Posted

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 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.

For Congress,
THEODORE F. LANG,
OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Election Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the County Central Committee of the Republican party in Carroll county are hereby requested to meet at the Republican Club room, BOWERS' HALL, IN WESTMINSTER, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, AT 10.30, A. M. Highly important business will be presented for the Committee's action. Let there be a full attendance.

I. E. PEARSON,
Chairman.

JNO. H. MITTEN, Secretary.

General Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

General Harrison's letter of acceptance, the full text of which is given in the SENTINEL this week, will impress the unbiased reader as a clear and forcible presentation of national issues from a Republican standpoint, and as a cogent and convincing argument in favor of the principles of the Republican party. Its style is terse and vigorous and at the same time pure, refined, and devoid of egotism. It leaves nothing unsaid that ought to be said, and says nothing that ought to be omitted. All important questions involved in the canvass are referred to and Gen. Harrison's views stated freely, frankly and fearlessly. Nothing is left to conjecture and misconstruction. Of course prominence is given to the subject of tariff duties and the necessity of protection. "The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary." This pithy sentence states the Republican case in a nutshell. It is offered, not as "a fixed schedule but a principle." It is utterly at variance with Democratic theory and practice. "The assault," says Gen Harrison, "upon our protective system is open and defiant."

Concerning our foreign relations the letter, among other things, says, "Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with national dignity." How forcibly that describes the miserable failure of Mr. Cleveland's administration in dealing with the Canadian question.

But the reader can peruse and analyze this admirable paper without the aid of an extended review of its several parts. Let it but be added that it is in all respects a thoroughly patriotic production. It breathes, in every line, love of American institutions and desire for the prosperity, peace and happiness of the American people. The Republican party may well be proud of its standard-bearer.

A Hint to England.

Z. L. White, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, having asserted, in a letter to that paper, "that a secret communication had been sent to the British Foreign Office simultaneously with the transmission of the President's retaliation message to Congress—a private communication from the Government of the United States, assuring the British Government that it need have no anxiety as to any official action that would be taken under the authority that the President had asked of Congress if it should be granted," Secretary Bayard promptly denied the statement and declared that the State Department had not communicated with either the British Minister at Washington, or the American Minister at London. Mr. White responds and shows, from precedents, that Mr. Bayard's denial is not to be accepted as anything but diplomatic. The Secretary's course in regard to the Cutting case in Mexico is cited as an illustration of the unreliability of denials of that character. In that case Gen. Sedgwick was sent as a special envoy to negotiate with the Mexican Government, but Mr. Bayard denied that the appointment had been made and continued to do so even after Sedgwick was on his way to Mexico. Mr. White now reiterates his first statement and alleges that assurances were given the British Government "that the United States would furnish no *casus belli* in connection with" the retaliation business. He argues very forcibly that such communication would probably not be sent through regular channels, and might have been made without the knowledge of the Secretary, as that functionary was not consulted about the President's retaliation message. He says, "*I repeat that through some channel, perhaps neither through Mr. Phelps at London nor through the British Minister here, but certainly in some way, the Administration has conveyed to the British Foreign Office such a secret message as I described.*"

Mr. White is a reputable man and a journalist of standing and character. The *Press* says he "has every professional incentive for telling the truth," while "Secretary Bayard has every official reason for denying it. When the public is asked to choose between them it is choosing between Mr. White, who has everything to lose by inaccurate assertion, and Secretary Bayard, who has every motive for official contradiction." When the conduct of Mr. Cleveland's administration toward Great Britain is taken into consideration, it is not difficult to believe that, while pretending a belligerant and retaliatory spirit as a political maneuvre, the President has given secret assurances of a pacific nature to the British Government. The tone of the English press, from the publication of the retaliation message until now, is satisfactory evidence that it is held as a measure designed only for political effect at home. The unanimity of this sentiment is remarkable and is, at the same time, in such glaring contrast with the usual attitude of English newspapers on questions pertaining to what they hold as British rights and British dignity, that it is hard to believe there is not a secret understanding between the two Governments, the general tenor of which is known to the English press.

It becomes more and more apparent, every day, that the sudden change of front of the Administration on the Canadian question was nothing but a device to win votes.

"Oh, Have You Heard the News From Maine?"

Following hard on the stunning Republican victory in Vermont comes Maine, with a majority far beyond the most sanguine expectation of the most sanguine party prophet. Four years ago the candidacy of Mr. Blaine gave the State to us by an overwhelming vote, as it was then regarded—something less than twenty thousand. Two years later the majority was about 12,000. The Republicans predicted an equal and probably a slightly increased vote this time—fifteen thousand having been the highest figures claimed. The Democrats ridiculed the prediction and presented facts to indicate a probable falling off. Burleigh, the Republican candidate for Governor, they said, was personally very unpopular; the Democrats had the advantage of the federal offices; and they were making an aggressive and determined canvass for the avowed purpose of reducing the Republican vote of 1886, to show the falsity of the claim that many Democrats intended to vote the Republican ticket. Under all these circumstances the magnificent majority of 19,000, or more, cast for Mr. Burleigh; the election of a unanimous Republican Senate, and the reduction of the Democratic strength in the lower house of the legislature to a mere handful, is most significant evidence that the drift of public sentiment is decidedly in favor of the Republican party, its platform and its candidates. The Democrats affect indifference to the result of the Maine election; but it is only an assumption, and they cannot help knowing that it is an index of the probable outcome of the National campaign. They are disappointed, too, in failing to defeat Congressman Reed, or to largely reduce the majority of 1000 by which he was elected two years ago. A distinctive effort was made to that end but Reed goes back to Washington with upwards of 2500 votes to spare. The other three Republican candidates for Congress, who were up for re-election, have majorities approximating 6,000 each. Well done, Maine.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, bearing date the 8th instant, ninety-six days after his nomination, appeared on Monday. It is a lengthy paper. Some comments on extracts from it, which are in type, are deferred until next week in consequence of the pressure of more important matters on the columns of the SENTINEL. The tariff issue is the burden of the letter and, while there is an evident effort to satisfy Protection Democrats that no assault is designed to be made upon that principle, the whole tenor of its argument is antagonistic to the doctrine maintained by the Republicans on that subject. In other words there is a lame attempt to "straddle," in which the writer is by no means successful. The argument of the English free-traders is substantially repeated, and there can be no doubt that the American people are face to face with that issue. The re-election of Mr. Cleveland would be a declaration that it is approved by them and would fully justify congressional legislation to that end.

Vermont's Big Majority.

The complete returns from Vermont give Dillingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, 48,380; Shurtliff, Democrat, 19,426; Seely, Prohibitionist, 1,299; scattering, 6. Dillingham's plurality over Shurtliff is 28,954 and his majority over all 27,649. This is a net gain of 5,809 as compared with the vote of 1884, and the largest Republican majority since 1864. When the wind, instead of carrying straws, whirls whole sheaves along, it isn't difficult to tell which way it is blowing.

Another Opportunity.

If any person entitled to registration or transfer of residence has failed to have his name placed upon the list of registered voters, up to this time, another opportunity will be afforded the first week in October. The officers will then sit five days, commencing on Monday, the first day of the month. The special attention of the Republicans of the county is called to the subject. See that every voter is registered.

Many names have been added to the list of Democrats who have announced their intention to vote for Harrison since our last report. We are reluctantly compelled again to omit those put in type last week. They will appear, however, in good time, supplemented by many additions. For the edification of our Democratic friends we will inform them that Jas. C. Clarke, the great railroad man, and once a Democratic State Senator from Frederick county is among them.

The trial of Charles Washington, the colored boy charged with cutting the throats of the Layton children, in Howard county, several months ago, ended in a verdict of not guilty, on Wednesday. It will be remembered that one of the children died from the injuries inflicted. The boy was therefore indicted for murder. He is only ten years old, and that fact doubtless had much to do with the result of the trial. It is also said he is unusually small for his age. The evidence, however, was probably only sufficient to create a strong presumption of his guilt. After his acquittal his mother and grandmother went before a magistrate and made the necessary affidavits to secure his committal to the colored Reformatory School at Cheltenham, Prince George's county, Md. He should be closely watched, as he probably has a homicidal mania to which other innocent ones may be exposed.

Gen. Harrison's Letter.

It Faces the Issue Squarely.

Protection the Watchword of the Campaign.

It is Constitutional, Wholesome and Necessary.

DEMOCRATS DECLARE IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Mills Bill Only a Step Towards Free-Trade.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

The following is Gen. Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidential nomination:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 11.

Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee.

GENTLEMEN:—When your committee visited me, on the fourth of July last, and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow-citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by Executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation.

This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide-apart principles. The foreign competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection.

A STEP TOWARD FREE-TRADE.

The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress, and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free-trade—free-trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "Free-Trade"; it may be the more obscure motto, "Tariff Reform;" but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive; or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact. Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt without impugning their integrity that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free-trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expression of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if those early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

A PROMISE TO REVISE.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule and modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

HOW TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not suggest, the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions

IMPORTED FOREIGN LABOR.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our working men and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian; labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue social invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

OPPOSED TO THE CHINESE.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION.

The Nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free Commonwealths in the American union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States. But admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a Republican form of government.

THE EVIL OF TRUSTS.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage-worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that in the competition for civil appointments honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan consideration and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil-service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

VIRTUE AND TEMPERANCE.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risk that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to a wise and safe conclusion.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The saloon influence in New York was too strong for the better element of the Democratic party in New York, and forced the nomination of Gov. Hill. His opponents permitted that action by acclamation.

The total number of cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, reported to the Board of Health up to Thursday, was 787; deaths 104.

For the SENTINEL.

Letter From an Octogenarian.

WESTMINSTER, MD., Sept. 12, 1888.

Editor Sentinel:—If you will permit a brief contribution to your columns I will tell your readers the impression made upon my mind concerning the probable result of the approaching Presidential election, by observations made during a visit to the City of New York last week. In the first place I met and made the acquaintance, at the hotel at which I was stopping, of a gentleman whom I heard addressed both as Colonel and Judge Camp. I found him a very intelligent and well-informed man, a member of the M. E. Church and an earnest Christian gentleman. He told me that he had been informed by two priests of the Catholic Church, one a native and the other foreign-born, that there was a great political change taking place among the members of that Church, and that many of them, who had been ardent Democrats, intended to vote for Harrison. He said that his own observation confirmed this statement, and that he had heard numbers of Irishmen, particularly, declare that they would no longer vote the Democratic ticket. I was sitting with Col. Camp in front of the hotel on one occasion, when, as if to give emphasis to his assertion, a stalwart Irishmen, who was passing, stopped and addressing him asked,

"Judge, you know me, don't you?"

"Certainly I do," he replied, "I have known you for several years."

"Well then," he said, "you know I am a Democrat. But I want to tell you I don't intend to vote the Democratic ticket this Fall, and I want to assure you I am a man of my word. I begin to see that we laboring men have been mistaken in voting against the party that is in favor of protecting labor in America. I want you to be sure you can depend upon my doing what I say."

"I don't doubt it in the least," Col. Camp replied. "We have known each other a good while, and I know you are a man of your word."

Other persons came along and the conversion ended; but it is a fact that within an hour and a half two other Irishmen stopped and talked to Col. Camp, when the conversation above given was repeated in substance and meaning.

I visited the Republican National Headquarters in New York, in company with Mr. N. H. Baile, of New Windsor, and had a very interesting interview with Chairman Quay, who received us very kindly. Of course he divulged no campaign secrets, but he impressed me very forcibly with a sense of his strong confidence in the result of the election. Mr. Quay is an able man and astute politician. He has a massive head and strong-face with full, piercing eyes that seem to look into the heart of a subject at a glance. I am sure he "is the right man in the right place."

From another gentleman at the Headquarters I learned that the committee has completed an enrolment of all the voters in New York City. This was an enormous work, but it was necessary to prevent registration frauds. I mention it to indicate the thorough character of the work being done under the supervision of the committee.

Col. Camp expressed the opinion, in view of the information that had come to him, that the Democratic majority in New York City would not exceed 20,000. This, you know, means not less than 40,000 majority for Harrison in the State.

I could tell you much more by way of confirmation of the opinion I have already expressed, but will not trench further upon your columns than to add, with your permission, that I also visited the Headquarters of the Democratic committee and was affably and courteously received by Chairman Barnum, who is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

JOHN SMITH, OF WAKEFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

1 CHESTER SOW AND 9 PIGS.
Address S. P. WEAVER,
Frizellburg, Md.
sep-15-3t

Notice.

HAVING been unable to obtain sufficient Bark I will discontinue tanning when stock on hand is tanned out. I will buy no more hides after the 15th of the present month, but will have finished Leather on hand, as usual, until next spring, when I will resume tanning.

LEVI MYERS,
Pleasant Valley, Md
sep-15-3t*

Personal Notice.

CONTRARY to the false reports circulated by persons known by me, that I am locked up and unable to attend to business, I am still Undertaking and engaged in the Furniture trade. I give special attention to Embalming bodies. Friends and patrons can always find me at my residence in Uniontown, Md.

O. M. HITESHEW, Agent.
sep-15-2t

NO. 2633 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Edward Lynch, Mortgagee, vs. Amanda J. Kirby and George W. Kirby, her husband, Mortgagors.

ORDERED this 13th day of September, A. D., 1888, that the account of the Auditor, filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
se-25-2t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

NO. 2630 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Lemuel J. Phillips versus James Brice, Jr., Annie Brice, widow, &c.

ORDERED this 13th day of September, A. D., 1888, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Joseph D. Brooks, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of October next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $98.50.

WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
se-15-3t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

Mitchell's Improved Hedge Fence.

TESTIMONIALS.

SHARPSBURG, MD., Sept. 8th, 1888.

The undersigned having this day visited the Sharpsburg Cemetery at this place, and examined the Osage Orange Hedge surrounding the enclosure, are of the opinion that the method of Plashing and Wiring the Hedge, which is done according to the James A. Mitchell patent, is the best in use, and that Mr. Mitchell has discovered the only true principle for managing the Osage Orange Hedge, and making it a successful and perfect fence.

W. L. SEABROOK, Westminster.
CHAS. E. GOODWIN, "
HARRY J. TURFLE, "
CHAS. DEVILBISS, New Windsor.
JAS. W. BEACHAM, Avondale.

Having accompanied the above-named gentlemen in their examination of the Osage Orange Hedge Fence, at Sharpsburg Cemetery, I desire to say that I heartily concur in the opinion expressed by them, and that I base my judgment upon an experience of twenty-five years with osage orange hedge as a fence.

L. P. SLINGLUFF,
New Windsor, Md.

SHARPSBURG, MD., Sept. 8th, 1888.

To those in need of fence I would say, as President of the Sharpsburg Cemetery Company, that we have been trying to raise a hedge around our cemetery, and after it had grown for three years under our management, we found that we had no fence, and not much prospect of a fence for some years to come. Fortunately for us Mr. James A. Mitchell, of Westminster, Md., came along and we made a contract with him to complete our fence under his patent plans of plashing hedges, which he did in April, 1888, leaving us a stock-proof fence. The fence, when Mr. Mitchell wired it, had been growing three years, and I can say now that we are well pleased with our fence, and can cheerfully recommend his plans of building hedge fence, to the public.

HENRY W. SCHAMEL,

I have carefully examined the plans of plashing and wiring hedges under the Mitchell patents and do not hesitate saying that it is all the patentee claims for it.

CHAS. F. RUSSELL, M. D.,
Sharpsburg.

WAYNESBORO, PA., July 14th, 1888.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Westminster, Md.—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of 13th inst., would say that I am well pleased with your Hedge Plashing. It has grown out nicely and is very much admired by all who see it.

Truly yours,
sep-15 P. GEISER.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

AND MILL PROPERTY,

Near Westminster, on the W. M. R. R., in Carroll county, Md.

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, at the Court House door, in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., to the highest bidder, on

Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable farm and real estate on which the said Airhart Winters now resides, situate at Cranberry Station, on the W. M. R. R., about one mile from Westminster, and containing

178¼ 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.

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 desiring further information can call on or address the trustees, at Westminster, Md.

TERMS OF SALE.—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 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.

CHAS. B. ROBERTS, } Trustees.
GEO. M. PEARCE, }
John T. Diffenbaugh, Auct'r. se-15-ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM

Situated in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Maryland.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John M. Fisher and wife, duly executed, delivered and recorded, according to law, the undersigned, Trustee named therein, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, 13th day of October, A. D., 1888,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., that valuable Farm, situated in Taneytown district, Carroll county, Md., adjoining the town of Harney, and lying along a public road leading from Emmitsburg to Littlestown, and on the road leading from Taneytown to Gettysburg and adjoining the lands of Wm. Lightner, containing about

100 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This tract will be surveyed and the exact number of acres ascertained. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable Brick Dwelling House, two stories high, with a two-story back building; an excellent Bank Barn with wagon shed attached, a new carriage house, hog pens, &c., and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings on this place are nearly new and in excellent repair. There is a thrifty young apple orchard, besides a great variety of other fruits, all in bearing condition. The fencing is in first-class order. The place is well watered; the Monocacy runs along a portion of the farm. The proximity of the farm to churches, schools, the good quality of the land, and the excellent repair of the buildings, &c., make it a very desirable property and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Terms.—One-third cash upon day of sale or upon the ratification thereof; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, the credit payments to be secured by notes with approved security.

For further particulars call upon or address
GEORGE I. SHRIVER, Trustee,
Harney, Md.
McKellip & Clabaugh, Solicitors.
Absalom Smith, Auctioneer. sep-15-ts

SUNNYBANK FEMALE SELECT SCHOOL

Reopens September 17, 1888.

Address Misses A. & C. MERING,
sep-8-3t* Linwood, Carroll Co., Md.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM

AND WOOD LOTS

In Myers' District, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Abraham Nusbaum, late of Carroll county, deceased, and by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, the undersigned, surviving executor of said deceased, will sell at public sale, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, that valuable farm situated on Big Pipe Creek, in Myers' district, Carroll county, Md., on the Stone Road, about 8 miles from Westminster, the county seat, about 6 miles from Littlestown, 1½ miles from the village of Silver Run and about 3 miles from Schue's Station, on the Pennsylvania Line railroad, and adjoining the mill property of James E. Dudrer (formerly Grove's Mill) and the lands of Absalom Leppo, Samuel Myers, Jesse Lemon and others, containing

195 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

The improvements are a large two-story rough stone Dwelling House, with back building (1½ stories high), laid off in fine rooms, well finished and ventilated, in good condition and well located, with a good cellar under the whole house; a large bank barn, lately built and finished in the best mechanical order and well laid off; hog-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary outhouses. There is a pump of pure water at the door and a good rough stone dairy with spring of excellent water near the dwelling. About 70 acres of this farm is covered with prime White Oak, Hickory, Oak and Chestnut Timber that cannot be surpassed in quality. About 30 acres of this land will be laid off into wood lots averaging from 3 to 5 acres.

Said farm is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation, is laid off into fields of convenient size and well watered, Big Pipe Creek flowing along one end of the farm. There is running water in every field, and the farm has lately been well limed. There is a due proportion of meadow land which produces heavy crops of timothy and other grass. There is also a fine orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premises.

A plat of these wood lots will be exhibited on the day of sale. It will be offered as one entire parcel, or said lots separate, and will be sold as may be determined best for the estate.

The above is one of the most desirable farms in the district, the superior quality of the land and its convenience to market, mills, schools, churches, &c., making it a most desirable property in all respects.

Any person wishing to view the said property previous to the day of sale will please call on George Eckerd, residing on the same, or the undersigned, surviving executor. The sale of the above property will be positive as it must be sold.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by the said Court:—One third part of the purchase money to be paid to the said surviving executor on the day of sale or upon 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, the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

CHARLES E. NUSBAUM,
Surviving Executor.
Wm. Brown, Auctioneer.
J. Wm. Earhart, Clerk. au-25-ts

Executors' Sale

OF A VALUABLE

SMALL FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Yon, late of said county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., that valuable small farm, of which the said testator died seized and possessed, lying in Uniontown district, one mile and a quarter north of Uniontown, near the road leading from said place to Taneytown, and containing

69 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

of which 12 acres are woodland, covered with heavy oak, hickory and other very valuable timber; and the residue arable land, in a good state of cultivation, with a due proportion of meadow, and under good fencing. The farm is well watered, and has an abundance and variety of fruit.

The improvements consist of a large double two-story Dwelling House, built partly of bricks and partly of logs weatherboarded, in good repair, and sufficiently commodious for two families; a log barn, wagon-shed, corn-crib, smoke-house, dry-house, hog-pen, and other necessary outbuildings, including a large brick dairy, with a constant and abundant flow of pure fresh water piped to it from a never-failing spring, one of the finest in the county.

This property is convenient to churches, schools, stores and markets, and lies in the immediate vicinity of two mills. It is in all respects a very desirable property for any one wishing to purchase a small farm.

Persons who may contemplate purchasing this farm can view the same by calling on George Himiller, who resides thereon. For further information call on or address the undersigned executors, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md.

Possession will be given April 1st, 1889.

The Terms of Sale as prescribed by the order of the Orphans' Court are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said executors on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the said Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in twelve months and the other payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

HANNAH S. GARNER, } Executors.
JASPER C. GARNER, }
se-1-ts

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF A VALUABLE

FARM

Near Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage from William H. Orendorff to Samuel Cover, dated the 17th day of April, 1885, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Carroll county in liber G. A. M., No. 22, folio 192, &c., the undersigned, Attorney named in said Mortgage, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situate on the public road leading from Westminster to New Windsor, and distant from the former place about one mile, and about the same distance from Avondale station, on the Western Mary. Railroad, on

Wednesday, the 3d day of October, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable Farm, situate as above stated, containing

167 ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 33 PERCHES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

The improvements consist of an excellent BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a good Switzer Barn, Summer Kitchen, Hog House and all other necessary outbuildings, and also THREE TENANT HOUSES.

This is beyond question one of the most desirable properties in Carroll county. Its close proximity to markets presents the best inducements to persons desiring to engage in the Dairy Business. Its quarries yield the finest limestone to be found in this section of the State. The lime obtained here has always stood in high favor with builders and is equally useful for the fertilization of land. There is also an abundant supply of Iron Ore to be found on these premises. This property is well watered, beautifully located, and in all respects desirable. Any person desiring further information can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on day of sale or upon ratification thereof; but purchasers can obtain liberal credit terms, if desired, which will be announced on day of sale.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.
John T. Diffenbaugh, Auct'r. sep-8-ts

NO. 2449 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll county.

John C. Denner versus Edward Fuhrman and Elizabeth Fuhrman, his wife.

ORDERED this 4th day of September, A. D. 1888, that the Account of the Auditor, filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of September, inst: Provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
se-8-2t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Westminster Market-House Company of Carroll Co.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called for Thursday, September 20th, at 8 o'clock, at the Market-House, for the purpose of deciding whether the said Company shall go into liquidation or not.

JNO. L. REIFSNIDER, Pres't.
HENRY L. WILSON, Sec'y, sep-8-2t

GRAND FALL AND WINTER

OPENING!

GRAND FALL AND WINTER

—AT—

S. Kann, Sons & Co's.

MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 11 EAST MAIN STREET,

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND,

—OF—

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
Blankets,
Comforts,
Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.

Our Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Department is complete.

Our Carpet Department IS STOCKED WITH ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS OF Brussels, Ingrain —AND— Rag Carpets.

Don't fail to read Advertisement in next week's issue.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.