HARRISON'S LETTER.

wrong, an appeal that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot-boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama, that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected.

There is no security for the personal or political rights of any man in a community where any other man is deprived of his personal or political rights. The power of the states over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abated. Our old Republican battle cry, "a free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us, not only frsm Alabama, but from other states and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if when the debate is ended the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

I shall again insist upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of Federal officers.

The Civil Service System.

The Civil Service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or bureaus as had before happened—but appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit,as ascertained by a daily record, and the efficiency of the force thereby greatly increased.

The Education of Children.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of the republic is an intelligent citizenship, and the increased interest manifested in the states in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes and the renewed interest manifested by the children in the national flag are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools, open to all children of suitable age, is supreme and our care for them will be jealous and constant.

The public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent after contributing to the public school fund to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools with a special view to the necessities of some of the southern states. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these states are with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

State and Agricultural Bureaus.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had for ten years been not only excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, but their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions had failed. But the wise legislation of the Fifty-first congress providing for the inspection and official certification of our meats and giving to the president power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our pork products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus, but to add fifty cents per hundred pounds to the market value of the inspected meats.

Under the reciprocity agreement special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased, with a sure prospect of a further and rapid increase

The agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent, whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as articles of food, and his work has been very successful.

The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine, in connection with the British veterinarians, the live cattle from the United States landed at that port, and the result in connection with the sanitary methods adopted at home has been that we hear no more about our cattle being infected with pleuro-pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantine lines has prevented the infection of northern cattle with the Texas fever.

The tariff bill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they ever had before, and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and the development of others.

We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer, whether, in any corresponding period so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether, in a continuance and extension of these methods there is not a better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the Democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers, and to abandon the reciprocity policy; and better, also than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties which are soliciting his support.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.

I have often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Nicaragua ship canal to our commerce and to our navy. The project is not one of convenience, but of necessity. It is quite possible, I believe, if the United States will support the enterprise, to secure the speedy completion of the canal without taxing the treasury for any direct contribution, and, at the same time, to secure to the United States that influence in its management which is imperative.

It has been the purpose of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics, but of patriotism and national honor, and I have great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the committees of foreign affairs responded in a true American spirit. I have not hesitated to consult freely with them about the most confidential and delicate affairs, and here frankly confess my obligation for needed co-operation.

They did not regard a patient but firm insistence upon American rights and upon immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster." They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question, if a Republican administration is conducting the American side.

Our Relations with Chile.

The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement by a commission of the long unsettled claims between the two governments. The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

In our relations with the great European powers the rights of the United States and of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause and not the strength of our adversary has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Behring sea question, which came over from the preceding administration have been, the one settled, and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period, have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before, I am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

Union Soldiers and Sailors.

The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life, and the end for each of a brave and honorable struggle is not far remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victor's parade in 1865 I am not less a comrade now.

Mob Violence and Lawlessness.

I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all stations the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mobs do not discriminate, and the punishments inflicted by them have no repressive or salutary influence. On the contrary, they beget revenges and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant, when accused of crime, are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offences against the law and social order.

Discrimination Among Emigrants.

The necessity for a careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want, and should not receive, those, who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of laws and liberty should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the anarchist who come only to burden or disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the contract labor law.

General Condition of Our Country.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than $400,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years, and more than $210,000,000 over 1890—the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than $172,000,000, and the annual average for ten years by $265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than $144,000,000; of provisions, over $4,000,000, and of manufactures, over $8,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was $202,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which these figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

It is not possible for me to refer, even in the briefest way, to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed I have before publicly expressed my views. A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment.

When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to these lines any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use, the business changes involved are not readjustments, but reconstructions. The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted, the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature—the re-establishment of state banks of issue.

The policy of the Republican party is, on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development—of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Trustee's Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

Farms, Houses And Lots,

Wharves and an Excellent

MILL or FACTORY SITE.

By virtue of a decree of the circuit court for Caroline county, sitting as a court of equity, passed in a cause wherein Mrs. Annie G. Garey, et. al., are plaintiffs, and Mrs. Annie A. Meekins, et. al., are defendants, No. 679, Ch'y, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale in front of the court house door in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, on

Tuesday, October 4, 1892,

commencing at one o'clock p. m., all the right, title and interest of the parties to the said suit in and to the following property, situated, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid:

NO. 1.—All that wood-lot lying on the county road leading from Adams' Landing to Denton, known as the "GAREY LOT," containing Nine Acres, more or less. No improvements.

NO. 2.—All that lot known as the "COOK LOT," adjoining the lands of John R. Wyatt, Mrs. Tatman and others, containing Seven Acres, more or less. This lot is chiefly in wood, and has no improvements.

NO. 3.—All that parcel of land known as the "POOL SAW-MILL PROPERTY," adjoining the lands of Luther H. Gadd. Kunigunda Reidling, Matthew Garey, and others, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less. This property is about two miles from Denton and one mile from Adams' Landing, on the Choptank river. A heavy stream of water runs thromgh it, affording a splendid water power well suited for Mills orFactories. The larger portion of the old dam, along the Denton and Greensborough road, remains and can be easiiy repaired- No buildings.

NO. 4.—All that Farm known as the "RIDEOUT PROPERTY," lying on the Choptank river and the county road, adjoining the lands of Mrs Olivia Passapae and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less. Improved by a Single. Story Dwelling, three rooms, in odinary repair. A good Apple orchard. There is a good wharf location on the river, which with about One Acres of land and a right-of-way thereto, will be first offered seperately from the farm and afterward both parcels will be offered together.

NO. 5.—All that property known as the "PRITCHETT FARM," adjoining the lands of A. J. Greenley, Wm. Joiner, and others, and on the county road from Passapae's Landing to Sheppards church containing One Hundred Acres, more or less. Improved by a Single-Story Dwelling, three rooms. About one-half in cultivation; balance in wood.

NO. 6.—All that property known as the "ORRELL FARM," lying on said county road to Sheppard's Church, adjoining the lands of W. H. Garey, A. J. Greenley and other, containing 150--acres about 100 acres cleared, balance in wood and timber. Improved by a large Two-Story Dwelling and usual outbuildings.

NO. 7.—All that property known as the "GILPIN'S POINT FARM," (excepting the fishery devised to Mrs. Mary Ann Towers) lying on Choptank river and adjoining the lands of Levi Roe, John R. Griffin, Mrs. Towers and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large Two-Story Dwelling-House, beautifully located near the river; also three Tenement House, large Store House, Granary and Wharf Property. This is a very desirable property and might soon be made (as it has been in the past) a place for large and prosperous business.

NO. 8.—A parcel of land known as the "PETER WILLIS LAND," purchased by Thomas F. Garey, deceased, from Geo. T. Melvin, trustee, adjoining No. 7, and on the county road to Gilpin's Point, containing 150 Acres, more or less, chiefly in wood. No buildings.

NO. 9.—A farm known as the "KEENE FARM," on the county road from American Corner to Two Johns, adjoining the lands of William F. Liden, William H. Deen and others, containing 400 ACRES, more or less—about 225 cleared for cultivation, balance in wood and timber. Can be divided in several farms.

NO. 10.—A parcel of land known as the "KEZZIE WILLIAMS LAND," near Smithville, containing Sixty Acres, more or less. No buildings.

NO. 11.—A house and lot near Knotts' Mill, on the road to Thawley's Chapel, adjoining lands of Wm. H. Thawley, Robert Clark and others, containg One Acre, more or less.

NO. 12.—A strip of marsh land immediately on the north side of the causeway leading from Denton to Denton Bridge and bounded on the east by lot of J. B. Steele, and on the west by the lot of R. W. Stewart.

These farms are well located in good neighborhoods and surrounded by improved farms, near to the river, railroad stations, churches and schools. The soil is of excellent natural quality, easily improved and well adapted to the growth of grain, fruit and truck. It is seldom such an opportunity is offered for making good investments and for securing property that by a small outlay will make valuable and desirable homes.

All persons desiring to purchase are invited to look at the property. The trustee will gladly give any information in regard to it.

It is sold clear of all taxes and purchasers will be entitled to immediate possession, subject to tenants' rights.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash; the balance to be paid in equal instalments of one and two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bond or notes of the purchaser, carrying interest from the day of sale, with surety to be approved by the trustee; or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

T. FRED GAREY,

ROBT. J. JUMP, Attorney. Trustee.

WANTED.

A purchaser for the stock of general merchandise of A. D. Smith. The stock is in first class order and will be sold at a bargain for cash. The store is one of the best in town and can be rented for the year 1893.

J. B. FLETCHER, Trustee.

Preston, Md., Sept. 13th, 3 t.

COUGHING LEADS TO COMSUMPTION.—Kemp's Balsam stopa the cough at once.

WANTED, a bright boy or girl in every town to send us a postal card asking for particulars of how, by a little pleasant work, they can earn a bicycle, a watch or choice library, without its costing them another cent.

7-28-6m BOX 46, BOSTON, MASS.

LANE'S MEDICINE MOVES THE BOWELS EACH DAY.—In order to be healthy this is necessary.

WANTED—A first class nurse and cook in a family of 3. Good wages and home for the right one. Would prefer a girl from near Marydel. Address at once with references.

THOMAS K. PIPPIN,

Upper-Marlboro, Md.

GUS. WOOTERS

—SUCCESSOR TO—

WM. E. DUNNOCK.

My stock of goods consists of the handsome assortment secured from Mr. Dunnock, replenished by seasonable goods of all kinds.

TO MANY

of our patrons we are already known having been in Mr. Dunnock's employ for several years. If we are not a guarantee, come and see us.

GUS. WOOTERS.

P. S. The Express office will remain at my store.

Conference Academy.

Dover, Del.,

The Conference Academy calls attention to its new bullding for ladies, its reasonable charges, and its good reputation as a fitting school. Send for the last Catalogue, containing an alumni record. W. L. GOODING, *Principal.*

HENRY IRWIN,

AUCTIONEER,

Denton Md.

Long experience in selling propert y at auction, guarantees entire satis faction.

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GUARANTEE GUANO

MANUFACTURED BY

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Is a Practical Machine, Appreciated by Practical Business Men.

It is a handsomely furnished Combination Desk, Money Drawer and Cashier, with Combination Lock and Registering Attachment.

It records both cash and credit sales.
It records disbursements.
It itemizes money paid in on account.
It enables you to trace transactions in dispute.
It will keep different lines of goods separate.
It shows the transactions of each clerk.
It makes a careless man careful.
It keeps an honest man honest and a thief will not stay where it is.
It will save in convenience, time and money, enough to pay for itself many times over.
Each machine boxed separately and warranted for two years.
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BUCKEYE PHÆTON CART.

BODY swings independent from the gear or axle, making it **absolutely** free from horse motion. Guaranteed to ride as easy as any four-wheeled vehicle. Gear all steel and wrought iron. Seat can be raised or lowered without removing bolts, so as to adjust to heavy or light weight. The best looker, the easiest rider, and the best selling vehicle in the world. Manufactured by **The Buckeye Cart Co., Charleston, W. Va.** Construction covered by Ten distinct patent claims. Write to manufacturers for prices and terms, Buckeye Cart Co. Charleston, W. Va.