he governs. His idea of a man for any department of Government is one like himself, thoroughly drilled in military discipline, and who has sacrificed the largest number of men on his road to military fame. Human lives in the hands of a professional warrior, are cheap chattels. And the interests of the millions of farmers and farm hands in this Nation would be small matters in the strides and struggles of a military hero for greater power and more abject applause of a degraded populace.

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