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REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM.

It Finds Vent in the Largest Political Gathering ever held in New Ulm.

Knute Nelson was Unfortunately absent but his Place was well Filled.

Col. Davidson and "Bob" Evans kept the Immense Throng Interested for over Three Hours.

Eloquent Arguments Advanced For the Consideration of the Voters.

Turner Hall was not only filled with people on Saturday evening but it was packed and crowded to overflowing. No torchlight procession or other demonstration was employed to bring out the voters, but nevertheless the audience was the most magnificent one that has ever tested the seating capacity of the hall since the days of Graf Hammerstein theatre production. A delegation of 100 came from the west at eight o'clock and when these were given seats many others were turned away for lack of room.

On the stage sat the speakers and a fine body of representative citizens. Below was a great mass of enthusiastic and intelligent Republicans. John Lind was the first one to step forward and address the audience. He congratulated those present on the Republican outlook and then read a letter from Hon. Knute Nelson which satisfactorily explained the cause of his absence. The candidate for governor has been suffering of late from the effects of overwork and the speeches which he made at outdoor meetings to thousands of people have confined him to his bed. Had it been possible for him to even be present in New Ulm without making a speech he would have done so, but his physician forbid and the disappointment must be borne with the hope of seeing him later.

Presiding officer Scherer then introduced Col. J. H. Davidson of St. Paul who spoke for nearly two hours. His address was a strong and eloquent one, but too lengthy for publication. Hon. R. G. Evans followed him, and the reception which was accorded this young Minneapolis orator was almost equal to an ovation. Round after round of applause greeted his introduction and drowned out his opening words. Neither did Evans disappoint his admirers. He talked almost an hour and in a pleasing and argumentative strain. In part he said:

I was reminded by the beautiful music that just preceded my introduction and the strains of which are familiar to all of you, and as Americans of which you are all proud, when the music struck up the piece, "O, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light" written by Francis Key, when a prisoner on board a British vessel lying in Baltimore harbor and as he thought of that flag which was being humbled by the British at that time: I was reminded by that beautiful strain that that song commenced this nation's birth, its very life, and marked the visit for the last time of a hostile army, or the attempt of an hostile army to land on the shores or soil of the United States of America. (Applause) and that from that time on until to-day, and every morning at dawn and at sunset this flag, our emblem of liberty, the stars and stripes, is floating prouder and we are growing prouder as the years roll around of that flag, the emblem of the greatest nation on God's green Earth. (Loud applause) I am reminded, too, however, that since that time a war has been waged continuously, not of bullets, and not of swords and guns and cannons, but a war of business between the political parties of this country, the people of this great nation who live under the same flag that had brought forth the grand sentiment of Key; and all of us know that we are brought face to face with it again this year.

Now, it is all well enough and I believe we all endorse the same sentiment, that the great masses of all the political parties are honest and patriotic, loyal to the government. It is well enough and I believe we all endorse the sentiment that the democratic party, as a party, has no more desire to engulf this country into a war of ruin and devastation than we are, and that all the masses of people inhabiting this nation are a patriotic and intelligent people, a nation we can feel proud of; but it does seem to me that that patriotism does sometimes go with the moving cause, and that the democratic party and its leaders have gathered about them in the years we have known them, principles, which have in their application to the current concerns of our government, instead of encouraging the

progress we enjoy to-day, retarded it in its action; and these are the things that we as citizens, ought to speak of, honestly and intelligently and not with uncertain terms.

Now, it is plain enough that the best of men and with the best of intentions may make mistakes; we see that in our daily observation and it occurs every day and every year of our lives; men start out with the very best of purpose and intentions, and yet, when they have applied their principles, it engulfs them in ruin and they are compelled to pursue a modification of their former course. Yet there are men, with more intelligence but using the same principles, who can compete successfully with the trials of life.

This business, this political party business, is a business just as true as the renting of a farm, the running of a store or factory, and every American citizen ought to get a good and fair idea of that business in order that he may answer honestly and fearlessly discharge the duties of citizenship, and if he does that honestly and fearlessly, very well; but if he does not do so, I think he has a wrong regard of these duties. I am not going to find fault with him, no. It seems to me, my fellow-citizens, that this needs no man learned in the sciences, laws or arts. If you will but look squarely and unbiassedly into the situation of this country to-day, its past history as detailed here, you will not believe, upon laying aside the bias and prejudice of any party and holding survey of all things around, that the republican party in its stewardship of this government, has been true to every principle of the people so far as it could and has elevated the people up, year by year, to a higher sphere, has lifted and put them upon a higher plain. (Applause) I want to talk about that more particularly, that grand sentiment of Key, that ennobling song of the "Star Spangled Banner" that marked the time when for the last time an hostile army tried to land on the soil of the United States. We have got rid of the hostile armies, we have not had any since and I trust to God we never will. The strife for independence records the names of men who have grown old and gray, yes, prematurely old and gray in the defense of that flag, men whose deeds we can never forget, but we don't want any more. God grant that this nation of ours rest in peace for years and ages. (Applause.)

But we want to agree and seek together the national prosperity while we wage this business war, if we have any intentions of getting ahead, and to do that I don't believe in doing what others want us to, but to do ourselves what we ought to do, to look out for No. One. Take care of ourselves; that is the republican idea. (Cheers and applause) The democratic party it seems to me, unwittingly I hope it is and I am willing to concede as much, has for years been in favor of every proposition which would give Great Britain the commercial supremacy of the Earth, and the history of this is found as far back as the Revolution and the war of 1812.

Now, I have got nothing against Great Britain, I speak of Great Britain because she is ideally the Democratic Mecca of the world; her principles of government and her fiscal policy are the very ideas that the democratic party of America believes in. We don't; the republicans never have; and I tell you how it seems to me this thought has grown up in the Democratic party of the United States. The democratic party of New Ulm, of Brown County, of Minnesota, of Illinois, of Iowa, of Indiana and of the Dakotas, is not the democratic party of the United States, it never has been, it never will be, for I hope that when it has grown a little wiser, we will not be far, not very far apart in these great questions of government and we will go together and work together in the upbuilding of this nation of ours. There is a dominant part of the democratic party which controls every meeting, every caucus and convention, in a sense makes the platforms and shapes its policy as a national party and of which you of the north here don't know much about, and that is the southern wing. They have been raised under a different influence and different surroundings and I tell you this because the teachings of the south have in all times past and up to date been so far different that in no sense of the word are we alike. We are further apart than people with great seas between them. They objected to labor being ennobled and uplifted; it wasn't intended in the days before the war that

the South should ever recognize intelligent labor; they owned it; they raised the staple cotton, the great commodity upon which they depended, owned the labor, servile labor, owned it, and they didn't care for the encouraging of manufacture, didn't care about the home market because they have no one to sell to except themselves: only raised this great staple and were willing to receive what the underpaid countries raised and sent them, and so grew up their principle of "buying where they could buy the cheapest and trading freely with one country and another." That was the underlying cause which grounded them in the principle of free-trade. They voiced it in the southern confederacy and strenuously sought to adopt it in the war of 1861. They believed in it and believe in it now, though the war is over, not for the purpose of destroying the government, but they were taught that way and they have controlled the democratic party until today; they controlled it before the war, they have controlled it since the war. I say it in no spirit of hatred or ill-feeling, but the democratic party of America is not the Democratic party of Minnesota, or of the northern states, but the democratic party of the south, and the South is willing and always has been willing to trade with Great Britain and to exchange their staples with that country without ennobling our home labor to share in the benefits of fostered home industries. Republicans don't believe in that doctrine, never have and never could if they tried to, and on that basis we will fight out this campaign and on election day will find that they will have licked them so bad that they will never find out what hurt them. (Cheers and Applause.)

We believe in a different doctrine that every man ought to have the chance to live, "Live and let live," that is the one thing we believe in in this country of ours; putting in a diversity of industries and have every man promoted by it. The United States is big enough, broad enough, has opportunities enough to surpass every foreign industry in the production of materials; we believe in encouraging them, in supporting and establishing the home market and then the foreign markets. I would like to know: talk about the markets of the world, the world has no markets like the market of the United States; take the three greatest countries the sun shines on and it does not compare with the market of these 54 states and territories; their market don't compare with them and we don't want the market of the world, we want but the home market preserved to our people and as we increase in population every year and extend our industries, it won't be long, my fellow citizens until we will have here every necessity which our needs require and be able to sell to our own people the products of the soil and use the products of our industries among ourselves. When that day comes we will be a prouder nation than to-day and I sincerely hope it comes and come it will even in our own lifetime.

I don't want to see any industry paralyzed; it isn't the question how cheap things are or will be, but whether you will build them up or not. With the various trades all prosperous, the various industries humming and the country prosperous as to-day it is then that you will find it growing faster and faster all the time and every year will note an increase in our prosperity and that time, when the trades were found in paralyzed condition, will go further and further away from us. Now, then, how are we to do that as republicans? We have shown you that this has been the republican doctrine ever since it existed. The products we make in this country, whether by the manufacturer or from the soil, whatever we need, our people have the first right to the proposition, and if they can solve it, we don't want to have any outside help from any foreign land. (Applause and cheers.)

That is, if we can start the mill running in Minnesota to make the articles on our back, shoes, wool-ware, hats, boot-ware, the garments we need, we ought to do it. We believe in starting to work the machinery in Minnesota to manufacture the agricultural implements and if we can do it, we ought to do it. To give our own people under this flag, around which they have rallied and with stood the attacks, and which they have defended in case of war and to save which they have risked their lives, to give them the chance to do these things over every foreign land. (Loud applause.) If this is un-American, I am; if this be un-

patriotic, I am no patriot; if it is not, then I and you are patriotic and American in any and every sense of the word. That is our creed and belief. (Cheers and applause.)

Lord Salisbury, in a recent speech of his, and I quote the exact language as given in a verbatim report reported in the London papers in the spring of 1892, says, "We cannot look abroad into the positions occupied by the great industries of this country without a feeling of regret and sorrow" — and coming from him, it is painful to think that the man is obliged to admit the failing prosperity of his own land. "It is to be regretted that the men who should be working for the capitalists, and dependent upon them, are deprived of everything necessary to their well-being; the industries are paralyzed and misery stalks abroad through the land and some means must be sought to face this condition and give the laboring men sufficient time to acquire the comforts of life and also of permitting them of sufficient time for the moral and intellectual education of themselves and their children".

Think of that, my friends and democratic free-traders who believe in the ideas of free-trade England, the land which carries the flag over all the waters of the world and its commerce, and its Prime Minister appealing to the legislators of that country to bring about a situation and state of labor so as to provide them with sufficient means of maintenance and grant them sufficient time for the advancement of their moral and intellectual feelings. Uncle Sam has solved that problem and don't have to sit down and find out. He has found out the necessary course to be pursued for the sustenance and well-being of his people, and while we are holding the stewardship of this government, it will continue. Uncle Sam don't have to find the moral and intellectual being of all the inhabitants of this country; it has been provided for. I don't care how humble the man, the woman or the child is in this broad land of ours; I don't care how poor the man or child is, they have been provided for and are being cultivated and educated daily in the thousands and tens of thousands of school-houses and churches all over the land. (Applause.) In Great Britain, I know that little children, weakly, sickly children, scarcely from the cradle, have to bend with the burden of sustaining their life and that of the family, working day and night in the mines of Cornwall and in all the mines throughout that land. In the United States, thank God, we have thrown off that serfdom and tiraldom and the laboring man has the opportunity to make a living without throwing into the harness his little boy or girl, and stand up as proud citizen of his country. (Loud applause and cheers). The Republican party has given that protection to American labor and has made it an established fact. (Applause). Every nation is trying hard to find out how to take and get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and America takes the front rank in its protection of its own laborers. Oh, they have seen it tried for 50 years and have found that it is wrong and this broad land over which float the Stars and Stripes of the Western Hemisphere is fast gaining the way and acquiring the supremacy which they have been so long the powerful possessors of. (Applause). What is the reason; because she has stripped herself of every weapon by which it is to be held. Public sentiment is rising in opposition to Great Britain's course. She wants no duties placed upon her products and will lay none on the products of other hands. That is the way Great Britain is enabled to get rid of her products, sure enough, but she has also got rid of the last vestige of supremacy she has been holding so long and the United States is taking her place in the commercial world. We levy no duties? We declare to the world that we levy no duties on anybody's products for the sake of what we can get by it? I tell you my friends, it may be noble but it is not business. It may be noble, this theory of free-trade, but it isn't business. I tell you, I believe in free-trade as a theory, it is one of the most beautiful theories on the face of the earth, when all the nations of the world are alike, particularly in all things, giving all the same chance and the same differences existing; then we can have free-trade with everybody else and nobody will be the worse for it, but as long as business is selfish, this theory that Salisbury speaks of, it may be noble but it is not business. The other day I picked up a paper at Jamaica and read in its co-

lums a long article, two, three columns long upon this very theory. It said, that free trade—it may be recognized at once what tendency it has — speaking of free-trade, that it was the foundation of England's greatness. Read their own journals and you will find that they have a feeling of solicitude as to their greatness, and advance with the statements that the sooner they adopt the American policy, the sooner they will be upon a safer basis. I tell you, my friends, the policy of protection, which is our protection, for which the republican party is entitled to credit if entitled to anything, has done more than any other one thing to promote the welfare of this nation and the one thing we will not permit being taken away, and protection will see us a prouder and grander nation in the future than in the past. I understand the democratic candidate for governor was here and spoke to you about Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson; he did not tell you all however or he would have agreed with you that they were protectionists. He didn't speak of Andrew Jackson, the protectionist and that sage of democracy for whom some vote still in the section of the country which was his home. (Applause.) He was a protectionist and was president of this nation in some of its darkest times; his principle is no longer democracy's principle. If you don't believe it, read it in the history of this country where you will find it written in gold letters which the democratic party can't rub out.

At the conclusion of Mr. Evans' speech, D. M. Clough was introduced and made a few remarks. Three cheers were then proposed for the western visitors, Eckstein's orchestra played a happy strain and the large audience dispersed with good effects for Republicanism.

John Lind's Views.

The St. Paul Dispatch of Friday evening has the following: Congressman John Lind, who was a guest at the Merchants last evening, predicts that Nelson will be elected by at least 20,000 majority, and that the whole republican ticket will be elected easily this fall. "There is not one chance in a thousand that McCleary will be defeated," said he, speaking of the Second district. "He is sure to have a plurality of from 6,000 to 10,000. The district is naturally republican, and, besides being very popular, Prof. McCleary has the advantage of having the opposition vote divided among three candidates." Speaking of the wheat circulars that have been circulated by the democratic press throughout the Northwest, he said: "I know that the members of the Chicago board will resort to any scheme that can be devised by the shrewdest ingenuity to injure any man or set of men who have advocated the passage of the anti-option bill. If this screed had come from any other source than that body I should have thought it my duty as a citizen of this state to give it some consideration. As it is I have not noticed it, for I know that threats and influences of every kind were brought to bear on the members of congress to secure their votes against this bill. When the farmers understand the source from which it emanates they will not give it more credence than it is entitled to. They will not allow themselves to be used as catspaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Chicago board of trade."

A State Flower.

The lady managers of the Minnesota World's Fair board, having contemplated for some time the adoption of a state flower and desiring to give all women of Minnesota an opportunity to express a choice in the matter, had a committee appointed to secure, through Prof. McMillan, the state botanist, a small list of flowers that would be suitable and indigenous to the state from which the ladies could make a selection. The result was the following:

- Lady Slipper. (Moccasin flower.)
- Cypripedium Spectabile.
- Silky Aster.
- Aster Sericeus.
- Indian Pink.
- Castilleja Ceceinea.
- Cone Flower. (Brown-eyed Susan.)
- Rudbeckia Laciniata.
- Rose. [Wild.]
- R. Blanda.

The above list of Minnesota flowers is respectfully submitted to the ladies of the Second congressional district, and a vote upon the same asked for.

Please cut out the above slip, draw a line through all except the one you wish to vote for and send it to Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Mankato.

LAWLER AND PLUMMER.

The Sleepy Eye Correspondent Reviews Their Speeches at that Place.

An Answer to the Claim That Plummer had no Business to Quote from the Bible as he did.

Hon. J. M. Thompson leaves this week for the Pacific coast.

The parents and two sisters of O. W. and A. C. Hagen left on Monday for Kansas City, after an extended visit.

Columbus Day will be appropriately observed by the public schools of this place. The official program will be carried out.

Rev. C. L. Lehnert and wife are at Le Sueur attending the annual session of the Northern German M. E. Conference. Rev. L. will probably be returned for another year, as he is a faithful and popular pastor.

Dr. J. W. Wellcome and Editor Hays of the Dispatch are indulging in a little sparring (on paper) regarding the Merth case. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the case in question was really diphtheria or not. No new cases have developed thus far.

Someone effected an entrance to Herman Kath's saloon by means of the rear window on Wednesday evening of last week and extracted a few dollars from the till. The neatness of the job indicates a professional. Schneider & Schneider's cash drawer was tapped the same night to the tune of \$5, undoubtedly by the same artist.

D. W. Lawler and W. S. Hammond were with us on Wednesday. Both are gentlemen fellows and were well received. Lawler made a good speech (for a democrat); but we have yet to hear of one convert. The old wheel-horses of the democracy were strengthened in the faith, as, of course, they always are. Hammond made a frantic appeal to the pops, for aid, and spoke in a pathetic manner, of his father's and grandfather's records as soldiers and of what he would do for the old soldiers if elected, judiciously neglecting to mention that when the presidential chair was held down by the present leader of his party, pension bills had a decided tendency to become afflicted with "innocuous desuetude."

The great and only Col. Plummer spoke on Wednesday evening to the largest audience ever gathered here for a similar purpose. Many were turned away for want of room. As a logical argument in favor of protection, based upon facts drawn from both sacred and profane history, his speech has never been equalled in Sleepy Eye. His seemingly inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, his ready wit, the evidence of thorough literary and historical research were a surprise and a highly relished treat to his auditors. His rather extended list of Biblical analogies, however, did not find favor with a few who were somewhat offended and shocked at the speaker's freedom with Scripture which in their opinion, should not be bandied about in political discussions. It seems to us, however, that as Government is of divine origin, our laws are based upon the Decalogue, politics are preached from the pulpit, allusions to, and quotations from, Scriptural history, made in everyday conversation, it would not be a very difficult matter for Col. Plummer to justify himself.

A goodly number of our citizens went to the "little slice chopped off of Germany" last Saturday evening to attend the republican rally. All returned highly pleased with the success of the meeting and convinced that New Ulm does nothing by halves. Honest John.

Dan Lawler in his speech here last Tuesday evening remarked that it would be "a long time before the Republican party of Minnesota under the present leadership could be tainted with putting young men into nomination for any political office. They don't want young men. Now what is the matter with John Lind, Senator Tawney, Joel P. Heatwole, Prof. McCleary and Cushman K. Davis. Every one of these has been named while young for the important position of national legislator and everyone has received these honors because of his brains. One of them, John Lind, went to congress when he was younger than Dan Lawler and made a record for himself, which even the Democratic candidate for governor might be proud to possess.

Henry Klossner of Winthrop is in the city.