American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 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,
FRANCIS S. HILL,
JOHN R. BOND.

District Electors,
1st District—JAMES 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.

A Vote for Lang

will be a vote to protect American laborers against the competition of starvation European wages.

A Few Last Words.

The end of the canvass is at hand. The SENTINEL has faithfully and conscientiously laid before its readers, during the campaign, its view of the great and over-powering issue involved in the result, and now confidently awaits the verdict of the people. It has seen nothing during the closing week of the conflict to change the opinion that a large majority of the American people are in favor of the great doctrine of Protection. Some apprehension exists that their will may be defeated by the perpetration of gigantic frauds upon the ballot. The New York *Tribune* asserts that Eugene Higgins, Morris Thomas, Fritz Bucheimer, John J. (Sonny) Mahon and his brother, Jim, Jim Busey, George Trust, and others of as precious a lot of political rascals as ever dishonored the fair name of this commonwealth, have been operating in New York. If this be correct it can have but one meaning, and that is a determination on the part of the Democratic managers to prevent defeat by corrupt and fraudulent means. There can be no integrity of purpose where these men are employed as political agents. Of course the Republican committee is not ignorant of the purposes of this gang and, it is to be hoped, will, in large degree, frustrate their nefarious designs. Mr. Cleveland's present title to his high office is not free from the taint of fraud. It is to be hoped that whoever may occupy the executive chair during the next term will hold it without the slightest shadow of suspicion of unfairness attaching to it. The SENTINEL believes that a fair election, a full vote and an honest count, will make Benjamin Harrison President by an overwhelming majority.

The inevitable result of the abandonment of protective duties must be the reduction of wages. Any step in that direction would, undoubtedly, be resisted by the wage earner and before the scale could be adjusted to meet the altered conditions of trade American industries would be paralyzed by foreign competition and the influx of foreign goods. American markets, as well as American industries, would be destroyed and sink in common ruin, and not even the offering of the workingman, as a sacrifice on the altar of this new deity, could save the wreck. This is not an inviting picture, but it is a correct portraiture of the consequences of the free-trade system recommended by the President and embodied in the Mills bill. Let every citizen, whether he be manufacturer or farmer, merchant or mechanic, banker or laborer, pause and ponder the momentous question ere he casts his ballot, and then vote to save and maintain the truly American system of protection, by voting for Harrison and Lang.

If You Desire to Preserve

American industries from the ruin threatened by free-trade, vote for Harrison, Morton and Lang.

Said a prominent Baltimore merchant, a few days ago, "Everything I sell is cheaper than it ever was before except needles." "And why not needles?" was asked. "Because no needles are manufactured in America," was the answer, and he continued, "There is a protective duty on all the goods I sell, and America has come to produce them all, with the exception mentioned, cheaper than they can be imported from abroad, and with that single exception I buy them lower than I ever did when they were not dutiable." This was the testimony of an experienced merchant. What utter folly it is to risk the destruction of these home products by adopting free-trade. If you would save them vote for Harrison.

The names of the Republican candidates for elector of President and Vice-President are printed at the head of the editorial columns of the SENTINEL. Voters should scrutinize their tickets carefully and be assured that all the names appear thereon and are correctly given. The full name of the Republican candidate for Congress is Theodore F. Lang. See that it appears on the tickets voted. This is not suggested because of any apprehension that bogus tickets will be circulated, but as an abundance of caution. The voter should incur no risk of losing the full effect of his ballot by errors or mistakes.

Col. Theodore F. Lang

represents the highest interests of the wage-earner. Whoever desires the maintenance of good wages should give him a vote.

The Democratic Policy,

already inaugurated and carried into effect as far as that party possesses the power to accomplish it, will reduce the wages of American labor fifty per cent. The wage-earner who votes the Democratic ticket sells his birth-right for a mess of very poor pottage.

How to Vote for Congressman.

There is one overshadowing issue in the present political campaign. In comparison with it all other questions involved become trifling and insignificant. That issue is the tariff. It has been thrust into the canvass and must be met. The people are called upon to declare, by their ballots, whether they will continue to maintain the system of Protection, or will abandon it and adopt the doctrine that all duties on foreign imports shall be imposed for purposes of revenue only. Certainly no man who has read Democratic newspapers, or listened to the speeches of Democratic orators, can doubt that that party occupies a hostile attitude towards the principle of Protection. This is the rule. Individual exceptions there may be, but they are rare and limited, and Col. Herman Stump, the Democratic candidate in the Second Congressional District of Maryland, is not one of them. His speech at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, on Friday night of last week, fully disclosed the fact that he is in thorough sympathy with the onslaught being made on the Protective system. He asserted that the people of the United States paid twelve hundred millions of dollars tax on domestic products last year as a direct consequence of the tariff which yielded but two hundred and twelve millions of revenue to the government. However preposterous the proposition may be, Col. Stump entertains, or professes to entertain it; and it is not within the range of reason that one holding such an opinion could favor the system causing that result. But he did not leave his anti-Protection views to inference, or implication. From beginning to ending his speech was an open and bitter assault upon the doctrine of Protection. If the voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland shall choose him as their Representative in the next Congress they must do so with the distinct understanding that he is an implacable foe of Protection and will act and vote for its destruction.

On the other hand, Col. Theodore F. Lang, the Republican candidate, is a sincere and conscientious Protectionist. He favors the imposition of a tariff that will not only yield the revenue required for the support of the government, but exclude from importation, as far as possible, the articles that can be produced in our own country, thus giving to American labor the benefit of their production at living wages, and at the same time adding to the substantial wealth of the country. He is opposed to opening the flood-gates to the introduction of the products of foreign cheap labor in competition with those things the value of which is in large part the result of American labor. He is, in fact, in favor of sustaining the American wage-earner by the payment of generous compensation for his labor, and at the same time providing a home market for the products of the field, the forge, the factory. He is emphatically the candidate who represents the welfare and prosperity of the American home as contradistinguished from the candidate who advocates a policy that will promote the trade and enlarge the products of England and other foreign countries at the expense of our own. Voters of Carroll county, are you prepared to place in imminent jeopardy the interests of your homes and families by returning Col. Stump to Congress? Democratic Protectionists you may feel that the election of only one Congressman who has expressed the opinions presented by Col. Stump will be a matter of little consequence and that therefore it is useless for you to join issue with your party on the subject by voting for the Protectionist candidate. You may commit a grave error. The election of Col. Stump might supply the vote in Congress by which the cherished principle of Protection can be overthrown. The safe course of action is to cast your ballot for the candidate who most nearly represents your views on the vital issue involved in the canvass. The SENTINEL is impressed with the conviction that if every Protectionist in the Congressional District will vote for Col. Lang, he will be our next representative. But if party names, rather than vital and important principles, are to be the actuating motives of electors the result may be otherwise. Many, it is known, will obey the dictates of principle rather than the behests of prejudice. Will every Protectionist do so? The answer to this query will mark the result.

A Vote for Cleveland

will be a vote to declare that Protection is a failure and free-trade the sound policy of the nation.

Lord Sackville wasn't dismissed so much because he advised a former fellow-countrymen to vote the Democratic ticket, as because he impugned the motives of the President in sending to Congress his famous retaliation message. The British minister was unfortunate in having given expression to an opinion that, after all, he only holds in common with a large body of the most intelligent Americans. It was charged by a reputable correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, soon after the message was promulgated, that assurances were made by the administration to the British government that no trouble need be apprehended on the subject. The charge has never been successfully controverted, and the natural inference is that Lord Sackville wrote his Pomona letter upon well grounded knowledge of the alleged fact.

Cleveland's partisans are insisting that the letter of Murchison to Lord Sackville was a trap set by the Republicans to catch that official and elicit from him an expression of sentiment favorable to the Democracy. There isn't a particle of evidence to show that Murchison's letter was anything more than an honest inquiry for the information he desired; but the Democratic theory is an involuntary admission that Lord Sackville, as the representative of England, was favorable to the re-election of Cleveland. Viewed in every possible light the whole affair tends to demonstrate the strong interest of the English people in the success of the Democratic ca[ndidate].

A Herculean Task.

Chairman Quay, of the Republican National Executive Committee, has been telling a reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* some facts which exhibit the immensity of the task undertaken by the committee to secure an approximately fair election in New York City. In the first place two separate and independent canvasses were made of the entire city in August and September. Each canvass was made by different men, who supposed they were working in order to obtain correct data for the preparation of a directory. In that way a list of all the voters in the city was obtained. The lists were then copied into books showing the male residents in each block in the city. They were then compared with the city directory made in May last and with last year's registry of voters. If any name appears on all, it is assumed that, so far as residence is concerned, its owner is entitled to vote. Those whose names only appear on the lists made by the committee, make up a formidable array, but special inquiry has been instituted in each case and it has been ascertained who are and who are not entitled to registration among them. If any one has registered whose name does not appear on the committee's census, he will be looked up and steps taken for his arrest. In addition to the lists of male citizens the committee has also procured a roster of all the vacant houses in the city and will watch closely every one of them to see that it shall not be used as the residence of repeaters and bogus voters. In fact, the work done is simply beyond computation and has involved immense expense. With it all Mr. Quay still gives the Democrats large credit for illegal voters, and says that if the number can be kept within ten thousand New York is absolutely certain for Harrison. This gives some idea of the usual extent of the frauds perpetrated on the ballot in New York City. It leaves no doubt that, while Mr. Cleveland received the vote of the solid South, four years ago, by the denial of the right of suffrage to many Republicans and by fraudulent returns of the ballots actually cast, it would have availed him nothing without the perpetration of gigantic frauds in New York. Upon a fair vote that State is Republican by twenty-five or thirty thousand majority. Mr. Quay deserves the thanks of every honest man in the country for the earnest effort he is making to ensure an honest ballot and a fair count.

The Birth-Right

of the American wage-earner is Protection in the rate of his compensation. That protection is afforded by tariff laws properly adjusted to cover every interest requiring it. No Democrat will have the assurance to say that this is done by the Mills bill. Yet that measure receives the full sanction of President Cleveland and of Col. Stump, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. Every voter who desires to perpetuate his birth-right should cast his ballot for Harrison and Lang.

England Wants Cleveland.

It did not need that the British minister should give the quasi official sanction of the British embassy to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy to disclose the drift of English sympathy in the pending canvass. There is hardly a schoolboy in the country who doesn't know that the English nation is vitally interested in his re-election. So intense is this sentiment that one of our own citizens, recently returned from that country, avers that it is not safe to express before Englishmen, at home, the least objection to the Democratic candidate. This is the logical effect of Mr. Cleveland's views in regard to a protective tariff. The English people know full well that a Democratic victory means for them the inauguration of a prosperous era at the expense of America, and they cannot be indifferent to the result. It would be unnatural if they were, and they cannot be blamed for cherishing the hope that success may crown the free-trade crusade led by the Democratic candidate. But the fact should teach Americans an important and effective lesson. It demonstrates very forcibly the validity of the opinion that as a people we are, under the protective system, producing in our own country many and large quantities of articles, that, under a tariff for revenue only, would be produced abroad and sold to us by foreign manufacturers; thus depriving our own workingmen of employment and sending our money abroad to add to the wealth of foreign countries. It is difficult to imagine that any people could be guilty of the supreme folly of exposing their highest material interests to such deadly peril. It is our faith in this sound comprehension that leads us to look for and expect a sweeping victory for the Protectionist ticket. Should it prove otherwise the people must learn again in the hard school of experience, the lesson taught our fathers in the same manner.

The British Minister Dismissed.

On Tuesday last, after nearly a week of consideration, and after Secretary Bayard had expressed the opinion, to a correspondent of the New York *World*, that Lord Sackville's letter was of a private nature and that he was not, therefore, inimical to the charge of official discourtesy to the American government and of interference in American politics, the President notified the offending diplomat that his continuance in his official relations to the United States was no longer acceptable. This action would have been more grateful to the insulted American people if it had been more prompt. The newspapers of the country had been clamoring for it for several days and wondering at the tardy motions of the executive. Better late than never, perhaps, but the administration that must be forced by the long and loud expression of public sentiment to perform a perfectly plain duty isn't entitled to much credit for at last obeying the popular behest.

Give us Free Wool and Free Salt,

say the Democrats, but lay a heavy tariff on sugar and rice. If you vote for Cleveland you endorse that absurd policy. Vote for Harrison and for just protection against this outrageous discrimination.

The Republicans Favor

a tariff that will afford an all-around protection to all American industries that come in competition with foreign products. The Democratic plan is to strike down the producers of salt, lumber, wool, &c., and foster the favored products of sugar and rice that together pay more than one-fourth of all the tariff duties. The voter who wants fair play will cast his vote for Harrison and Morton.

There is a Difference.

The trouble with the Democrats in regard to the tariff question is that they see no difference between the condition of America in regard to trade and business enterprises and that of the other nations of the earth. They seem to imagine that there is a general and inexorable law concerning trade that applies equally to all peoples. Therein they make an egregious mistake. America, in this thing, is a law unto herself. The country is so vast, the products so varied, the resources so unlimited that the American nation is a world in itself. The free-trade existing between the various and widely separated States offers abundant opportunities for developing and enlarging the field of production, stimulating healthy enterprises and employing labor at remunerative wages. Just here the Democrats propose to inject a new element; to throw wide open the doors to the competition of people trained in a different school and living under essentially different conditions; people who live in squalid poverty, to a great extent, and toil for starvation wages. And these Democrats confidently assert that under the new condition Americans will not only be able to compete successfully at home with the products of these ill paid toilers, and maintain undiminished, or increase, the ruling scale of wages, but that this proceeding will open to them the markets of the world. The proposition is simply absurd. The American toiler could, under free-trade, only maintain the present market for his labor by accepting the same rate of compensation as his foreign brother. If he were willing to live as a Chinaman, or an East Indian he might, with his American skill and brain, be made the engine to force American products into control of the world's markets. And that is about all the Democratic argument is worth. On the basis of free-trade, the American wage earner must either sink to a level with his foreign competitor in the matter of compensation for his toil; or he must abandon the field as a producer. Either alternative means misery and wretchedness; and this is the feast to which he is invited by the cooks of the Mills bill. He will only have himself to thank if, beguiled by smooth-tongued sophistries, and enticed by the treacherous dead sea fruit, he votes away Protection and finds his golden hopes only ashes on his lips.

Don't Be Deluded.

While Democratic newspapers and orators are constantly deriding the doctrine of Protection, they are with equal pertinacity perpetually apologizing for free-trade. This has been a remarkable and curious feature of the campaign on the Democratic side, because it has been general. Mills, Carlisle, Cleveland, the very embodiment of free-trade ideas, while denouncing the tariff as a tax and discrediting it by declaring, in some form or other, that the cost of domestic products is enhanced to the extent of the tariff on foreign articles, and that for every million paid into the treasury from tariff revenues many more millions are taken from the pockets of the people, still claim that they favor the protection of American industries, and that the Mills bill is practically a protective measure. And all the lesser lights drop into the same strain. Without doubt many protection Democrats are held to the party by this singular and inconsistent attitude of the leaders. They do not know that similar tactics prevailed in 1844, when the Democrats, while declaring in their platform for a tariff for revenue only, persistently claimed to be in favor of the protective tariff of 1842 and undoubtedly elected Mr. Polk by the fraud. Their true attitude was manifested by the passage of the tariff of 1846, by the casting vote of Vice President Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania. Protection Democrats were grossly deluded in that campaign. They will be unwise if they permit themselves to be again misled.

Roger Q. Mills asserts that the purpose of the Democratic party is to place the American workingman on an equal plane with all the labor of the world. That is to be one of the results of the free-trade system, with which Mr. Mills and the Democratic party seem to have become so desperately enamored. The meaning of the sentiment is obvious. The American working man receives better wages than his toiling brothers of every other country under the sun. The Democratic theory, reduced to practice, will bring him down to their level. The Democratic cry of reduction of taxes means, practically, reduction of wages, and a vote for Cleveland and Stump will be a vote to inaugurate that proceeding.

The Norfolk, Va., *Landmark* says:

"The Democracy of the United States looks to New York city, and will hold it responsible for a failure to give the country a Democratic administration."

This looks very much like a threat to deprive the metropolis of Democratic trade unless she bows her neck to the yoke of Southern masters. It isn't likely New York merchants will be badly alarmed by the silly vaporing of the *Landmark*. Southern prejudice is strong, but it has never stemmed the natural current of trade and probably never will.

If You Want to Keep Out

the point of the free-trade wedge vote the Republican ticket.

The President has dismissed the British minister, Lord Sackville-West, but the unpleasant fact that the offending diplomat considers that the re-election of Mr. Cleveland would be advantgeous to England, remains and cannot be dismissed by the dictum of a Presidential order.

Lord Sackville-West is rightly named. He has been "sacked" in the West, and can now turn his face Eastward with the reflection that these American barbarians know to how protect their country against British insolence.

It required just about a week to convince Mr. Cleveland that the American people would not tolerate the insolent interference of a British minister in the political affairs of the country, notwithstanding it was in the interests of the President himself that the indiscretion was committed.

A letter published by the New York *Times* purporting to have been written by Col. Dudley, of the Republican National Executive Committee to a Republican in Indiana proposing a scheme to carry that State by fraud, is pronounced by that gentleman a forgery. The Democrats are photographing and publishing the letter and scattering it in every direction. Col. Dudley will relentlessly prosecute every newspaper giving it publicity as a genuine letter.

It is expected that the Morey letter swindle will be utterly eclipsed by the managers of the Democratic National campaign, during the few days yet remaining till the election. Let no voter be misled by any statement originating at this late day. Democrats are boastng that Mr. Gorman is at the helm of their campaign ship, and he is known to be fertile in expedients and unscrupulous in methods. Place no confidence in sensations emanating from or instigated by this wily schemer.

President Cleveland and his followers are doubtless sincere in their views concerning the advantages of free-trade; but their sincerity would not save American industries from overthrow, nor restore the depreciated wages of the laborer. Every character of service is better paid to-day than it was under the "tariff for revenue only" of 1846. If a return to the condition of that period is desired the voter should cast his ballot for Cleveland and Stump; if not, he should vote for Harrison and Lang.

Summed up in a very few words the question for the voters of the United States to decide on the 6th of November is whether they will surrender to foreign producers and laborers the vast industries developed and built up by the protection system. The voter who prefers that England or some other foreign country should produce, at low wages for the laborer, and sell to us for good hard American money, what can be produced at home by well paid American labor and thus keep the money in circulation among our own people, should cast his ballot for Cleveland. That will be the most effective method of helping foreign countries at our own expense and to the destruction of our own prosperity.

The fallacy of the Democratic theory that a Protective tariff enhances the price of domestic goods to exactly the extent of the tariff rate, is aptly illustrated by the matter of carpets. In the palmy free-trade days of 1846 to 1861, when carpets were admitted free of duty, prices ruled at $1.00 to $1.25 per yard for goods manufactured on English looms, the equal of which, from American looms, can now be purchased at 50 to 60 cents per yard. In this case the protective tariff has developed a magnificent American industry, giving employment to many thousand people at good wages and actually reducing the cost to the consumer to the extent of more than 50 per cent. But the restless spirit of Democracy wants a change, even at the risk of restoring the old order of things when the working-man's floor was carpetless because his wages were low and carpets high in price. The man who prefers that condition should vote for Cleveland; but if he desires the maintenance of American industries and good wages he should cast his ballot for Harrison.

The indignation aroused by Lord Sackville-West's mild advice to a naturalized Englishman, in the interest of Mr. Cleveland's re-election, is not surprising. The American people are not slow to resent foreign intermeddling with our domestic concerns. And yet the British minister has only, in a very moderate way, given expression to what everybody, of reasonable intelligence, knew before to be a fact, and that is that the government and people of England are favorable to Democratic success in the pending election. To put the idea into language that will properly represent the English attitude on the subject it is necessary to say that the English government and people, as a rule, are deeply solicitous that Gen. Harrison shall be defeated and the principles enunciated by Mr. Cleveland, and accepted by his party, endorsed by the American voters. British anxiety to secure free American markets for British products prompts universal desire in that country for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland.

Maryland's Complete Registration.

Returns from all the counties and from the city of Baltimore, show that the total number of voters registered in Maryland is 240,588, of which 190,956 are white, and 49,632 are colored. The following table gives the vote of the city and of each county:

Counties.	1888. White.	C'l'r'd.	Total.
Allegany,	8,480	374	8,854
Anne Arundel,	4,180	3,147	7,327
Baltimore City,	77,767	14,057	91,824
Baltimore County,	13,353	2,287	15,640
Calvert,	1,275	1,152	2,427
Caroline,	2,631	864	3,495
Carroll,	7,808	516	8,324
Cecil,	5,947	1,142	7,089
Charles,	2,072	1,943	4,015
Dorchester,	4,087	2,043	6,130
Frederick,	10,692	1,637	12,329
Garrett,	3,190	37	3,227
Harford,	6,215	1,749	7,964
Howard,	2,784	931	3,715
Kent,	3,009	1,861	4,870
Montgomery,	4,568	2,144	6,712
Prince George's,	4,560	2,874	7,434
Queen Anne's,	3,097	1,744	4,841
Somerset,	3,660	2,083	5,743
St. Mary's,	2,093	1,826	3,919
Talbot,	3,297	1,921	5,218
Washington,	9,134	686	9,820
Wicomico,	3,763	1,122	4,885
Worcester,	3,294	1,492	4,786
Totals,	190,956	49,632	240,588

The death of Ex-Governor Hamilton has called forth many sincere tributes to his memory from political opponents as well as friends. He was undoubtedly an honest politician, and made a faithful effort to reform the corruptions so largely prevalent in the Democratic party in Maryland. His failure to accomplish the desire of his heart, in this direction, was due, to a great extent, to too great confidence in the sincerity of the professions made by the instigators of the wrongs which he essayed to redress. He was the wealthiest man in Washington county, his estate being valued at more than half a million of dollars. His public service was three terms in the House of Representatives, one term in the United States Senate and one term as Governor of the State.

They All Agree.

Lord Sackville-West's Letter.

BEVERLY, MASS., SEPT. 13, 1888.

Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article from the New York "Times" of August 22, and remain yours faithfully,

L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST.

CHARLES F. MURCHISON.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

From the London Times.

It would be hardly possible to put the Free-trade case clearer or more strongly, and yet such is the force of words, President Cleveland shrinks from the use of the term "Tree-Trade," and in fact declares that those who taunt him with being a Free-trader are deceiving the country. It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago and which any English Free-trader would employ now. That import duties stifle production and limit the area of a country's market are purely Free-trade arguments. As such we are very glad to see President Cleveland using them, though we are sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name.

From the Saturday Review.

It must be taken to prove that the President and the Democratic leaders have finally decided that they have nothing to gain by keeping measure any longer with the Protectionists. They have, from whatever motive, resolved to adopt a Free-trade policy. Nothing can be more explicit than the President's language, "The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the amount requisite to meet the necessary expenses of the Government and to restore to business and to the country the money accumulated in the Treasury." In America this means Free-Trade.

From the Haddingtonshire Courier.

Cleveland's message will, no doubt, provoke an immense amount of hostility on the part of many who have hitherto been favorable to him. This much is certain, and another fierce contest is impending in America over the principle at issue. If it terminates, as it may be hoped it will do, in the direction of a relaxation of those imposts that now so vexatiously hamper commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, we may look to an impetus being given to our home trade that will go far to make up for the depression of late years.

From the London Globe.

As a rule the presidential contest has very little interest for the Old World. On the present occasion, however, an issue is involved which very closely concerns Europe, more particularly Great Britain. Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on Free-Trade, and, although the party managers have considerably planed down his platform, he is universally recognized in the states as pledged to initiate a new departure in fiscal policy. Nor can there be any doubt that he would act up to this understanding were he elected. The central issue of the contest lies between the maintenance of the present fiscal system intact and its modification in the direction of Free-Trade. And on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidature naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy.

From the London Standard.

To American ears the whole message must be redolent of Cobdenism in a slightly modified form; more particularly the enunciation of the principle that the exaction of more revenue than is really required for the public service "is an indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice." This remarkable utterance will be certain to exercise an absolutely paramount influence on the next presidential election. Party names and party ties are thrown into hotch-potch. The governing issue at the contest will lie between Protection and Free-Trade.

From the London Saturday Review.

President Cleveland has devoted himself entirely to the tariff. It is impossible to recast this without touching directly the pockets of every citizen of the United States and indirectly influencing the commercial interests of the world. The President is careful to state that he frankly declared his indifference to the charge of favoring Free-Trade. His policy, he says, may be called by that or another name, but it is the policy he recommends to Congress, and which, he does not affect to deny, must alter the terms on which foreigners have access to the American market and on which Americans compete with foreigners abroad.

From the London Daily News.

The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him as a Free-trader as deception, but for all that the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between Free Trade and Protection and nothing less.

From the Scotsman.

If once the United States finds herself on the road to Free Trade she will hardly know where to stop. For the principle which President Cleveland, as head of the Democratic party, lays down is really that no import duties are justifiable which are not levied solely for purposes of revenue.

From the London Times.

As was to be expected, the Protectionists have taken the alarm, and, as our correspondent at Philadelphia informs us, they are organizing for a determined resistance. They are, no doubt, right in believing that, whatever may be said of preserving the essence of the Protective system and of ignoring Free Trade, the tariff can not be reduced to the strict proportions of a revenue corresponding to the limited and diminishing necessities of the federal Government without admitting a great flood of foreign competition.

From the London Standard.

Mr. Cleveland demands in effect that there shall be a tariff for revenue purposes only. No tinkering with the tariff will suffice; no readjustment of duties will do. The only reform that common-sense can accept is one which unaffectedly substitutes the principle of unimpeded imports for that of tariff regulations.

From the London Saturday Review.

It may be taken for granted that the President has not acted without previously consulting the leaders of the Democratic party and securing their approval. He and they have taken up again the old Free-trade policy of the South Carolina politicians, unconnected with what, in the jargon of American politics, was called the sectional question.

From the Glasgow Herald.

With President Cleveland, Great Britain knows where she is.

From the London Post.

We shall be much mistaken if the effect of this state communication will not be to strengthen considerably the case of Free-traders in all parts of the world. It will be regarded as a step in the right direction by all who believe in the soundness of Free-trade principles.

From the Glasgow Herald.

President Cleveland may say to others and think what he chooses, but he has precipitated this inevitable struggle between Free Trade and Protection in the United States, and that is tantamount to saying that he is on the side of Free Trade.

From the London Daily News.

The stone now set rolling will not stop until it has broken the idol of Protection in pieces.

From the London Globe.

Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on Free Trade.

From the London Iron and Steel Trades Journal.

The facts set forth in the President's message, though by no means new, are now brought so prominently under the notice of the American Congress and of American citizens that a violent stimulus must be given to the party which advocates entire freedom of trade.

"A Member of Parliament" to New York Herald.

To convert the United States is indeed a triumph. The Cobden Club will henceforth set up a special shrine for the worship of President Cleveland and send him all its publications gratis. Cobden founded Free Trade, Cleveland saved it. Such is the burden of the song all through England to-day.

Cable Despatch to the New York World.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The English papers continue to devote much space to what they call "Mr. Cleveland's declaration in favor of Free Trade." From the average English comment the public here has been led to believe that Free Trade is now as good as adopted in the United States. It is considered here (in England) that Free Trade with us (in America) is just what is needed to revive drooping English industries.

From the People's Journal, Dundee.

A great sensation has been created by President Cleveland's message, and if the policy which it indicates be carried out it will produce almost as much effect in this country as in America. The tariff reform which the President recommends goes as far, at least, as the abolition or the reduction of the duties on raw materials. Should Congress give effect to this proposal its immediate result would be an enormous stimulus to English industry.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

English Free-traders would be well advised if they moderated the ecstasy of their jubilation over President Cleveland's message. Every word which they say in its favor will be used as a powerful argument against the adoption of its recommendation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

HORSES, COWS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Near Meadow Branch Church. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 12, M. See bills.
no-3-ts JOHN ENGLAR.

Road Carts.

I have now on hand a supply of Road Carts, of my own make, which, for comfort and superiority, cannot be excelled for the money. Everybody should have one. Just the thing for traveling over bad roads.
JNO. E. ECKENRODE,
Coach Builder, No. 70 Liberty St.,
no-3-3t Westminster, Md.

For Sale.

A THOROUGHBRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION; 4 years old; about 16 hands high; weighs 1100 pounds; Chestnut Sorrel with star in forehead; thoroughly broken and a good mover. Will be sold low because the owner has no use for him. Terms to suit purchaser. For particulars inquire at the SENTINEL office.
no 3-3t

The Marsh House.

JURORS and others having business with the approaching term of Court, are respectfully informed that I am prepared to entertain them at moderate rates. My table is always abundantly supplied with good, substantial food and the luxuries of the season also. Good rooms and comfortable beds are provided for my guests. Call and see and learn that my accommodations cannot be surpassed in the city, at terms that will be entirely satisfactory.
JOHN MARSH,
Corner Main and Centre Sts., two squares from Court House, Westminster. no-3-3t

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, as Attorney and Agent named in two mortgages from Jesse D. Nusbaum to William H. Nusbaum, will sell at public sale, on
Thursday, 8th of November, A. D., 1888,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the farm of M. C. McKinstry, on the New Windsor road, about one mile from Wakefield, a large variety of Personal Property, consisting of superior Work Horses, Stallion, 16 MILCH COWS, Heifers, Bulls, Hogs, Wagons, Farm Utensils, Household Furniture, Corn by the barrel, etc. For particulars see hand bills.
CHAS. T. REIFSNIDER,
oct-13-ts Attorney and Agent.

BEST Lanterns at BABYLON & GILBERT'S.

Republican Meeting!

IN WESTMINSTER.

The Republicans and friends of Protection will hold a meeting in the

COURT HOUSE,

On Saturday Evening, November 3rd, at 7.30 o'clock.

COL. THEO. F. LANG,

Candidate for Congress,

R. C. THACKERY,

Of Elkton, and other speakers will address the meeting.

JOHN SMITH, ESQ.,

Of Wakefield, has consented to preside. A GLEE CLUB, organized for the occasion, and the WESTMINSTER BRASS BAND will furnish the Music. Voters, without reference to party, and the Ladies are respectfully invited to be present and hear the issues of the day honestly discussed.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF ONE OF THE MOST
VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
Lime-stone Farms
IN CARROLL COUNTY, MD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, passed in Cause No. 2644 Equity, wherein William U. Marker is plaintiff and Charles E. Nusbaum and others are defendants, the undersigned, trustee therein appointed, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888,
at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that very desirable farm of which John W. Nusbaum, late of Carroll county, deceased, died seized and possessed, situate in Uniontown district, in Carroll county, Maryland, near the village of Tyrone, within a few hundred yards of the road leading from Westminster to Taneytown, six miles from either place, and contains
190 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.
The improvements consist of two large and substantial Dwelling Houses, one of brick and nearly new, the other frame, with porches to both; a large bank barn, 45x84 feet; wagon shed, carriage house, wash house, dry house, hog pens and other outbuildings. The fences and all the buildings are in first-class condition. About 50 acres is in excellent TIMBER, and the whole farm is well watered by a running stream. The finest quality of LIMESTONE for farming purposes can be found in almost every part of the land, and a good quarry is now open, in which there is built a kiln in active operation.
The location of this farm and its excellent producing qualities are not surpassed in Carroll county; a crop failure on this land has never been known. It lies four miles from the nearest railroad station, and is convenient to schools, churches and markets. Purchasers should take advantage of this opportunity to obtain what is conceded to be one of the finest farms in this county.
Terms of Sale as prescribed by the Court.—One-third cash on the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved of by the Trustee.
SAMUEL NUSBAUM, Trustee.
Charles E. Fink, Solicitor.
Wm. Brown, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John W. Nusbaum, late of Carroll county, Maryland, deceased, to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, on or before the first day of February, A. D., 1889.
SAMUEL NUSBAUM,
no-3-ts Trustee.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his property, about 2½ miles from Westminster, on the road leading from the Manchester to the Gorsuch road, containing 35 ACRES, fifteen of which are in growing Timber. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling, Bank Barn, Smoke and Hog House, and other outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation, under good fencing, has a young orchard, water, &c.
Also 3 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the above property, improved by a two-story Frame Dwelling House, &c. For further particulars apply to J. L. STORMS,
sep-22-6m* On the premises.

Trustees' Sale
OF A
DESIRABLE FARM
AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Near Hampstead, Carroll County, Maryland.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from David Burns and wife to the undersigned, duly executed and recorded, we will sell at public sale, on the premises, on
Saturday, 24th of November, 1888,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property: First, that desirable farm containing
101 ACRES, 1 ROOD AND 20 PERCHES
of land, more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a large and conveniently arranged two-story log and frame Dwelling House, with backbuilding; large bank barn, with wagon shed attached; dairy, smoke house, carriage house, hog house, blacksmith shop, frame tenant house, large grain barrack and other necessary outbuildings; nearly all the buildings have been recently erected and are all in good repair. The buildings are supplied with superior water and the fields are conveniently watered; fences are all in condition; about 10 acres is good meadow land, and about 13 acres is heavily covered with good timber. There is an orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the farm which is not surpassed in the vicinity, besides, also, an extensive variety of choice grapes. The land is in a high state of cultivation. This farm is now in the occupancy of Mr. Burns, is situate on the county road leading from Brilhart's mill to the Baltimore and Hanover turnpike road, is about one-quarter of a mile from Greenmount Station, on the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad, is about one mile from Hampstead, and adjoins the land of Daniel Yingling, Benjamin Bosley and others. The location of this farm to the railroad, market, schools, churches, &c., renders it worthy the attention of purchasers.
Also, at the same time and place, the following Personal Property: Rockaway buggy, horse, 2 cows, set of harness, halter chains, &c.; lot of carpenter tools, half interest in about 26 acres of growing wheat, lot of hay, lot of wheat and corn by the barrel, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
Terms of Sale of the Real Estate.—One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, one-third in one year 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.
Terms of Sale of the Personal Property.—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on all sums above $10 a credit of six months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
JESSE LONG,
MICHAEL S. BRILHART, Trustees.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
oct-27-ts

PROTECTION
TO
Home Trade.

THE fall business campaign is now open, and we are offering the largest assortment of
Suitings and Overcoatings,
both foreign and domestic, ever offered outside of the city, and can compete with many of the city houses for quality and variety of styles. We have some of the finest imported Suitings ever brought to this county and can get up Suits to compete with any city work, and at prices far below. We guarantee a fit. Now what inducements have you to go to the city and pay more? Does home protection say go? Our line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
cannot be surpassed in the county. Special attention given to UNDERWEAR. It will pay you to call on us as we have it at all prices. In the Glove line we challenge any house outside of the city. Fine Gloves a specialty. We have Gloves from 25 cents up to $10.00. We are headquarters for Collars and Cuffs, always looking for the latest. New specialty in
FUR COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Something that has never been offered in this market before and certainly is a handsome thing for an Overcoat and for comfort. We always lead in Neckwear and have the largest line ever offered in the town. Our SHIRT department is full and complete, both white and colored. Beautiful line of Wool Overshirts, latest styles. The best Overall and Norfolk Jacket ever shown in this town.
Our Line of Gents' Jewelry
cannot be surpassed. If you want a Suit, Overcoat, Suit of Underwear, or Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Gloves, Suspenders, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, or anything in our line, we will be pleased to have you call.
oc-27 J. T. ANDERS.

A TALK ABOUT
SHOES AND HATS.

YOU undoubtedly must have some Shoes and Hats this fall and winter. The fall frosts are here and winter is close at hand. We make a specialty of Shoes and Hats, and know we can accommodate you with exactly what you want for fall and winter wear.

MEN'S BOOTS.
We have a very large assortment of Men's Boots, varying in prices from $1.75 and up. The Monogram $3.00 Kip Boot which we have sold for ten years is the kind of Boot needed to tramp through the snow and slush. We believe it will last the winter out and keep the foot dry and warm.
We have a French Kip Boot for $3.25 which is made expressly to our order. It will wear well and give thorough satisfaction and take a high polish.

BOYS' BOOTS.
We have Boys' Boots from sizes that will fit a two-year-old boy up to the largest size Boys' Boot made, at bottom prices.

GENTS' FINE SHOES.
We keep in stock a large supply of Gentlemen's Fine Shoes, both hand and machine made, ranging in prices from $1.25 to $5.00 hand made.

LADIES' SHOES.
Our trade in Ladies' Shoes is immense. We keep in stock Slesinger's Hand-Made Tender-Feet Shoes, also the Carlisle Shoes, the finest fitting and wearing Shoes.

GUM SHOES.
Our stock of Gum Shoes is full. We have Gum Boots, Arctics, Alaskas and everything in the Gum Shoe line.

HATS, HATS.
Our stock embraces everything in the Hat line, from a 25c. Wool to a $5.00 fine Silk Hat.

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas.
You are sure to find what you want at the lowest prices.
Our customers come from all parts of the county, and we shall be glad to see you whether you come from the 1st or the 13th district.
oc-13-3m U. L. Reaver.

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned offers his services as Auctioneer or Sale Clerk. Charges moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. G. SHUNK,
69 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
oct-20-3m

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county, will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1888, for the transaction of business.
By order, CHARLES BRILHART,
oct-6-1m Clerk.

BEST GASOLINE STOVES, cheap, at BABYLON & GILBERT'S.

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