

IMPOLITIC DANIEL.

Inscribed to the Utah Compromisers.

'Twas proclaimed through the land as the royal decree,
That for full thirty days 'twould be treason to pray,
Should mortals petition or e'n bend the knee,
Save to Babylon's King, that their life they should pay.

But Daniel, the dreamer, the captive, the Jew,
Whose merit had made the proud monarch his friend,
Whose integrity gained him, (as often 'twill do)
Some envious foes that his virtues condemn'd;

Whose ability, too, had exalted his state—
The power of a prince he could justly maintain,
So fearless his honor, his wisdom so great,
That oft to consult him the monarch would deign.

Daniel opened his windows and wistfully gazed,
Towards the fair country his people had lost,
Towards the loved temple, by Solomon raised,
He looked and he knelt, never heeding the cost.

He knelt and he worshipped his Father and God,
That had made him in exile such favor to find,
Oh, foolish was Daniel! His foes were abroad,
And arm'd with the law, were to crush him combined.

Had Daniel no friends? thus to counsel bestow—
Arise! For thy safety some compromise make,
Oh, Daniel! be wise, thy petitions forego,
Oh, Daniel, be cautious for policy's sake.

'Oh, Daniel, beware! 'Tis destruction to kneel
Thy foes to betray thee have made it their care,
'Oh, Daniel, thy rash and impolitic zeal
Will convict thee of treason, convict thee of prayer.

No such loyal advisers had Daniel the Jew,
And faith is most fearless when danger is nigh,
Should he worship in whispers, the Deity true?
Do they deign to dissemble who fear not to die?

Alas, for his daring, with jubilant haste—
This dire accusation against him was brought—
A traitor is Daniel, 'tis fit he should taste
Thy vengeance, Oh, King, for he counts thee as nought.

He worships his God, and defies thy decree—
That none shall bow down to a God but to thee,
Oh, King, now be just, let this basest of men,
For example, be cast in the fierce lions' den.

But the King with himself was displeased, for he saw
How crafty the clique that had framed such a law—
He had signed it, Alas! 'Twas a snare for the true,
For Daniel would pray, as his enemies knew.

The Persians and Medes never changed a decree,
No matter how foolish or harsh it might be,
A rule once established, the rule must remain;
A law must be law, though despotic and vain.

Oh, the monarch most keenly regretted 'twas so,
And we truly are thankful 'twas ages ago;
To-day, not a sensible ruler would care
To enforce foolish laws that the good would ensnare.

But this king had the law and the crowd to appease,
And the death of poor Daniel would give them such ease;
They argued and toil'd, till the set of the sun,
Till consent from their monarch was finally won.

But the King had oft witness'd how Daniel was blest,
And hope for his friend was alive in his breast;
Oh, Daniel! he cried; to the den thou must go,
But thy God from the lions will save thee, I know.

We all know the story, 'tis needless to tell,
How Daniel was saved, how his enemies fell,
How the lions made meals of those meddling men,
While Daniel was lifted to favor again.

How a foolish decree was for once set at naught,
Through impolitic Daniel, great glory was given
To him who his servant's salvation had wrought,
To the Ruler of rulers, the Monarch of Heaven.

EMILY HILL WOODMANSEE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

MENTOR, 12.—Gen. Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, July 10, 1880.

Dear Sir.—On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, on behalf of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last 20 years and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample powers of self-preservation; that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof "are the supreme law of the land," that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without the abdication of one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall not be violated or evaded; that every elector shall be permitted, freely and without intimidation, to cast his lawful vote at such election, and have it honestly counted, and the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to these great questions of national well-being, in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such a freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint, party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantage of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to States and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation can justly afford, should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply

any portion of the revenues of the Nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal debt, will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payment which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our stores of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before and we agree only to maintain equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury; will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with labor and capital of foreign produce. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defence, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to work of national importance. The Mississippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purpose of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial product of 25 millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity and in which one-half of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of the manufacturers, and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and sentiment of our people have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population.

The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration either in its purposes or in its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction, too much like an invasion to be looked upon without

solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restriction as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Constitution wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration, no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. The appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office, and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all of his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice. The doctrines were announced by the devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the event of our history and the best impulse of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points a better way.

If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and laws, and promote as best I may the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect,

I am, very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, chairman of committee.

The President to-day signed the commission of John B. Neil, of Salt Lake City, as Governor of the Territory of Idaho, vice Mason Braymen, whose commission expires July 23d.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The rope-house, carpenter and blacksmith shops of the Gould & Curry mine were burned last night by an incendiary. The buildings were practically abandoned for the uses to which they were originally applied, being devoted to the storage of odds and ends, and will not be rebuilt. Loss about \$1,000.

M. Gardner, aged 12, and H. Fitch, aged 11, were found dead near Potter Valley, Mendocino County, one shot through the head, the other through the heart. No quarrel is known to have existed between the boys, and it is believed to be a case of murder. A man's tracks were found in the vicinity. There is no other clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

A Tuscorara, Nev., dispatch, says: The Leopard Mining Company's mill, two miles and a half from Cornucopia, was burned last night. The mill was shut down and there

was a watchman guarding it. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Insured by the company's creditors for \$15,000.

CINCINNATI, 12.—J. W. Christy, H. N. Christy and H. C. Cobb, of the firm of Christy, Cobb & Co., and Oscar C. Christy, bookkeeper, were arrested this afternoon, on the charge of fraud, at the instance of their creditors, the Fourth National Bank, Commercial and Merchants' National Bank, representing an indebtedness of \$58,000. The case is one of unusual importance in commercial circles. The fraud charged, is converting to their own use property of the defendants, embezzling and issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts. Bail was taken in the sum of \$9,000 each, the final hearing to be held July 20th. The defendants are leading grain merchants of long and excellent standing, and have the operating of the T and C elevators. Recently becoming embarrassed, they asked an extension. The investigation which followed caused the banks to take this course, the result of which is looked forward to with interest among merchants.

GLENHOUSE, N. H., 12.—A terrible accident caused by a drunken driver occurred on the carriage road from Glenhouse to the summit of Mount Washington this afternoon. About a mile below the half way house one of the six horses of the mountain wagons, containing a party of nine persons, the last load of excursionists from Michigan to make the descent of the mountain, was tipped over. One lady, Mrs. Ira Chichester, of Allegan, was killed, and five others, all Michigan people, injured. The driver is probably fatally hurt. His mistake was in driving recklessly around curves.

MILWAUKEE, 12.—During the storm on Friday night a boat containing a man named Miller, his wife and two children and a boy named Rose, was capsized in Lake Winnebago. The boy Rose was drowned. The rest clung to the bottom of the boat 24 hours, the woman having the 15-year-old boy lashed to her back. The boy died Saturday and the others are in a critical condition.

NEW YORK, 12.—Dr. Tanner completed his fast of 14 days at 12.30, and expressed confidence in being able to complete 40 days. His weight is 133 pounds, and shows a loss of 24. The doctors in attendance say though outwardly Tanner remains the same, his request for more blankets, his desire for more sleep and his pulse and temperature show him to be weaker.

CHARLESTON, 12.—Col. Cash was arrested this afternoon by the sheriff of Chesterfield County, on a warrant from the coroner of Kershaw County, charging him with the killing of Col. Shannon.

WATERLOO, Ia., 12.—Yesterday the dry run which crosses this city became suddenly flooded by heavy rain, which has been general in this section, and the first and second wards were speedily under water. Dwelling houses and all kinds of property were endangered. The fire department worked heroically in rescuing property and saving life. The railroad track of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern was soon three feet under water for a distance of 500 feet. The water was nine inches deep on the floor of the Congregational Church, and three feet deep on the Opera House floor. The water subsided as suddenly as it came. Two boys, Fred Sabarling and Young Moring and a girl, name unknown, were drowned. The damage to city property is \$25,000.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., 12.—A fire in Haskell & Barker car company's lumber yard to-day, caused by small boys letting off fire crackers among the shavings, destroyed lumber to the value of \$25,000 to \$30,000. Jos. Mitchell, who was fighting the fire, was overcome with the heat and fatigue, and will probably not recover.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 12.—A storm of rain commenced at seven o'clock last night and has continued at intervals through the night and to-day. When not raining the weather has been oppressively warm and sultry. Telegraphic advices indicate that the storm extended over most of the State, certainly over all south of the meridian line of the St. Paul Railway. Unless cooler weather comes soon it will seriously increase the injury to the crops.

NEW LONDON, 12.—A headless body was washed ashore at Waterford, Conn., June 29, and identified as that of Dr. O. K. Sammis, of Deer Park, Long Island, a victim of the Narragansett.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 12.—Gen.