Postof

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Westminster, Md., as Second-class matter.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President of the United States,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

For Vice-President of the United States,
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

Electors at Large,
F. Snowden Hill,
John R. Bond.

District Electors,
1st District—Joseph W. Waddell,
2d " —Samuel Roop,
3d " —William Coath,
4th " —Joseph M. Cushing,
5th " —Thos. B. Parran, Jr.
6th " —Daniel Chisholm.

Election Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

THE TICKET.

The outcome of the Chicago Convention, in the nomination of Harrison and Morton, is generally satisfactory to the Republicans. Both the candidates are, to begin with, men of unimpeachable integrity in public and private life, and have maintained blameless and pure characters in all relations, domestic, business, social and otherwise.

Gen. Harrison, the Presidential candidate, is not an ordinary, mediocre man, as some Democrats assert, and would fain believe; but a large brained, able and intelligent lawyer and statesman, who has taken leading rank in every station to which he has been called in the walks of civil life. He is not an accidental man, but one whose probable nomination has been discussed all over the country for several years. He has an honorable military as well as an enviable civil record. Leaving a lucrative station, though a poor man, at the call of his country, he enlisted and fought gallantly for the restoration of the Union, and the title he bears is not that of a militia officer, but of a true, brave and devoted soldier. It was won by honest and faithful service. Living in a State that has generally been Democratic, he has not enjoyed the opportunities of public service, as a statesman, that have fallen to many others; but when called upon he has served the people faithfully and well, and taken rank with the leading statesmen of the day. It is a mistake to suppose that it is necessary for him to trade upon the reputation of his grandfather. He has made by his own personal efforts and sterling qualities his own name as illustrious as his reputation is unsullied. The people delighted to honor his noble grandsire, and elevated him to the highest station in their gift, from which he was snatched by the only foe to whom he ever surrendered—the universal victor, death. They will no less delight to honor the Harrison of to-day, who, as his grandfather led, in 1840, now leads the serried ranks of the defenders of American homes against the invasion of an insidious foreign foe.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, the candidate of the Republicans for Vice-President, is a man who, like Gen. Harrison, has won his way to honor and distinction, against adverse forces. He had to encounter poverty in his boyhood, but he persevered and won a high place in the business world, ever enjoying, too, as he has done, a reputation for the strictest probity and business honor. He is not a politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but has found time, at the call of the people, to serve them well and faithfully in Congress, and, by the appointment of President Garfield, a term as minister to the French Court at Paris.

There is a substantiality and reliability about the ticket that marks it, on the whole, as eminently worthy of the confidence and support of all Republicans, and of all Democrats, too, who are not yet willing to surrender the magnificent fruits of a quarter of a century, of protection, to the hungry cormorants of English free-trade. After all, that is the issue in fact, and it is only necessary to know that the chosen leaders of the Republicans are men who have the integrity of character and ability to maintain the principles upon which they have been placed before the people. Does anybody doubt that they possess these qualifications to the fullest extent?

It is said that fear of Federal interference in her Domestic affairs, in the event of Republican success, has made the South solidly Democratic. When, under the administrations of Hayes, Garfield or Arthur was any right of any State infringed? What decision of the Supreme Court, constituted largely of Republicans, has ever indicated hostility to the fullest constitutional rights of the States? Isn't the South solid because, as Gen. Bradley Johnson says, in substance, she controls the government by her solidity?

The notification committee of the St. Louis convention visited Mr. Cleveland on Tuesday and officially informed him of his re-nomination. Of course he accepted, and equally of course he failed to make any allusion to the one term principle enunciated by him four years ago. The civil Service Reform question was also conspicuously ignored, in his reply to the committee, although he hotly asseverated his faithful performance of the trusts of his high office. The egotism of the address was one of its marked features.

The Democrats boast of a solid South, but they may "reckon without their host," in this respect, on the clearly defined issues of this campaign. West Virginia is not a free-trade State, and, even with the incubus of Mahone, Old Virginia, knowing that her best interests are involved in a protective tariff and the repeal of the tobacco tax, may astonish the Bourbons.

We are indebted to the kindness of C. C. Fulton & Co., publishers of the *Baltimore American*, for the cuts from which we print the likenesses of Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, in to-day's Sentinel.

Protection the True Principle.

The Baltimore *American* enlarges editorially on the point made by the Sentinel, two weeks ago, in regard to the inconsistency of the Baltimore Democrats, who support the party of free-trade, but practice the principle of protection in exempting manufacturing plant from taxation. Undoubtedly it is an advantage to the business interests of Baltimore to invite manufacturing capital and enterprise on these terms; but if the principle is valuable in a local sense, why not nationally? The truth is that many communities, corporations and individuals, professing hostility to protection, are pursuing the same principle, with ardor, in their own affairs. Take the railroads running out of great cities as an example; or, to bring it nearer home, let the Western Maryland serve as an illustration. Is not the management of that work to-day offering free passes and reduced freights to persons in the city to induce them to build and reside along its line? A very sensible proceeding it is, too, and might, perhaps, be extended with advantage to the road; but it involves precisely the principle underlying the great theory of the American protectionist.

How frequently some enterprising individual divides a tract of land into building lots and disposes of some of them at low rates, or perhaps donates them, upon the pledge of the erection of handsome buildings, all for the purpose of eventual profit. The end to be attained more than justifies the present apparent sacrifice. But the individual who applies this principle, in his private affairs, may be a pronounced free-trader in national affairs, and apparently unable to realize that by a beneficent system of protection in the imposition of a tariff on imports, our own resources and industries may be developed, general wealth enlarged, prosperity increased, and the wage earner more liberally renumerated. But he says, "You forget that by taxing imports you add just the amount of the tax to their cost and impose that additional burden on the buyer or consumer." That is the narrow and restricted view which some persons take of the subject, but it is an utter fallacy. All experience proves that the eventual result of a "tariff for protection" is increased home production and more moderate prices than would obtain if the buyer were at the mercy of a foreign producer holding the article in monopoly. And the overthrow of home production usually results in such foreign monopoly. Hence, just as in the case of municipal, or other corporations, and of private individuals, the true economical principle is that which produces the greatest ultimate benefit; and hence, also, it is, that such corporations and individuals adopt theories in their own concerns that many of them deride when applied to the affairs of the nation. The specious argument of low taxes advanced by the Democrats will not be misunderstood by the intelligent people of this land, who are not to be beguiled into surrendering their own solid prosperity for the sake of a clap-trap sentiment that, carried into practical operation, would inevitably impoverish employers and employed and enrich foreign monopolists.

Press Comments.

Below will be found some editorial comments on the republican nominations:

New York *Herald*, (ind. dem.): "Mr. Harrison has served a term in the United States Senate. He showed himself there, as in the politics of his State, a vigilant and keen, and indeed a rather bitter partisan; a thoroughgoing high tariff protectionist; a man of strong will, clear headed, but somewhat narrow; a party man rather than a statesman. Mr. Morton is too well and favorably known to New Yorkers to need many words from us. He is a wealthy banker, who entered political life when he was past fifty, and has made a remarkably successful career. Like his chief, he is a high protectionist, and thus in harmony with the spirit of his party."

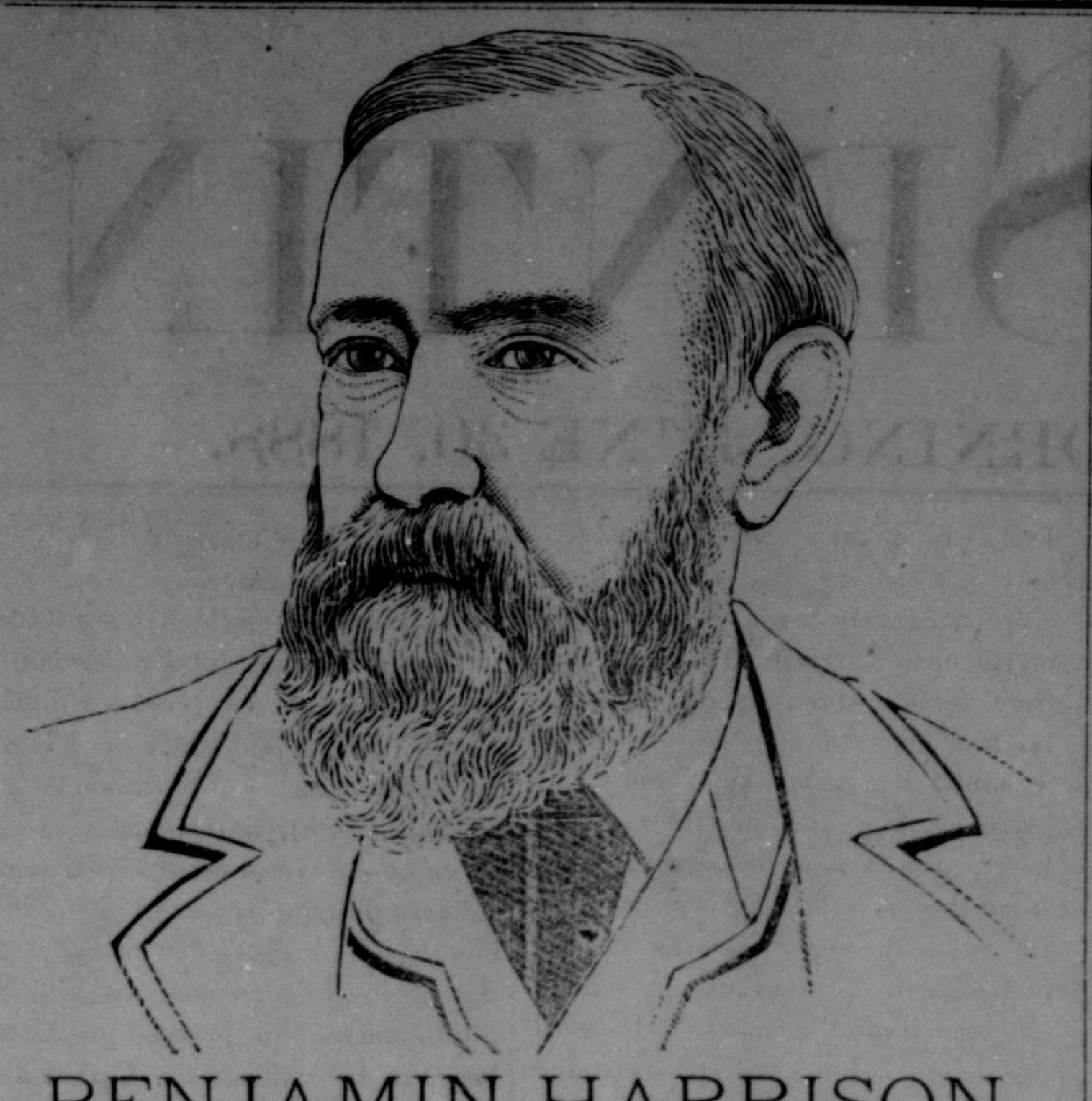
New York *World*, (dem.): "Mr. Harrison has a good soldier record, having gone into the war a second lieutenant of volunteers and having come out of it a brevet brigadier-general. He is a thoroughly equipped lawyer, and he has experience as a statesman, having served creditably for six years in the United States Senate. He has always acted as a straight party man, and his honesty has never been questioned."

New York *Sun*, (Dem.): "Harrison is not a great man or a great political genius, but nobody need believe that he is an insignificant candidate. Everybody who ever belonged to the republican party can support him—Stalwarts, half-breeds, Blaine men, Conkling men, all can take Harrison without any sacrifice of feeling. * * * Levi P. Morton having been absent as minister to France during the whole period of Garfield and Arthur's administration, he is not involved in the bitter factional fights of that time, and there is nothing in his nomination to interfere with the conciliatory qualities of General Harrison. It is a respectable ticket all through. We warn the democrats that they will have to put forth their best efforts and bring out their utmost strength. It is no sham battle."

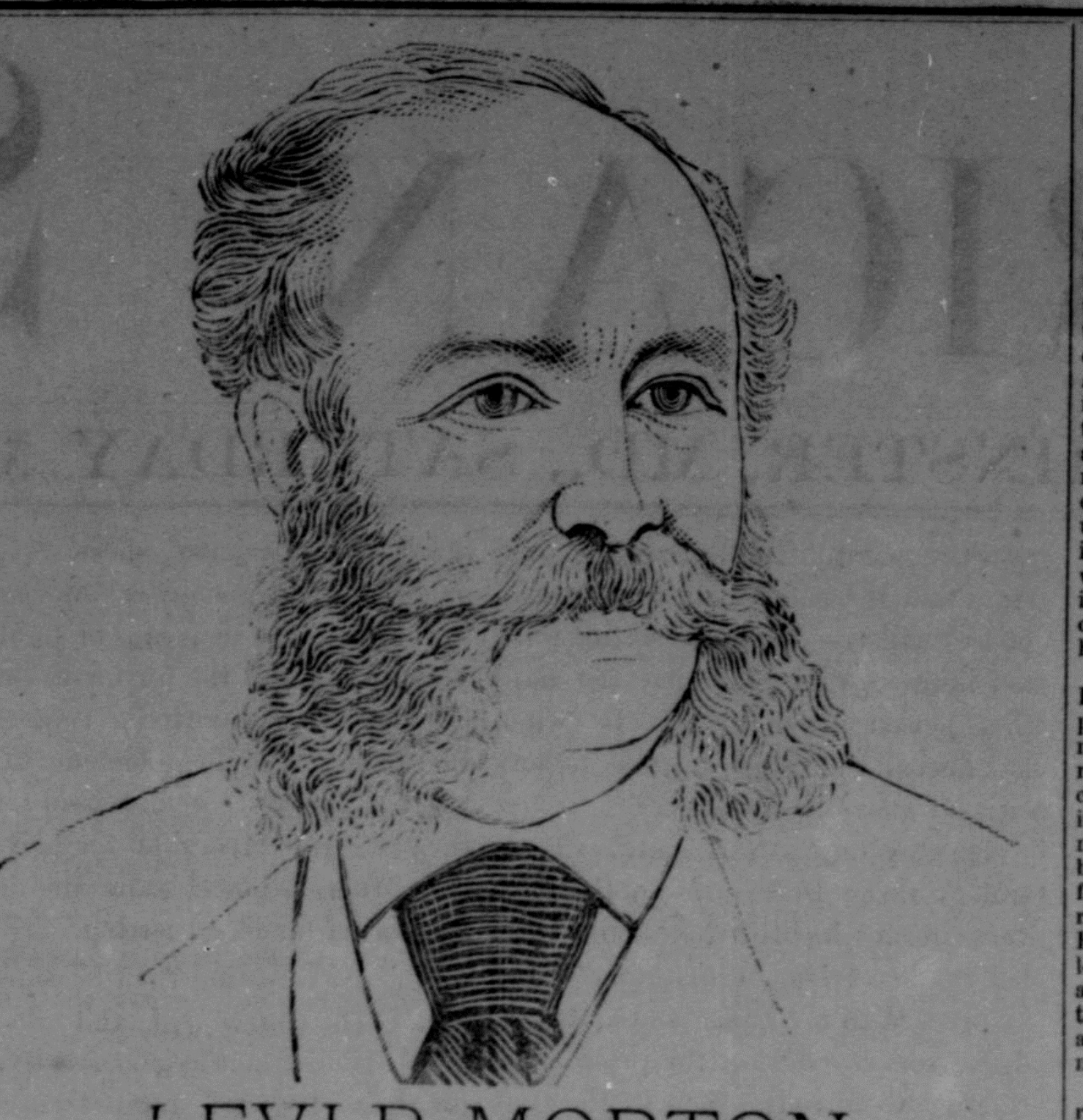
We give a few extracts from Democratic and independent papers in regard to the Chicago nominations. The tone of the Republican press is, with rare exceptions, decidedly ardent in support of the ticket. It was hoped by the Democrats that Gen. Harrison's record on the Chinese question would alienate the Pacific coast; but the expectation was groundless. The people of that section are not unintelligent, and will not condemn a man for honestly opposing the violation of the treaty stipulation, although his own feelings and opinions were not in sympathy with the treaty itself. The crowded condition of our columns prevents the publication of Republican press and individual comments, but there seems to be but one sentiment and that is favorable to the nominees.

The Republican National Committee held a meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, after the adjournment of the convention and organized by electing J. S. Clarkson, permanent chairman, and Samuel Fessenden permanent secretary. The committee adjourned to meet at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 11th.

We are glad to have our Republican cotemporaries use our short editorials as political pointers, even without the courtesy of credit to their source, but would be better pleased if they were quoted correctly.



BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THE NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.



LEVI P. MORTON,
THE NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Great Convention.

ANOTHER GEN'L. HARRISON.

1840--1888.

Nominated on 8th Ballot,

MONDAY, JUNE 25th.

LEVI P. MORTON

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE BATTLE CRY

TIPPECANOE AND PROTECTION TOO.

Our report of the proceedings of the great Republican Convention, which met at Chicago on the 19th instant, closed last week with the first ballot. The outcome of it all was then in the mists of obscurity and doubt. Many persons believed that the convention, after a period of fruitless balloting for the numerous candidates formally placed before it, would turn to Mr. Blaine with a rush, and predictions to this effect were indulged in very freely. They were not verified. There was undoubtedly a strong undercurrent of sentiment in his favor, and the activity of his personal friend, S. B. Elkins, gave color to the opinion entertained by some that a deep-laid scheme, to secure his nomination, was to be forced to its fulfillment at the favorable moment. That moment did not arrive. Mr. Depew, of New York, who was voted for on three ballots, withdrew his name, and on the fourth ballot a large majority of the delegates from that State voted for Harrison. This brought the latter's vote well up to that of Mr. Sherman, who was the leading candidate. Still many believed that this proceeding was only a feint in favor of Mr. Blaine. Three ballots were taken on Friday and two on Saturday, when the convention adjourned until Monday morning. When it assembled on that day all question of Mr. Blaine's attitude in relation to the nomination was set at rest by cable dispatches, requesting his friends to refrain from voting for him, and thus affirming the sincerity of his previous declination. Three ballots followed, New York voting solid for Harrison on each. The first of these ballots gave him 231, the next 278, and the final one 544 and the nomination, which was immediately made unanimous, in the midst of immense enthusiasm and vociferous applause which continued for ten minutes.

The results of the various ballots, as transmitted by telegraph, show some slight variations in the different daily papers to which we have access. We have, however, carefully collated them and the following table is substantially correct:

Nominees.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	Fourth Ballot.	Fifth Ballot.	Sixth Ballot.	Seventh Ballot.	Eighth Ballot.
Blaine	35	33	35	42	48	40	15	5
Harrison	80	91	94	217	213	231	278	544
Sherman	229	249	244	235	224	244	231	118
Depew	99	99	91	....	....	....	....	....
Gresham	111	108	123	98	87	91	91	59
Alger	84	116	122	135	142	137	120	100
Allison	72	75	88	88	99	73	76	....
Hawley	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phelps	25	18	5	....	....	....	....	....
Rusk	25	20	16	....	....	....	....	....
Fitler	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	3	2	2	1	....	....	2	....
Ingalls	28	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKinley	2	2	8	11	14	12	16	4
Miller	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Foraker	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Douglass	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
F. D. Grant	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
C. Haymond	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....

After the subsidence of the excitement the convention proceeded to the completion of its labors by the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President. New York presented the name of Levi P. Morton; Kentucky followed with that of William O. Bradley, and New Jersey named Wm. Walter Phelps. A single ballot was taken, Morton receiving 591 votes, Phelps 119, Bradley 103, and the remainder scattering. The nomination of Mr. Morton was then made unanimous and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

We append a brief sketch of the candidates, which will be amplified in future:

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

General Benjamin Harrison, son of Hon. J. Scott Harrison, and grandson of President William Henry Harrison, was born at the home of his grandfather, North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He was seven years old when his distinguished ancestor was elected president of the United States, in 1840, on the Whig platform of protection for American industry. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852, when he was nineteen years old, with high honors. He began the study of law in Cincinnati, and a year after his graduation, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, of Oxford, and whose acquaintance he had made while he was in college. In 1854 he commenced the practice of law, and settled in Indianapolis. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and gained prominence as a successful lawyer. In 1860 he was a candidate for reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and after many joint debates with Governor Hendricks, was elected. In July, 1862, having taken an active part in raising the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, he was elected and commissioned colonel by Governor Morton, and at once went into active service in Kentucky, Tennessee and elsewhere with the Army of the Cumberland. During his absence the Democratic Supreme Court delared his office vacant, but in 1864 he was re-elected by a large majority.

He served in the army until the close of the war, attaining the rank of brigadier general, and receiving high commendation from his commanding general.

When the war was over he resumed the practice of law, in which he became known throughout the state, and was often engaged in the most important lawsuits occurring in the West. In 1876 he was induced, much against his inclination, to accept the Republican nomination for governor, and made a thorough canvass of the state, but was defeated, although leading all other candidates on his ticket.

In 1880 he headed the Indiana delegation at Chicago, where he combatted the "third term" movement, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of President Garfield. In the campaign of 1880 he was very active, and the Republicans gaining the ascendency in the legislature, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years with distinction. In 1884 he was often spoken of as an available nominee for the presidency; but he declined to allow his name to go before the convention. In that campaign the Democrats, coming into power again, made an infamous gerrymander of the legislative districts of the state, by which they supposed the election of a Republican senator was rendered impossible. But in 1886 the Republicans, under the leadership of Harrison, and the main issue being the question of his re-election, elected their state ticket, as well as a majority of the legislature; but one of the houses, being Democratic, unlawfully expelled Republicans enough to give themselves a majority of two on joint ballot, and thereby defeated the will of the people and elected Turpie.

This year, delegates favorable to the nomination of Harrison had been chosen in every congressional district in the state of Indiana and the state convention instructed the delegates-at-large to exhaust every honorable means to secure his nomination. Thus Indiana was solid for her favorite son.

General Harrison has one son, Mr. Russell B. Harrison, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary S. McKee; both of whom now reside in Kansas. General Harrison is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, although not a theological devotee, always conducted himself as the Christian gentleman that he is. His personal character is without stain, and his integrity unquestioned. His record in every relation is absolutely invulnerable. As a lawyer he is very strong, both in examination of witnesses and in arguments upon the law and facts before the court or a jury. His style of oratory is forcible and attractive, whether before a court or on the hustings, and he never fails to make a strong impression.

In person General Harrison is of medium height, sturdy figure, massive head set squarely upon his shoulders. He has light hair, becoming now somewhat gray, and blue eyes. He is by no means a loud or self asserting man, but rather modest and retiring, yet always disposed to stand up manfully for his own and all others' rights. He is at once reserved and genial, dignified, yet popular.

HON. LEVI P. MORTON.

THE NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Levi P. Morton, the nominee for vice president, is descended from George Morton, one of the Puritan fathers who landed at Plymouth, New England, in 1623, and is a son of the Rev. Daniel Morton. His birthplace was Shoreham, Vermont, where he first saw the light on May 16, 1824. Having a strong preference for a business career, when sixteen years of age he was placed in a country store. By the time he attained his majority he was made a partner by his employer. In 1849 he removed to Boston, where he was admitted as a partner in a wealthy mercantile firm, his good fortune being due to his ability alone, as he had neither adequate capital nor influential friends to gain him the promotion. Five years after he made New York his residence, and opened a place of business in that city. Prosperity attended him, and in 1863 he founded the banking houses of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., London.

Mr. Morton was elected to Congress from the Eleventh district of New York in 1878 as a Republican. His majority was over 7,000 votes. He was re-elected two years after. President Garfield nominated him as minister to France, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate in March, 1881. The vacant seat thus created in the House of Representatives was filled by Roswell P. Flower, after a memorable contest. Mr. Morton was recalled from France by President Cleveland, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment and confirmation of Robert McLane, of Maryland. Mr. Morton also served as honorary commissioner general to the Paris International Exhibition of Electricity. In July, 1881, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He is now just passed his sixty-fourth birthday, and has a family of five children.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the republic, the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

FOR AN HONEST BALLOT.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

PROTECTION.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives of Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

TO REPEAL THE REVENUE TAX.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky ring and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST CONTRACT LABOR AND TRUSTS.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states.

THE LAND PLANK.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads of American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about 28,000,000 acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

The government by Congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the *bona fide* residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

ANTI-POLYGAMY.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

FINANCIAL PLANK.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence, which is to preserve us as a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN POLICY.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

THE DEMOCRACY ARRAIGNED.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is, and must be, the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

MUGWUMPS SALTED.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

PENSIONS.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present administration.

Excellent Cartoon.

A gentleman of this city recently received a postal card that bore a cartoon executed in ink that in conception is equal to some of Nast's best productions. The picture represents a platform with four planks bearing these inscriptions: "Personal Liberty," "To the Victors Belong the Spoils," "Civil Service Reform," "Democratic Administration for the Democratic Party." On the platform, and chained to the last named plank, is a dog the head of which bears a striking resemblance to Cleveland. The tail of the animal is more extensive than the dog and terminates in a portrait of Thurman. The civil service plank is broken and falling. Over the cartoon is printed "The St. Louis Creation! or Evolution? W. L. Scott, Ring-master (Great Scott) in Chairman Barnum's Museum! Query: Can the dog wag the tail?"

"Who's your candidate?" has been a great question among Republicans of late. And strange as it may seem "Hoosier candidate" is the final answer.—*New York World.*

The official canvass of the vote of the State of Oregon on the Congressional election resulted as follows: Hermann (Rep.), 32,820; John M. Gearing (Dem.), 25,412; George M. Miller (Pro.), 1,974; Hermann's plurality, 7,408.

INDIANA WILD.

Great Enthusiasm Over the News—Gen. Harrison Keeps Cool.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 25.—The balloting at Chicago and the prominence of Gen. Harrison in the later votes of last week had roused the liveliest interest among Republicans in this city. A few minutes after one o'clock to-day, when it became apparent, as the roll-call progressed, that his nomination was probable, the excitement in the streets became intense. When Tennessee made his nomination certain tremendous cheers broke forth and the crowds from all the bulletin boards made a frantic rush for Gen. Harrison's law office, in Market street, shouting, waving hats, umbrellas and canes as they went. In an incredibly short space of time the broad street was packed with thousands of excitedly cheering men, many of whom rushed into his office, crowding around him and cheering themselves hoarse.

While bulletins were being received in Gen. Harrison's law office quite a number of his personal friends were there, but he was apparently the coolest person present, opening and reading the dispatches and announcing their contents in the coolest manner possible. When it became known on the eighth ballot that his nomination was assured those in the room began to show great excitement, and when the fact of his nomination was announced they rushed around him with congratulations. Even then Gen. Harrison was cool and collected, shaking every hand that was offered and giving a pleasant word to each. In less than five minutes the halls were filled with a cheering crowd and the street with a dense mass of people.

When Gen. Harrison left his office his carriage was waiting to take him home. As he descended the steps he looked somewhat pale from momentary excitement, but his manner was cool and collected. The crowd was anxious to haul his carriage, thousands shouted "Take the horses out," and a movement was made to do this, but friends interfered, the colored driver touched the horses with his whip and in a few moments the General was whirling on his way home. He had hardly reached his handsome residence, in the northern part of the city, before the people began to flock thither in great numbers, and the house and front yard were soon filled with a crowded mass of men, women and children, all anxious to congratulate the candidate. In a few moments congratulatory telegrams began to reach the General from prominent men in all parts of the country, including some of the late candidates before the convention, many delegates, Senators and Representatives, leading politicians, representative Republicans and personal friends. They included dispatches from Alger, Gresham, Rusk, Platt, Manley and others.

While hundreds of people were constantly leaving the General's residence other hundreds continued to arrive, and the house and grounds were crowded all the afternoon. Among the delegations that called was one of two hundred voters from Hendricks county, headed by State Senator Campbell and Mr. Hogan, who came in on a special train to congratulate the General and urge him to attend a meeting of Republicans who voted for Fremont in 1856, which is to be held at Danville on the 28th inst. General Fremont himself is expected to be present, and General Harrison promised to attend. In receiving the delegation he said: "Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to my Hendricks county friends for this visit. The trouble you have taken to make this call so soon after the result at Chicago reached you, induces me to say a word or two, though I will not, of course, expect any reference to politics or any extended reference to the result at Chicago. I very highly appreciate the wise, direct and affectionate interest which our delegation and the people of Indiana have displayed in the canvass which has just closed at Chicago. [Cries of 'Good! good!' and cheers.] I accept your visit to-day as an expression of your confidence and respect, and I thank you for it." [Great cheering.]

While this scene was transpiring far noisier and more exciting ones were being enacted down town. From the time it became known that Gen. Harrison was nominated it is hardly an exaggeration to say the city went wild. Indianapolis has a population of over 100,000, and it seemed to have suddenly turned loose in the streets. If business was not suspended, it might as well have been. A piece of artillery was hurried to Circle Park, where a salute was fired. Hundreds of men with horns marched in various directions with "544," the number of Harrison's votes on the eighth ballot, written in chalk on each man's back. Hundreds of buildings were gayly decorated with flags and Harrison pictures. A variety of new campaign badges suddenly made their appearance, and they were eagerly purchased by the crowd. A number of men and boys drove a big trade in Harrison pictures. Wagons, open carriages and tally-ho coaches laden with enthusiastic shouters paraded the streets. In short, the excitement was general and the enthusiasm contagious.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

Editor Sentinel:—Like all other centres where Republicans have an existence, the Monumental city has been filled with interest concerning the Chicago Convention. In the opinion of many that Convention was called upon to name the next President and the fact that Harrison is to be the leading standard bearer and Morton his associate upon the ticket has given general satisfaction. Of course here, as elsewhere, each candidate had his friends, but now that it has been decided, all in the party will support the choice made in the Convention. Mr. John C. Rose, the efficient Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League, of this State, has declared in unmistakable terms for the ticket. Voicing at the same time the opinion of many he says:

"General Harrison will be our next President. He will unite the party, swing into line the solid West and sweep New York like a whirlwind. The one and only issue in this campaign is protection to home industries and with that battle-cry the Republican hosts will rally to a man."

Mr. Rose did not support Mr. Blaine, but he could not swallow Cleveland. He evidently thinks this campaign will be waged upon the line of brains vs. avoirdupois. The platform is regarded as worthy of the grand history of the party.

Carroll county's sensation—Bowen unlynched—has aroused some interest in Baltimore. No doubt he was as much afraid of his pursuers as the populace was of him.

Our baseball club is playing a losing game this year, occupying the fifth place in the championship race. Had they kept up to last year's record they would have led in the struggle for the pennant. The "only Kilroy" is laid up for repairs and a good captain is sadly needed.

Commencement week is upon us. Last night the Manual Training School held the fort; to-night the Boys' City College, and to-morrow and Thursday nights the Eastern and Western Female High Schools will take their turns in pointing out the way to a useful life. The florists are happy, for the pyramids of their choicest favorites line the stage at each exhibition, though in many cases giving way to books—a happy change for the stationer and also for the intellect of the graduate.

June 26, 1888. LAMARTINE.

The sum appropriated by the Legislature of this State for monuments to her troops, engaged on the field of Gettysburg, is entirely inadequate to secure memorials approaching in design and fitness those from other States; and in consequence of this fact it has been suggested, by Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, that an effort be made to raise such a sum in addition, by private contributions, as will provide for the erection of monuments that will not do discredit to the State, in contrast with those of her sisters represented on the field.

The prospect for a fine crop of peaches in Kent has not been marred. It bids fair to be the largest crop ever known. The pear crop is reported to be somewhat injured. The great question is how to find a market for this tremendous yield, and the Baltimore Peach Exchange seems to be advocated by many large fruit-growers.

Disastrous Floods in Mexico.

The country along the line of the Mexican Central Railway has recently been the scene of disastrous floods. This railway runs in a north by west course from the city of Mexico, and the inundation extended along the line a distance of about two hundred miles. Many cities and towns were overflowed. The greatest damage was inflicted at the city of Leon, about a hundred and fifty miles from the Mexican capital and at Silao, twenty or thirty miles South of Leon. Silao is a city of about four thousand inhabitants, while the population of Leon is eighty to one hundred thousand. The destruction of property and loss of life was fearful. Leon is a total wreck and it is supposed that fifteen hundred persons have perished. The latest report states that 2,224 houses were utterly destroyed and thousands of people are homeless. The stench arising from the decaying bodies buried in the debris of the ruined buildings is intolerable. A thousand bodies have been recovered. Of course great damage has been done to the railroad, and it is impassable for a hundred miles.

Horrible Crime.

A horrible story comes from the neighborhood of Florence, Howard county, about eleven miles from Mt. Airy. It is to the effect that a colored boy, about ten years of age, on Tuesday last cut the throats of the two little children of R. D. Layton, a tenant on the farm of Beal A. Warfield. The mother of the children was absent and the boy was left to take care of the little ones. The father was at work within sight of the house, and occasionally caught glimpses of the children playing in the open doorway. After a time Mr. Layton's work took him out of sight of the house, when wanting water, he called to the colored boy to bring it. He was a long time in doing so and then told Mr. L. that somebody had cut the children's throats. The father went to the house and found his little daughter and son, one 3 years and the other 14 months old, with their throats horribly gashed and their faces besmeared with blood. The windpipe of the younger was severed and both are in a critical condition. The boy alleged that a white man had committed the deed and then jumped a fence and escaped into the woods, but he subsequently confessed his own guilt.

Gettysburg Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, June 25.—The arrangements for the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are nearly completed. In consequence of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, General Horatio C. King, the secretary, announces that the society, while extending to the survivors of all the armies, North and South, a cordial invitation to be present, distinctly gives notice that every organization or individual that accepts must make provision themselves for board and lodging. The government will supply tents, which will serve as a shelter to all who may attend. The corps will hold a reunion on the first. The exercises of the society will begin on Monday, July 2, with corps meeting at 10.30 A. M., and a society meeting at 3 P. M. At 8 P. M. there will be a reunion of the Blue and the Gray in the rink. General Sickles will preside, and there will be addresses by Generals Beaver, Gordon and Fitzhugh Lee, Chaplain James McCabe and others. On Tuesday afternoon, at the National Cemetery, there will be an oration by Geo. Wm. Curtis, and a poem by General Parsons Lathrop. General John C. Robinson will preside. At 7.30 P. M. the usual banquet will take place in the rink. The President and Cabinet and many other distinguished persons have been invited. Over one hundred monuments are to be dedicated during the session.

A large frame building located on East street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Frederick, and used as a paint shop by Messrs. Stewart & McCobb, was destroyed by fire at noon Saturday. The structure was owned by Messrs. Wm. P. Maulsby, Jr., D. C. Winebrener and Major Samuel H. Brown. The loss amounted to nearly $1,200, which is partly covered by insurance of $600 in the Frederick County Mutual Company. The fire was the result of an accident.

The Court of Appeals last week decided that the act by which the Belt was annexed to Baltimore city is constitutional, and that "settles it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county, will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1888, for the transaction of business.
By order, CHARLES BRILHART,
june-9-1m Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of January, 1889; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 5th day of June, 1888.
JOHN T. FARVER,
je-9-4t Executor.

EXCURSION
—TO—
DRUID :- HILL :- PARK,
—ON—
Thursday, July 26th, 1888,
—BY—
Grace Lutheran Sunday School.
☞Train starts at Union Bridge and stops at all stations east to Finksburg.
☞Round trip from Westminster, 95 cents.
☞Full particulars next week. 1t

FINE STOCK OF LIQUORS ON HAND.

We think the finest and purest in this market. WELTY'S, GRAY'S AND CRYSTAL SPRING. Also, very fine BRANDY for medical purposes, fine HOLLAND GIN, and all other grades. We have a very pure and straight Whiskey for harvest. We have made a great reduction in price. It is not rectified and we take pleasure in recommending it. Everything must be as represented. We invite any business man who would take the advantage in regard to this to call. We save money out of his customer's pocket. Respectfully,
jun-30-3t HAINES & CO.

THE best Axes, Hatchets and Hand Saws at BABYLON & GILBERT'S.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
and Mill Property and Personal Property,
Near Westminster, on the W. M. R. R., in Carroll county, Maryland.

THE undersigned, trustees, by virtue of a deed of trust from Airhart Winters and wife, duly recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, will sell at public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on
THURSDAY, JULY 19TH, A. D. 1888,
beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described Real Estate and Personal Property: All that valuable farm and real estate on which the said Airhart Winters now resides, situated at Cranberry Station, on the W. M. R. R., about one mile from Westminster, and containing
148¾ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,
and improved by a large, comfortable Dwelling House, with large parlor and sitting-room on either side of a hall. The house contains large and comfortable chambers above, with double porches, has backbuilding and kitchen annexed, and a large basement. The outbuildings consist of a large and convenient bank barn, with corn house and granaries attached, and all other necessary outbuildings. The dwelling is well located and surrounded with a number of shade trees. There is a well of excellent water near the door. There is also a large Grist and Saw Mill, which was built in the year 1873 by Mr. Winters, and is generally considered as one of the best mills in the county, and its location unsurpassed. It has an inexhaustible supply of water power, and is in excellent running order; is well equipped for country trade and now does a large business. The land is considered by farmers, and is, among the best farming land in the county. The soil is rich and deep, and the farm is in excellent condition and under good fencing, being the same land which the said Airhart Winters obtained from Geo. E. Wampler and Airhart Winters, executors of Abraham Wampler, deceased, by deed dated the 7th day of March, 1864, and recorded among the real estate records of Carroll county, in Liber G. E. W., No. 39, folio 427, &c.
The above farm has been laid off into 11 lots, and will be offered and sold to the best advantage by the undersigned, trustees, as follows:
Lot No. 1, containing 31½ acres of land, more or less. This lot contains all the improvements on said farm, except the mill and mill house.
Lot No. 2, containing 41½ acres, more or less. This lot contains the saw and grist mill and mill dwelling, with all the water rights and privileges.
Lot No. 3 contains 11½ acres, more or less.
Lot No. 4 contains 7¾ acres, more or less.
Lot No. 5 contains 17½ acres, more or less.
Lot No. 6 contains 1 acre, 2 roods and 6 perches, more or less.
Lot No. 7 contains 1 acre, 3 roods and 7 perches, more or less.
Lot No. 8 contains 1 acre, 2 roods and 17 perches, more or less.
Lot No. 9 contains 1¾ acres, more or less.
Lot No. 10 contains 31 acres, more or less.
Lot No. 11 contains 1½ acres, more or less.
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11 are well watered.
Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 would make very desirable building lots at and near Cranberry Station, W. M. R. R. The said lots lie contiguous to each other. A survey has been made and a plat of same will be exhibited on day of sale.
Also all that tract or parcel of land, situated near the above described land, on the Manchester road, containing
10¾ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,
it being the same land which the said Airhart Winters obtained from Anna E. M. Fisher and John C. Frizell, executors of John Fisher, deceased, by deed dated the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, and duly recorded among the real estate records of Carroll county in Liber W. A. McK., No. 35, folio 535, &c. Also all that tract situated near the first described tract of land, containing
19¾ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,
it being the same land which the said Airhart Winters obtained from Elias O. Grimes and wife, by deed dated the 4th day of April, A. D. 1885, and recorded among the real estate records of Carroll county, in Liber W. N. M., No. 64, folio 89, &c. A portion of the above described land is in excellent Timber.
The Trustees will also offer and sell the above described land in its entirety, and reserve the right to themselves in disposing of the same to pursue such course as shall best secure the rights of all the creditors, if such course will better accomplish the purpose of the trust.
The neighborhood is good, and its close proximity to the W. M. R. R. and Westminster make it a most desirable property, and a rare chance is here offered.
Persons desirous of viewing the property can do so by calling on Mr. Winters, now residing thereon, or for further information can call on or address the trustees, at Westminster, Md.
Also, at the same place, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the undersigned, trustees, will offer the following personal property, to-wit:
2 cows, about 5 years old; 5 hogs, broadtread 4-horse wagon, narrowtread 4-horse wagon, 2 harrows, windmill, cutting box, cart and harness, 1-horse white-covered wagon, 2 sleds, buggy, sleigh, 2 two-horse plows, grindstone and frame, 1-horse hay rake, Champion harvester and mower combined, iron-clad power, pair of hay carriers, 2 corner cupboards, lot of harness, 4 housings, 2 corner cupboards, pair of slip ladders, 2 good meat hogsheads, 2 one-horse shovel plows, irons for 2 corn forks, 2-horse spread for buggy, pair of breast chains, lot of butt chains, 2 bedsteads, lot of chairs, lot of fork, and numerous other articles.
Terms of Sale for the Realty are—One-third part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, with interest, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned; or, all cash, at the option of the purchaser.
The Terms of Sale for the Personalty are—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on all sums above $10 a credit of six month will be given, on note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
CHAS. B. ROBERTS, } Trustees.
GEO. M. PEARCE, }
John T. Diffenbaugh, Auctioneer.
With permission of the trustees, the undersigned will offer the following personal property: 1 portable 10-horse-power engine (Taylor manufacture), Stephan grain separator, large size; large clover huller, water cart, belting, and all necessary fixtures belonging to a threshing outfit. The property is nearly as good as new, and will be sold cheap.
The above can be purchased at private sale at any time before the above-named day.
je-23-ts W. B. THOMAS.

PRIVATE SALE OF A SMALL FARM.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a very desirable small Farm situated 1½ miles from Union Mills, on the Littlestown pike, five miles from Westminster, containing 50 ACRES OF LAND, under good fencing, in a high state of cultivation. Fruit of all kinds, water, and some timber. The improvements are a two-story Log House with back building, large bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings.
jun-2-tf THEODORE BANKARD.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of
ROBERT D. GORSUCH,
late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of January, 1889; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 4th day of June, 1888.
SARAH A. GORSUCH,
je-9-4t Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of
FRANCES SMITH,
late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of January, 1889; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1888.
ELLA C. SMITH,
jun-16-4t Executrix.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Second Assessment of two (2) dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Westminster Market House Company, of Carroll county, is hereby called for, payable on or before July 16th at the office of W. S. Myer & Bro.
By order of the Board,
HENRY L. WILSON,
jun-16-3t Secretary.