Posted

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Westminster, Md., as Second-class matter.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 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 Root,
3d " —William Coath,
4th " —Joseph M. Cushing,
5th " —Thos. B. Parran, Jr.
6th " —Daniel Chisholm.

For Congress,

THEODORE F. LANG,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Election Tuesday, November 6th., 1888.

Trusts.

The new-born zeal of the Democratic party against trusts is akin to the President's sudden conversion to the propriety of retaliation upon Canada for her outrages upon the rights of American fishermen. He has, for several years, not only possessed authority to retaliate without employing it, but, if his own view of Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington be correct, has actually permitted constant violations of the United States Statues for the convenience of the Canadians. So the Democrats have, in the past, not only manifested indifference to the existence of trusts, but have extended exalted honors to members of the most gigantic and oppressive of all such combinations, the Standard Oil Company. The people have not forgotten that Senator Payne, of Ohio, is closely indentified with that organization; and they doubtless remember, too, the scandals, in connection with it, that attended his election. They know, too, that one of the President's Cabinet Ministers is deeply interested, as Senator Payne's son-in-law, in the maintenance of its power.

It hasn't been many weeks, either, since it was demonstrated in the House of Representatives that an interview of a prominent member of the sugar trust, with Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee, preceded the fixing of a high tariff on that commodity in the Mills bill. Other interests sought a hearing in vain, while the favor was accorded the representative of this monstrous monopoly. The Democrats profess to hold the theory that trusts are fostered by a Protective tariff, but insist on extreme protection to sugar. There are no wool, salt, lumber, or raisin trusts, but these articles are placed upon the free list of the Mills bill. The consistency of this legislation with the Democratic claim of hostility to trusts is not very apparent. In fact it is pretty clear that all this parade of antagonism to monopolies is an assumption at variance with the Democratic record and must be taken for just what it is worth—a mere trick to catch votes.

Free Raw Materials.

The Mills bill is substantially the tariff plank of the Democratic platform. Whatever its inconsistencies, therefore, they have been adopted as Democratic theories. It is supposed to embody the President's opinions on the subject of free raw materials and really does so, but in a measure only, being inconsistent in some degree, not only with the doctrine as laid down in the last annual message of the Executive, but itself. For instance, while wool and lumber are placed on the free list, the duty on iron ore is retained and a reduction made in the rates on the various manufactures of this raw material. Just why this is done it would puzzle the most astute disciple of political economy to determine. The argument in favor of free wool, if it possessed any value at all, would apply with equal force to iron ore. In the one case, however, we are told that the proper method to obtain cheap clothing is to divest the raw wool of every particle of Protection; while in the other the cut is made directly on the manufactured article, the tariff on the crude ore being untouched. Perhaps the fact that much of the ore is such as is not found among the American deposits may have determined this action. There would seem to be no other solution of the matter; and if this be the correct view it is a forcible illustration of the free-trade tendencies of the Democratic party. To maintain a duty on raw material that only comes in partial competition with the American product and at the same time reduce the rate on the manufactures of that product is in direct antagonism with the plainest principles of Protection.

In saying this it must not be understood that the Sentinel favors the repeal of the duty on iron ore. It simply designs to point out a feature of the Mills bill that is either inconsistent with the theories of the President and the originators of the measure, or a flagrant concession to the demands of the free-traders. The Democrats can choose between the horns of this dilemma. As for our native iron ores they should be afforded all the Protection needed for their full and ample development.

Senator Cullom is cruel. He wants to know, if Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington is abrogated, as the President says it is, why the executive has permitted the entry of goods from Canada into the United States for transshipment to foreign ports without the payment of duty." If the Article of the Treaty referred to be not in force the statutes prohibit such entries, and the President has been permitting a violation of United States laws for several years, for the benefit of the Power that during the same period has been harrassing and annoying our fisherman by seizures of doubtful legality and other questionable methods. Before "jumping," Mr. Cleveland ought to have been certain he would land on solid ground.

A Dismal Failure.

Somehow the effort of the Democrats to stir up Irish enthusiasm over the President's retaliatory measure hasn't met with very great success. Its purpose was too transparent. The Irish are a quick-witted people and it didn't take them long to discover the trick. An administration that has pursued for years a well-defined policy of neglect of the rights of its own citizens cannot be credited with sincerity when, on the eve of an election involving its probable defeat, it displays a sudden and extreme interest in their behalf. One day Mr. Cleveland is urgently pressing the adoption of a treaty wherein unreasonable concessions are made and undue rights granted to a foreign power; the next, while still asserting the propriety of that treaty, he is telling the Congress of a long series of wrongs and outrages perpetrated by that power and asking authority to retaliate. And by that very story his administration stands self-convicted of flagrant neglect of a plain duty. According to the statements of his message the wrongs now brought to the attention of Congress are of long standing and have continued through a series of years. Why were they not communicated by the executive to the legislative branch of the government long ago? No reasonable answer to the question can be suggested, except that Mr. Cleveland's leaning to English ideas, and the constant English flattery that has attended his administration, made him averse to enforcing the rights of American citizens against the Queen's Canadian Dependency. The exposure, by the Senate, of his surrender of valuable American interests without a corresponding consideration, was opening the eyes of the people to the extreme weakness of his foreign policy and loading him with merited obloquy. While Democratic Senators and the party press accepted and supported the treaty negotiated by his minister of state, its rejection seemed to open a way to the President out of an embarrassing dilemma, and he seized the coveted opportunity with a zeal begotten of desperation. But repentance in this case comes too late. The record of his administration has been too consistently inconsistent with his new attitude to deceive anybody as to the real cause and motive of his recent procedure. He may be, as Mr. Wm. Pinkney White avers, a "skillful political fisherman," but he is angling in waters too deep for his line, with a bait that ilfly conceals the ugly hook beneath it. His dear fellow-citizens, of Irish descent, are not biting at the too transparent fraud with the eagerness anticipated. In fact they have learned that the policy of the Republican party is the best for naturalized as well as native-born Americans and they are not to be won back to the support of a pro-English administration by spasmodic exhibitions of preference for its own over a foreign country. The President's effort is a dismal failure.

A Campaign of Falsehood.

The Democratic National Executive Committee is inaugurating its campaign slanders at too early a period in the contest. The infamous story, concocted by Leon P. Bailey, of Indianapolis, that Gen. Harrison said, at a certain time and place, during the prevalence of the railroad strike, in 1877, that a dollar a day was enough for a laboring man, has brought out an indignant denial from prominent railroad men who were present during the interview at which Bailey alleges the words were uttered. Gen. Harrison used no such language as that attributed to him. Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, one of the most prominent Democrats of Indiana, who was also present and a fellow-member with Gen. Harrison, on the citizens' committee to confer with the strikers, confirms the denial. Furthermore, Bailey's statement, which is given at second-hand, is denied by his most important witness, who asserts that he never heard Gen. Harrison make the remark, or anything like it, and did not tell Bailey that he had. The story is a pure canard, but all the same Mr. Brice's committee endorses it and gives it widespread circulation. And yet they call this a campaign in which real questions of public policy are to be the issue.

But this sort of thing will neither prosper nor avail to turn the tide of public sentiment running so strongly in favor of the Republican ticket. It is causing the real facts of the case to be made public and showing to the railroad men of the country that, in that crisis, Gen. Harrison was one of their best and truest friends. While obeying the call of the Democratic Governor of Indiana to command a company of troops to enforce the peace, he directed his men, when ordered to march against the rioters, to examine their guns, and if any of them were charged to draw the loads. He quietly pointed out to the strikers the difference between refusing to work for a given sum and seizing and destroying private property. He assured them of his sympathy and belief in the justice of their demands and pledged his best efforts to procure the relief sought by them; and finally, when the riot was suppressed, or rather when it subsided in the face of the calm and wise attitude of Gen. Harrison and his associates, it was he who went before the court and plead for the release of those who had been arrested as violators of the law; and it was due to his intercession that they were released. All this is brought out much more fully and forcibly, than outlined here, by the railroad men themselves, and the dastardly attempt of the Democratic committee to falsify Gen. Harrison's record in the premises will recoil with bitter results upon the heads of the authors.

The edition of the Baltimore *Morning Herald* of Monday last contained an immense "boom" of the city of Cumberland, about twenty-five columns having been devoted to a history and description of the place and its commerce, manufactures, railroads, &c. The article was handsomely illustrated with portraits of some of Cumberland's leading citizens, views of principal streets, pictures of its public buildings and a map of the city. The edition of the *Herald* containing all this was necessarily voluminous. It contained twelve pages and was quite a spirited piece of newspaper enterprise.

Baltimore was about the only city in which the attempt to manufacture enthusiasm over the President's retaliation message, bore any fruit whatever. There, a meeting, ostensibly of Irish-Americans, was addressed by the *native-born Irishmen*, Hons. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Isidor Raynor, John P. Poe and others. But it wasn't a very great affair after all.

Don't Forget to Register!

The Officers of Registration will sit, in the several districts of the county, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. The places and hours may be seen by reference to notice in our advertising columns. Are you unregistered? Then see that the opportunity does not pass without having your name placed on the list. It is the duty of every citizen entitled to the suffrage to place himself in a position to exercise it. To all our Republican friends we would say, see to it that every Republican having the necessary qualifications be properly registered.

Judge Thurman Ill.

For weeks the Democratic Executive Committee has been making preparations to give the venerable Judge Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, a rousing reception in New York. Thursday was the day fixed for the demonstration. He arrived in New York on Wednesday. On Thursday evening, just as he was about to commence a speech at Madison Square Garden, he was taken with a fainting spell and had to be removed to his hotel. His illness is said not to be alarming; but the Democrats are wondering and speculating as to its cause, and say it would take an expert to discover it. Perhaps it would; but plain people will be apt to think, that after dragging a man of 75 years old over the country, exhibiting and forcing him to speak at many places, the cause may be discovered without much searching.

Blundering as Usual.

Some time ago a Treaty was negotiated between the government at Washington and the Chinese authorities looking to the restriction of immigration from the flowery kingdom. The Senate amended the Treaty to make it intelligible and then adopted it. A week ago it was reported that it had been rejected, in its amended form, by the Chinese government. The wise Democratic Representatives in Congress thought they saw an opportunity to make some political capital out of the affair, and hastily prepared a bill to prohibit all Chinese from entering the ports of the United States. The Republicans made no objection and it was railroaded through the House without opposition and sent to the Senate. There Messrs George and Butler, Democratic Senators, not understanding the party program, objected to its consideration upon the ground that it was a violation of existing treaty stipulations. Mr. Sherman, while admitting that fact, stated that the wholesale violation of the existing Treaty by the Chinese relieved the United States of any obligation to observe it. Mr. Butler, then discovering the purpose of his party, said that he would vote for the bill if Mr. Sherman did. That was on Monday. On Wednesday the bill was taken up and after brief discussion a vote was taken, when, no quorum having voted, it failed to pass. There were no votes against it. Mr. Sherman then introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the Treaty had been ratified by China. It is understood that the government has no official information that the Treaty has been rejected, and that even the American Minister at Pekin has no knowledge to that effect. Should it eventually transpire that the government of China has adopted it, the attempted legislation will have been simply an absurdity. Besides, as one of the California members pointed out, it does not meet the case at any rate. It shuts the front and leaves the back door wide open. In other words, it closes American ports to immigrants from China, but does not provide against their entrance from Canada and the British Provinces.

Altogether the Democrats seem to have achieved another success in blundering.

"Public office is a public trust," wrote Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance four years ago, simply reiterating a maxim as old as the government. An explanation of the meaning of the words "public trust," as he understands them, would now be in order. The people put the administration of this vast "trust" into his hands, and, at this time, the public offices are being used very extensively to promote his re-election. Clerks are, or have been, at work in some of the Departments preparing information at public expense, for his private use; and the whole army of Democratic office-holders is engaged in the political battle. Perhaps such action may not be at variance with his construction of the sentiment so glibly incorporated in the letter referred to. Or, what is more likely, the words may have been used as a mere catch-penny phrase, of the exalted truth of which he had only the faintest appreciation. The principle they embody is undeniably correct, but Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated very clearly that he is not the proper person to enforce it.

Mr. Eugene Higgins has been in Southern Indiana on a political mission. Mr. Higgins is the same individual who carried colored repeaters into Howard county to vote the Democratic ticket, and who held the position of appointment clerk, for several years, in the Treasury Department, under the present administration. His presence in Indiana could mean but one thing. The Republicans of that State should prepare to suppress fraud and, if possible, apply a dose of exemplary justice to its instigators and perpetrators.

With returns from 190 out of 244 towns the Republicans of Vermont have gained 4161 over the election of 1884 and have thus far a clear majority over all of 23,286. Full returns will increase it to figures ranging from 25,000 to 30,000. It shows, in a remarkable degree, the drift of public sentiment. Vermont and Oregon, the Atlantic and Pacific, speak for Protection.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional district have nominated Henry Stockbridge, Jr., as their candidate for the House of Representatives. Mr. Stockbridge is a member of the Baltimore bar and is a young man of brilliant talents and splendid character. A fair election will make him the next Representative of the District in Congress.

Col. Victor E. Piolett, whose speech at the Williams' Grove Grangers' Picnic, on the subject of Protection, from the farmers' standpoint, was so objectionable to the *Advocate*, is a Democrat who means to vote for Harrison. He he has been prominent in the counsels of his party in Pennsylvania.

A cyclone swept Cuba on Tuesday destroying many lives and much property

Practical Thoughts on the Campaign.

BY A WORKINGMAN.

NO. 4.

The Comparative Effects of the Two Systems of the Tariff.

The only truthful test of a public measure is the answer to the question: *"How does it affect the interests of the people?"* Estimated by this standard, it will be found that a low REVENUE TARIFF operates unfairly and injuriously to American industries, by *securing to foreigners the monopoly of our markets;* because our domestic manufactures and products, unprotected, cannot compete in price with the foreign. Then, with our domestic industries crippled or entirely broken up, we are left to the tender mercy of the foreigner, who, having obtained undivided possession of our markets, may charge us for his wares what price he pleases. And then, there is this serious objection to the revenue tariff system: The free list amounts to almost nothing, all commodities being subject to some duty, whether the article is produced in this country or not, such as *tea and coffee*, in which, there being no domestic competition, the duty levied, much or little, amounts to *a direct tax upon the consumer*. Under the present revenue tariff of *free-trade* England, the duty on tea and coffee is so high that the common people cannot afford to buy them pure and good. The tea used by the great majority of the working people is very poor and very cheap; while the little coffee that is used is largely doctored up with rye, beans, or acorns. But, under the PROTECTIVE TARIFF SYSTEM, there is a decided difference. The free list is very large and is composed chiefly of articles that are not, or cannot, be produced in this country; among the rest, tea and coffee, which were put on the free list by the late Republican administration, thereby enabling the laboring man, *untaxed*, to enjoy his breakfast-coffee as good as his wife can make it of the genuine article.

But the great recommendation of THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM is that it deals kindly and fairly with all parties. It does not exclude foreign productions; but, by levying a sufficient amount of duty on them, it merely limits the amount of the foreign supply to protect the domestic producer in his modest claim to an equal share in his own market. Then, when the domestic industries are thus sufficiently protected, there will always be such competition among them as to protect consumers from the payment of exorbitant prices, whether of the luxuries or the necessaries of life. Under the present protective tariff there is no popular dissatisfaction with the current market prices. No one is complaining of *"hard times;"* because the times are not "hard." The wage-earners of the country are not crying for deliverance from "the burden of tariff taxation;" because they do not need and do not buy the goods that are more heavily taxed. Their wants are supplied from that large class of merchandise upon which the amount of duty is comparatively light, and which is actually paid, not by the *American consumer*, but by the foreign producer or by the importing merchant.

In Belgium, a short time ago, a manufacturer of steel car-springs said to an inquirer, from New York, "I cannot afford to pay my workmen more than 80 cents a day, on account of the American tariff duty of 45 per cent., which I must allow for in all my sales to the American importer. For every $100 worth of springs that I export to the United States I lose $45—the amount of your duty. But if your duty was removed, I could pay my hands better wages and I should make a fortune." But then, how would that free importation of foreign steel car-springs affect the American manufacturer? It certainly would not make his fortune.

All this talk, therefore, of President Cleveland and his free-trade followers, about *"the necessity of relieving the poor people of the country of the oppressive burden of tariff taxation,"* is sheer, arrant nonsense! the mere idle, senseless chatter of incapables that, by a sad accident, occupy places of influence in the national government, for which they are not competent, having missed their vocation, and they do not know it. Or, the present insidious scheme of free-trade is the design of base conspirators against the well-being of a country of which they are unworthy and which they seek to surrender to the heartless domination of her ancient, relentless foe! Who does not know the story of our Revolutionary struggle? What it cost our fathers to throw off the rapacious despotism of our old mother, England? Who has not heard of her haughty impudence in demanding and exercising the right to search our vessels for alleged British deserters, that brought on the second war, in which her pride was so signally humbled? And do we not all remember her base and treacherous dealing toward us, during the late civil war, in supplying all aid, comfort and material to the people at war with their own lawful government? For which unscrupulous dishonor she paid so dearly!

And now, it is the same time-dishonored England, ever hostile to American independence, and ever jealous of her marvellous prosperity; the same Tory England that has so signally failed hitherto to subdue her proud daughter, either by force or fraud. This same audacious England now blandly asks us to surrender our markets to her "goods and chattels" that her wage-earners may have *all the bread* and our wage-earners have *none!* And yet, the leaders of the present "free-trade campaign" are understood to favor the shameless request! Else, why are the English *operatives* parading the campaign badge, *"Cleveland and Free-Trade?"* And why the contributions of their *employers* to the Cleveland campaign fund?

A colored woman named Winnie Johnson, who had been on exhibition at the dime museum on Baltimore street, Baltimore, died on Monday last, quite suddenly. She was a mountain of fat. She was not above the ordinary height, but weighed 850 pounds. A block and tackle was used to put the body in its coffin, place it in the wagon provided to remove it to the cemetery, and to lower it into the grave. The woman was born in Henry county, Va., and was about 49 years old. She was probably the largest human being in the world.

Democratic desertions to Harrison still continue. We have in type a column of names, with brief synopses of reasons, which we cannot find room for in this edition.

A Disastrous Fire and Loss of Life in Baltimore.

A fire, involving the loss of seven lives and property to the value of a million of dollars, occurred in Baltimore on Sunday last. The fire originated in the extensive toy and fancy goods establishment of E. A. Prior & Co., No. 109 Sharp street, which is near the centre of a number of splendid new business houses. It was discovered soon after four o'clock on Sunday morning and spread with great rapidity, and it was not long before a general alarm was sounded and the whole force of the fire department called to the scene of the conflagration. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing the full power of the department to bear on the flames, and a number of men were ordered into the building No. 105, occupied by J. H. Winkelman & Co. wholesale druggists. While they were engaged in cutting a way for the hose an explosion took place, probably in the Prior building, which threw down the walls and nine of the men were caught beneath the debris. Seven of them were killed and two rescued, one of whom was badly injured. The names of the killed are George Bowers, Thomas Wagner, John Acomb, Perry Ryan, Harry Walker, Hiram A. McAfee and Geo. T. Kerns. The wounded are A. L. Eck and John Kelly. The latter was not seriously injured, and soon escaped from the ruins. Eck, however, was badly hurt and held down by timbers so that it was several hours before he was rescued.

In the meantime the fire forced its way North and South along Sharp street and Southeasterly across the square totally destroying the buildings and contents of Nos. 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117 and 119, Sharp street and 106, 108, 110 Pratt street, the latter being the art store of Hirshberg, Hollander & Co. It also extended to and destroyed the adjoining building, occupied by S. Brafman, and a portion of Hirshberg, Hollander & Co's. paint store, N. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover streets. The establishment of D. Holliday & Co., S. E. corner of Sharp and Lombard streets, was slightly damaged and the establishment of H. Santag and the Maternite Hospital, on Lombard street, partially destroyed. The rear portions of the buildings Nos. 112 to 128 Pratt street were considerably damaged. The heaviest losses were on Sharp street, among the sufferers being Wylie, Bruster & Co., dry goods; J. H. Winkleman & Co., drugs; Tabb Bros. & Dimmack, hardware; E. A. Prior & Co., toys, &c.; M. S. Levy & Son, hats; Dobler & Mudge, paper; Henry S. King & Sons, hardware. The insurance on contents of buildings aggregates about $700,000. The houses were also heavily insured.

The bodies of George Bowers, Perry Ryan, Harry Walker, Hiram A. McAfee and George T. Kerns were recovered on Sunday; and those of Thomas Wagner and John Acomb, on Tuesday. The families of the dead firemen will each receive from $500 to $1250 from insurance and city appropriations, and contributions from private services will add materially to the amount.

The fire was the most extensive that has occurred in the city since 1873. It has, perhaps, taught the authorities an important lesson, and that is the supreme necessity of a full paid fire department. The circumstances attending it, and the lamentable loss of life call for a rigid and searching investigation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A first-class BUTCHER ROUTE AND OUTFIT. A good chance for anyone wanting to go into this business. For particulars apply at this office. se-8-4t

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to M. Senft will come forward and settle their accounts with the Trustees, and all creditors will file their accounts at once.

LAWRENCE ZEPP,
JOS. A. WAESCHE,
sep-8-3t Trustees.

SUNNYBANK FEMALE SELECT SCHOOL

Reopens September 17, 1888.

Address MISSES A. & C. MERING,
sep-8-3t* Linwood, Carroll Co., Md.

CHAS. E. FINK,

Attorney at Law
And Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend PROMPTLY to all legal business. Office, No. 211 E. Main St., in the City Hotel Building, Westminster, Md.

Commissioners' Notice.

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

By order, CHARLES BRILHART,
sept-8-1m Clerk.

Registered Alderney Bull for Sale.

GENTLE and quiet—has cut all our chop feed on "Tread Power" for the past two years. Also two Tread Powers for sale. Apply at SENTINEL Office, or to BOX 71,
se-8-3t* Uniontown, Md.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Westminster Market-House Company of Carroll Co.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called for Thursday, September 20th, at 8 o'clock, at the Market-House, for the purpose of deciding whether the said Company shall go into liquidation or not.

JNO. L. REIFSNIDER, Pres't.
HENRY I. WILSON, Sec'y. sep-8-2t

NO. 2449 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll county.

John C. Denner versus Edward Fuhrman and Elizabeth Fuhrman, his wife.

ORDERED this 4th day of September, A. D. 1888, that the Account of the Auditor, filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of September, inst.: Provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
se-8-2t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

SEED WHEAT!

"BREITSTEIN FULTZ."

THIS is an improved variety of the well-known Fultz Wheat, the result of ten years' careful cultivation and selection. IT IS WARRANTED CLEAN.

The large yields per acre from this Wheat, during past seasons, as well as this season, on my farm, is the best practical evidence of its value for seed.

Price, $1.10 per measured bushel, cash.

Apply to H. WIRT SHRIVER,
se-8-3t* Union Mills, Carroll Co., Md.

Michael E. Walsh,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office with Chas. E. Fink, Esq., No. 211 E. Main street, in the City Hotel Building, Westminster, Md. may-26

EXCURSION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

BURNS POST, NO. 13, G. A. R.,

OF WESTMINSTER,

TO

GETTYSBURG,

ON

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1888,

At which time the monuments erected by the State to Maryland troops engaged in the battle at that place will be dedicated.

The Governor and Staff and all the State Militia have been invited and there will doubtless be a large number of them present. The Fifth Regiment M. N. G. has accepted and will have 300 men in line, with its full Band and Drum Corps.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.—Mechanicstown, Graceham and Loy's, $1.25; Double Pipe Creek and York Road, $1.20; Frederick Junction, Middleburg and Union Bridge, $1.15; Linwood and New Windsor, $1.10; Medford, Emory Grove and intermediate stations, $1.00; Arcadia, Hampstead and Greenmount, $1.00; Lineboro, 95c. Children under 12 years of age half fare.

The time-table will appear later.

By order of
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
sep-8-te

Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale

OF A DESIRABLE

HOUSE AND LOT

In Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Reuben E. Walker and Amanda M. Walker, his wife, to George S. Yingling, dated March 24th, A. D., 1882, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county in liber F. T. S., No. 17, folio 156, &c., and by him assigned to John Beaver, and by the said John Beaver assigned to the undersigned, I will, as Assignee thereof, sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in Westminster, Maryland, to the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 1st day of October, A. D., 1888, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the land described in said mortgage, being all that part of a tract of land called "Timber Ridge Resurveyed," also designated as Lot No. 24, and the lot lying contiguous thereto, on the northwest side thereof, marked Reserved of "Frizell's Addition to Westminster," containing

17,114 SQUARE FEET OF LAND,

more or less. The building thereon is a two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling House. There is a good well of water at the house; also a number of young fruit trees on the premises. This property is situated on the corner of Centre street and Spring Alley, in the city of Westminster, in Carroll county, Maryland, and is a desirable little home.

Terms of Sale.—Cash; or, if desired by the purchaser, one-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof; one-third in six months and the other one-third in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest.

JEREMIAH RINEHART,
Assignee.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer. sep-8-ts

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF A VALUABLE

FARM

Near Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage from William H. Orendorf to Samuel Cover, dated the 17th day of April, 1885, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Carroll county in liber G. A. M., No. 22, folio 192, &c., the undersigned, Attorney named in said Mortgage, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situate on the public road leading from Westminster to New Windsor, and distant from the former place about one mile, and about the same distance from Avondale station, on the Western Maryland Railroad, on

Wednesday, the 3d day of October, 1888, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable Farm, situate as above stated, containing

167 ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 33 PERCHES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

The improvements consist of an excellent BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a good Switzer Barn, Summer Kitchen, Hog House and all other necessary outbuildings, and also THREE TENANT HOUSES.

The best soil question one of the most desirable properties in Carroll county. Its close proximity to markets presents the best inducements to persons desiring to engage in the Dairy Business. Its quarries yield the finest limestone to be found in this section of the State. The lime obtained here has always stood in high repute with builders and is equally useful for the fertilization of land. There is also an abundant supply of Iron Ore to be found on these premises. This property is well watered, beautifully located and in all respects desirable. Any person desiring further information can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on day of sale or upon ratification thereof; but purchasers can obtain liberal credit terms, if desired, which will be announced on day of sale.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.
John T. Diffenbaugh, Auct'r. sep-8-ts

Public Sale

OF

Real Estate

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county the undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of Edward Kinstler, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, adjoining the town of Greenville, two miles north of Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1888, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a valuable tract of land containing

50 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

improved with a two-story rough-cast Log House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Hog House, and other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing well of water convenient to the buildings. A large apple orchard. The land is in a good state of cultivation and enclosed with good fencing. The property is convenient to churches, schools, mills, postoffice, &c., and is well worthy the attention of persons contemplating the purchase of real estate.

Any further information in regard to the same will be cheerfully furnished by applying to or addressing the undersigned at Harney, Carroll county, Md.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said administrator, W. A., on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the said Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six months and the other payable in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

BENJAMIN F. BOWERS,
aug-25-ts Administrator, W. A.

FARMERS'

Fertilizer -:- Company

Of Carroll County.

President, - - - - - - David J. Roop,
Secretary, - - - - John T. Diffenbaugh,
Treasurer and Superintendent, - John Galt.

DIRECTORS:

David D. Bonsack, John Boyer, E. J. Lawyer, Thos. F. Englar, David J. Roop, John T. Diffenbaugh and John Galt.

This Company was organized under the laws of Maryland for the purpose of giving to the farmers a reliable Fertilizer. Our formula was adopted after a thorough test by practical men, and is given to the public with our guarantee of freedom from all deleterious substances. By purchasing our material in large quantities we are enabled to furnish the several grades at the following prices: No. 1, at $27 per ton; No. 2, at $24 per ton; No. 3, at $21 per ton.

Persons who wish to have their own formulas prepared can have it mixed at our works at a small charge. Chemicals, &c., furnished at the lowest prices. Fertilizers now ready for fall seeding. au-25-4t

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.

O. M. HITESHEW, as agent, Uniontown, Md., resumes the manufacture of Furniture as formerly. Carries in stock all classes of Undertaker's supplies. Bodies Embalmed and preserved any length of time. sep-1-3t

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

FERTILIZERS

FOR

WHEAT AND RYE!

The season for seeding Wheat and Rye is at hand and we have at various times called the attention of farmers to the many advantages they will have by getting their Fertiiizers from us, and we would say that we always have it on hand. No house can show you a greater variety of Fertilizers.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR SAMPLES.

The following are some of the Brands we sell:

Our No. 1 Ammonia Bone, at $29.00 per ton.

Our No. 2 Dissolved Raw Bone Phosphate, at $23.00 per ton.

Our Royal Compound, at $21.00 per ton.

Our Alkaline Bone, at $20.00 per ton.

Our High Grade Bone, at $26.00 per ton.

Whitelock's Vegetator.

Baker's No. 1 Bone.

Lorrentz & Rittler's Pure Dissolved Bone.

Pure South Carolina Bone, Kainit, Tankage, and all Chemicals for mixing any formulas Desired.

Very Respectfully,

N. I. GORSUCH & SON.
Westminster, Md.
jul-14-3m

Public Sale

OF A

VALUABLE FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, administrators with the will annexed of Amos Caylor, late of said county, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on the premises, near the Uniontown turnpike, 3½ miles from Westminster, on

Tuesday, 18th day of September, 1888, at 1 o'clock, p. m., a valuable farm, containing 160 ACRES, 2 ROODS, 17 PERCHES of land, more or less, adjoining lands of Hon. Charles B. Roberts, John Royer and others. About 10 acres is good Timber Land and a due proportion Meadow, the balance being arable land in a high state of cultivation, and all under good fencing. The improvements consist of a good two-story Brick Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, with pantries, porches, &c., a brick bank barn, 60 by 36 feet with all necessary outbuildings, a two-story wash-house, smoke-house, wood-house, good stone spring-dairy, wagon-shed, hog-house, poultry-houses, granaries, &c., in good order.

This is a very desirable farm, the land being productive, and its location convenient to markets, schools, churches, &c., and in an excellent neighborhood. It is well worthy the attention of those desiring to purchase a good farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court; balance in two equal payments at one and two years, on notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or, cash, if preferred.

Possession will be given April 1st, 1889.

The Terms of Sale as prescribed by the order of the Orphans' Court are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said executors on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the said Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in twelve months and the other payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchasers or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

HANNAH S. GARNER,
JASPER C. GARNER, } Executors.
se-1-ts

Executors' Sale

OF A VALUABLE

SMALL FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Yox, late of said county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1888, at 1 o'clock, p. m., that valuable small farm, of which the said testator died seized and possessed, lying in Uniontown district, one mile and a quarter north of Uniontown, near the road leading from said place to Taneytown, and containing

69 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

of which 12 acres are woodland, covered with heavy oak, hickory and other very valuable timber; and the residue arable land, in a good state of cultivation, with a due proportion of meadow, and under good fencing. The farm is well watered, and has an abundance and variety of fruit.

The improvements consist of a large double two-story Dwelling House, built partly of bricks and partly of logs, weatherboarded, in good repair, large and sufficiently commodious for two families; a log barn, wagon-shed, corn-crib, smoke-house, dry-house, hog-pen, and other necessary outbuildings, including a large brick dairy, with a constant and abundant flow of pure fresh water piped to it from a never-failing spring, one of the finest in the county.

This property is convenient to churches, schools, stores and markets, and lies in the immediate vicinity of two mills. It is in all respects a very desirable property for any one wishing to purchase a small farm.

Persons who may contemplate purchasing this farm can view the same by calling on George Himiller, who resides thereon. For further information call on, or address the undersigned executors, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md.

Possession will be given April 1st, 1889.

The Terms of Sale as prescribed by the order of the Orphans' Court are as follows: One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said executors on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the said Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in twelve months and the other payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchasers or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

DAVID D. BONSACK,
URIAH BIXLER,
au-18-ts Administrators W. A.

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