AMERICAN SENTINEL.

VOL. 59 NO. 43. WESTMINSTER, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1891. ESTABLISHED 1833.

SHERIFF'S ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Carroll county that an election will be held in the several Precincts and Election Districts of said county, on

THE FIRST TUESDAY, AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY, OF NOVEMBER, 1891, IT BEING THE 3RD DAY OF SAID MONTH,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING

One person for Governor of the State of Maryland.

One person for Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

One person for Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

One person for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

One person for Senator from Carroll county, in the General Assembly of Maryland.

Four persons for Members of the House of Delegates, from Carroll county, in the General Assembly of the State of Maryland.

One person for Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Maryland.

One person for Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county.

One person for Register of Wills of Carroll county.

One person for State's Attorney for Carroll county.

Three persons for Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county.

Three persons for County Commissioners of Carroll county.

One person for Sheriff of Carroll county.

One person for County Treasurer of Carroll county.

One person for County Surveyor of Carroll county.

Voters will also cast their ballots "for" or "against" the following Constitutional Amendments, in accordance with the following Acts of the General Assembly, passed at January Session, 1891, for amending the Constitution of the State:

NUMBER 1.

CHAPTER 194.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen, of article two of the constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section seventeen of article two of said constitution.

SECTION 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation, and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate Executive and Judicial departments, every bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill; if after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if passed by three-fifths of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively, if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law, the Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules of limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the constitutional amendment" or "against the constitutional amendment" as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved April 3d, 1890.

NUMBER 2.

CHAPTER 195.

AN ACT to amend section forty-eight, of article three, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution or this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section forty-eight of article three of said Constitution.

SECTION 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes and except in cases where no general laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporations proposed to be created, and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void; all charters granted or or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks, or the incorporation thereof, the General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this article, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution; and any corporation chartered by this state which shall accept, use, enjoy, or in any wise avail itself of any rights, privileges or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter, and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this state, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the constitutional amendment," or "against the constitutional amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the constitution.

Approved April 8th, 1890.

☞The Polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Returning Judges are required and directed to make their returns on the second day (Thursday,) following the election, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county.

S. CARR WICKERT,
Sheriff.

Notice to Hotel Keepers and all Others Who Deal in Liquors.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

An Act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several Counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the days of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence—one-half the fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners, for the use of public roads.

Betting on Elections.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of Article 35, Code of Public General Laws:

46. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

47. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment in the Circuit Courts, if the offence be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if the offence be committed in Baltimore; and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for the use of the School Fund.

48. Every deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county; and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

S. CARR WICKERT,
Sheriff of Carroll county.

oct-10-te

Executors' Sale

OF

Desirable Real Estate, Dwelling House & Lots of Land,

In and near Westminster, Carroll county, Md.

By virtue of the power contained in the last will and testament of Ephraim Lindsay, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, A. D., 1891, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following Valuable Real Estate:

First.—A Lot of Land containing 8820 Square Feet, more or less. The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two and one-half story Frame Dwelling House, with back building attached, excellent cellar, good stable, carriage house, meat house, chicken house, wood house and other outbuildings, well of excellent water with pump at the door, and superior garden. There is also a large variety of choice fruit on the premises. This property is a corner lot and is eligibly situated opposite the Park.

Second.—Lot containing 19,508 Square Feet of land more or less.

Third—Lot containing 8,520 Square Feet of Land, more or less. These two lots are situate on Charles street extended, adjoin each other, and are enclosed with a good fence; will be offered separately and as one entire tract.

Fourth—Lot containing 13,342 Square Feet of Land, more or less. This lot is enclosed by a good fence, and is situate on George street.

Fifth.—A Lot containing 2 Acres and 2 Roods of Land, more or less. This Lot is on Bond street, and adjoins the land of John Snowden and others. There is an excellent spring of water on this lot.

All the above property is desirably located and an opportunity is here presented for the purchase of such property as is seldom offered.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof; one-third in one, and the other one-third in two years from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

JAMES H. BILLINGSLEA,
LAURA V. LINDSAY,
Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Lindsay, deceased.

Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Attorneys.

I will also sell at Public Sale at my residence on Liberty street, on the same day, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., all the following Valuable Personal Property, to wit: One superior Milch Cow, two fat Hogs, one Spring Wagon, one set buggy harness, one set lumber tables, mirrors, dishes, knives and forks and a large variety of other valuable household furniture too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on all sums above $10, a credit of six months will be given, purchaser giving approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

LAURA V. LINDSAY.
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer. oc 10-ts

Peterson's Magazine 1892.

Devoted to Literature, Fashion the Household.

Enlarged and Handsomely Illustrated.

It aims to entertain, instruct, and help the ladies particularly, and the household generally.

Its Stories are from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day, and are admitted to be the best published anywhere.

Its Miscellaneous Articles are instructive and helpful, and include all matters of general interest to women, from the furnishing of a room to the making of a dress or bonnet.

Its Fashion Department gives the newest and most stylish designs from the Fashion Centres of Paris, London, and New York, with full directions, and with a full size dress pattern in each number.

Its Patterns for fancy and needle work, painting, etc., are numerous and novel, and are a popular feature of the Magazine.

Its Valuable Articles on Gardening, Housekeeping, the Kitchen, Care of the Sick, etc., are by competent writers.

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With large reductions when taken in clubs, and a large variety of choice premiums to those who get up clubs.

Sample copy, with full particulars, to those desiring to get up clubs. Address

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306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Composed of only the Most Costly and Finest Materials. Actual Cost Less than $1.25 per Gallon.

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

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NO. 2640 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity.

William H. Zimmerman, George H. Zimmerman and Lewis H. Schultz, trustees, vs. Mary A. Shank and George W Shank her husband and others defendants.

ORDERED this 11th day of October, A. D., 1891, that the sale of the real estate as appears by the sixth report of sales made and reported in the above entitled cause by William H. Zimmerman, George H. Zimmerman and Lewis H. Schultz, trustees, under and by virtue of a deed of trust from Mary A. Shank and others to them, bearing date June 11th, A. D. 1888, a copy of which is filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 16th day of November next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $475.00

JAS. A. C. BOND,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

True Copy—Test:
oc 17-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 2750 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Jerome Dutterer vs. Jacob P. Hull in his own right and as administrator and others.

ORDERED this 23rd day of October, A. D., 1891, 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 9th day of November 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.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
oc-24-2t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

Select Poetry.

THE LOVER'S QUARREL.

Something had been done or spoken,
Or, perchance, some promise broken—
Little matter what it was!
Fate designed it, and behind it
Lay, concealed, sufficient cause.

Sullenly the heavens lowered,
Angrily the shadows glowered
O'er the thirsting, sunburnt plain;
And the glouting wind went flouting
Through the dry and drooping rain.

Hoarse, ill-humored voices mumbled;
Louder, louder rolled and rumbled;
Shrieking winds in fury rose;
Blinding flashes, deaf'ning crashes,
Told the frenzy of the foes.

Hark! That bitter-sweet atoning!
Malison is turned to moaning,
And the loud contentions cease.
Love is calling, tears are falling—
Tears the harbingers of peace.

Now the freshened field is laughing;
Now the thirsty pain is quaffing
Nature's sweet catholicon;
Earth is brighter, hearts are lighter,
Since the storm has come and gone.

An Address to the Church.

Its Growth, Its Duties and Its Hopes for the Future.

With this debate closed the regular program of the day. Secretary King announced that the sub-committee which had been charged with the preparation of the address from the Ecumenical Conference to the Methodists churches and Methodists throughout the world had completed its work, and the report would be presented by Dr. James Chapman of England. This gentleman came upon the platform and read the address, as follows:

The Ecumenical Conference to the Methodist People throughout the World:

We, the members of the Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference, assembled in Washington, greet you, brethren, in every land to which our common faith has spread. "Grace unto you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." We glorify God for the prosperity which he has given to our churches. By his blessing they have grown until they number some twenty-five millions of adherents.

This is full of encouragement. An organization which has grown so rapidly in the free competition of churches, and even crippled in some of its branches by many artificial disabilities, must be in vital harmony with its environments. By the most inexorable test, Methodism is proved to be singularly adapted to the needs of men. Although many adjustments and developments must undoubtedly be made to push fully our mission, let us beware of thinking that any vital changes are necessary. Faithfully using our present means, under the blessing of God, our prosperity will grow.

We rejoice to recognize the substantial unity which exists among the various Methodist bodies. Its firm basis is a common creed. We are all faithful to the simple scriptural and general theology which God, through the clear intellect and loving heart of John Wesley, restored to his Church. The intellectual movement and the social changes of our time may have led to some change in the form of expression or some shifting of the emphasis of our teacher, but they have not led us even to reconsider that loving theology which has abundantly proved itself upon our pulses. Indeed, it would be strange, while other churches are drawing toward it, if we should have departed from it, and there are other grounds of unity. We are proud of the same spiritual ancestry; we sing the same holy hymns; our modes of worship are very similar, and most important of all, the type of religious experience is fundamentally the same throughout the Methodist world. Our ecclesiastic principles are not so various for the forms in which they are are accidentally embodied.

TIME FOR A CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

Rejoicing in these things, we think that the time has come for a closer co-operation of the Methodist churches both at home and abroad, which shall prevent waste of power and unhallowed rivalry. While before the eyes of so many of us passes the delightful vision of the time when in each land where it is planted Methodism shall become for every useful purpose one, and the Methodism of the world shall be a close and powerful federation of churches for the spread of the kingdom of Christ, we need to combine our energies, for the work we have to do is vast and urgent. The skepticism and indifference which are so natural to the human heart has been re-enforced by an abuse of science and philosophy. The hard lot of millions makes it very difficult for them to believe in God our Father. There is so much that the churches have not done to redress the wrong and heal the sufferings of mankind that it is hard for many to believe in their divine mission. The standing evils of society are aggravated by the close pressure in our great cities, and are discovered to the eyes of all in our daily newspapers. Let us preach and live the gospel of Christ in its integrity, dismissing all narrow conception of our duty. Let us trace the moral evil of men to its true sources—in their surroundings, their physical natures, their passions and their will—and set ourselves to deal comprehensively with them. To these specific ailments of mankind let us apply specific remedies.

FREE USE OF POLITICAL RIGHTS.

To do this it will be be necessary for the members of our churches to make a full use of their political rights. To allow the great powers of law and government and their still greater influence to fall into the hands of ungodly men would be incredible folly and sin. God forbid that any of our churches should become the instruments of political parties. It is doubtless necessary that individuals should have party attachments, and Methodists are found in all the great historic parties, but when a member of our church has taken his place in that political connection which is most in harmony with his ideas and convictions, let him never forget that there are great moral interests superior to all party exigencies in which he must seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. Every proposal that imperils the sanctity of home, the purity of woman, the innocence of children, that violates the Christian Sabbath, that sanctions and increases wrong, should be impartially and earnestly resisted. On the great evils which admit in some degree of public treatment we cannot be silent. Intemperance, the fruitful mother of a brood of evils, is largely created by legalized temptation; snares are planted in almost every street for the unwary and unsteady. Is it too much to ask that our people will combine to use all legal instruments to abate this wanton solicitation of men to vice and crime?

Let us discourage in e[illegible] secreting so much bitterness in the breasts of men, and depositing so many of the materials of convulsion in society, should be steadily avoided and discountenanced. And shall we not do all we can to mold public opinion and establish courts of arbitration, so that the complicated crime of aggressive war may be avoided? We need to employ, with the utmost economy, all our resources.

LAITY AND THE WOMEN.

One secret of the strength of Methodism has been the free play which it allows to the gifts and energies of its laity. The pastoral work of our class-leaders has been of the highest value. Local preachers, both in England and America, were of great service in the history of our churches. It is to be hoped that the multiplication of ministers may not tempt us to think that lay preaching is unnecessary. We thank God for the young men and women in our mission bands who are carrying the gospel to remote villages and into the alleys and courts of our crowded cities.

Among the wasted treasures of the churches are the delicate sensibilities, the tact, the tenderness, the persuasive power of holy women. We are all agreed that the needs of the world require, and that the conditions of the age allow, that such women should take a more prominent place in the work of the church. The social means of grace in which Methodism is so rich, are a congenial sphere for their best talents. In social and benevolent work, which is springing up on every hand, and is one of the most hopeful features of the time, their gifts are indispensible and invaluable. We distinctly approve of associations in which, unfettered by any vow, godly women may be organized for ministry to human need and sorrow; but we hope that, with their enlightening opportunities, women may not be tempted to undervalue the sphere in which they are not only supreme, but alone—the sphere of mother in the home.

LOOKING AFTER THE CHILDREN.

The children of our church have occupied the attention of the conference. In the formation and wonderful progress of the great societies on the American continent, such as the Epworth League, we greatly rejoice. We should be glad if similar societies, adapted to other conditions, would be established in other parts of the Methodist world. To bring young people together under its hallowing influence; to watch over their reading and recreation in which so many perils lie; to combine and direct their ardor and energy to suitable forms of benevolent work—is surely one of the highest duties of the church. We feel that our Sunday schools have not as yet realized their vast possibilities; but the home is the great nursery of religious faith and life. There are one-sided theories of conversion which prevent our leaders looking for signs of the religious life with the dawn of intelligence and the first development of will.

False tests, in which the nature of a child is quite forgotten, prevent us from finding them. We would that parents should feel that they cannot look too early for the faint beginnings of the spiritual life in the hearts of their children, nor too carefully foster them. At the same time, we must insist, as we have always done, that the mature religious life should be definite and conscious. It may arise as gradually and gently as the summer morning breaks; it ought to become as clear, as self-attesting as the summer noon.

The education of our young people is of great concern to us. We shall never cease to oppose every system of national education which unduly favors any particular church. In these days, when out of science is forged a weapon to attack our faith, one of the foremost duties of every church is to guard her sons against the danger, and enable them to do something to vindicate for true science its high place as a handmaid of pure religion. To this end we rejoice in the formation of high schools, and in every step which tends to give us our right place in the university system of the various lands in which our people dwell.

THE FIELD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Among the foremost objects of our interest are the foreign missions of our church. The motto of our founder: "The world is my parish," has never ceased to echo in the hearts of his spiritual children. Some of [illegible] brightest pages in our a nals tell [illegible] story of the patience, the sacri[illegible] and the triumphs of our brethren [illegible] the mission field. In the present [illegible] when our numbers are increas[illegible] and our resources growing, when [illegible]ough the inquiry of scholars the [illegible]enture of travelers, the enter[illegible]prise of traders and the spread of the Anglo-American people, the world is becoming known and open, and the call of God is loud in every listening ear—is it possible for our missionary ardor to decline? We acknowledge with joy the increasing activity of some of our churches, and especially what our women are doing for their heathen sisters.

Against the trade in spirits and the trade in opium, which are doing so much to defeat and discredit our missions in Africa and China, we shall never cease to raise our voice.

THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

While loving all them that love God and desiring closer co-operation with them in His service, we renew our protest against any ecclesiastical system which invades the rights of conscience and which claims to be the only channel of the infinite grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and sets up a human priest as an indispensible mediator between the soul and God.

TIME OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Let us beware of taking a narrow view of our missions and our resources. Let us carry on our work with equal earnestness in sequestered places and in crowded cities to the sick and to the poor, to the cultured and to the illiterate. Let us consecrate our wealth by building churches, which shall be constant witnesses in our busy streets to the repose and dignity of our religion, and let us preach in the open air. Let us use every means, the pulpit and the press, the school and the university, science and art, social influence and the ballot-box.

Let the clear intellect and the loving heart and the strong will have their rightful place. Let order be harmonized with the day of individuality, and let us impose no limits on reverent inquiry. The increase of our people in numbers and wealth and power has laid us under a great responsibility. It seems probable that before long Methodism will constitute nearly a fourth of the people who use the English tongue. We are a factor of growing importance in that great race, which by a restless impulse is spreading its dominion, its trade and its civilization over vast regions of every continent. Let us rise to the height of our calling. We ought to go wherever our race goes, to multiply our churches, to increase our communications, and so become a bond of union among the widespread people of English blood, and we should strive to check that dangerous temper into which races so early fall. So shall we do our duty to our fellow men and play our part in the great plan of God.

Before another ecumenical council the world will have passed into another century. Ten critical years of the swiftly moving modern world will have rolled away. Opportunities will have offered themselves which will never come again. We pray that our churches may clearly see and rightly interpret the signs of the times, and discerning the will of God, may yield themselves entirely to it. Brethren, we need not remind you of the deep springs of the spiritual life, thoughtful reading of the Word of God, regular seasons of prayer in secret, in the family, in the church, the class meeting, public worship and the holy sacraments, where we remember that the Lord gave Himself for us and gives Himself to us. From these are drawn the grace of light; in them we learn to do justly and love mercy and walk humbly with our God, and gather that wisdom and strength without which our vast enterprises are folly and vanity. We especially commend to your faithful and earnest observance the week of prayer which will shortly be held throughout the Methodist world.

"Now the God of Peace that bro ght again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work, to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

At the conclusion of the reading, the address was unanimously adopted without amendment by the conference. It will be signed by all of the officers who have presided over the conference and by the four secretaries, and will then be distributed by the senior bishops and presidents of Methodist conferences throughout the world, as an embodiment of the views of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference respecting the present state and future of Methodism.

The conference took a recess until 7.30 o'clock, and the evening session was devoted to statements from missionary delegates of the progress of their evangelistic work.

A Speech of Secretary Foster.

FINDLAY, OHIO, October 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster made his first speech for the Republicans in the Ohio campaign at the Wigwam, in this city, to-night. He was greeted by a large audience.

On the subject of money Secretary Foster said:

"So far, by conservative management, the Republican party has been able to maintain both metals, and to keep four hundred and eight million silver dollars, coined since 1878, in domestic circulation at par with gold for money uses. The danger to be avoided is such legislation as will place us upon a silver basis. A United States dollar contains 4124 grains of standard silver, and is worth, at the present market value of silver bullion, about seventy-five cents, and that is all it would bring in any other country but our own. But in this country, because the Secretary of the Treasury has maintained the parity between gold and silver on the basis of sixteen to one, and because we have been able to maintain gold payments, this dollar is worth as much as a gold dollar to the man who wants to use it for the purchase of anything, or for the payment of a debt. The dollar minted in Mexico has nearly six more grains of pure silver in it than the United States dollar. You cannot use it in Mexico, the United States or any other country for any more than the bullion value of the silver that is in it, which is about seventy-seven cents.

"The great danger of free and unlimited silver coinage is that the silver dollar which I first exhibited will be worth less than the Mexican silver dollar. It is an immutable law of finance that the poorer dollar always displaces the better one. A silver basis would exclude the $650,000,000 of gold now in our country from use as money. It would largely go abroad to pay for the silver that would be sent to us from foreign countries. I know it is disputed by the advocates of free and unlimited coinage that there is any silver abroad to be sent to this country. My investigations lead me to believe that there is in Germany, Austria and other countries of Europe more than $200,000,000 of silver, [illegible] country the moment we were ready to pay $1.29 per ounce for it, or even a lower rate. The influx of silver on such a basis, which would inevitably be the result of free coinage here, would, in my judgment, very soon compel this country to abandon gold, and put itself upon a silver basis. What does unlimited free coinage mean? It means that the owner of seventy-five cents' worth of silver may take it to any of our mints and have it coined into a legal-tender dollar—a dollar that, if this country is able to maintain gold payments (as these free-silver advocates contend we can), gives the holder of seventy-five cents' worth of silver one hundred cents gold value. If we are to have unlimited coinage, why not give the profit to all of our people, rather than to the individual holder of the bullion? It is the edict of the government that gives the coined dollar the value of one hundred cents in gold.

DANGERS OF FREE COINAGE.

"The advocates of unlimited free coinage give as the main reason for such coinage the necessity of the country for a larger volume of money with which to transact business. They seemingly forget that the first element to be considered is the quality of our money. I do not know that we can have too much good money, but I do know that poor money, however plentiful, will soon prove to be a grave disaster, and the first in the land to feel its disastrous effect will be the laborer and the farmer. What I fear is that unlimited free coinage will bring us to the condition of using poor money—a sadly depreciated currency. None of the civilized countries of Europe at this time permit the coinage of silver, except in limited quantities for the purposes of small transactions. With all of our great resources, with all our power, can any sane man dare even to hope that we could maintain the parity of gold and silver under such conditions? We would not, in my opinion, be able to maintain ourselves against such an enormous strain. We would soon be placed by the side of Mexico and the Asiatic countries, with a currency fluctuating in value and having an ever-increasing downward tendency. Immediately the $650,000,000, or thereabouts, in gold, which we now have, and the $700,000,000 to $750,000,000 we are soon to have, would vanish, creating for the time being the most disastrous contraction of the currency which this country has ever seen, with all the direful consequences which would inevitably follow such contraction. Let no one delude himself into the belief that the world would not deluge us with silver. Every steamer that comes from abroad is bringing gold to us to pay for our food product, which Europe must have. Let us pay $1.29 per ounce for silver, and does anyone suppose that gold would flow this way? Silver would, without question, take its place.

WE MUST BE CONSERVATIVE.

"The Republican party proposes conservative action. It has, in my opinion, gone as far as prudence will permit in the matter of silver legislation. I have made, in a very quiet way, quite a careful investigation of the feeling of foreign countries upon the subject of an international agreement between them and our country, by which gold and silver upon some acceptable basis can be maintained at a parity. I have but little hesitancy in saying that but for the feeling existing abroad that public sentiment in this country is such as to compel the adoption of unlimited free coinage, we could make some agreement for at least a better use of silver, if not a complete international agreement. The policy of the Republican party upon all subjects of finance has been an unequivocal success. It proposes—and has succeeded thus far since the resumption of specie payment—to make every dollar of paper, gold or silver the equal of any other dollar. Many sound thinkers believe that the present legislation upon the silver question is not sufficiently conservative. I do not see any immediate danger from the present policy, which requires for every dollar of paper issued for the purchase of silver bullion an equal dollar's worth of bullion behind it. This act does not require—except for the purpose of redeeming the treasury notes issued in payment for bullion—the coinage of silver dollars.

"I am sure that upon this question the Democratic party cannot be trusted. In twenty-four states of this Union the Democratic party has declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver. In a few of the states—notably Maryland and New [illegible]—they have put themselves [illegible] equivocal platforms, and in one [illegible] only has the Democratic party [illegible]

policy upon this question. The success of the Democratic party in Ohio this year means that unlimited free coinage of silver will be the platform of that party in 1892, and Democratic success in the nation means that this country must go upon a silver basis; it means that in this respect this country must be on a par in its money transactions with Mexico and Asia; that the great countries of Europe will have the advantage of us. Let us continue to pursue the Republican policy of conservatism. Let us convince Europe that we are not going on a silver standard.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

"Much is being said by our critics on the subject of the condition of the Treasury. I have been condoled with over the difficult task assigned me—that it was impossible for the Treasury to meet its obligations without resorting to unusual methods. We had $26,000,000 to pay for pensions in the month of June. These critics insisted that the Treasury would not be able to pay them. They were mistaken. The payments were made without any inconvenience whatever. When we proposed to extend about $51,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds (which we had the right to pay on the 1st of September,) it was charged that the Treasury had not the money to pay them. I assured the country that the Treasury could pay them, but, as a matter of precaution, and to keep the Treasury in easy condition, I preferred to have them extended, if it could be done at 2 per cent. interest, reserving to the government the option of payment at its pleasure. The result was that something over $25,000,000 were extended, and more than $20,000,000 have been paid.

"The remaining $5,000,000 will be paid upon presentation. By this operation we have illustrated that this country enjoys the highest credit of any nation on earth. We prevented the withdrawal of $23,000,000 of national-bank notes; in fact, added a net of nearly $5,000,000 of these notes to the currency. We have taken, and will take, $25,000,000 of money out of the treasury to pay the non-extended bonds, which, added to about $270,000,000 paid out for bonds by my predecessor, Mr. Windom, makes the enormous total of about $290,000,000 in cash paid out of the treasury since the administration of President Harrison began. With this money there has been, and will be, canceled over $259,000,000 of the bonded debt, and, notwithstanding all this, we still have left a sufficient sum to disarm all fear of an empty treasury. It has been falsely charged that the secretary has instructed his subordinates to delay settlements, and in every conceivable manner to avoid payment of money out of the treasury, so anxious are they to convince the country of the extravagance of the 'Billion-dollar Congress.' In answer to this, I have to say that no such order has been given, and my subordinates will so testify. By attention to the needs of the country, we have also been able to furnish the West and South with small bills at cheap rates to the full extent of their wants, and in quantity perhaps double the amount ever before sent.

"The Democrats, when they came into control, established a most unique system of bookkeeping, by which the Treasury was shown to possess a much less sum of money than it had. For instance, there were two days in June on which this Democratic bookkeeping (which then had not been changed) made the treasury show a deficit, when, in fact, it had more than $100,000,000 within its control. This method of bookkeeping was changed to a system that is perfectly fair and intelligible, but these critics charge me with the juggling of figures. Here, as in the case of tin-plate, it seems as if our Democratic friends will only be pleased with a condition of the Treasury that shows weakness and virtual bankruptcy. If the Democrats can convince the people that they are on the verge of bankruptcy; that new industries, like tin-plate, cannot be made a success in this country, and that the Treasury is bankrupt, they would be in a heaven of delight. The Republican party is the party of progress. It preaches the doctrine of hope, and not of calamity and despair."

New Orleans agents of Louisana and Mississippi lumber mills have contracted for the delivery of 50,000,000 feet of pine lumber to the German government within eighteen months. This enormous amount is said to be for the construction of railroads in that county.

In sandy soil the greatest success is met with in utilizing a stream of water from a hose to bore the way for the sinking of piles. The nozzle is secured to the head of the pile and the stream turned on. The pile sinks rapidly, and the sand packing about it renders it perfectly solid.

Some plants appear to be able to grow and develop in total darkness. A c[illegible] turn[illegible] cint[illegible] although prevented by some [illegible] dent from coming above the ground.

Hope is the phoenix of despair.

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