

Saint Mary's Beacon.

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY Morning, Oct. 26th, 1886.

For Representative in Congress—5th District:

BARNES COMPTON.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

A Democratic Mass-meeting will be held in

LEONARDTOWN on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1886.

Hon. Barnes Compton and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Speaking will begin at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Compton will also address meetings as follows:

MECHANICSVILLE, Monday, 25, at 2:30 p. m.

MILESTOWN, Wednesday, 27th, at 2:30 p. m.

GREAT MILLS, Thursday, 28th, at 2:30 p. m.

Let our friends in the several districts make arrangements to attend these meetings in force.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Oct. 11, 1886—61.

There are certain politicians in the county whose bread and butter were once contingent upon their creating the impression among the colored people of our county that, if the democratic ever obtained control of our national affairs, the freedom of the black man would be imperilled and his right of suffrage either abolished or abridged. After awhile the thing wore itself out and it was found impossible to trade profitably upon these ideas, and as was to have been expected, they were abandoned or held in abeyance and a new set of novelties introduced, the latest being that the low prices of our tobacco and other produce are attributable to democratic rule. Now, we readily admit and deplore the depressed condition of our agricultural interests, but whether this state of affairs can rightfully be laid at the door of democrats or to over production is the real question ahead of us. We think that over production has something to do with it, but of this we have no right to complain. What we have a right to complain of, however, is the existence at this day of the war tariff, with an average addition of at least 33 per cent, which it puts upon everything we are compelled to buy. The party, then, be it democratic or republican, which is responsible for the continuance of this tariff is the guilty agent in our oppression. Which side bread and butter brigade may say either from ignorance or venality it is not the democratic party. It has the presidency and the lower branch of Congress, it is true, but it has not the Senate, and in order to rid ourselves of the war tariff, it is necessary that the Senate should concur in our relief. The republican Senate is, comparatively, a unit for the present tariff and there is no hope of its repeal until the democrats obtain control of that body also. Besides, the republican party is the author of this tariff, has kept it by its advocacy and support upon our necks for years and is keeping it there now when no public or governmental necessity exists for its continuance. As between Dr. Tuck and Mr. Compton, who is the war tariff candidate and who is the low or revenue tariff candidate? Read the platform upon which they respectively stand and interrogate their records. The democratic party is about as responsible for the low prices we now get for our tobacco and wheat as it is for the Charleston earthquake. We suppose the bread and butter brigade know this, or ought to be ashamed not to know it.

Farm products are as low down as they can get, but times would not be hard if the purchasing power of the dollar were doubled. The tariff keeps the price of clothes, coal, iron, sugar and other necessities up to the highest point no matter how low farm products become. Over production gluts a market and lowers prices and the farmer has no remedy against it. The republican tariff keeps out foreign goods; home manufacturers provide against glutting the markets by "shutting down" and stopping work at their own pleasure. What the farmer sells goes down; what the manufacturer sells never does and the tariff thus enables the latter to play with the former a "heads-I-win; tails-you-lose game." This causes hard times in agricultural sections. Vote to better them by voting for Compton who believes and votes that the tariff should be revised and the farmer be enabled to buy what he needs as cheap as possible.

The republican tariff produced the panic of 1873 and it is the cause of the present hard times, because it oppresses the agricultural interests. Mr. Compton has voted and will again vote to lift your burdens from you. The next time his vote will count. See that he has an opportunity to cast it.

Remember that we have an important county election next Fall and that this election will have a most important bearing upon it.

Those who favor a revision of the Tariff and a consequent lifting of the burdens that oppress farmers should vote and work for Barnes Compton.

A vote for Compton is a vote in support of democratic supremacy and those desiring future favors from the democratic party should be mindful of this fact.

A vote for Compton is a vote to take the tax off of the necessities of life and put it on the luxuries; to make the rich man bear his fair share of the burdens of government.

Neither "was Rome built in a day," nor can the effects of 20 years of republican misrule be eradicated in a single year. The hard times are not caused by a democratic administration, but by preceding republican ones.

The next House of Representatives will meet the Electoral Vote of 1888. If Mr. Compton is a member we will have a bold and courageous Representative and one whose voice will be heard if an attempt be made to repeat the performance of 1876.

You who condemn others for giving party nominees a half-hearted support or no support at all, see to it that out of your own mouths you be not condemned. Rally round the flag! A democratic majority can only be secured by democrats turning out and working and voting!

Democrats have not yet been able to do away with iniquitous measures fastened upon the people by republican administrations. They have done a great deal, but we are still living under a republican tariff and are oppressed thereby. The bad work of twenty years cannot be wiped out in one.

No democrat should stay away from the polls because he thinks his vote will not be needed. John A. Logan holds his seat in the United States Senate by virtue of one vote. Every vote is wanted and it is the duty of every democrat to come out and vote. Staying at home beat Judge Merrick for a second term. That experience is sufficient. Come out and vote and work for Compton!

Says the protectionist, "the tariff has built up a home market for the farmer where he can sell his beef, corn, pork and wheat instead of sending it over the ocean and paying freight on it." Just so. The farmer has been hiring manufacturers to eat his produce for him paying them high wages and the more he has payed, the less he has got for what he had to sell. Such a market is worse than useless.

Is a farmer benefited by being compelled by a protective tariff to pay \$10 for a suit of clothes that without the tariff he could get for \$5; by having to pay from \$2.50 to \$14 for a plow that by a reduced tariff he could buy for from \$1.75 to \$9, and so on for nearly every article he is obliged to purchase? These are a few of the beauties of the republican tariff. Vote and work for Compton that he may continue to work to lift these burdens from you.

At a recent meeting of the Deer Creek Farmers Club, of Harford county, Mr. Dean, a woolen manufacturer of Newark, Del., made the following remarks as to how the existing high tariff affects the farming interests of the country:

Mr. Dean said that as a woolen manufacturer his interests would probably be in a line with those of the farmer, but as a patriotic American citizen he wished to see laws enacted that would secure the greatest benefit to the greatest number of our people.

We raise a surplus of agricultural products, which finds a market in foreign countries, and the price is regulated there.

We export our surplus of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, which comes into competition with wheat from India, raised at a cost of 10 cents a bushel. The price abroad for our surplus products regulates the price of the entire crop.

The American wheat grower, said Mr. Dean, ought to be able to buy supplies for his family where he sells his wheat. He showed that by the present high tariff cloth costing 50 cents a yard in Leeds, England, would cost \$1.27 to import, the duty amounting to 77 cents per yard.

We are dependent upon a foreign market to get sale for our surplus grain, beef, pork, &c. If it were not for this foreign outlet beef might be two cents per pound.

The tariff should be so regulated as to protect and benefit the masses, not the few. Manufacturers, by reason of their large profits, can pay higher wages than can be paid by farmers, and they therefore drain from farmers the best labor and leave them the residue. Then protection compels the farmer to pay more than he ought to

pay for goods he needs, and thus the farmers' profits are cut at both ends by the tariff.

A great wrong is being practiced on the American people by the existing tariff. Take steel bars for railroads, for instance. In 1881 they could be bought in England for less than \$25 a ton. We manufactured in that year 1,100,000 tons, and sold them at an average of \$61 a ton. Who got the difference, \$47,000,000, that these rails cost the railroads in 1881, in addition to what they would have cost if we had not a protective tariff? The steel rail manufacturers. Why should they be protected at the expense of the rest of the people? That \$47,000,000 must be paid by the people who use the railroads.

A duty has been levied on wool, but notwithstanding there was less wool raised in the region east of the Mississippi river in 1880 than there was in 1850. Why don't protection on wool encourage sheep-raising in these localities?

The protected people are getting high prices for their articles and are spending their money where they get the most for it. Will the United States government allow farmers to do likewise? We are producing cutlery out of steel imported from England, paying a heavy duty on it, and selling that cutlery in Sheffield and Birmingham in competition with English cutlery, and yet the price of cutlery here is double the price in England. Why? Because the protective tariff shuts out English cutlery.

The agricultural interests cannot be protected by a duty, because we are raising goods at all the fairs, and have to find a market abroad.

When in England, some time since, at the Royal Agricultural Fair, the centre of attraction was the American exhibit. The English farmers didn't know the use of many of the American implements. He saw in a store evaporated apples, imported from America. The storekeeper said there was no sale for them, but after showing how they should be cooked they sold rapidly. He advised canners to send agents abroad with exhibits of canned goods at all the fairs, and show, practically, how the canned goods should be cooked. Let them taste them, and they will soon want to buy them. Many of them don't know what a tomato or what corn is.

We are in advance of England in manufactures, notwithstanding her cheap labor, and yet we must pay twice as much for our implements here as they can be bought for in England. All because of the protective tariff.

In speaking of the Tariff, Gen'l. Hardeste struck the keynote of the situation when he said: "It is the issue comprehensive of all other issues. The protective system has produced enormous monopolies which for years have dictated and dominated national legislation; has marred the great agricultural interests of the country; has worked the ruin of individual ventures; has established fictitious valuations; and has produced a sense of such injustice between class and class that we are to-day seeing antagonisms incarnating into great organizations that are dangerous to us and may become destructive of our institutions."

Similar Arguments.

Ex-State Treasurer Compton is accused of diverting the School Fund. The Constitution provides that the Treasurer shall disburse the State's money upon the order of the Comptroller and Mr. Compton obeyed the law and paid out as the Comptroller ordered him. But, say his enemies, he knew what was done and if not directly is indirectly responsible. A similar argument is used in the old Æsopic fable of

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Says Æsop: "Driven by thirst, a Wolf and a Lamb had come to the same stream; the Wolf stood above and the Lamb at a distance below. Then, the spoiler, prompted by a ravenous maw, alighted a pretext for a quarrel. 'Why,' said he, 'have you made the water muddy for me while I am drinking?' The Fleece-bearer answered: 'Prithce, Wolf, how can I do who you complain of? The water is flowing downwards from you to where I am drinking.' The other, disconcerted by the force of truth, exclaimed: 'Six months ago, you slandered me.' 'Indeed,' answered the Lamb, 'I was not born then.' 'By Hercules,' said the Wolf, 'then was your father slandered me,' and so, snatching him up, he tore him to pieces."

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1886.

Messrs. Editors:—A popular feature of the present administration is the President's public receptions at the White House. There are always many transient visitors in Washington who would consider their visits to the National Capital incomplete were they denied the privilege of shaking hands with the President. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays have been designated as days upon which public receptions are held, and visitors who make but a brief stay in the city are not obliged as formerly, to wait in the ante-room several hours without any certainty, after having waited, that they will be admitted to see the President.

During a number of years past, the project of extending Massachusetts Avenue beyond the city limits has been prominent upon the list of proposed improvements in the District. Congress during its last session appro-

riated \$30,000 to be used for this purpose. Surveys have been made, and the work of grading will be commenced at once. The avenue will be extended to a point near the President's country residence, about five miles from the city. It will be one hundred and sixty feet in width, provided with a smooth asphalt pavement, and when finished will be one of the finest avenues in the world. The steady rise in real estate values in Washington has been continuous during the past ten or twelve years, and the opening of Massachusetts Avenue generally regarded as a most important step toward the development of the northern portion of the city. The land located upon the line of the proposed extension, which a short time since could have been purchased at a reasonable price per acre, has been laid out in building lots, and for miles outside of the corporate limits the familiar sign "for sale" may be seen. As an instance of the wonderful effect of recent street improvements upon the value of suburban property, it is reported that property purchased by Senator Sherman, four years ago, by the acre at a rate not exceeding 2 cents per foot, now finds a ready market at 75 cts. to \$1 per foot.

The appropriation for use in the construction of the new Congressional Library Building is now available, and the work of clearing away the buildings which occupy the site will be commenced at once, and the work pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Centennial Exposition, to be held in Washington in 1889, will be the grandest of all modern expositions. The promotion committee, composed of citizens of Washington and Baltimore, which was appointed a few weeks since has become national in extent and influence by the addition of Governors, Mayors of principal cities, Presidents of Boards of Trade, &c. Letters of acceptance have been received from forty-three States and Territories, endorsing in no uncertain terms this important industrial and commercial movement.

The punishment of Geronimo and his principal accomplices in crime has at last been decided upon. By direction of the President they are to spend the remainder of their days in close confinement at Fort Pickens, Fla. This fort is situated upon a spit of land at the entrance of Pensacola Harbor. The locality is so unhealthy that it has been customary to withdraw the garrison into the interior of the State at the approach of the yellow fever season. It is the impression at the War Department that the Indians will never be removed from the fort, and that soldiers and Indians alike will have to take their chances with the yellow fever. For an Indian who has led a wild and roving life upon the prairies to be deprived of his family and closely confined under military guard in a damp and unhealthy region is considered by military officials as a very severe punishment.

A CARD.

Dear Boston:—To my surprise on my return from a short sojourn, my attention was called to a local in the Enterprise briefly referring to His Excellency, Gov. Lloyd and his unworthy appointments in our country, and also to a horse-whipping which it alleged I have received. Acknowledging the former but denying the latter, I think I have in the past sufficiently invited a fair discussion, but have only found in reply dirty work from a dirty hand. If they mean a challenge for a horse-whipping, let them say so.

Yours, in haste,

L. J. WISS.

DIED.

In the 7th district, Mrs. MARY WEAVER, aged 86 years. May she rest in peace! In St. Inigo's district, Oct. 21st, 1886, ELLA BLANCHIE, aged 2 years, 7 months, beloved child of M. V. and Geo. W. Welch. "We had a Harp"—tis gone.

We will not say 'tis broken—

Ne—its tones are deep and high,

Where music warms in melody,

Each thought by angels spoken."

PA AND MA.

(Baltimore American and Herald please copy.)

New Advertisements.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please announce Mr. RICHARD T. HAMMETT for the Legislature, and say that he will be supported by the people, irrespective of party lines.

1st, 2nd and 8th Districts.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THERE will be Democratic Meetings at the times and places hereafter named. All are invited to attend.

SAND GATES, Friday, the 29th, 7:30, p. m.

LAUREL GROVE, 2:30, p. m., Saturday.

ST. INIGO'S, 2:30 p. m., Monday, Nov. 1.

HOLLYWOOD, 7:30, p. m., Nov. 1st.

Hon. Thomas H. Bond and Messrs. Dyer, Reelzer, Thomas and other local speakers will address the meetings.

MISS E. S. MILBURN,

719 NORTH EUTAW STREET,

[Old No. 197.]

BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES UNDERWEAR,

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES,

CHILDREN'S DRESSES,

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND CAPS,

INFANTS' WARDROBES.

All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 28, 1886—y.

[Written for the Beacon.]

OCTOBER.

A rustle is heard on the hills and the moor, A whisper there comes 'tis that summer's o'er; But a darker checked maiden is following too And throws out her smiles the blossoms to be blown away.

And like the king Midas in legends of old She touches the leaves and lo! they are gold! Ah! 'tis her touch as the bird's downy wing When it covers its young in the evenings of spring.

And the modest trees flutter and blush to their leaves When about them in gladness her zephyrs she weaves, And the blossom transfixed when her glances they meet Are hurried as ripe fruit low down at her feet.

How radiant her smiles through the forest and field When each plant and each shrub holds out And tivity each other their stores to increase, Till plenty shall flourish and famine shall cease.

And the farmers' wide barns with ripe gold are stacked and o'er filled till the harvest again.

But through the warm sunlight that streams in her face, The glimpses of tears methinks I can trace, When she notes the rustled seed that have moldered away, And brought nothing but leaves the toil to repay.

O generous Autumn how soon will be wound A gorgeous bright shroud to cover the ground, And bury the hopes that have come to decay.

That bloomed with spring flowers, but fragile as they Have been scorched and brown scorched by the heat of the sun Ere their mission was filled or their object was won, And melted away like a sweet tender strain, Which rings in the heart its songs over again.

Registration Cases.

His Honor Judge Crane will be in Town Monday next, the 1st proximo, for the purpose of hearing registration cases.

Bad Accident.

In Georgetown, D. C., on the 24th inst., a young son of Mrs. Annie Polk, nee Maddox, formerly of this county, was thrown from a cart and instantly killed, the wheels passing over his head.

Local.

To make room for the report of the Democratic Mass Meeting we have been compelled to omit our usual local items. Bear with us—like Compton's is not often heard.

Republican Mass Meeting.

The Republican Mass Meeting held at the Court House Wednesday was very interesting. The Governor and Secretary of the State of Health are ex-officio members of the commission.

A CARD.

CALIFORNIA, October 25th, 1886.

Dear Boston:—To my surprise on my return from a short sojourn, my attention was called to a local in the Enterprise briefly referring to His Excellency, Gov. Lloyd and his unworthy appointments in our country, and also to a horse-whipping which it alleged I have received. Acknowledging the former but denying the latter, I think I have in the past sufficiently invited a fair discussion, but have only found in reply dirty work from a dirty hand. If they mean a challenge for a horse-whipping, let them say so.

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Oct. 28, 1886—y.

Compton at Leonardtown.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in the Hall last Tuesday to hear Mr. Compton speak. Every section of the county was represented and the meeting was one of the largest ever held here for some time. Mr. J. H. King of the Central Committee called the meeting to order and an organization was effected by selecting Giles F. Dyer as chairman and Francis V. King as Secretary. The chairman in a few neat and appropriate remarks thanked the assemblage for the honor done him and then introduced the speaker of the day.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens of St. Mary's county: On the 27th of September last, the Republican convention of the 5th Congressional district assembled in Laurel, the town in which I live, for the purpose of nominating a republican candidate for Congress for this District. That convention accomplished its organization and after sundry ballots made Dr. Washington G. Tuck its standard bearer. The Democratic convention had previously met at Marlboro and made me its candidate.

At the second meeting at which I spoke I found myself confronted by a candidate having no political record and no political utterances to criticize. The issues before me were the utterances of Republican speakers and leaders in their convention. Mr. Albert saw fit to say of me that I was a sportsman and I saw fit to answer that gentleman. I shall not stop to comment upon Mr. Albert's speech at present. Further on I may have something to say. I saw in the Baltimore Star's report of the convention a speech of Mr. Frank N. Holmes, a citizen of St. Mary's county. The speaker here read the Star's report of Mr. Holmes' speech and his own reply to Mr. Holmes' speech and his own reply to Mr. Holmes' speech.

"To the charge here made I replied. Since then, I have received Mr. Holmes' own paper containing what purports to have been his speech in the convention and I presume the report is correct. Until the receipt of his letter and paper the only data I had to go on was the Star's report. (Here the speaker read the Star's report of his own speech delivered in answer to the newspaper account of Mr. Holmes' remarks and pointed out inaccuracies in the report.) "The State Treasurer has no more to do with the distribution of the School Fund than has a private citizen. The fact is every well informed man ought to know, and the Legislature appropriates the fund for school purposes; the Comptroller distributes it, the Treasurer pays it out. Mr. King seeing the Star's report of my Calonsville speech sent me a letter which was published in his own and presumably in other papers and is hence public property. In it he has started an issue which has no more to do with the contest between Dr. Tuck and myself than has the color of Mr. Holmes' eyes or his hair. Mr. Compton here read Mr. Holmes' letter and to the allegations contained therein answered to the first, "so far as I know, no" to the second, "if so, I don't know it" to the third, "No."

The quotation from the Constitution was correct. The Constitution as follows: "Sec. 2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the Revenue, and for the support of the Public Credit, &c."

The Comptroller has absolutely in his power the disbursement of the State's money and the Treasurer's duties as prescribed by the constitution are: The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State and shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller and on checks countersigned by him and not otherwise. (Act 6, Sec. 3 Constitution) The school law provides that the Comptroller shall distribute the school funds and that the Treasurer shall pay it out upon warrants issued by him and yet Mr. Holmes would have you believe that I as Treasurer would be responsible for the alleged diversion of the School Funds. If he or any other man will take the constitution and read it and the school law and read it and say that the Treasurer is responsible for the diversion of the School Fund if there has been anything of the kind, then I will say that he is not capable of the correct interpretation."

The speaker hoped that Mr. H. would at least enlighten and reflect credit upon his adopted and native county but said that he had not yet reached the point when his utterances would reverberate in and beyond the Alleghenies. Continuing, Mr. Compton said: "The point that he would make against me is that I am not a friend of the Public Schools—that I was silent when a wholesale diversion of funds from them was going on. This is the milk in the mead tub, this is the mouse in the mead tub. Mr. Compton spoke of the case of the Prince George's Commissioners in the Courts and asked, "what was I to do? I was to defy the Comptroller and turn down his warrants and override the Courts of my State? Such a course would have been foolish and subjected me to impeachment and trial for malfeasance in office. The first office I ever held was that of School Commissioner under a republican Governor. If I had not been known as a friend of Public Schools would I have been appointed to that position? If I had been an enemy to Public Schools would I have been appointed Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education? In that position I presented and had passed the law which is the groundwork of the present system. Can I be a friend of the Public Schools asks Mr. Holmes? Yes, sir, and longer and better than you. Mr. Compton said that it was not his intention to attack Mr. Holmes' record, that the Star in stating that he said he would, had misquoted him; he did not. The Speaker continued the reading of the 'open letter' until the end and in reply to its last sentences said: "Don't give yourself any fear on that subject; I did not read it in other counties of the District because it had no bearing on the contest. This is an unkind cut and so was the charge made by the same party in the last canvass that I was a Know-Nothing. Had he then asked others who knew

me in those times he would have found it was not so and if he had examined the Constitution and the School Law and properly construed them he would have seen that his present charge is equally as untrue. I will answer any man who attacks me and I am not afraid of facts or anything else."

Dr. Tuck was the next subject discussed and the Speaker said that gentleman had gotten mad and descended into personalities because he [Compton] had seen fit to tell a story illustrative of the proceedings of the Republican Convention. "Everybody" said he "knows that the republicans did hunt for a man with a barrel. First, they tried Albert; then Wirt Randall; then General Beale, who had two barrels—one his own, another his son-in-law's—and if they had gotten two barrels wouldn't we have had Hall Columbia in the District? Dr. Tuck has written a letter of acceptance. As a political utterance it was his first and like every father he was particularly proud of his first-born. I was the doctor in the case and had to dissect the baby. I found it to be a rag baby without pulse and without fire in its eye. The letter is full of assertions and assumptions and there is not an argument or an attempt at argument in it." Here the Speaker told a humorous story on his friend, Major Daniel, of Va., which elicited much laughter.

"The Baltimore American says that I made an old fashioned democratic speech and some of my republican friends accuse me of talking of dead issues, say that I am behind the times and ask why I do not talk of the live issues of the present. My answer to them is: You would have the mantle of oblivion cast over the record of the republican party and its dark deeds hid from sight. You have been, for years, going from one end of the district to the other pouring into the ears of the ignorant colored man the story that if democrats came into power his rights would be taken from him and he would be enslaved. Two years of democratic rule have given the lie to your assertions and no wonder you want no talk of dead issues. You have gone through the North and striven to enflame that section with the story that if democrats came into power they would be taxed to pay off the Confederate debt. Two years of democratic rule have nailed this lie and no wonder you want it regarded as a dead issue and have no talk of it."

Dr. Tuck says the Republican party made this country great and glorious. If you read the history of your country do you think that you will find this to be so? No. What constitutes greatness? Do great Republics consist of great manufacturing, mining and great manufacturing monopolies or do extent of country, mineral wealth, the peace and prosperity of a people constitute a great country? The limits of your land when your fathers won their independence consisted of only 13 States. That our country now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf was obtained by democratic statesmanship and democratic administrations. Jefferson bought Louisiana with the people's money and dedicated it to the people's uses and Florida was added to the galaxy of States by democratic statesmanship and democratic administration. The great Lone Star State of Texas—greater in extent of territory than the dominions of the German Kaiser—was added to the Union by the casting vote of a Maryland Senator and by democratic and California and its adjacent territories richer in mineral wealth than the mines with which Solomon bought his glory, was added to our country by a democratic administration. Now, what has the republican party done for us? A few