Posted.

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, JULY 14, 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.
F. SNOWDEN HILL,
JOHN R. BOND.

District Electors,
1st District—JOSEPH W. WADDELL,
2d " —SAMUEL ROOP,
3d " —WILLIAM COATH,
4th " —JOSEPH M. CUSHING,
5th " —THOS. B. PARRAN, JR.
6th " —DANIEL CHISHOLM.

Election Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

Coming Elections.

There are no longer October elections in pivotal States to indicate or influence the vote for President in November. There are, however, States that will hold elections prior to the November election. Tennessee elects a Governor on Thursday, the 2d of August. Alabama has its biennial election on the first Monday in August. The Arkansas State election occurs on the first Monday in September. Next comes the Vermont election, on the first Tuesday in September. Maine follows with an election on the second Monday in September. Georgia, the only October State, has its election on the first Wednesday of that month.

For Congress.

Republicans will shortly be called to prepare for the holding of Congressional conventions. Candidates for Congressional honors have not as yet announced themselves. In the First district Mr. Charles Wescott, of Kent, and ex-Senator Hodson, of Somerset, are mentioned; in the Second, John T. Ensor, of Baltimore county; Wm. M. Marine, of Harford, and Mr. Warburton, of Cecil; in the Third, Harrison Adreon; in the Fourth, Major Shaw and a number of others; in the Fifth, General Beale, of Prince George's; J. Wirt Randall, of Anne Arundel, and Mr. Holmes, of St. Mary's; in the Sixth, Congressman McComas.

The practices of the Democratic party must have become exceedingly reprehensible when they provoke rebuke from the Baltimore *Sun*, yet that paper was constrained to say, in its edition of Saturday last, that "it is impossible to condemn with sufficient severity the conduct attributed to alleged Democrats of New Albany, Indiana, recently, on the occasion of a Harrison ratification meeting." The conduct referred to was the employment of a Chinaman to illuminate his laundry, on the route of a proposed Republican procession, and to send off fireworks and hurrah for Harrison. Doubtless the *Sun* has discovered that insults of this character, offered the Republican nominee, will only serve to disgust decent Democrats and increase Gen. Harrison's majority in his own State.

The attitude of the soldiers towards the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency is indicated by votes taken on trains carrying members of the G. A. R. to the encampment at Gettysburg. Here are a few samples: Harrison 495, Cleveland 40; Harrison, 165, Cleveland 7; Harrison 390, Cleveland 23; Harrison 471, Cleveland 31. A gentleman who was thrown into association with a body of veterans from Rochester, New York, says that out of the 42 men comprising the organization 41 are for Harrison and the remaining 1 is on the fence, with a strong probability that he will unite with his companions, and give the Union General a solid vote.

Maryland is not the only Democratic State that is appealing to the Republican majority in the United States Senate for Protection. Little Delaware sends up a petition, signed by several hundred citizens, asking the retention of the duty on china clay and kaolin. At the present stage of tariff legislation this is the proper course to be pursued by the friends of Protection; but there will be very little consistency in their conduct if, after adopting it, they again exhibit a disposition to imperil the interests of American labor and its products, by voting for Grover Cleveland and for free-trade candidates for Congress.

At the election held in Hagerstown, on Monday, in the Fifth ward for councilman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. E. Hagerman, Democrat, Daniel W. Lowman, Republican, was elected without opposition, receiving 207 votes out of 212 cast. This gives the Republicans a majority in the city council for the first time since 1867. The mayor is also a Republican.

The story so gleefully quoted by Democratic papers that H. M. Applegate, Jno. Orwich, and Isaac Lahne, three prominent supporters of Judge Gresham, at Lorydon, Indiana, will not vote for Harrison, has been emphatically denied by those gentlemen. They say they "are in favor of Harrison, Protection and prosperity, and opposed to Cleveland, free-trade and disaster."

At the meeting of the Republican National Committee, in New York, on Wednesday, United States Senator M. S. Quay, of Pa., was chosen for permanent chairman, and J. S. Fassett, of N. Y., as Secretary. Every State and Territory, except Montana and New Mexico, was represented at the meeting.

Artemus Ward was profoundly patriotic and perfectly willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his country. He finds many imitators among a certain class of Democrats who are so devoted to the cause of Prohibition as to be willing to sacrifice any number of Republican votes to Fisk and Brooks.

Thursday the Department of Labor was added to the list of executive departments at Washington.

"A SINK OF INJUSTICE."

Democratic practice is not in harmony with its precept if the reports concerning the Department of Justice at Washington be true. "Turn the rascals out" was the favorite slogan of Democracy in 1884. "Put the rascals in" would have been more consistent with the subsequent conduct of the Cleveland administration, as was abundantly illustrated by a number of the Maryland appointments; but the scandals of the Department of Justice, of which Attorney-General Garland is the head, have thrown even the odorous character of Eugene Higgins and his associates into the shade. The expenses of that Department are greater this year, by $350,000, than ever before. Enormous counsel fees in the Telephone suit and other expensive and fruitless litigation have contributed mainly to this heavy increase. But the worst feature of the case is not the addition to the public expenditures. That might be a natural result of proper administration. The scandal lies, first, in the alleged object for which the suit against the Bell Telephone Company was instituted. The Attorney-General was, and probable still is, a large holder of Pan-Electric stock, which is now comparatively worthless, but would be made very valuable by the abrogation of the Bell patents. To accomplish that result lawyers have been employed to prosecute the suit of the government, at fifteen dollars an hour, and a hundred dollars per day. They have blundered in their proceedings from the beginning, instituting suits in courts having no jurisdiction, and making themselves reasonably amenable to the suspicion of a purpose to prolong litigation for the sake of the accruing fees, which they have not hesitated to demand, nor failed to receive, in the face of their own inefficiency.

Other suits than that against the Telephone Company have been as barren of results and as prolific in costs, and seemingly without other object than the feeing of lawyers and the annoyance of private citizens. Quite recently, in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, Mr. Randall arraigned the Department of Justice in the following emphatic language:

> "The citizen and his rights are trampled upon in every direction in this country through processes of law, and there are many members of this House who know that what I say is true in regard to the prosecution of cases by the Department of Justice. I was almost inclined to say that instead of being a temple of justice, it seemed to be a sink of injustice."

As the Philadelphia *Press* pertinently remarks, "Mr. Garland would have occupied a more creditable place in our history, even if somewhat less conspicious, if he had withdrawn to the repose of Arkansas four years ago," and the country would probably have been spared a humiliating scandal and saved a large sum of money.

Baltimore Mechanics Appealing to the United States Senate for Protection.

Four petitions from the glass-workers of Baltimore, against the clause of the Mills bill reducing the duty on window glass, were presented in the United States Senate, by Mr. Gorman, on Monday. The petitions were respectively signed by ninety-one workingmen in the factory of Swindell Brothers, fifty-six in Henry Seim & Co.'s glassworks, forty-six in Wm. King & Bro.'s factory and one hundred and one of Baker Brothers' employes. The petitioners ask an increase instead of a reduction in the duty, and allege that the adoption of the Mills schedule would depreciate their wages fifty per cent.

The action of these workingmen is significant. It is a practical acknowledgment and declaration that all hope of justice at the hands of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been abandoned. It is emphatic testimony to the dangerous character of the measure approved without a dissenting voice by the Democratic national convention, and now being pressed to its passage by the use of the executive lash. It points forcibly and clearly to the interests upon which the malevolent influence of that measure will most heavily fall. The brunt of the injury is to be borne immediately by the workingman. That conclusion is inevitable to the mind of the wage earner, who sees that his employer must curtail expenses in that direction or abandon a business that, unprotected, forces him into ruinous competition with the product of foreign cheap labor. It is the cry of the toiler for just recognition and protection by the government of which he forms no inconsiderable and unimportant a part.

As originally framed the Mills bill was so shockingly injurious to the glass-workers' interests that, at the request of Mr. Rayner, the section was amended, by a caucus of the Democratic members of the House, and the duty advanced to some extent. But it is still damaging and dangerous to this important industry, and now the workman, whose very livelihood is threatened, turns to the Republican Senate and appeals for relief to the party that declares that it is in favor of such "tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to labor." The appeal will not be in vain; but it must give rise to singular reflections in the minds of Protection Democrats, of whom there are many in almost every community throughout the land, to be thus reminded that the last bulwark of defence against an overwhelming flood of foreign manufactures, produced by cheap labor, is the small Republican majority in the United States Senate. And such reflections ought to unite all Protectionists, whether they belong to the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or either of the Labor parties, in one common purpose to elect Harrison to the Presidency and return a majority of Protectionists to the House of Representatives. As a prominent and well known Democrat of this county said to the writer, a day or two ago, the Democratic party has assumed the attitude of an advocate of cheap labor and the issue cannot be avoided. The Baltimore petitions only swell the already overwhelming evidence of the truth of this assertion; and no laboring man, who consults his own interest and the welfare of his family, can consistently vote the Democratic ticket.

The sugar trust has advanced the price of refined sugars one-eighth of a cent per pound and proposes to continue increasing at that rate until the advance reaches one cent all around.

At a special meeting of the Western Maryland Railroad directors, on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted to the memory of their late colleague, Joshua Biggs, of Frederick county.

Free Whiskey.

It is amusing to observe the high moral tone assumed by Democratic newspapers on the liquor question, just now. They stand aghast at the bare mention of "free whiskey," and accuse the dreadful Republicans of a purpose to subvert the sober habits of American citizens and transform them into a nation of drunkards. Bosh! These Democratic editors know very well that the Republicans are not in favor of free whiskey, and that they have not given expression to a word that justifies the assumption. If the Republican platform had declared unequivocally for the repeal of the tax on alcoholic liquors, it would only have been in harmony with the Prohibition platform of 1884, and the avowed theories of that party now. Prohibitionists held then, and hold now, that it is immoral for the government to realize revenue from this productive source of evil and to recognize the propriety of its manufacture and sale by the imposition of a tax which legalizes the traffic by national enactment. This view of the case is not entertained by many other conscientious temperance men, who believe that a heavy tax on liquor tends to restrict and limit its use. Still other temperance men, who are not Prohibitionists *per se*, but who are just as conscientious in their convictions, believe that such a tax does not in any measure curtail the use of liquor, but leads to the vilest adulterations, by which cheapened and poisonous compounds are labeled as pure liquors and consumed in large quantities, inflicting untold injury and misery upon the victims of a baneful and soul-destroying appetite.

The Republican party has been always, as a rule, the party of temperance. In the Northern States all effective temperance legislation has been accomplished by it against the pronounced and determined opposition of the Democratic party. In our own county, when the question of Prohibition was submitted to the vote of the people, every Republican district, save one, gave majorities against license, and every Democratic district majorities for license.

The Republican platform declares in favor of the repeal of the "tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes," and further that a repeal of the entire internal revenue system is to be preferred to the surrender of any part of our protective system. Protection is a clearly defined issue. The tax on liquors is a question upon which the truest and best friends of temperance are not agreed. The Republicans propose to leave the tax remain on all alcoholic beverages, believing there may possibly be some little restraint upon their use by this means, although the fact is not well demonstrated; provided, however, the continued imposition of the tax does not imperil the great interests of Protection. This contingency is certainly not upon the country now; and the Republican majority in the Senate is at this time preparing a revised revenue and tariff bill, in which the liquor tax will be retained, at least on all alcoholic stimulants used as beverages.

But there is another side to this question that complicates it very decidedly, and that is the Whiskey Trust. This is a combination to maintain prices and is decidedly averse to a repeal of the tax. And this leads to the suspicion that the sudden violent hostility of the Democrats to such a measure is in the interests of a monopoly, just as a trust influence has led to a change in the sugar schedule of the Mills tariff bill. It is very certain that the Democratic platform of 1884 did not contemplate the continuance of internal taxation. Here is an extract from what it says on the revenue question:

> "Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles."

If this language was intended to mean anything, it was that the revenues for the support of the government should be derived from customs duties and therefore, by fair implication, that internal taxes should be abolished. This platform was readopted by the St. Louis convention, with additions that practically nullify the sentiment embodied in the extract quoted; but it would appear, from its re-endorsement, with the additions referred to, that the Democrats are not enamored with the tax on whiskey, and now only approve it because it helps them in their assaults upon the doctrine of Protection, and probably because it is in harmony with the interests of the whiskey trust. The free-whiskey cry against the Republicans comes, all things considered, with very bad grace from Democratic sources.

Women in Politics.

Nothwithstanding the adoption of a female suffrage platform by the Prohibition convention there are still a good many old fashioned people who believe that woman is out of her proper sphere when she enters the arena of active partisan politics. These old fogies must be a good deal astonished, not to say pained, by the innovations being made against their old time theories in the present political campaign. The Democrats have very zealously endeavored to make Mrs. Cleveland a prominent factor in the canvass, by constantly parading her numerous attractive qualities in their new spapers, some even going so far as to print her picture sandwiched between those of her husband and the venerable Knight of the Bandana. There is something repugnant to the higher sensibilities of the average American in this constant exhibition of a woman's looks, habits, style of dress and other characteristics and the sense of respect due her is diminished by the process, however pure, refined and exalted in character she may be. Then, too, the fruits of the pernicious practice are sure to be objectionable, not to use a stronger term. An illustration of this is given in the organization of regular Women's Democratic clubs in the State of Wisconsin, where this enterprise has quite a boom, and where the plan is said to meet with much favor. We notice, also, that some Republican young ladies, in Illinois, have organized an active club of a political character. It is to be earnestly hoped the infection will not spread. While women of intelligence must feel interested in these great political contests, their interest may be manifested by less conspicuous methods.

A passenger train south-bound on the Virginia Midland Railroad went through a trestle at an early hour Thursday morning at a point about two miles south of Orange Court House. At least seven persons were killed and a large number wounded.

And Still They Come.

J. P. McArdle and John Murtagh, of Albany, New York, must be added to the list of active Democrats who will support Harrison against Cleveland on the tariff issue.

The Hungarians of New York city have organized a Harrison and Morton campaign club.

Richard W. English, of Buffalo, was Democratic auditor of that city when Cleveland was Mayor. He now supports the Republican ticket on the tariff issue.

Hon. Wm. L. Van Alstyne, Democratic ex-Mayor of Troy, New York, waved an American flag as a Republican parade passed by and announced that he would vote for Harrison and Morton because Cleveland is unsound on Protection.

Pierce Kane, a manufacturer of knit goods, of the same city, and a life-long Democrat, says he will, for the first time, vote the Republican ticket, and is sure that of the 100 voters employed by him, 75 or 80 will vote for Harrison and Morton.

Wm. E. Hagan, also of Troy, who was chairman of an Independent Republican organization of 753 members in 1884, all of whom then voted for Cleveland, is now a pronounced Harrison and Morton man and says that, so far as he is concerned, there will be no organization of Independent Republicans this fall.

Adolph Straude, another citizen of Troy who voted for Cleveland four years ago, will vote the Republican ticket this time and says he knows many Germans, who were with him in 1884, now determined to vote for Harrison and Morton.

O. F. Burtis, a stove manufacturer of the same city, who has always been a Democrat, cannot stand the free-trade principles of Cleveland and intends to vote for Harrison.

Hiram Sibley, the noted florist and seedsman, of Rochester, New York, has declared his purpose to support and vote for the Republican ticket.

In Western Pennsylvania the exodus from Cleveland still continues. James Powers, once a Democratic candidate for county commissioner, Pittsburg; Jas. F. Grimes, general manager of the Knoxville Land Improvement Company; and Thomas Acker, secretary of Local Assembley 7904 Knights of Labor, are among the recent accessions to the Harrison forces.

At Allentown, Pa., Harry C. Trexler, a lumber dealer, and once President of the City Council; and a Mr. Bryan, a contractor, have announced their intention of supporting Harrison. Both have been prominent as Democrats.

Judge Hanley, of Lackawanna county, Pa., has been constrained to desert Cleveland, and says, "he has over-stepped the line of Democracy and very many lifelong Democrats cannot go with him."

The revolt against Cleveland in Saratoga county, New York is spreading. At Halfmoon fifteen Democrats came forward at the first meeting of a Republican club and signed the roll, and at Waterford seven Democrats did the same thing.

Gen. George W. Jones, a Democratic ex-United States Senator, of Dubuque, Iowa, has decided to support Harrison. He has been regarded as one of the pillars of the Democratic party in the Northwest.

Hon. Wm. Heffernan, of Washington, Indiana, President of the State Catholic Total Abstinence Society, a Democrat who, until recently, held a responsible position in the organization of that party, has joined the ranks of the Republicans. He is one of the most active members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and a lawyer of note.

George Q. Richmond, a distinguished lawyer of Pueblo, Colorado, and always a pronounced Democrat, is out for Harrison. In reply to criticisms by his late party associates he tells them some very unpalatable truths, and fully justifies his desertion of Cleveland.

Three hundred Independent Republicans of Manchester, N. H., who voted for Cleveland four years ago, are enrolled for Harrison.

A citizen of a town in Essex county, Mass., writes that 10 per cent. of those who voted for Cleveland in 1884, in the place, are now for Harrison.

E. A. Butler, editor of the Buffalo, N. Y., *News*, the first paper to suggest Cleveland as a candidate for Governor, and a warm advocate of his election to the Presidency in 1884, now declines to support him.

Of the six hundred Republicans who formed a Cleveland organization in Buffalo, four years ago, few, if any can be found who now yield him their support. Many who are mentioned by name have returned to the Republican fold, among them Henry Altman, C. J. Hamlin, Col. E. A. Rockwood, G. Barrett Rich, Edmund Hayes, Charles P. Norton, De Lancey Rochester, Henry French and Jacob Benzinger, Jr. Prominent members of the Buffalo Democratic Legion, who were enthusiastic workers for Cleveland in 1884, are now indifferent or opposed to him. Among them are Hon. Cornelius Donohue, the founder of the Legion; Jno. G. Milburn, its president; Hon. Jonathan Scoville, Hon. Chas. W. Goodyear, Franklin D. Locke, H. D. Kirkover, Charles G. Curtiss, formerly president of the Buffalo Democratic club, and Oliver G. Steele. Capt. Tom Collins is out for Harrison, Morton and Protection.

John McCarthy, a leading Irish Democrat, of Syracuse, New York, is out against Cleveland, and advises naturalized Irishmen to vote for Harrison.

Three prominent Democrats of Gardner, Mass.—George H Wood, Dr. Guy W. Garland and Edward M. Ellis—have left their party on account of free-trade, and declared their purpose to vote for Harrison and Protection.

C. F. Winkley, a member of the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee, has written a letter denouncing Cleveland, and saying that the Democratic party is now in a more humiliating position than at any time since the Government was founded.

A dispatch from Cambridge City, Ind., gives the names of twelve business men and farmers in that vicinity who voted for Cleveland four years ago who have declared their intention to vote for Harrison this year on the platform of Protection.

The United States Senate has adopted a motion, made by Mr. Sherman, to appoint a committee to inquire into the system of trusts which has grown up in the county, and to provide legal remedies against their exactions.

Cheering Harrison's Name.

OCEAN GROVE, July 5.—At the Fourth of July exercises held in the Auditorium Ex-Senator John L. Hayes, of Newark, read the Declaration of Independence. Senator Hayes read that document clearly and, in parts, with dramatic effect. Round after round of applause greeted him as he named the worthies who signed the paper, but the highest pitch of enthusiasm was reached when the name of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was mentioned.

The name was no sooner spoken than the vast audience, old and young, broke out into ear-splitting cheers. Handkerchiefs were waved, hats were thrown into the air and the people behaved as if wild. The demonstration lasted fully five minutes and the applause was distinctly heard in Asbury Park, full one quarter of a mile distant from the Auditorium.

Gen. Harrison and the Chinese.

The Rev. J. B. Brandt, of St. Louis, wrote a letter to Gen. Harrison in February last, inclosing a newspaper clipping concerning his (Harrison's) position on the Chinese question, in response to which Gen. Harrison, under date of Feb. 29, wrote: "Your kind letter of February 28 has been received. I am very much obliged to you for the kind interest which you take in my behalf. You knew me well enough while here to know that I am no schemer for place, and I have not fallen from grace in that respect since you left here. I did vote with the great body of the republicans in the Senate against the Chinese restriction bill, as it was called. It seemed to me then to be in violation of our treaty with China, and it was a little hard for me to let go of the old idea that this was the free home of all comers. I think there has been a very general change of sentiment on that subject since. We do not need to ask anybody to come to this country now, as we formerly did, and I think we have a right to preserve our own institutions by exercising a fair election as to who shall come here. I do not like that class of immigration that comes in gangs that can be driven into pens and on shipboard and be hired, not by personal contract but by bosses, and the Chinese immigration is very much of this sort."

Damaging Admission.

FROM BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Mr. McComas, during the debate yesterday in the House, forced from majority members of the Ways and Means Commitee the most damaging admissions. The Republicans were endeavoring to secure a reduction of the outrageous duties on sugar, which compel the people of the United States to pay twelve times the value of the entire Louisiana crop in order that the Democrats may retain Louisiana in the Democratic column, and also to maintain the sugar trust, which has its headquarters in New York, and fixes the price of sugar for every man, woman and child in the United States. The Democrats squirmed terribly under Mr. McComas' pointed questions; but were finally compelled to admit that, while they denied miners, manufacturers and laboring men a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, they sent for Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust, and Parsons, his attorney, and conferred with them. After the conference the sugar schedule of the Mills bill was changed in favor of the trust, and the committee yesterday refused to restore the schedule proposed by the Mills bill before this conference took place. These are the men who are so terribly solicitous about the condition of the poor laboring man, and this is the bill, framed under the advice of the most grinding trust ever organized in America, that is to give him cheap clothes and food. Mills and the Breckinridges must consider the workingmen of this country the most arrant idiots outside of any asylum if they suppose that they can impose on them by such transparent hypocrisy. The American workingman is made of different stuff, and will make a proper response in November.

Snow in England.

LONDON, July 11, 1888.—The weather throughout England is abnormally cold. Snow has fallen in the suburbs of London, and the peaks of Skiddaw and other mountains are covered with snow. It is the first time snow is known to have fallen in this country in July.

The joint annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association and the West Virginia Educational Association will take place at Mountain Lake park, Garrett county, Md., next week, commencing on Tuesday and continuing until the following Friday. The railroad facilities offered are good. The Western Maryland will reduce their rates between Baltimore and Hagerstown to two cents per mile. The exercises during the meeting will consist of the reading of papers, discussions, &c. On Tuesday night the addresses of welcome will be delivered by Hon. H. W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, Md., to be responded to by Professor W. P. Wiley, of West Virginia University. Jas. H. Diffenbaugh, Esq., of this city, is a member of the executive committee of the Maryland Association.

A destructive storm struck the town of Edwardsburg, Ind., about midnight Friday night of last week, overturning and carrying away many houses. A large hotel that had just been finished, but not yet furnished, was moved about 15 feet from its foundation and completely wrecked. No one was hurt. A hurricane passed over western and central Minnesota and eastern Dakota on the same day, doing considerable damage. Lightning also played great havoc, and hail destroyed a large portion of the growing crops.

Garrett county, Maryland, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia were visited by a disastrous flood on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Monongehela, at Pittsburg was higher than for many years and the Ohio, at Wheeling, was also greatly swollen. It is estimated that three millions of dollars will not pay the damage inflicted by the inundation. The B. and O. R. R. suffered severely, but its trains are again running on time.

What's the matter with Frederick county anyhow? A week or two ago Middletown Valley was shaken by an earthquake, and now Frederick city and the southern portions of the county have had a similar experience. The limited area of these disturbances, however, would seem to negative the theory that they were of seismic origin.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1888.—The Democrats of the House would even put the lights out in a number of lighthouses on our coasts and rivers. They cut down the estimate made by the light-house board to such an extent, that the board has notified them that unless the amount is raised, it will be necessary to discontinue a number of lighthouses. The Republican Senate may be relied upon to protect our commerce by increasing the appropriation to the amount estimated.

Mr. Cleveland was so busy signing vetoes of private pension bills, that he could not find time to attend the soldiers' re-union at Gettysburg.

Attorney-General Garland must have realized on his Pan Electric stock. He has purchased an $18,000 residence in this city. About next March he will probably be hunting for a purchaser.

Accompanying one of Mr. Cleveland's vetoes of private pension bills, last week, was a labored explanation of his reasons for having vetoed so many bills of this class. He is a friend of the soldier; at least he says he is. No use, Mr. Cleveland. The soldier vote is dead "agin ye". Gallant Ben Harrison is the man they propose to elect this year. He did not hire a substitute, and he will not veto bills giving pensions to deserving veterans or their widows.

The Republican Senators are engaged in preparing a tariff bill, which is to be offered as a substitute for the Mills bill, now certain of passage by the House, when that measure reaches the Senate. First and foremost, this substitute will repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco in all forms; there is a strong movement to repeal the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts, but it is opposed by as experienced a statesman as Senator Sherman, on the ground that such a law will invite fraud on the part of dealers; it seems almost certain that the duty on sugar is to be heavily cut into; numerous other articles have been mentioned as likely to be affected, but it is not probable that the measure will be perfected until after the Mills bill passes the House, which it is not thought will be latter than August 1st.

Even Chairman Mills, the free trader, does not object to a little protection, provided it is placed where there are votes at stake. This was fully proven in the House on Friday, when Mr. Mills accepted an amendment to his tariff bill, striking out a paragraph which proposed to reduce the duty on wood screws. In order to fully understand this action, the fact must be known that the manufacture of wood screws in the United States is virtually monopolized by the only "doubtful" New England State, Connecticut.

Cleveland wrote a letter to the Tammany Fourth of July celebration which was probably intended as the forerunner of his formal letter of acceptance. It pleased the Republicans greatly to find that he still stuck to the free trade tariff ideas expressed in his message last December. The dodging which has lately been indulged in by Carlisle, Mills, Henry Watterson and other democrats, had caused the Republicans to fear that Cleveland would dodge too.

Representative Reed, of Maine, the Republican leader of the House, took it into his head last Friday to have some fun with that alleged statesman, Chairman Mills, and right well did he carry it out. They had a little spat in regard to the recent dodging on the tariff by democrats. Mr. Mills in the most pompous manner stated that he possessed the courage of his convictions everywhere. Mr. Reed replied by quoting several passages from a speech delivered by Mills in Tammany Hall, N. Y., in which the latter had declared in favor of "free men, free labor, and free trade." Mills was completely crushed. He could make no reply. He had fallen into the trap, and the House was cruel enough to laugh.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED.—A good woman to do general housework. Good wages will be given. Apply at Kepler's restaurant, Main street, near depot.

Good Harvest Whiskey reduced to $1.50 a gallon. M. C. Strasburger, No. 83 E. Main Street, Westminster. je-26-3t

Go to A. C. Strasburger's for Harvest Whiskey.

Beer by the keg at A. C. Strasburger's.

FOR SALE.—A fine dog, suitable for store, yard, wagon or farm purposes. Apply to Mrs. Elias Cole, on Union street, near Main.

Fresh Beer on draught, Pure Whiskey and other Liquors for sale at Kepler's Restaurant, Main street, near Depot, by pint, quart or gallon. je-30-3t

Celery Plants now ready for delivery, by Roop & Zile, Seedsmen, Westminster. m-12-tf

NOTICE.—If you want a good reliable Phosphate for Spring crops, go to E. O. Grimes & Co. ap-7-tf

Hull's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders are for sale by E. O. Grimes & Co., Westminster, Md. sep-3-tf

DIED

On July 2d, 1888, Hattie Almer, daughter of Noah and Emma K. Brown, aged 3 years, 10 months and 5 days.

> What though affliction be our lot,
> Our hearts with anguish riven;
> Still let it never be forgot—
> There are no tears in heaven.
>
> Our sweetest joys here vanish all,
> And fade, like hues, at even;
> Our brightest hopes, like morning, fall—
> There are no tears in heaven.
>
> —BY A FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC -:- SALE -:- OF -:- A CHURCH.

THE Trustees will sell at public sale, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 17TH, at 2 o'clock, sharp, the old M. E. Church, near Winfield, to the highest bidder. Size 32x40 feet, 15 feet to square. By order of Trustees.

H. M. ZILE, Secretary.

EXCURSION

To Tolchester Beach

BY THE WESTMINSTER GUN CLUB, ON

THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1888.

Contests by six or more prominent Gun Clubs for valuable prizes. Train leaves Union Bridge at 4.55 A. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave Tolchester at 7.15 P. M. Full particulars made known by posters. Tickets from $1.10 to $1.50. jul-14-1t

To Farmers.

"THE Farmers' Gold Dust Phosphate," for which A. W. Buckingham, Westminster, is agent, has no superior, and produces better results, in many cases, than fertilizers costing $5 to $7 per ton more. This is the emphatic testimony of those who have used it. jy-7-3t

SALE BILLS, and all kinds of Job Printing done at this office, on reasonable terms.

Notice to Creditors.

NO. 2620 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Charles B. Roberts, William L. Seabrook, Trustees, vs. George W. Pennington and James H. Pennington.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of George W. Pennington and James H. Pennington, jointly, separately and individually, who were such on or prior to the 16th day of February, A. D. 1888, the date of the deed of trust, a copy of which is filed in the above entitled cause, to file their claims, duly proven and authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, on or before the 17th day of September, A. D. 1888.

JNO. J. BAUMGARTNER, Jr., Auditor.

july-14-4t

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FOUNDED in 1832. Large Faculty. Two full courses of study—Classical and Scientific. Special courses in all departments. Observatory and laboratories. Three large buildings. New buildings and chapel in course of erection. Libraries 22,000 volumes. Expenses low. Accessible by frequent railroad trains. Location, on the BATTLEFIELD of Gettysburg, most pleasant and healthy. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, in separate building, for boys and young men preparing for business or College, under special care of the Principal, Rev. H. G. Buehler, and two assistants, the latter residing with students in the building. Fall term opens Sept. 6, 1888. For Catalogues, address

H. W. McKNIGHT, D. D., President, or
REV. H. G. BUEHLER, Principal,
Gettysburg, Pa.

jy-14-4t

EXCURSION

TO

DRUID -:- HILL -:- PARK,

ON

Thursday, July 26th, 1888,

BY

Grace Lutheran Sunday School.

TIME TABLE.—Leave Union Bridge 7.05 a. m., Linwood 7.09, New Windsor 7.16, Wakefield 7.22, Avondale 7.28, Spring Mills 7.31, Westminster 7.35, Cranberry 7.43, Carrollton 7.52, Finksburg 8.05, arriving at Fulton Station at 8.50 a. m. Returning, leave Fulton Station at 7.15 p. m.

☞Round trip from Westminster, 95 cents.

Mortgagee's Sale of a HOUSE AND LOT

In Westminster, Md.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Amanda J. Kirby and George W. Kirby to the undersigned, dated October 14th, A. D. 1878, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the property described in said mortgage consisting of a lot of ground containing 6461 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, more or less, and which is improved with a two-story frame Dwelling House. This property is situated in the city of Westminster, in said county and State, on the Manchester road, or York street, about 150 yards from Main street.



Terms of Sale, cash.

EDWARD LYNCH, Mortgagee.
Chas. E. Fink, Solicitor. jy-14-ts

HIGH GRADE AGRICULTURAL LIME

By a New and Improved Method.

FARMERS intending to Lime and wishing to save money should use the WOODSBORO LIME. Practical farmers say it is the best. The success lies (1) in a superior formation of Lime Rock possessing superior chemical properties. (2) Our improved process and appliances have enabled us to turn out a grade of Lime that does the work and is unsurpassed for improving the soil. Any amount of this Lime can be had on reasonably short notice delivered to your nearest railroad station. Can ship to all points on any of the railroads in car-load lots ranging from 300 bushels to 475 bushels as desired. Orders and correspondence solicited and promptly attended to. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

J. W. LeGORE,
my-5-6m Woodsboro, Frederick Co. Md.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

HAVING secured a large supply of Ice and having new and improved machinery for the manufacture of Ice Cream, I am now prepared to furnish Parties, Picnics, Excursions, Celebrations, Fairs, Festivals, Hotels, Boarding Houses and private parties with a first-class article on reasonable terms and at short notice. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Highest cash price paid for cream. I will run a wagon to Westminster every Sunday morning and deliver Cream in quantities to suit. Orders for Sunday cream should be sent in by 9 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Telephone call 263-2. Orders received at the SENTINEL office.

Address JAMES W. BEACHAM,
Avondale P. O.,
ap-28-3m Carroll Co., Md.

Special Notice.

FOR a complete stock of Stein's celebrated Cloth-work and Wood Caskets of every description, finest Satin and Cashmere Linings, Gold, Silver and Textic Handles, Men's Full Cloth Suits, Shrouds, and Ladies' Burial Robes of every description, Children's Robes made to order, go to the well-known Undertaker, who for a funeral director and embalmer with ten years experience cannot be excelled. Bodies preserved any length of time. Ice casket furnished when desired.

my-26-tf O. M. HITESHEW, Agent.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county, will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the First MONDAY OF AUGUST, 1888, for the transaction of business.

By order, CHARLES BRILHART,
jy-7-1m Clerk.

Co-Partnership.

HAVING associated with me in the Dry Goods business my son, Wm. F. Derr, the business after July 1st, 1888, will be conducted under the firm name of Theo. Derr & Son.

jy-7-4t THEODORE DEER.

Westminster Markets.

Corrected weekly by N. I. GORSUCH & SON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Produce, &c.

Wheat	75@ 80
Rakings	60@ 70
Damp Wheat	50@ 70
Barley	30@ 35
Oats	25@ 30
Corn	55@ 55
Corn in the car per barrel	2.75@ 2.75
Rye	40@ 50
Flour—Extra	$4.00@ $5.00
Flour—Super	2.50@ 3.00
Flour—Family	5.00@ 6.00
Flour—Rye	3.00@ 3.50
Corn Meal per 100lb	1.25@ 1.50
Buckwheat Meal	2.50@ 3.00
Lard	06@ 07
Bacon Shoulders	07@ 09
Bacon Sides	07@ 08
Potatoes	30@ 40
Hams	08@ 10
Pork	6.00@ 6.50
Clover Seed per lb	4@ 5½
Hungarian Seed	50@ 60
Timothy Seed	2.50@ 2.50
Flax Seed	1.50@ 1.75
Onions	50@ 50
Butter	15@ 20
Eggs	10@ 10
Hay per ton	6.00@ 10.00
Rye Straw	5.00@ 8.00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

First National Bank of New Windsor, at New Windsor, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business June 30th, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$73,752 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	600 74
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	55,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	15,090 50
Due from approved reserve agents	7,305 88
Due from other National Banks	374 18
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	6,300 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,059 40
Premiums paid	8,000 00
Checks and other cash items	1,314 00
Bills of other Banks	4,900 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles, and cents	18 45
Specie	6,000 00
Legal tender notes	11,670 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of Circulation)	2,475 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	440 00
Total	$194,200 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$55,000 00
Surplus fund	11,000 00
Undivided profits	6,747 87
National Bank notes outstanding	49,500 00
Dividends un