

THE DEMOCRAT.

Mineral Point, Friday, Oct. 8, 1880

Geo. Crawford, Robt. M. Crawford,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS
HON. MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Treasurer—
CHARLES GILLMANN,
Of Mineral Point.

For Sheriff—
THOMAS KENNEDY,
Of Dodgeville.

For County Clerk—
JOHN T. HOPPER,
Of Linden.

For Register of Deeds—
GULICK ANDERSON,
Of Highland.

For Clerk of Court—
THOMAS K. RYAN,
Of Ridgeway.

For District Attorney—
THOS SCOTT ANSLEY,
Of Mineral Point.

For County Surveyor—
ROBERT WILSON,
Of Dodgeville.

For Coroner—
DANIEL ZIMMER,
Of Eden.

For Member of Assembly—Northern
District—
M. J. BRIGGS, of Dodgeville.

For Member of Assembly—Southern
District—
I. C. COMFORT, of Linden.

JUDGE WILLEY'S SPEECH.

On Wednesday evening Judge F. O. Willey addressed a large audience in the City Hall, upon the political issues of the day. He was preceded by Mr. T. Scott Ansley in a brief but telling speech. Mr. Ansley introduced Judge Willey, who began his speech by saying that he intended to make some statements which would undoubtedly surprise his audience, but he requested anyone who might doubt the truth of anything he would say to demand proof from him at the time. He said he was prepared to substantiate by facts and figures derived from official sources every statement he would make. To give a review of his speech would be entirely out of the question. He said he had been a republican himself, and principally to Republicans he desired to address his remarks. He appealed to them to lay aside their party prejudices and to weigh the facts which he presented candidly and fairly. It is enough to say that Judge Willey's speech was one of the very ablest political speeches ever delivered in Mineral Point. He proved himself an able and finished orator, thoroughly posted in the events of our political history.

We understand that Judge Willey has taken up his residence in Madison, which place he intends to make his permanent home. He will devote his time from now until after election to active campaign work, and we know that his labors will result in much good to the Democracy of Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

The Democratic County Convention, held at Dodgeville, on Thursday of last week, presented to the voters of Iowa county a ticket of which we have reason to feel justly proud. The convention was very harmonious, and the desire of every delegate present appeared to be to put in nomination the strongest ticket possible. The result was what might have been expected—the nomination of men for the various county offices, who are worthy, and well qualified to discharge their duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the people.

The candidate for Sheriff, Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, needs no introduction to the people of Iowa county. In 1876, he was elected Sheriff, running more than three hundred votes ahead of his ticket. For two years he discharged the duties of the office in an able and efficient manner. It has been universally acknowledged that he made the best Sheriff Iowa county ever had. There is no doubt but that the people will again elect him Sheriff, instead of choosing an

untried man for that important office.

Mr. CHARLES GILLMANN was re-nominated for County Treasurer, by acclamation, and no better officer or worthier man could have been chosen as a candidate for the important office of Treasurer. There is no more careful or more accurate accountant in this or any other county than Mr. Gillmann. He is an honest, upright man and the people know that the funds of the county are safe while in his keeping.

The candidate for Register of Deeds, Mr. Gulick Anderson, of Highland, is a young man well-known and highly respected. He has never been before the people of Iowa county for any office, although fully competent to discharge the duties of any position within their gift. He is undoubtedly one of the finest penmen in the State. Mr. Anderson has a host of friends in the county who will work hard for his election.

Mr. JOHN HOPPER, of Linden, is the candidate for county clerk. He is popular wherever known, and he has the advantages of a thorough business training, having been for many years in partnership with his father Mr. Wm. Hopper in the store business in Linden, and is now of the firm of Hopper & Hicks. He is a good penman and an excellent book keeper. He will if elected, faithfully attend to the duties of his office, and the county will have in him a good and efficient Clerk.

Mr. THOS K. RYAN, the candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court is now chairman of the board of the town of Ridgeway, and consequently a member of the County Board, to which positions he was elected last April by a large majority over Senator Campbell. He is a young man fully competent to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been chosen a candidate.

Mr. T. SCOTT ANSLEY was re-nominated by acclamation for District Attorney. As stated by Mr. Briggs in presenting Mr. Ansley's name to the convention, during his term of office the legal affairs of the county have been ably and faithfully attended to, and conducted in an economical manner. If re-elected to the office, Mr. Ansley will have the advantage of two years' experience in the discharge of its duties. We believe that the people will re-elect him by a good majority.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON was nominated for County Surveyor. Mr. Wilson is well known to the people of the county, and his name adds strength to the ticket.

Mr. DANIEL ZIMMER, of Eden, is candidate for Coroner. Mr. Zimmer besides being highly qualified to see that the duties of his office is faithfully and honestly administered, will take particular delight in trying to find out by what means the Republican party came to its death. He will be the right man in the right place.

Mr. M. J. BRIGGS, the candidate for Member of Assembly for the Northern District, is a first-class lawyer. He is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people of Iowa county, and he will represent the interests of the people ably and well in the Assembly. There can be no doubt of his election. The people of the Northern district have the opportunity of sending to the legislature a man who would rank among its very ablest members.

The candidate for Member of Assembly from the Southern district, Mr. ISAAC COMFORT, is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, of the town of Linden. He is a live Democrat, who is thoroughly posted in regard to public affairs, and he would make a creditable representative. It is to be regretted that the large Republican majority in this district leaves his election in doubt, but as this is a year of Democratic success, with such a good candidate as Mr. Comfort in the field, there is hope even for this Assembly district.

In the celebrated Mack murder trial which has been in progress the past week in Jefferson county, the jury failed to agree, and the criminal Mrs. Mack will properly obtain

her liberty. It will be remembered that Mrs. Mack was tried some time ago in Rock County, and was convicted and sentenced to state prison for life. Doubtless she is guilty of the brutal murder of her husband, and if so, it is too bad that she should go unpunished. Such failures to enforce our criminal laws have very bad effects. They discourage law-abiding, law-respecting people in their attempts to punish crime, and encourage evil-doers in their wickedness.

JUDGE COTHREN AT LANCASTER.

An almost impromptu meeting was gotten up at Lancaster last Thursday evening, the hand-bills being circulated for the same in the village after adjournment of Court in the afternoon. After supper the band commenced playing in the Court House yard, and soon gathered persons enough to fill the Court House to overflowing. Many ladies were present, also many good Republicans with Democratic voters too, making an audience of between four and five hundred, to listen to Judge Cothren on the political issues of the day.

After music by the band, Mr. Bushnell, one of the leading lawyers of Lancaster, gave a speech of considerable length, but with many good points, and the advantage of being delivered by a brave soldier who served under Hancock, whom he happily eulogized, closing by introducing Judge Cothren as the speaker of the evening.

Judge Cothren then made a calm, dispassionate speech of an hour's length, of which we give an abstract as follows:

Judge Cothren said he was not a political stump speaker. Twenty-eight years ago the people called him to a judicial position which, if not antagonistic to, was at least not in harmony with active participation in politics; and during the years that intervened between laying aside the office of Judge and taking it again, he had been busily engaged in his professional business to engage in political discussions, but recently he had been nominated for Congress from this District, under circumstances which induced him to accept; not because of the certainty or even the probability of his election, for a Republican majority of two thousand in District was by no means easily overcome, but because he felt called upon in the present condition of affairs, to do what he could towards the restoration of harmony and good feeling among citizens of our common country. He was inclined to think they had made a mistake in nominating him because of his lack of so many qualities which go to make up a successful politician.

He had neither learned to flatter people for their votes, nor to successfully conceal his feelings or opinions, and to pretend the thing that was not, nor had he the smoothness of tongue, or the magnetic power of drawing people to himself and convincing them, against their better judgment, as to the effect of party policy or measures. The man who had these qualities might be a successful politician and popular with his party, but the office of Representative in Congress demanded something more than this to be complete. In his view that was not strictly a political office, though often so considered; the office to which he was nominated, had a character broader and more exacting than could be met by a mere politician. It was the office of a legislator, knowing the laws as they exist, and a broad and comprehensive view of the laws as they should be; a view broad enough to take in existing effects and their appropriate remedies. The difference between a mere politician and a statesman was world wide. One had self in view as the main spring of all his actions; the other the good of his constituents and his country at large. He did not presume to claim for himself the character of a statesman, but in stating his view of the difference in the two characters he was only disclaiming the character of a politician. Nor would he say anything derogatory to his opponent. Of their several characters and fitness for that high office, the people must, and the people would, finally judge. If elected to that office his aim should be in all things to faithfully represent his constituency, and having done his best in that regard should leave them to praise or condemn his course.

He was not prepared to make, and would not make, a set speech to-night; the suddenness of the call left no time for preparation. He would only give attention to a few points as plainly and briefly as possible. Partisan politicians as well as a partisan press made the most of political differences for party effect. The people were agreed in the things to be accomplished, and only differed as to the means of accomplishment. The Republican wants a strong government, the Democrat wants a strong government and the Greenbacker wants the same. They may differ

as to what constitutes a strong government and the means by which strength is to be gained. The Republican idea may be the placing of power in the hands of the President and Congress, who may control the people. The Democratic idea may be the retaining of power in the hands of the people. The first would place the power in the hands of a centralized government at Washington, the latter would leave it where the Constitution places it, in the hands of the people. The difference in their methods may be both practical and important, yet both are desiring and seeking the same end, the perpetuity of our government. Those who favor the idea that the strength of the government lies in the united love and patriotism residing in the hearts of all the people have the correct idea of the true foundation of a free government. Power placed in the hands of one man is liable to abuse, and if placed in a single body of men is more or less unsafe; but a government whose foundation lies deep in the hearts of the people, who are responsible for the exercise of power in a constitutional way, is, and from the nature of the case, must be, enduring. Such a government is courageous, its prosperity depends upon ourselves, and the only vital question is how best to maintain it as it is, the best government the sun ever shone upon.

Some politicians make much ado about the payment of the rebel debt. Did you ever know a man who was in favor of paying it? There is not a Democrat north of Mason and Dixon's line who would burden himself to pay that debt. All at the north are agreed about that, and whatever the south may wish, there are twice as many Democratic votes at the north as there are at the south, to prevent its payment, besides the express constitutional provision that it shall never be paid. Is it not foolish, then, to raise such a bugbear merely for political effect, when we all agree as to the impossibility of its payment.

The people are also all agreed as to the payment of the national debt. Some propose it in one way, some in another; but there is no honest man who wants to leave it as a burden to posterity. If any one tells you a national debt is a national blessing, he is a political demagogue who is after your vote, and will be sure not to get it. There is not a man of us who would not toil early and late to pay off his debts than leave a mortgaged estate to his children. Let the money of the people, instead of being hoarded in the treasury, be used for paying off the debt as fast as possible. No man is free so long as he is in debt; he is but a slave to his creditors. The same is true of a nation. So long as this nation is in debt its energies are crippled in every direction, and it is a slave to the money power. Instead of a blessing, a national debt is an unmitigated curse. In this connection he must say but a word against the national banking system. It was not wholly because his father was Jacksonian Democrat that he was opposed to national banking. It was because of the danger of placing so much power in the hands of a corporation, or class of corporations, dependent for their favors, for their very existence even, on the supremacy of a political party. Under such circumstances its power to corrupt the party, and its influence to corrupt the party, and the inducements to use its power for that purpose, is to be dreaded as unsafe and even dangerous.

He was opposed to it also because of the enormous tax the people were required to pay as interest on bonds held by their great moneyed corporations, who acting in concert, were able to manipulate the currency, making it plentiful or scarce, thus effecting injuriously the markets and values of all kinds of property for their own benefit and the benefit of speculators. Only in case of necessity should any such corporations be allowed to exist. During the war, when property was insecure, and the money capital of the country was hoarded, it may have been necessary to offer extra inducements to capitalists, to compensate for the risk in loaning their money, but since such a necessity has ceased, it is most unwise and unjust to allow any such corporations to eat up the proceeds of honest labor in interest on debts which might be, and ought to be paid.

The speaker closed with an appeal to all present to lay aside partisan feeling and prejudice and sectional hate, and work and vote for the best interests of the whole country, irrespective of party.

The speech was listened to with attention, and impressed Democrats and Republicans with the folly of mere partisan warfare.

The impression prevails quite generally that Judge Cothren will be largely supported by Republicans as a candidate for Congress, and Democrats everywhere are confident of his election.—Industrial Press.

Grand Gala Day!



Democratic Mass Meeting!

MINERAL POINT,

Friday, Oct. 15th, 1880.

SPEAKING AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

Some of the best Orators of the day will be present.

OUT DOOR SPEAPIN IN THE AFTERNOON AND IN THE EVENING AT THE TWO LARGEST HALLS IN THE CITY.

Everybody come and attend the largest political meeting ever held in Iowa County.
PER ORDER COUNTY COM.

LARGE ARRIVALS DAILY!

Fall and Winter Goods

Of the Best Quality!

AT GUNDRY & GRAY'S.

Call and Examime.

The Lowest Prices Asked.

GUNDRY & GRAY.

Mineral Point, September, 1880.

First-Class Furniture!

BISHOP & NANCOLAS,

HIGH STREET, MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of first-class Furniture, which they offer for sale Cheap for Cash.

An Elegant Hearse,

All kinds of Coffins.

Also a stock of Burial Robes.

March 25, 1880.

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