"Posted"

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 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.

For Congress,

THEODORE F. LANG,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Election Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

The Free-Trader's Argument.

> The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represents many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.—*Mr. Cleveland's Letter.*

This is the free-trader's argument and is not heard from the lips of protectionists. To say that its use is not meant to discredit the system of tariff duties upon imported goods is "begging the question." Whatever may be the intention, such "discredit" is the logical sequence of the argument. It is utterly illogical to believe the theory thus set forth and at the same time pretend to be in favor of adjusting the revenue laws in such manner as to "concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries," as Mr. Cleveland says in another portion of his letter. To say that "every million dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represents many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws," is to say, in effect, that tariff duties upon articles that come in competition with domestic productions are burdensome and oppressive and should be abolished. It is perfectly clear that, if Mr. Cleveland's argument is sound, the theory of Protection is not; and it is no less apparent that, in advancing it and at the same time making a pretence of favoring protective duties, he is absolutely and utterly inconsistent, and, there is just reason for believing, insincere. This view of the matter is sustained by his previous record and utterances upon the subject as well as by the hearty approval and support accorded him by the honest and avowed free-traders of his party. Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Mills, Dr. Shaw and others, who have repeatedly expressed the opinion that a Protective tariff is unconstitutional, find no difficulty in yielding willing and hearty adherence to his cause. The Mills bill, for which they voted, is fully approved by Mr. Cleveland, and it will scarcely be urged that they voted for a law which they considered in effect unconstitutional.

Considering the extract from the letter of acceptance, quoted at the head of this article, as the deliberate judgment of the President, any expression of approval of protective duties, on his part, must be regarded as *ad captandum* and not the utterance of a sincere and honest conviction. To catch the votes of unwary protectionists he may pretend to be in sympathy with the practice that is at variance with his principles and against which his expressed opinions are a pronounced and energetic protest. But this pretence should not deceive any man of ordinary intelligence. There is no line of harmony between it and the free-trade argument presented with the same hand, and in the light of which the ultimate purposes of Mr. Cleveland and his party may be discerned with unerring certainty.

It remains but to add that the party of Protection repels with emphasis the free-trade theory so fully accepted by Mr. Cleveland. It does not believe that the imposition of duties on imported articles occasions a corresponding increase in the price of domestic productions of the same kind. It holds that protection enlarges production, develops skill, increases competition and ultimately diminishes cost, while maintaining wages and promoting prosperity. It points to the history and record of the past as a triumphant vindication of this doctrine, which it believes has passed from the domain of theory into the realm of fact. This is the attitude and the faith of the Republican party as opposed to the palpable free-trade dogmas of the Democratic party and its candidate; and it is upon this well-defined issue the people are asked to choose between them. Every free-trader will vote for Cleveland. Every Protectionist should vote for Harrison.

The official Democratic majority in Arkansas is 14,981 a falling off of more than 7,000 from 1884 and 21,000 from 1886. And this too in the face of fourteen or more colored men killed on election day and thousands driven from the polls, besides the employment of other means to defeat the popular will. Verily the tide is not running high for Cleveland and free-trade, even in the South.

Some Things From Mr. Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Among other things in his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland says:

> "It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad."

An excellent sentiment that, and one to which every American citizen can heartily subscribe. It is to be regretted that it has not been carried into effect during the present administration. A long series of outrages, perpetrated upon American citizens by the government of the Dominion of Canada, remain unredressed to this day. With laws affording ample authority to "protect and maintain" the rights of our people, the administration has wasted its efforts in negotiating a Treaty that simply surrendered every point of vantage to our Canadian neighbor. A little less of wordy sentiment and a good deal more of patriotic action would be preferable. Again, he writes that the government should have

> "A generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers, sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices are quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented."

Vastly pretty to be sure, but little in keeping with the brutality displayed in some of his many vetoes of special pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. Mr. Cleveland's history, public and private, may be searched in vain for any evidences of genuine interest in the welfare of the soldiers who fought to preserve the Union. His own substitute died in an alms house. Further, he says he is in favor of

> "A sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen."

This has a highly euphonious sound, but is not in keeping with the policy of the administration on the subject of tariff Protection, as illustrated by the Mills bill. Mr. Cleveland accepts and endorses the St. Louis platform which makes that measure a special plank. He also reiterates the stale and exploded theory that for every million dollars collected at the custom houses many millions more are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of home productions, thus adopting the strongest argument of the free-traders and making it his own. Due regard for the interests of our workingmen would prompt the maintenance of an effective system of Protection against the competition of the ill-paid labor of Europe. Mr. Cleveland may deny that he has entered upon a "crusade of free-trade," but the facts are against him, and by his deeds, not his words, must he be judged and stand or fall. On the subject of civil service reform he claims to be in favor of maintaining

> "A strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government."

Vide the Federal appointments in the State of Maryland. Senator Gorman will find this old platitude vastly amusing. Reforming the civil service with the Raisins, Higginses, Mahons, Thomases, Quinns and others of like character, is about as effective as whitewashing with pitch. Then, again, the millions of patrons of the postoffices all over the country do not find Mr. Cleveland's methods of reform as satisfactory as his promises. The mail service of the country has cost forty-five millions of dollars more during the last four years than it did under the Arthur administration, but we don't suppose anybody would have the hardihood to say it is at all comparable with it in efficiency. And this is not the only branch of the service in which there are complaints of degeneration. Mr. Cleveland has made civil service reform the baldest farce of the century. On still another subject he flippantly proposes

> "The guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and enforcement in all things pertaining to that relation."

The average reader will find it difficult to restrain a hearty guffaw as he reads this hypocritical sentiment. Mr. Cleveland knows full well that in the section of the country upon which he relies for the votes to continue him in the Presidential office, the "rights of citizenship" are persistently denied the colored people. That if it were otherwise he would have no possible prospect of re-election. Several months ago Louisiana furnished a striking illustration of the denial to the colored people of the highest "right of citizenship;" namely, to cast an untrammeled ballot and have it counted as cast. Arkansas has just repeated the process. The colored people are generally Republicans and at the recent election voted for the Labor State ticket to defeat the Democrats. Pulaski county has a safe Republican majority of about 2000. To reverse this ten ballot boxes were stolen, with their contents, from the Clerk's office at Little Rock, leaving the Democrats a majority. In Crttenden county, where the Republican vote is five to one, a majority has been given for the Democratic ticket. This is the county from which the Republican officers were recently driven and their places assumed by Democrats. Lee county, with a colored population of 9150 to 138 white, is set down as having given a Democratic majority, and it is estimated that the fraudulent tactics pursued by the Democrats, in these and one other county alone, mean a loss of fully 8000 votes to the Labor ticket. Mr. Cleveland is not ignorant of these things, but he has never raised his voice or used his pen in protest. We have long since learned that comment upon these outrages could avail nothing to arrest and correct them; but when the man who was made President by just such processes, and expects to be re-elected by their repetition, talks of guaranteeing the colored people's "rights of citizenship," the insincerity of the expression is too palpable to be passed without a word of criticism.

A correspondent in the Southern portion of the county writes us, saying: "The mails between this section and Westminster are very irregular. All of last week's papers failed to arrive before the present week. I do not know where the fault lies, but there is dereliction of duty somewhere." The most probable solution of the matter is that the papers, which are promptly mailed at the Westminster office, go to the Baltimore office for distribution to points along the B. & O. R. R. and that the distribution is delayed either for lack of the necessary force or of efficiency in the service. In either case this wonderful reform administration should apply the corrective without further delay.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have re-nominated Governor Ames by acclamation

What "Free-Trade" Means.

> Free-trade would render custom houses useless, for there would be no taxes to collect, consequently there would be no customs officers nor custom houses for the transaction of business.—*Advocate.*

In the abstract meaning of the term, yes; but in its practical and accepted meaning, no. As used in the discussion of the tariff question in the United States it is simply the antithesis of protection, and is so understood in other countries. Great Britain is regarded as a free-trade nation; but England imposes and collects duties on foreign imports, and has custom houses and customs officers. When Henry Wattersen said the the Democratic party was a free-trade party or nothing, he did not mean that it was in favor of abolishing all customs duties and closing the doors of the custom houses. What he did mean was, that the Democratic party was in favor of a tariff for revenue only; or, in other words, that it was opposed to the imposition of tariff duties for the purpose of protecting the products of American soil, skill and labor against foreign competition. Let it be distinctly understood that it was in this sense only the term was used by Gen Harrison in his letter of acceptance, and is employed by writers and speakers in the present campaign. Any other interpretation only serves to obscure the real issue. There is not the slightest reason for misapprehension or confusion concerning it.

The Surplus.

Mr. Cleveland desires to arrest the accumulation of surplus in the Treasury by methods of his own devising, and seems to be unable to give his opponents credit for an honest purpose to reach the same end, if by a different road. He says that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation," and so it is; but he fails to admit that his party is mainly responsible for the failure to provide a remedy for unnecessary taxation during almost four years of power. After all these years it offers the Mills bill as that remedy. The Republicans are preparing and will submit a measure more just to our home products and to American workingmen and will leave the people to choose between that and the administration plan.

In the meantime, the power and authority is lodged in the hands of the administration to restore the surplus, now hoarded in the treasury vaults and national banks, by applying it to the purchase of bonds and the cancellation of so much of the interest bearing debt. This is a practical method of relief, but the President seems slow to enforce it; and this inactivity gives color to the assumption that the surplus is being nursed to coerce legislation in the direction of free-trade. There is no expressed or existing difference of opinion between the parties upon the question of conforming receipts to a close approximation of expenditures. All are agreed that no revenue in excess of the public needs should be collected, and that end will certainly be attained in someway. But continued accumulation is clearly not the only question to be considered. There is neither wisdom nor justice in holding a hundred and thirty millions of dollars in useless idleness, when the means to put it in circulation are at hand and available.

Mr. Goff, the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, having challenged the Democratic candidate, Judge Fleming, for a joint debate, the Democratic State Committee responded, declining the challenge because the Judge is not possessed of "such political information as would fit him for the general discussion of the economic political issues involved in the present canvass." This is unique in its frankness but not very complimentary to Judge Fleming.

Hon. Isador Raynor, Congressman and candidate for re-election in the Fourth District of Maryland, seems to be losing his manners as well as his head. The word lie slips from his lips as glibly as water runs from a duck's back. He denounces the Republicans as liars because they assert that the issue is free-trade or Protection, and almost in the same breath cries "Protection does not benefit the workingman." And yet he seems to be too obtuse to realize his own inconsistency.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, not long ago wrote a private letter, in which he said:

> "Mr. Cleveland by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The fight is to the death."

He now explains that the letter was written in confidence to a friend and not for publication. If Senator Vest holds these views in private it would be only honorable to make them known publicly, and not attempt to accomplish, surreptitiously, a purpose denied by him and his associates.

A prominent Democrat, of Taneytown district, writes us that he and two other leading Democrats, of that district, whom he names, have determined to vote for Harrison. He says there are a number of others who will do likewise. The writer is a man of character and reputation in that community, and his statement is reliable and trustworthy. He authorizes the publication of his own name and also the names of the other gentlemen mentioned, but we deem it best for the present to withhold them. His letter, after further consideration, may appear at a later date.

Application has been made to Gov. Jackson for the pardon of John W. McMahon, Martin J. Clark and Hezekiah Best, convicted some six months ago of conspiracy to defraud at the municipal election of 1886 and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the city jail. As executive clemency has been extended to nearly, if not quite, all the other persons convicted of similar crimes, it is probable these parties will not experience different treatment. That seems to be one of the ways in which the promise to reform election abuses in Baltimore is being kept by the State authorities.

> The Democratic party is against the doctrine of Protection; if it carries this election it will wipe out every vestige of Protection; and before November this fact will be too plain to be confused or evaded. It is a blunder to dodge the issue.—*Democrat, Charleston, W. Va.*

This is a frank and refreshing confession and might be imitated by many other Democratic journals with advantage to the cause of consistency. It is a common thing to find in the columns of some of the papers of that party the most decided anti-protection arguments almost side by side with assurances that the Mills bill is a protective measure and denials of the free-tradeism that is a prominent feature of the President's message and letter of acceptance.

Practical Thoughts on the Campaign.

BY A WORKINGMAN.

NO. 5.

"The Surplus."--"Free Whiskey."

By "the surplus" is meant the money remaining in the Treasury, unappropriated, in excess of the current expenses of the Government, and not required to meet maturing liabilities. The present surplus has arisen chiefly from the customs duties under the existing tariff, and it is greatly augmented by the internal revenue tax levied on domestic tobacco, whiskey, oleomargarine, &c.; the whole amounting to a vast sum, beyond the imagination even, when stated in figures.

As it is impossible to estimate, in advance, what will be *the exact sum* required to meet the current, ordinary, expenses of the Government, it is impossible, under any form of the tariff, (either revenue or protective,) to prevent the accumulation of a surplus, greater or less in amount. It might be supposed that a protective tariff, being higher than a revenue tariff, would create a larger surplus. That was Mr. Cleveland's idea, when in his annual message to Congress, last winter, he recommended a reduction of the duties on foreign importations in order to reduce the surplus. And to carry out that idea, the "Mills Tariff Bill" was constructed and adopted by the House of Representatives. This notion of the President and his followers, is, however, as a general principle, a total mistake, showing their utter incompetency, both as tariff experts and general financiers. This will appear from the following:

A Mr. Barbour is a manufacturer of linen thread at Patterson, N. J., where he has a factory, in which he employs about 1,000 hands. He has, also, a similar mill in Ireland, where he has over 2,000 employes; and yet, it requires no more money to pay the weekly wages of his employes in Ireland, than to pay the earnings at Patterson. That is, 2,000 hands in Ireland earn no more in a week than 1,000 in America, engaged in the same work.

By the present protective tariff, linen thread pays a duty of 40 per cent. And at that rate, Mr. B. has been paying about $60,000 a year duty on the thread he imports from his mill in Ireland. According to the revenue tariff of Mr. Mills, the duty on linen thread is reduced to 25 per cent.; that is, 15 per cent. less than the present rate. This, of course, according to the President's notion, would reduce the annual surplus, in a single instance, to the amount of $22,500! But what does Mr. Barbour say about it? He says, "If the "Mills Tariff Bill" should become the law for duty on linen thread, I could not continue my works at Patterson. I should be compelled to close up, remove my plant to Ireland, and throw out of employment 1,000 New Jersey hands. And then, importing *all my thread from Ireland*, my annual duties would probably amount to $120,000."

And thus, it appears, that the amount of *tariff revenue* does not depend on the *rate of tariff duty*, but, chiefly, on the amount of foreign goods imported. And it has always been found, that the amount of our foreign importations, now, for many years perfectly enormous, is always greatly increased when the tariff rates are low. Now, if our would-be tariff reform President did not understand this simple yet important principle, and had no one of his official advisers careful or competent to explain it, is it not abundantly evident that the present administration, in meddling with the tariff, are attempting to wade through waters vastly beyond their depth.

THE REPUBLICAN METHOD

of dealing with the surplus is entirely different. Their Presidential campaign platform proposes to reduce the surplus, not by reducing the duties on foreign importations, and thereby imperilling the interests of American industries; but by repealing the internal tax on tobacco, and, if needful, reducing the same tax on whiskey. This would decrease the surplus many millions annually. Mr. Cleveland is opposed to this proposed repeal of the tobacco and whiskey tax because, as luxuries, he thinks they are very properly subjects of taxation. But perhaps there is another reason for his opposition. The repeal of the internal revenue taxes would involve the abolition of that department of the Treasury, thereby throwing out of office a vast multitude—commissioners, clerks, gangers, spies, &c.—all of whom are now well cared for.

The internal revenue system is a war measure, and it would seem, that as the whole war debt is not yet paid, that system should not yet be entirely abrogated. Still, as the principle of internal revenue from such taxation has never been popular, it will, doubtless, ultimately be abandoned.

"FREE WHISKEY."

The proposition of the Republican platform, as a last resort, in reducing the surplus, to reduce the Government tax on whiskey, has occasioned the slander of that party, as being "*a free-whiskey party.*" This charge is a *slander*, because it is false, injurious and malicious. It is false in regard to *the Republican party*, because that party, as such, is, in the popular estimation, truly held to be hostile to the "saloon" and the entire liquor interest; because there is in the party a very extensive and decided "Prohibition" sentiment, and because there is in their platform a special *temperance plank*. And then, the charge is false in regard to *the fact itself*. The total repeal of the whiskey tax would not make whiskey any more "*free*" than it was before the war, or than it is to-day. It is true that were the Government tax, 90 cents per gallon, removed, the price might, to that extent, be reduced, provided there were no liquor "trust" to keep up the price, or no state or municipal authority to impose heavier taxes than the present. In no case, therefore, would whiskey be "free" in the false sense of the malicious slander. But were the whiskey tax repealed, it would most certainly reduce the surplus by many millions; and it would be a public policy in perfect accord with the principles and aims of the Prohibitionists and other temperance reformers, who regard the tax on whiskey and the whole license system as nothing else than "*the price of blood;*" and, therefore, "not lawful to be put into the Treasury."

But who are the propogators of the base slander? They are the creatures who, for hire, are ready to do the bidding of their masters—the leaders of "the free-trade conspiracy."

And who are they that have been deceived by the false and injurious outcry? Some that should have known better. Among them, gentlemen of education, position and influence; ministers of the gospel—notably, Rev. Dr. Storrs and Rev. Dr. Cuyler. The former, however, has arisen to explain, but the latter is still silent. Possibly, the Dr. is about to try the experience of a change in his political party, as he has, on several occasions, done in his ecclesiastical relations—and always with decided advantage. But what is to be gained by forsaking the party of "free whiskey" to unite with that of universal "free trade," is the question.

At the opening of the present session of Congress, the amount of the Treasury surplus was so great, and the consequent danger to the country so imminent, that the President devoted his whole message to that all-important subject. In the meantime, however, so large have been the appropriations, (wisely or unwisely,) so much loaned to National Banks, and so much paid out in the redemption of bonds, that, at the present time, there is no surplus to occasion alarm; and no urgent necessity for any tariff legislation to reduce the surplus.

The Democrats' talk about the inconsiderable character of the seven per cent. reduction in the tariff made by the Mills bill. Hon. Louis E. McComas in a recent speech declared that instead of seven it is forty per cent.

The Senate has refused to reconsider the vote by which the Chinese exclusion bill was passed and it now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. A majority of those voting against reconsideration were Republicans.

The yellow fever scourge still prevails in Jacksonville, Florida, without abatement. Up to Thursday 1464 cases and 185 deaths had been reported. 131 new cases were reported on Thursday. The disease is becoming epidemic in Decatur, Ala., also, 10 new cases having occurred. Five cases are reported at Jackson, Miss., and occasional cases at a number of other points in the South.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Having purchased the Photograph Gallery recently owned by Julius Hebbel, I shall continue the business at the old stand over the Postoffice, where I shall be pleased to serve any who may desire anything in the line of Photography. Nothing but strictly first-class work will be allowed to go out. As many of the residents of this city, have favored me with their patronage, while located in Baltimore, also while in Hagerstown, Md., the style of my work is not unknown here, and I will guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor me with a trial.

Very Respectfully,
sept 22-2t A. L. ROGERS.

Pure Timothy Seed; prices reduced; at Roop & Zile's, corner Liberty and Green streets.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!!

5000 bushels Seed Wheat for sale at Roop & Zile's, corner of Green and Liberty Streets, Westminster, Md.

Bearded—Pure Fulcaster, Reliable and Hybrid Mediterranean.

Smooth—Red Russian, High Grade, Poole and Fox's Improved Fultz.

aug-25-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

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. G. W. Seilhamer will preach in Uniontown Sabbath morning and evening, and in Frizellburg at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Grace Lutheran Church.—Prayer Meeting and Lecture Wednesday night at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday School Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Preaching Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock by Rev. C. A. Reid.

P. H. MILLER, Pastor.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday School Sunday at 9, a. m. Young People's Meeting at 6.30, p. m. Preaching Sunday at 10.30, a. m., and 7.30, p. m., by the pastor.

G. W. COOPER, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.—Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Young People's Meeting Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., and 7.30, p. m.

J. T. MURRAY, Pastor.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—Wednesday evening services at 7.45. Sunday School at 9.15, a. m. The administration of the Holy Communion will take place on Sunday morning, at 10.30 o'clock. Preparatory services Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

The Holy Communion will be administered at Krider's Church, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. Preparatory services, on Saturday preceding, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

CALVIN S. SLAGLE, Pastor.

MARRIED.

In Taneytown, June 26th, 1888, by Rev. O. C. Roth, Mr. Abraham D. Null and Miss Mollie E. Null both of this county.

In Taneytown, Sept. 16th, 1888, by Rev. O. C. Roth, Mr. George N. Galt and Miss Sarah A. Fleming, both of this county.

At the Parsonage, August 23rd, 1888, by Rev. C. M. Eyster, Mr. Conrad S. Warehime, of Bachman's Mills, and Miss Mandilla Lucabaugh, of Alesia, both of this county.

At the Parsonage, Sept. 16th, 1888, by Rev. J. U. Asper, Mr. John H. Bemiller, of Union Mills, Md., and Miss Eliza A. Willett, of near Hanover, Pa.

At the Parsonage, Sept. 16th, 1888, by Rev. J. U. Asper, Mr. Geo. W. Knipple and Miss Mary E. Lippy, both of Silver Run, this county.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 25th, 1888, after a long illness, Ida L., wife of E. Albert Jackson, and daughter of the late Edward Koontz, aged 26 years, 8 months and 8 days.

Near Warfieldsburg, Sept. 18th, 1888, Wm. N. Sellman, aged 57 years, 4 months and 22 days.

In Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18th, 1888, Noah V. Forsyth, in the 63rd year of his age.

Near Pleasant Valley, Sept. 16th, 1888, Mrs. Lydia Fleagle, aged 84 years, 5 months and 20 days.

Near Johnsville, Sept. 6th, 1888, of paralysis, John Snyder, in the 70th year of his age.

Obituary.

Near this city, August 19th, 1888, Lulu F., only child of Jesse A. and Margaret L. Smith, formerly of Westminster, now of Orlando, Florida, aged 5 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Seldom in our experience have we been called upon to chronicle a death more sad than the above. A bright child, apparently in the full bloom of health, suddenly stricken by that insidious disease that so speedily resulted in death. At first it seemed as if the child were but slightly ill, but the malady advanced, step by step, until at the expiration of ten days death claimed its own and the "Reaper who gathereth the bearded grain also claimed the flowers that grew between." To those who knew her she was indeed a bright and fresh spring flower; and, though her stay among us has been brief, her memory will long abide in the minds of those over whose lives she cast a beam of sunlight.

The grief-stricken mother and absent father will have the deep sympathy of this entire community, where they long lived and were well and favorably known prior to their emigration south.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Notice.

THE annual election for Seven Directors will be held at the Westminster Savings Institution, on Saturday, October 6th, 1888, from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. STARR,
sep-22-3t Treasurer.

[redacted]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

JOHN FLICKINGER,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of April, 1889; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1888.

WILLIAM FLICKINGER,
sep-22-4t Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

NO. 2642 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Henry N. Cassell, Trustee and Plaintiff, vs. Fletcher B. Cassell and Ella Cassell, his wife, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Fletcher B. Cassell, who were such on or before the 27th 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 prior to the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1888.

JNO. J. BAUMGARTNER, JR.,
se-22-4t Auditor.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his property, about 2½ miles from Westminster, on the road leading from the Manchester to the Gorsuch road, containing 35 ACRES, fifteen of which are in growing Timber. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling, Bank Barn, Smoke and Hog House, and other outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation, under good fencing, has a young orchard, water, &c.

Also 3 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the above property, improved by a two-story Frame Dwelling House, &c. For further particulars apply to J. L. STORMS,
sep-22-6m* On the premises.

Public Sale.

AS Administrator of John Flickinger, deceased, I will sell at public sale, at his late residence in Myers' district, adjoining lands of John Leister, Henry Brown, and others, on

Thursday, October 4th, 1888,

at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following Personal Property, to-wit: One good work Horse, five Milch Cows, one with calf by her side; a fat Heifer, Brood Sow, heavy with pig; large fat Hog, four Shoats, a lot of chickens; Farming Implements, including three wagons, buggy, corn worker, &c. Also hay grain, and potatoes; household and kitchen furniture, including bedsteads, bedding, lounge, and many other articles.

For particulars see bills.

WM. FLICKINGER,
Administrator.
Wm. Brown, Auctioneer,
Geo. C. Harman, Clerk. sep-22-ts

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting in Equity, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell at public sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on

Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1888,

that lot of ground which belonged to Joseph Moore, deceased, and which is situate on Whyte street, in the town of Union Bridge, and which is particularly described in the petition and proceedings in No. 2611 in said Court.

The improvement on this lot consists of a substantial BRICK BUILDING which has been used as a Machine Shop and is well adapted to the same, or similar, use. It is two stories in height and is twenty-five by fifty feet.

The Terms of Sale prescribed by the decree are: One-half the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, or ratification by the Court, and the balance in one year, to be secured by note, with approved security, bearing interest; or all cash, at the purchaser's option.

THOMAS A. FORNEY,
sep-22-ts Trustee.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

BY virtue of the power contained in a chattel mortgage from Leander F. Hull to the undersigned, I will, as Mortgagee, sell at public sale, at the residence of the said Leander F. Hull, about one-quarter of a mile from Luckabaugh's mill and about two miles from Westminster, Md., on

Saturday, 6th day of October, A. D., 1888,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Personal Property mentioned in said mortgage, to-wit: One Brown Gelding, about six years old; one Iron Gray Mare, about 2½ years old; five HEIFERS, ranging from 6 to 16 months old; about 23 acres of growing Corn on the farm known as the "Luckabaugh Farm," and a lot of Oats by the bushel.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of $10 and under cash; and all sums above $10 a credit of four months will be given on notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOSIAH Q. STITELY,
Mortgagee.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
sep-22-ts

[redacted]

Westminster Markets.

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

Wheat	84@	90
Rakings	60@	70
Damp Wheat	50@	70
Barley	30@	35
Oats	25@	30
Corn	55@	55
Corn in the ear per barrel	2.75@	2.75
Rye	50@	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 perlb	4@	5½
Hungarian Seed	50@	60
Timothy Seed	2.50@	2.50
Flax Seed	1.50@	1.75
Onions	50@	55

Notice of the Registrars of Voters

OF

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND,

OF THEIR

Respective October Sittings for the Year 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Officers of Registration of Voters for the respective election districts of Carroll county, to all persons who may be qualified to be registered and retained as voters on the registries of qualified voters in the various election districts and precincts of Carroll county, Md., that the said Officers of Registration will hold their respective October sittings for the year 1888 in their respective election districts, for the purpose of registering all persons who will be qualified to vote in said respective election districts, at the next ensuing election, revising and correcting, and striking from their respective registries of voters the names of all persons who may have died or become disqualified as legal voters, and for hearing and determining applications of persons for reinstatement therein as qualified voters, on the days and hours and at the places following: On the first Monday in October, 1888, the same day being the 1st day of said month, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 6 o'clock, p. m., said Officers of Registration will sit both for the purpose of registering all persons who will be qualified to vote at the next ensuing election in their respective election districts, and striking from the registries of qualified voters the names of all persons who may have died or become disqualified as legal voters. On Tuesday, the 2d, Wednesday, the 3d, and Thursday, the 4th, days of October, 1888, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 6 o'clock, p. m., said Officers of Registration will sit in their respective election districts for the purpose only of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who will be qualified to vote in their respective election districts at the next ensuing election. And on Friday, the 5th day of October, 1888, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 6 o'clock, p. m., said respective Officers of Registration will sit in their respective election districts, for the purpose only of the hearing and determining of all applications for the reinstatement of the names of persons to said registries as qualified voters. The respective places of sitting of said respective Officers of Registration, in their respective election districts, on the days and during the hours above named, will be as follows:

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 1,

John P. Gardner, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his residence on Frederick street, Taneytown.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 2,

Harry Weaver, the Officer of Registration, will sit at the office of H. H. Weaver & Co., opposite Devilbiss' store, in Uniontown.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 3,

Jacob P. Hull, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his office in Silver Run, opposite Wisner's Hotel.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 4,

John H. Taylor, the Officer of Registration, will sit at the hotel of Samuel Stansbury, in Patapsco.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 5,

Wade H. D. Warfield, the Officer of Registration, will sit at Warfield & Donovan's store, in Sykesville.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 6,

George Shower, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his residence in Manchester.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 7,

Samuel C. Wickert, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his residence, No. 163 East Main street, in Westminster.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 8,

James W. Hann, the Officer of Registration, will sit at Elisha Snyder's store, in Hampstead.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 9,

Lewis C. Franklin, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his residence in Franklinville.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 10,

George W. Shank, the Officer of Registration, will sit at the Lynn House, in Middleburg.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 11,

Wm. D. Lovell, the Officer of Registration, will sit at C. N. Sellman's store, in New Windsor.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 12,

Theodore A. Clay, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his place of business on North Main street, opposite the Western Maryland Hotel, Union Bridge.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT No. 13,

Oscar M. Spurrier, the Officer of Registration, will sit at his residence on the Harrisville road, near Baker's shop.

JOHN P. GARDNER,
Officer of Registration 1st Election District.
HARRY WEAVER,
Officer of Registration 2d Election District.
JACOB P. HULL,
Officer of Registration 3d Election District.
JOHN H. TAYLOR,
Officer of Registration 4th Election District.
WADE H. D. WARFIELD,
Officer of Registration 5th Election District.
GEORGE SHOWER,
Officer of Registration 6th Election District.
SAMUEL C. WICKERT,
Officer of Registration 7th Election District.
JAMES W. HANN,
Officer of Registration 8th Election District.
LEWIS C. FRANKLIN,
Officer of Registration 9th Election District.
GEO. W. SHANK,
Officer of Registration 10th Election District.
WILLIAM D. LOVELL,
Officer of Registration 11th Election District.
THEO. A. CLAY,
Officer of Registration 12th Election District.
OSCAR M. SPURRIER,
Officer of Registration 13th Election District.
sep-22-2t

For Sale.

1 CHESTER SOW AND 9 PIGS.
Address S. P. WEAVER,
sep-15-3t Frizellburg, Md.

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

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.

Lime! Lime!

HAVING a superior quality of Limestone, and having adopted a new process of burning, we feel satisfied we can accommodate our customers with a good quality of Lime at low prices. Measure guaranteed. Call on or address.

CHAS. E. GOODWIN & BRO.,
fe-27-tf Westminster, Md.

Notice.

HAVING been unable to obtain sufficient Bark I will discontinue tanning when stock on hand is tanned out. I will buy no more hides after the 15th of the present month, but will have finished Leather on hand, as usual, until next spring, when I will resume tanning.

LEVI MYERS,
sep-15-3t* Pleasant Valley, Md

NO. 2630 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Lemuel J. Phillips versus James Brice, Jr., Annie Brice, widow, &c.

ORDERED this 13th day of September, A. D., 1888, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Joseph D. Brooks, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of October next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $98.50.

WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
se-15-3t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

Ratification Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

AUGUST TERM, 1888.

Estate of George Trump, deceased.

ON application it is ordered this 11th day of September, 1888, that the sale of the Leasehold Property of George Trump, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Luther Trump and Sarah C. Trump, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 3d Monday, 15th day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 2d Monday, 8th day of October, next. The report states the amount of sale to be eighteen hundred dollars ($1800.00).

DAVID H. HOFFACKER,
JAMES P. SUMMERS, } Judges.
JAMES W. WHITE,
True Copy—Test:
GEO. M. PARKE, Register of Wills.
sep-15-3t

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. Orendorff 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.

This is beyond 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 favor 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

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM

Situated in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Maryland.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John M. Fisher and wife, duly executed, delivered and recorded, according to law, the undersigned, Trustee named therein, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, 13th day of October, A. D., 1888,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., that valuable Farm, situated in Taneytown district, Carroll county, Md., adjoining the town of Harney, and lying along a public road leading from Emmitsburg to Littlestown, and on the road leading from Taneytown to Gettysburg and adjoining the lands of Wm. Lightner, containing about

100 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This tract will be surveyed and the exact number of acres ascertained. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable Brick Dwelling House, two stories high, with a two-story back building; an excellent Bank Barn with wagon shed attached, a new carriage house, hog pens, &c., and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings on this place are nearly new and in excellent repair. There is a thrifty young apple orchard, besides a great variety of other fruits, all in bearing condition. The fencing is in first-class order. The place is well watered; the Monocacy runs along a portion of the farm. The proximity of the farm to churches, schools, the good quality of the land, and the excellent repair of the buildings, &c., make it a very desirable property and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Terms.—One-third cash upon day of sale or upon the ratification thereof; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, the credit payments to be secured by notes with approved security.

For further particulars call upon or address GEORGE I. SHRIVER, Trustee, Harney, Md.

McKellip & Clabaugh, Solicitors.
Absalom Smith, Auctioneer. sep-15-ts

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

AND MILL PROPERTY,

Near Westminster, on the W. M. R. R., in Carroll county, Md.

THE undersigned, trustees, by virtue of a deed of trust from Airhart Winters and wife, duly recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, will sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., to the highest bidder, on

Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable farm and real estate on which the said Airhart Winters now resides, situate at Cranberry Station, on the W. M. R. R., about one mile from Westminster, and containing

178¾ ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, and improved by a large, comfortable Dwelling House with large parlor and sitting-room on either side of a hall. The house contains large and comfortable chambers above, with double porches, has backbuilding and kitchen annexed, and a large basement. The outbuildings consist of a large and convenient bank barn, with corn house and granaries attached, and all other necessary outbuildings. The dwelling is well located and surrounded with a number of shade trees. There is a well of excellent water near the door. There is also a large Grist and Saw Mill, which was built in the year 1873 by Mr. Winters, and is generally considered as one of the best mills in the county, and its location unsurpassed. It has an inexhaustible supply of water power, and is in excellent running order; is well equipped for country trade and now does a large business. The land is considered by farmers, and is, among the best farming land in the county. The soil is rich and deep, and the farm is in excellent condition and under good fencing.

The neighborhood is good, and its close proximity to the W. M. R. R. and Westminster, make it a most desirable property, and a rare chance is here offered.

Persons desirous of viewing the property can do so by calling on Mr. Winters, now residing thereon, or desiring further information can call on or address the trustees, at Westminster, Md.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one in one year and the other in two years from the

[redacted]

at the West side thereof; and by locating and opening a Public or County Road from said point on the old Liberty Road at the foot of Moore's Hill, on the East side thereof, and on the bed of an old road in public use for more than twenty years, through the lands of J. Luther Franklin, Nathaniel Bair, John Snyder, Mrs. Ezra Vance, and again through the land of said Nathaniel Bair, or by whatsoever route may be deemed the more practicable, so as to avoid the heavy grade of Moore's Hill, and to intersect with the old Liberty Road, at the foot of Moore's Hill on the West side thereof.

And as in duty bound, &c.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the County Commissioners of Carroll county, at their next meeting, thirty days from the date hereof, to locate said public road in said county.

W. WALLACE NAILL,
ISAAC KILER,
COLUMBUS COVER,
MANRO YOHN,
ABNER BAILE,
J. B. T. SELLMAN,
WM. T. SMITH,
sep-15-5t and others.

PRIVATE SALE OF A SMALL FARM.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a very desirable small Farm situated 1⅛ miles from Union Mills, on the Littlestown pike, five miles from Westminster, containing 50 ACRES OF LAND, under good fencing, in a high state of cultivation. Fruit of all kinds, water, and some timber. The improvements are a two-story Log House with back building, large Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings, in good order.

jun-2-tf THEODORE BANKARD.

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

S. Kann, Sons & Co's.

FALL

Announcement!

WE BEG TO DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE, NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

WHICH WE HAVE NOW READY FOR YOU. THE INCREASE IN OUR BUSINESS THE PAST YEAR ENCOURAGED US TO NOT ONLY ENLARGE OUR STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, BUT ALSO TO PUT IN A HIGHER AND MORE ATTRACTIVE GRADE OF ALL THE LATEST AND MOST CORRECT STYLES IN GARMENTS AND DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

Is also replenished with everything new and desirable in that line.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs,

And sundry other articles for domestic use, are also newly replenished.

THERE'S HARDLY ANYTHING IN OUR LINE THAT YOU CANNOT BUY RIGHT HERE AS WELL AS YOU CAN IN BALTIMORE OR PHILADELPHIA AT EVEN LOWER PRICES, FOR WE ARE NOT UNDER THE EXPENSE THAT LARGE CONCERNS IN LARGE CITIES ARE, AND WE AIM THIS SEASON TO STILL FURTHER REDUCE.

This season we'll sell you a very fine quality of

Silk-Finished Henrietta at 45 cents.

These you'll find in every conceivable shade that is new and desirable.

All-Wool Ladies' Cloths,

full 36 inches, in all the new shades, only 40 cents.

A Lot of 42-inch All-Wool Plaids,

Decidedly stylish this season, only 50c.

Lots of 6¼ lb. White Blankets

large size, we'll give you at $1.69. These are wonderful values. Lots of Double White Blankets will be sold as low as 88 cents. No one need go blanketless this winter at this price. Lots of fine all-Wool Blankets—Red, Blue, Gray and White—at a scale of prices that is easily reached.

Several Cases of Very Fine Print Remnants,

each piece makes a dress, guaranteed fast colors, at 5 cents a yard, can't be bought in the State of Maryland under 8 cents a yard.

A Lot of Extra Heavy Canton Flannels

at only 10 cents, and hundreds upon hundreds of small Wears, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, &c., at equally low prices.

We would call especial attention to our new stock of

Ladies' and Misses' Wraps and Jackets,

in all the new styles. Lower prices were never made on finer garments.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.

POPULAR STORE,

11 E. MAIN ST., - WESTMINSTER, MD.