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GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

A STRONG, ABLE AND STATESMAN-LIKE DOCUMENT.

Decided Ground Taken in Favor of Protection, the Laboring Man, Liberal Pensions—Improper Immigration, and Trusts Condemned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Following is Gen. Harrison's letter accepting the republican presidential nomination:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.

Hon. M. M. Estee, and others, Committee:

Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the 4th of July last, and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow citizens, not only occupied all my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the question that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is a further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the democratic party heretofore if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors of our market have with quick instinct seen how the one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection.

The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade,—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade." It may be the more obscure motto "tariff reform," but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced by the amount of the duty on the imported articles, that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represent many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws, may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform," if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, and modify the rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the home market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market.

By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

THE SURPLUS.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil, in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of the expenditures to the revenue, is remote.

The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

The surplus should be used to purchase bonds. The law authorizes this use of it and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations the people and not the banks, in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping the interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down if the products of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor. The effect will be no different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. They will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed, but the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible or desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization. Objections to Chinese immigration are conclusive and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. Laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and stop further Chinese immigration, would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views. Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction, and magistrates our respect when the compact is broken.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

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

NATIONAL AID FOR SCHOOLS.

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

ADMISSION OF THE TERRITORIES.

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

TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

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

LIBERAL PENSIONS.

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

REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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

HIGH GROUND TAKEN ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

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

A FIRM FOREIGN POLICY.

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

OTHER TOPICS.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to the other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them as well as to those I have noticed I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defences and to the public lands express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism, and the Good Providence that made and has kept us a nation, will lead them to a wise and safe conclusion.

Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Later Returns Justify the Earlier Estimates of 20,000 Plurality.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—Nearly 400 official returns have been received to date at the secretary of State's office, and it is hoped the full official summary can be given to-morrow or Friday. So far as received the returns indicate that the official figures will not differ materially from those published. Cushing's vote shows a general falling off from the third party vote of two years ago. If the remaining towns show the same ratio of republican gains, Burleigh's plurality will reach 20,000. The figures are as follows: Burleigh, 50,570; Putnam, 52,117; Cushing, 2474. Burleigh's plurality, 18,633; a net gain of 6799 over the plurality of 1886.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Ames Renominated—Mr. Marden Named for Treasurer.

BOSTON, September 12.—The republican State convention to-day renominated Gov. Ames on the first ballot, Ames receiving 859 votes and Gen. W. F. Draper 29. George A. Marden of Lowell was nominated for treasurer on the first ballot, Sanford Billings of Sharon receiving one, Edward Bridgeman of Northampton one, E. C. Milliken of New Bedford 106, J. A. Dresser of Boston 125, William E. Blunt of Haverhill 221, George A. Marden of Lowell 523. Pending the motion to make Mr. Marden's nomination unanimous he was escorted to the platform by the three other candidates for treasurer, and made one of his characteristic speeches accepting the nomination. Mr. Marden's nomination was then made unanimous.

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—The democratic State convention to-day nominated Hon. I. W. Patterson for governor by acclamation.

THE ANNUAL STATE FAIR.

LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBITION EVER SEEN IN VERMONT.

The Opening Day Devoted to Completing the Arrangement of Exhibits

The managers of the State fair could not have asked for finer weather than that with which they were favored on the opening day, Tuesday, and everybody at the park wore a pleasant look at the excellent outlook for the largest and most successful agricultural exhibition ever seen in the Green Mountain State. The managers have decided that a three-days programme is as long as the people demand, and accordingly the entire time was devoted to completing the arrangement of exhibits so as to have everything in readiness before the crowd arrived Wednesday, and the attractions which have heretofore been spread out over the week have been condensed into three days. The work of getting the grounds in order was completed in fine shape Tuesday, and it is the general verdict of the large number who persisted in visiting the grounds that it is the finest show ever seen at Howard Park, and that is saying not a little. Every department is full to overflowing and it is a matter for general regret that in spite of the fact that the floral and vegetable exhibits had been removed to a large tent, the room in floral hall was so occupied that some of Burlington's merchants who intended to make exhibits were unable to secure the allotment of space necessary for their goods, and were accordingly obliged to abandon their intention of making exhibits. The exhibition of machinery was never before so large, overflowing as it does the large tent, and occupying most of the space in front, from floral hall and the floral and vegetable tent to the poultry department, beside a large quantity of farm machinery which is on exhibition in the space encircled by the track.

Floral and mechanics halls are also well filled and the exhibits include a number of novelties not heretofore seen at the State fair. Burlington's merchants and business men have profited by the inducements offered by the display of exhibits in floral hall as an advertisement for their goods and manufactures, and the attractive and in many cases expensive character of the exhibits cannot fail to impress visitors with the enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers, as well as with the variety and value of their wares.

The stock departments are all well filled, the entries of horses being unusually large and all of them being in fine condition. The cattle of the various classes are all represented, and the exhibition of oxen is especially noticeable, there being 20 entries for the trial of strength alone, which took place Thursday at 11 a. m. The show of sheep, swine and poultry is fully up to the standard of State fairs. One of the most attractive features in the stock department is that of Shetland and other small ponies exhibited by Mr. Pierson.

The floral and vegetable department, which is exhibited under a large tent under the charge of Col. H. LeGrand Cannon, is another attraction which will command large attention.

The managers have excluded everything in the line of chance games and the atmosphere of order that pervades the grounds is most satisfactory and enjoyable in comparison with the experiences of some former years.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROGRAMME AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Over 8,500 People on the Grounds—A successful Balloon Ascension and Exciting Races—The Grand Cavalcade—

Burlington's day at the State fair was a great success and our business men are to be congratulated as well as commended for the excellent manner in which the idea was carried out. The day dawned inauspiciously, rain falling in various parts of the State from which excursions were run, but during the forenoon the sun smiled in a manner that encouraged 8,500 people to visit the grounds, and with the exception of a slight dash of rain in the middle of the day the weather continued favorable. The attendance was large considering the atmospheric conditions and as compared with that at the horse breeders meeting at Rutland, on the best day of which, as shown by the count of tickets, there were 8500 present. A noticeable feature in connection with the attendance was the early hour at which the crowd began to arrive. A stream of teams poured in from the surrounding country and excursion trains brought large numbers from the north part of the State and the central division. The steamboats also brought a considerable number from across the lake.

The attendance from Burlington was also large, the lumber yards, mills and many places of business closing all day or during the afternoon, and thus affording their employes an opportunity for visiting the park and seeing the many attractions there on exhibition.

The day's programme was successfully carried out in every particular, and the people present seemed satisfied that they had received the worth of their money and more too. The early part of the forenoon was devoted to the examination of exhibits by the judges and this feature of the day at racted considerable interest particularly the comparison of horses and cattle which were exhibited in rings and which were witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The most attractive exhibition of the day to many persons was the grand cavalcade of horses, ponies and cattle about 11 o'clock. This included representatives of all the noted families of horses which are described in detail in that department and a finer show of horseflesh is seldom seen. The exhibit of cattle was also fine, there being 23 yokes of oxen alone, 20 of which are entered for the drawing test to take place to-day at 11 o'clock. The cavalcade received many praises from an admiring throng, furnishing as it did an excellent idea of Vermont's progress in the art of breeding.

The balloon ascension, or rather double ascension and parachute drop, which is described at length below, was one of the most novel and thrilling sights ever witnessed in Vermont, and its repetition on Fridsy afternoon is sure to draw one of the largest crowds ever seen at the park.

The races were well contested, and there were many spurts which caused the audience filling the grand stand to applaud with great enthusiasm. The races closed in ample time for the late afternoon trains, and every one appeared satisfied and happy.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

A Successful Exhibition with a Thrilling Drop in a Parachute.

No little interest centered in the balloon ascension, and an additional and thrilling feature in this connection was the drop of the aeronaut in a parachute when the balloon had reached a great altitude. It was nearly 2 o'clock before the preparations were begun and their progress was considerably delayed by the throng of people who flocked into the ring and crowded about the operators. A sort of underground oven had been built with a large barrel for a chimney, a fire was built at the door of the novel fire place and the smoke and hot air escaped through the barrel chimney into the balloon, the edge of which was held down by men and boys standing upon it, while the top was supported by ropes attached to tall standards. As the hot air filled the balloon the canvas was unreefed, as it were, until the top had reached a height of 30 feet, when the supports were removed. The aeronaut had a seat in a sort of cage suspended from a parachute, which was in turn attached to the bottom of the balloon by a spring hook. When the operator cried out "all let go" the balloon shot up into the air, but some curious person had unsnapped this hook, so the operator said, and the parachute was only jerked from the ground when the connection parted, and although the balloon went up the man remained below. Mr. Richmond, the aeronaut, was quite badly bruised about the face, but fortunately the cage was not taken any distance from the ground, and his injury resulted from the rebound of the connecting ropes. The balloon sailed out north of the ground, the wind being southerly, and after inverting, rapidly descended to the earth.

It required considerable time to rearrange the balloon and parachute and inflate the balloon again, and it was about 4:10 when the apparatus was ready the second time for the ascent. This time the balloon shot up with great rapidity amid the shouts of the spectators, presenting an attractive and to many a novel sight. At an altitude of about a third of a mile the occupant of the cage pulled the rope attached to the spring hook, which connected the parachute and balloon. The spectators shouted with one voice, "there he goes," and for a moment before the parachute filled the man seemed to be literally dropping through space, but it soon inflated and descended gracefully downward. The landing was made in in a lot near Howard street and the collapsed ballon descended in the ravine back of the court house.

When the drop was made the balloon was yet near enough to the park so that the outlines of the man's body could be plainly seen and those with good eyes could distinguish his motions, and this added greatly to the interest of the exhibition. The ascension was therefore a great success in every particular, and all will be anxious to see it repeated as it will be Friday at 2 p. m.

THE RACES.

Exciting Contests with Katonah and Lucy P. the Winners.

Notwithstanding the shower in the morning and the one about 1 o'clock the sun came out bright, clear and warm. The track was in excellent condition and everything was in favor of the fine sport which was given. Col. George W. Hooker, Hon. H. G. Root of Bennington and Hon. W. A. Weed of Shelburn were the judges. The first race called was for the Van Ness House stakes, for 4 year olds, stakes $302, in which the following promising young colts contested: Katonah, a chestnut, by Hall & Skinner, Orwell; George B., a chestnut by John Bushey, Monkton; and Alcander, also a chestnut by, E. F. Brownell of this city. The latter colt drew the pole and the three got the word the first time, Katonah immediately took the pole the other two breaking on the first turn and was not headed again, coming under the wire an easy winner, George B. taking second place.

The colts got the word again the first time and led off in the same order as they came in the first time, and went around the track twice one after another, Katonah taking the heat easy in 2:45.

The third and final heat was much the best, the three horses going around to the three-quarter stretch close together, with Katonah first and Alcantara second. On the stretch the latter flew from his feet and dropped to the rear, Katonah coming in first in 2:42½. Following is the summary:

Katonah, ch. m., Hall & Skinner, Orwell	1	1	1
George B., ch. c., John Bushey, Monkton	2	2	2
Alcander, ch. c., E. F. Brownell, Burlington	3	3	3

Time, 2:45, 2:45, 2:42½.

A fine field of seven horses came up in the 2:35 class, they being as follows: Lilly, J. H. Nye, Boston, Mass.; Lucy P., John Utton, Morrisville; Nellie S., W. H. Winch, Middlebury; Billie, J. N. Oliver, Burlington; Chester A., Dennis Jarvis, Burlington; Bessie L., J. E. O'Halloren, Cowansville, P. Q.; Charlie K., C. R. Page, Morrisville.

Charlie K drew the pole. The heat was a fighting one from the start, Charlie took a good lead at the start and held it till on the three-quarter stretch he made a bad break and went down to fourth place. Lucy had the lead and held it to the wire, although Billie made the finish very close and exciting coming in second only half a length behind. Nellie made a bad break and was left to the rear, the others fighting hard for position. Time, 2:34½.

The second heat closely resembled the first. Lucy lost the pole at the first turn, Charlie taking the lead to the three-quarter stretch, followed by Lucy and Billie. He then made a bad break, going down to third. Lucy came around the last turn with Billie a close second, the two making a very pretty contest and down the last stretch to the wire with Lucy slightly in the lead. In the third and final heat Lucy was not headed throughout the race. Charlie pushed her down the first stretch but the pace was too much for him and he broke. Some of the others also did some running but not enough to affect the result. Following is the summary:

Lucy P., br m, John Utton, Morrisville	1	1	1
Billie, b g, J. N. Oliver, Burlington	2	2	2
Lily, b m J. H. Nye, Boston, Mass	3	4	4
Charlie K., br g, C. R. Page, Morrisville	4	3	6
Bessie L., b m, J. E. O'Halloren, Cowansville, P. Q	5	6	3
Chester A., ch g, Dennis Jarvis, Burlington	5	5	5
Nellie S., g m, W. H. Winch, Middlebury	7	7	7

Time, 2:34½, 2:31½, 2:31.

After the first heat in the colt race the young black stallion Orwell, by Ben Franklin, owned by Charles Williams of this city, and Mambrino Archy, by Mambrino Boy, owned by Darwin Rider, the celebrated Aristos, by Daniel Lambert, owned by Lester Fish, were shown.

After the second colt heat Clay Jones, sired by Cassius M. Clay, '86, owned by W. M. Partch of New Haven, together with a handsome lot of young stock, were shown on the track.

After the second heat in the 2:35 class, two Percheron stock horses imported by the late Hon. F. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes, and also a handsome black, sired by a Percheron from a Morgan mare, attracted much favorable comment.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

A Fine Exhibition of Vermont Thoroughbreds.

The show of cattle though not so large as last year, is of excellent quality, embracing all the prominent breeds. The Holsteins are the most in numbers, of any breed, while the short horns, formerly so numerous, are few. This department is one of the most interesting and profitable of the fair and there are very few persons who do not enjoy the sight of sleek well rounded cattle. One of the most prominent breeds exhibited is the

JERSEYS.

The largest exhibit of this breed and an excellent one, is that of Hon. Frederick Billings of Woodstock, who shows 13 head of various ages. A fine young bull unnamed and as yet unregistered heads the exhibit. He is out of the celebrated cow, Matin, imported by Mr. Billings, as the result of his direction to Col. Waring, to go to the island of Jersey and secure the best cow there, regardless of price.

Matin has a record 17 pounds 11 ounces of butter in seven days, is the dam of Le Brocq's prize, who has 29 daughters and granddaughters in the 14 pound list. The sire, Garfield, Stoke Pogis, is by Exile of St. Lambert, out of Mollie Garfield, a 22 pound cow, owned by W. S. Webb of Burlington.

Next comes Lady Jane of St. Peters, out of Matin, (before described) by Grey King, the sire of the famous bull, Farmer's Glory.

Lady Jane, is considered the model of the Jersey type, and has always won first prize wherever shown.

A two years-old, Stoke Pogis Regina an orange fawn, made a record of 18¾ pounds of butter per week in June last. She is by Stoke Pogis of Linden, by Stoke Pogis, out of the famous cow Matilda 4th, owned by Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Pa., for whom she made a record of over 1800 pounds of butter in one year.

Another two-year-old, Duke's Riotress a dark gray and-white, shows as fine an udder as can be found and shows great promise. A yearling, or to be more exact, a year old last February, now in milk, shows a remarkable development of udder and milking capacity, and is now giving more than 35 pounds of milk per day. She is by Black Prince of Linden, for which T. S. Cooper paid $15,000 when a yearling, and out of Lady Coplay, a good dairy cow owned by Cromwell Brothers, Staten Island, N. Y. Several other yearlings and calves out of cows testing up to 18 pounds, and of great promise make up the balance of this excellent exhibit.

Daniel Guild, Northfield shows five head. Tyrant, three years old, by Gray Tyrant, out of Pearl; a quite handsome grey shading to black, good size and form. Two yearling heifers, one of which is classed as a calf, and two bull calves, one a very good one. Tyrant seems not very tyrannical, as Mr. Guild has him harnessed in a common harness, with bridle, bits and blinders and drives him about the grounds in a carriage.

Le G. B. Cannon, Burlington, shows a Jersey heifer, one-year-old and a three-years-old cow which has indications of being a great milker.

Mr. Cannon also shows

GUERNSEYS.

One cow, one heifer two-years old, two yearling heifers and one calf. R. O. Castle, St. George, shows one two-years-old bull of this breed.

The Guernseys are like the Jerseys a butter breed. They are, perhaps, rather larger and coarser in build than the Jerseys, and are usually a golden yellow in color, while their butter is remarkably high-colored, and of excellent quality, and we have never been able to discover why they have not been more generally introduced for dairy purposes, especially the butter dairy.

Pine Grove farm, Newbury, makes a good show of these cattle. H. W. Keyes, esq., the proprietor, is an enterprising young farmer, and intends to have as good as there is going in his line. His exhibit numbers 22 head, and at its head stands Banjo, nine years old, weighing about 2300 pounds. He is by Brooker, who was out of Franklin, by Hollister. Franklin was one of the early importations of Gerrit S. Miller and had a record of 70 pounds of milk per day. Banjo's dam, Countess of Fashion, has a record of 70 pounds per day and two of her daughters have made over 16 pounds of butter per week. Banjo has taken first prize at this exhibition, six years and has captured the sweepstakes gold medal at both the New England and Bay State fairs. Six cows of various ages, from three to 10 years old, four two-years-old heifers, four yearling heifers, two heifer calves, three bull calves and a two-years and a four-years-old bull make up the lot.

Among the cows are Comely, the winner of the first prize at the Bay State fair, and has a record of 72 pounds of milk per day, for several successive weeks. Lieze, second, was quite a noted cow in Holland as a deep milker, yielding over 4000 pounds of milk in 60 days, and is the dam of the noted bull Artis, owned by Smith, Powell & Lamb. Lieze was imported last year by Mr. Keyes, who spent the summer in Holland.

Silhouette, a 74 pound cow, has taken first prize here two years. Among the most promising young stock is Adriane, three years-old, a daughter of Banjo, who has a record of 16 pounds and 10 ounces of butter in seven days; Freankje, two years old, and Tjetsche, both milking over 40 pounds per day on grass alone.

Four yearling heifers imported by Mr. Keyes are very handsome and promising two being daughters of old Artis, the most celebrated bull in Holland.

A couple of heifer calves are fine and have udders as soft as a kid glove and capacious.

Three bull calves are of excellent breeding being a combination of the Aaggie and Netherland families and a two-year-old by Banjo and out of Aaggie Flora, took first prize at the Bay State fair in Boston. The four-years-old bull Netherland Monarch, weighs 1940 pounds, a well made bull. Mr. Keyes has probably the largest and best herd in Vermont, numbering 150 head, probably none larger or better in New England.

H. H. Walling, Northfield, shows six head. The Aaggie bull, Lord Douglas, three-years old heads his herd, and his herd shows the characteristics of that family. A calf, King of Valleyfield, nine months old, weighs 870 pounds a well formed animal. Another calf, Lord Douglas, second, is as fine an animal as he shows, good size and shape, with a soft velvety skin. A heifer calf six months

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