Posted

# American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY, 11. 1890.

The Republican wing of the Montana Legislature has elected Col. W. F. Sanders and T. S. Powell United States Senators from that State. The Democratic Senators absented themselves from the sessions at which this action was taken, and subsequently in conjunction with the Democratic wing of the House, also elected Senators.

If the reports of the doings of the Receiver and the Register of the government land office at Duluth are not very much exaggerated it is about time to make a change in the incumbents of those offices. They are charged with the exercise of the grossest favoritism and of flagrant violations of law. They were appointed by Mr. Cleveland and are both Democrats. May it not be said, "Turn the rascals out."

A fourth-class postmaster in this county, *who is in the habit of discoursing* to lady visitors to the postoffice, on the subject of the negro, from a Democratic standpoint, illustrated his theory of an insurrectionary spirit among the colored people in the South by the Navassa murders. He is advised to study geography and be more guarded and prudent in his remarks, or he may wake up to learn of another Democratic postmaster removed for cause.

"At a meeting of Democratic editors in Baltimore, on Monday, the general sentiment, it was alleged, was against the enactment of the Australian law, and straightway the leading Republican paper in the State, the Baltimore *American*, pretends to be shocked, and the small-fry Republican weeklies will this week all charge bad faith upon the Democratic party."

The *Advocate* is not very choice in its use of terms to designate the Republican country press. Something must have occurred to ruffle its temper. Perhaps it was "La Grippe;" or was it the apprehension of such possible Democratic utterances on the subject as we publish elsewhere, that cast a baleful shadow o'er the *Advocate's* dream?

Mr. Gorman has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to reimburse the City of Frederick in the sum of $200,000, the amount levied on the place by the rebel army under Gen. Early, in 1864. If such a bill is to be passed it should provide that the real losers by the levy receive the benefit of it. The banks advanced the money on a pledge of the corporate authorities that they should be reimbursed, but the city only assumed the payment of about half the amount. Stockholders in the banks of issue and weekly depositors in the Savings' banks, at the time of the levy, were thus the principal sufferers, and if the government steps in to make good the losses of anybody, it should be the individuals who bore the brunt of the burden. The weekly deposits of the Franklin Savings' Bank were quoted immediately preceding the levy at 104, and immediately afterwards fell to 67, recovering to 80 upon the payment subsequently made by the city. Its dividends were reduced from 6 to 4 per cent. per annum. Those who, under any circumstances, parted with their deposits on the reduced figures have a claim to be reimbursed by the government—if anybody has.

## Carroll in the Standing Committees.

The Standing Committees of the Maryland Senate were announced by President Brattan on Tuesday. Senator Bennett was made chairman of the Committees on Agriculture and Labor, and Militia, and also a member of the Committees on Federal Relations, Public Institutions, Retrenchment of Expenses of the State Government, Public Buildings at Annapolis, and Article 49 of the Constitution. There are twenty-five Committees, on most of which the Republicans are represented. As Senator Bennett is on seven of the twenty-five it will be seen that he is provided with sufficient committee work to make him a busy man during the winter.

Speaker Hubner announced the Standing Committees of the House of Delegates on Wednesday. As anticipated Dr. Shaw, of Carroll, was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He is also a member of the Committees on Elections, Corporations, and Rules. Mr. Walsh got the chairmanship of the Committee on Temperance, and is also a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Education. Mr. Selby was made a member of the Committees on Library, Executive Contingent Fund, and Public Records, and Mr. Stull of the Committees on Manufactures, and Roads and Highways.

In the selection of officers of the House of Delegates the appointment of Messenger fell to Mr. F. A. Crawford, of Franklin district, this county.

## Not Fully Sustained.

After all Mr. Gorman is not to be sustained by the united voice of the Democratic press of the State. Several county Democratic journals are outspoken in their condemnation of the views of Maryland's senior senator; some are non-committal, or silent on the subject, while others, among which is the *Advocate*, of this city, pronounce unequivocally against the Australian ballot system. The Baltimore dailies are decidedly in favor of the system, without regard to party. The *Sun* squarely condemns Mr. Gorman's attitude on the subject and argues strongly in favor of the system, answering cogently the suggestion that it is a practical introduction of an educational test of suffrage. To meet the case of illiterate voters who may be too proud or sensitive to request the assistance of an officer of election in indicating on the official ticket the names of the persons for whom they may desire to vote, the *Sun* suggests that:

"A party symbol could readily be employed to designate the different candidates. A circle, for instance, opposite a name might indicate the democratic candidate, a square the republican, a triangle the prohibition; or the names might readily be printed in different colored inks, indicating the party to which each belonged. Certainly some simple method can be employed by which every voter who can *see* will know the candidates of the different parties, and for those who cannot see all the systems founded on the Australian law provide."

*Referring to the opposition to the* Australian system the Baltimore *American* says:

"The movement to oppose the passage of the Australian ballot law does not appear to have met with the immediate and flattering endorsement which would ordinarily encourage politicians, but exceptional exigencies sometimes require exceptional remedies, and if the life of the Democratic party is at stake, it may be that old-fashioned notions about the sacredness of obligations will have to go by the board. It is not pleasant in a country like ours, and in the latter part of the nineteenth-century, to have it offered as a serious argument against the fulfillment of party policy that honesty and fairness would surely result in the defeat of the organization. There is a brutal frankness about such an assertion that instantly arrests attention and puts the entire community upon inquiry."

The *Morning Herald*, which is independent in politics, with a Democratic leaning, is very emphatic in its criticism of the lack of good faith manifested by Senator Gorman and those of his party who sustain his views: It calls Mr. Gorman's speech against the Australian law his "black flag" and says:

"If there ever was a party pledged to the principle of election-law reform, it is the Democracy of Maryland. The pledges on that subject were embodied in every series of resolutions adopted by state, city and county organizations during the last campaign. Furthermore, the kind of reform agreed upon was exactly the sort that is provided for by the Australian ballot system, which Mr. Gorman has formally and contemptuously repudiated.

If it be true that the adoption of such a system in Maryland would 'send the Democratic party to the rear,' then Senator Gorman has practically confessed that his party is not held in power in this state by a fair, free and untrammeled vote of the people. If this be a truthful statement of our political condition at the present time, it furnishes an unanswerable argument in favor of such changes as may be brought about by a fair election and an honest count of the votes."

"The fact of the matter is that ballot reform, along the lines laid down in the law enacted last year in Massachusetts, is the chief political issue in Maryland. It has taken such a hold upon the public mind that it is felt to be something too sacred for the juggling of political tricksters. Men of every shade of opinion are agreed that the safety of free institutions depends upon rescuing the election machinery of the state from the hands of those who use it for base partisan purposes. It has been proved over and over again that the secret ballot is the power to work that change. Hence, men who have patriotic sentiments and honest motives favor this reform, no matter under what political banner they may be enlisted."

The Hagerstown *Mail*, *Annapolis Republican*, Cecil *Democrat*, and Baltimore County *News*, all Democratic journals, repudiate Mr. Gorman's utterances and pronounce in favor of ballot-reform and the Australian law, with the modifications heretofore suggested. The *Mail* says:

"Mr. Stepenson Archer, the Treasurer of the State and the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, invited a number of the Democratic editors of the State to take supper with him at Rennert's hotel, in Baltimore, last Monday evening.

The advertised purpose of the gathering was to consult over matters of public interest, but what must have been the chagrin of those who had accepted Mr. Archer's invitation in good faith, to find that they had been trapped together to receive instructions from Senator Gorman.

The scheme of corralling the editors of a State press and there under duress of the biennial printing of the laws, to undertake to bully them into opposing a measure demanded by the honest sentiment of the party throughout the whole State, and to which nearly every editor present has distinctly committed himself, is the boldest design which has been developed in this State for some time.

How the honorable members of an honorable profession will bear, or did bear, themselves under this insult, we cannot tell.

There is a general and a loud and a determined demand upon the part of the Democratic people of this State for the Australian ballot system. Nearly every Democratic paper in the State has demanded it. The workingmen, the mechanics and labor organizations, which are the bone and sinew and the most steadfast adherents of the party demanded it as an escape from the dictation and prying eyes of employers and overseers. The honest people of the party demand it as an escape from the government of bribe takers and bribe givers."

The *Annapolis Republican* says:

"In Australia, and elsewhere, and wherever tried in this country the law is generally admitted to have been the generator of a purer political atmosphere. It is untrue in the face of actual experiment, as well as at variance with common sense, to argue that a secret vote has in it any leverage that can be worked to the detriment of a pure ballot. The voter cannot be placed under espionage or terrorized, when beyond the eye and touch of the bribe giver and is so far in a position to exercise an independent franchise, as every American citizen should.

The statement made by Senator Gorman that a "bill to provide for elections on the Australian system would be more fittingly entitled a bill to throw the Democratic party to the rear" is an unfortunate admisston from a State leader of the party in Maryland, and one who has even figured prominently in national politics."

The Cecil *Democrat* says:

"There is not a democratic editor in the State who is not directly or by implication committed to ballot reform, and it is a poor compliment to our profession to tell them at a feast that immediately after lunch they must return to their desks and denounce measures they have been advocating for the last six months."

The Baltimore County *News*, referring to Mr. Gorman says:

"Then he went for the Australian ballot system and denounced it in unmeasured terms, and said he wanted a Democratic election law. We have had that for some time and it does not give satisfaction. An election law should not be a party measure, but such a measure as will guarantee to every citizen the right to vote and have his vote counted, and this the Australian system will do and hence it is what we want. Mr. Gorman and all the Democratic speakers and editors promised this on the stump and in the press during the last campaign. The people will expect that promise fulfilled.

Then he makes the noble confession that there are troubles in the Democratic camp in Baltimore city, but says they are exaggerated and calls upon the county editors to save the city. Prior to the last few years it was the city that had to save the counties. It was the city that gave the fraudulent majorities that counted in the State officers. Now when the counties have to be called on to save the city it seems plain to us that the troubles are not exaggerated."

Even the New York *World* takes a hand in the condemnation of Senator Gorman's views, so vigorously combatted by a portion of the Democratic press of Maryland. It says:

"Senator Gorman, in his speech to the democratic editors of Maryland on Monday, *declared that the adoption of the* Australian ballot system would take the control of that State away from the democrats and gave it to the republicans. We do not know whether this judgment is correct or not. We do not see that it matters. The Australian ballot system is simply a device for enabling every voter to vote as he pleases, without anybody's dictation or control. If the adoption of that system result in transferring the control of the State from the democrats to the republicans it will simply show that the democrats are holding that which does not belong to them, and no honest man desires to do that, in politics or in anything else."

It is reported that in view of the hostile criticism to which his Rennert Hotel speech to Maryland editors has been subjected, Senator Gorman will make a statement denying the strict accuracy of the report. That would be very cruel to the Democratic editors who rushed home and gave emphatic vent to their approbation of his reported sentiments. There is very little doubt, however, that the published report of the speech is substantially correct.

## The South for Protection.

Gen. Imboden, of Va., recently appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, to urge the retention of the duty on iron ore and coal. He talked with great frankness, and must have given a shock to the Democratic members of the Committee by his strong expressions in favor of protection. He said he had always been a protectionist, and believed that if in the South there could be a fair and square vote on the protection issue, without any extraneous issues, the protectionists would overwhelmingly carry at least four or five Southern States. The North, he said, had become rich by protection, and it was now the opportunity of the South to do likewise. In answer to a question by Mr. Flower, of New York, Gen. Imboden said:

"We are compelled to stand together there under certain conditions. The tariff sinks into insignificance. In the recent election I voted, with extreme reluctance, the Democratic ticket; but I did it. [Laughter.]

"I think I need not go any further than call attention to the action of the President, whom I respect, and of the Speaker of the House, whom I sincerely respect. Both are able and patriotic and sincere men; but they have put the stamp on the men in the South whom we do not vote for. The President has not selected, as a representative of the people, a single Southern man to a foreign mission. In the House there are 16 Republicans from the South. Only one got a chairmanship of a committee. On this question of protection I am a Republican; on local questions I am a Democrat."

The opinion, freely expressed by Democratic politicians, that there is no necessity for ballot-reform in the counties of this State, is not tenable. One of the urgent reasons for the adoption of the official and secret ballot is the existence of a flagrant system of bribery in some of the counties. Even our own county, it is said, has not been guiltless of this heinous offence, and it is probable that none of her sister counties are immaculate in this respect. There is a strong tendency among men of integrity to provide a remedy against this crime. The Australian system seems to offer such a remedy. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will probably decline, under the leadership of Mr. Gorman, to fulfill the party pledges, by adopting that law; but the volume of public sentiment in its favor is swelling and will be gratified at last, even if the overthrow of the Democratic party be necessary to accomplish it.

Gov. Hill, of New York, devotes nearly two-thirds of his annual message to the Legislature of that State, to a discussion of ballot reform. He admits its necessity and approves the Australian system, except the official ballot, which is one of the most essential and important of its features. All the great newspapers of New York City, without regard to party, except the *Sun*, criticise him and his message with great severity. In fact the *Herald*, *World* and *Times* are, if anything, more severe in their strictures than the Republican papers.

The following are specimen paragraphs from the *Advocate's* leading editorial last week:

"If there is an intelligent Republican in the State in favor of the secret ballot on the Australian system, he is not in good party standing, and it is not hazarding much to assert that there is not a Republican in the Legislature who would vote for the Australian law."

"The Republican party is on the decline, and in 1892 its complete overthrow will be accomplished. With the national, or rather the sectional party, beaten, the state party will soon dwindle away. If not, and Republican success be accomplished by bribery or fraud, the only possible way the party can win, or has won for some years, then it will be time enough for the white people of this state to protect themselves by the Australian ballot law."

## Business Democrats for Ballot Reform.

The legislative committee of the Business Men's Democratic Association of Baltimore has agreed, unanimously, upon a ballot-reform bill to be presented to the Maryland Legislature, and its passage urged upon that body. The following is an abstract of the measure.:

"The first two sections are modifications of existing sections of the election laws, the object of which is to give the right to have party representatives and challengers in the room and define their duties, and to increase the security against frauds in the count.

"The Australian system begins with the next section.

"The law provides that hereafter the ballots shall be prepared at the public expense and by public officers, and, with a single exception to be hereafter stated, no other ballots shall be used.

"Nominations can be made by parties or by citizens. Any party which casts at least 3 per cent. of the vote cast at the last preceding general election can nominate through convention or primary. When a convention or primary has been held, the officers of it will make a certificate of the nomination, sign and acknowledge it. Such certificates for State officers will be delivered to the Secretary of State; for officers to be voted for in the city of Baltimore or the counties, to the clerk of the Superior Court, and the clerks of the circuit courts of the counties.

"Nominations may be made for State officers by papers signed by not less than 500 voters, for officers to be voted for by all voters in Baltimore city signed by not less than three hundred voters, and for all other officers signed by not less than two hundred voters. They are to be filed as the convention and primary certificates, are not to be acknowledged, but are to be accompanied by an affidavit that the signers are registered voters.

"The ballots are to be prepared by the commissioners of election and the county commissioners, respectively, and will contain all names properly presented in certificate and nomination papers from conventions, primaries and individuals as stated, and none other. Proper provision is made for the transmission of the necessary information from the Secretary of State and clerks to the officers who are to prepare the ballots. When nominations are made by a party all such nominations will be placed one under the other in a column. A party emblem, consisting of some small simple object, can be selected by the party convention and will then be printed on the ballot at the head of the party candidates.

"As the party name may be claimed improperly, it is provided that if such double claim be made, the officers preparing the ballot shall place the name "independent" in connection with the persons improperly claiming it.

"The voting will take place in a room to which will be admitted only the election officers, the police officers, sheriffs or other officers, to preserve order, and a small number of voters at a time.

"The voting space in the room will be railed off; the voter will present himself at a gate in it, where he will meet two ballot officers, one a member of each of the chief parties. The ballot officers will take the voter's name, call it out, and the judges will ascertain whether it is on the registry, the original book or books of which, and not poll-books, will be in their hands. If the name is found a ballot will be given the voter and he will enter. The ballot is folded in a particular manner, and will have on the back of it a printed fac-simile of the signature of the chairman of the board which prepared it. At the moment of giving it to the voter one of the ballot clerks will place his initials also on the back. The voter will go to the desk or compartment and then privately mark his ballot. He may place X opposite each name he wishes to vote for, and his vote will be counted only for those names; or he may place his X opposite the name or emblem of a party, and then the vote will be counted for all the candidates of that party. Thus the most ignorant voter can need no assistance unless he wishes to vote a split ticket.

"If a voter swears that he is illiterate and needs assistance in marking his ballot he can obtain it from one or both of the ballot officers. When he has marked his ballot he must fold it with the facsimile signature and initials outwards, so that the judges can see them. He then offers his vote, and the same proceedings are had with the same right of challenge now in use. When the vote has been cast the voter must withdraw entirely from the room.

"The nomination papers are required to be filed a short time before the election, so as to give time to prepare the ballots.

"If by death or otherwise an office becomes vacant immediately before an election, and after the preparation of the official ballots, other tickets for that office can be printed and voted.

"Specimen ballots, being copies on a larger scale, will be furnished and posted before the election. Such specimens and also cards of instruction to voters as to the mode of voting will also be posted about the polling places. Careful arrangements are made for the furnishing and distribution of these specimens and cards, as well as the ballots.

"No voter can remain more than five minutes at the desk or compartment. If he spoils a ballot, others, not exceeding three, will be furnished to him.

"No official ballot can be taken from the polling-room. Every ballot clerk is sworn never directly or indirectly to reveal any information he may obtain as to how a voter has marked his ballot by his assistance or otherwise.

Penalties are provided for breaches of the commands of the law."

Alfonso XIII, the infant King of Spain, is dangerously ill.

## Death of Judge Kelley.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who has been a representative in Congress for nearly thirty years, died at the Riggs House, in Washington, at 6.20, P. M., Thursday. At his bedside were Mrs. Kelley; his daughter, Mrs. F. O. Horstman; his sons, William D. Kelley, Jr., and A. B. Kelley; Dr. Stanton, his attending physician, and J. H. Weirick, his private secretary. His death was painless, and to the watchers at his bedside he seemed to have fallen into a deep and peaceful sleep. He was unconscious to the last, as he had been at intervals during the last two days. His remains will be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

The cause of his death was intestinal catarrh, brought on by a cold taken during Christmas week. Judge Kelley, by reason of his long and able public services, was known by reputation throughout the length and breadth of the land. He was a man of strong character and decided opinions, but held the respect of political enemies, as well as political associates, all having recognized his sincerity and integrity. He filled a large place in the representative councils of the nation and exercised great influence in shaping legislation and public sentiment, especially on the subject of protection.

Judge Kelley was born in Philadelphia on April 12, 1814. His grandfather, John Kelley, served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. Having lost his father at an early age, he learned the printer's trade, and later served an apprenticeship to a jeweler in Boston. In 1840 he returned to Philadelphia and began the study of law, and a year later was admitted to the bar, and while *practicing his profession devoted much of his time to literary pursuits.*

He was elected Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1845, and in 1846 was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in the same year was elected to Congress, where he has served continuously ever since. He has been a member of numerous committees of the House, and chairman of some of the most important, notably the committee on ways and means. He has served in the lower House longer than any other member, and for this reason is often called the "Father of the House." He has for many years been known as "Pig-Iron Kelley."

He was at one time a free-trader, but later became an ardent protectionist, and has written several works in opposition to the free-trade theory. Among his works are: "Reasons for Abandoning the Theory of Free-Trade and Adopting the Principles of Protection to American Industry," "Letters on Industrial and Financial Questions" and "The New South."

A large number of members of Congress, including Representatives McKinley, of Ohio; Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and other of Mr. Kelley's associates on the ways and means committee, called at the Riggs House to express their sympathy.

The Speaker as soon as he heard unofficially of the death requested the sergeant-at-arms to ascertain the wishes of the family with respect to the funeral services. The funeral ceremony at Washington will be public and will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day.

After the ceremony of the House of Representatives the remains will be taken to Philadelphia to the home of Judge Kelley's daughter, Mrs. Horstman. The final services will probably take place on Monday from the Unitarian Church, corner of Twenty-second and Chestnut streets.

It is the wish of the family that the Rev. Dr. Furness, who officiated at Judge Kelley's marriage years ago, but is now retired from active work in the ministry, shall preach the the funeral sermon.

## Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30th, 1889.—Chairman McKinley, of the House Ways and Means Committee, has already fairly earned the title of "hustler." His committee has held daily sessions since the day after Christmas day, in order that all industries interested in the new tariff bill may have a hearing. The coal and iron men have been the best represented so far. Mr. McKinley is confident that the new bill will be completed and reported to the House early in February. If Mr. McKinley does as well on the floor of the House as he has done in the committee-room, and there is no reason to think that he will not, he is certain to become one of the most popular Republicans in the country before the Fifty-first Congress expires. He has all of the qualities necessary in a leader of men, and if he keeps his health it is extremely probable that his mail will some day be addressed to the White House. Not the least of his good qualities is knowing how to wait and bide his time.

One of the Democratic hold-over officials in the General Land Office has got himself into trouble by hurrying through, out of its turn, a patent for lands valued at $1,000,000, against the issuance of which there were strong protests, which were not even given a hearing. What makes the trouble worse is the fact that the patent cannot now be cancelled without the assistance of the courts. Nothing can be done to the official, except to dismiss him, as it would be next to impossible to convict him of anything worse than carelessness, though there is little doubt that his action deserves to be called by a much harsher term.

Dr. Arthur S. Kniffin and Miss Emma Purcell were committed to jail at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, charged with having murdered, or with having been accessories to the murder of Dr. Kniffin's wife, Thursday night, 2nd inst. Dr. Kniffin is a dentist and was absent from home at the time of his wife's death. Mrs. Kniffin and Miss Purcell were sleeping in the same apartment when, as the latter states, burglars entered the room, chloroformed her and carried her to an adjoining apartment, when she became insensible. Mrs. Kniffin was killed by the administration of choloroform. Dr. Shannon, Dr. Kniffin's partner, telegraphed him and he returned home at once. Suspicion attached to him and Miss Purcell from the date of the crime. The case against them, as far as made public, is wholly circumstantial. The little son of Dr. and Mrs. Kniffin, aged about ten years, was at home when the murder was committed, but knew little about it. The case has created great excitement in Trenton.

## A Terrible Accident.

The story of an apalling accident by which fourteen men lost their lives, comes from Louisville, Ky. A bridge is being construcsed across the Ohio river, at that point, and the victims of the accident were employed in a caisson which gave way under the pressure of the surrounding water, between 5 and 6 o'clock Thursday evening. The caisson, known as No. 1, was about 100 yards from the Kentucky shore. As the workmen of the pumping station were looking for the men in the caisson to put off in their boats, leaving work for the night, they suddenly saw the low dark structure disappear in dashing white waves, and heard, before they could realize what had happened, the roar of the furious malestrom. A runner was dispatched to the life-saving station and three skiffs were manned and pulled to the scene of the wreck. Within an hour dozens of boats were plying about over the spot where the caisson had stood, and lights danced to and fro with them, but there was no trace of the massive structure of stone and timber which had kept off the hungry river to promise any hope to the anguish-stricken mothers and wives who stood in the throng on the shore.

The water rolled sullenly but smoothly down from the cofferdam above the pumping barge below where the caisson stood. It was soon known that only four of the eighteen men who were at work at that time had escaped.

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The *New York Tribune* says: "The most recent Southern outrage is described in a letter written to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, by the Rev. Thomas Joiner, a regular clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who happens to be a British subject. Mr. Joiner was assigned last fall by bishop Joyce to a circuit which includes Holly Springs, N. C., where he preached to a negro congregation. He was soon warned, in genuine Kuklux style, that this would not be permitted, and as he did not heed the warning his house was invaded by armed men and he and his wife were brutally maltreated. Being unable to get any satisfaction in North Carolina, Mr. Joiner has appealed to the British Minister. His British citizenship furnishes a novel complication, which may lead to interesting results. When Sir Julian asks an explanation of our Government, what answer will be made?"

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Julius Tribe will be at Lewis W. Fleagle's store, in Mayberry, on Thursday, the 16th, inst., with a full stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Ready Made Clothing, &c., at 50 per cent. less than cost.

"Nature does not execute "snap" judgments, but always warns the offender against her laws by the infliction of pain. Give attention to her warnings and take Laxador in good time to prevent the encroachment of disease. Price only 25 cents.

PUBLIC SALE.

Tuesday, March 4th. Horse, Cows, Wagons, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture. J. M. Garber, Uniontown, Md.

Salvation Oil is what you want. It kills pain and cures the worst case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, hoarseness, and headache. Price 25 cts.

Rhyme and Reason: If you cannot keep quiet, because your cough makes a riot, there's something, pray try it, a quarter will buy it; be quick now about it; don't be without it; your cough this will rout it; I beg you not doubt it; Oh, yes, you guess! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A quiet and pleasant home is insured to all mothers that use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for their little ones. It contains nothing injurious.

Shriver's Pectoral Syrup cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles. Retail price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants in the country. d-14

Winter Blooming Plants for sale at Roop & Zile's, Westminster.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

*Methodist Protestant Church.*—Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30, p. m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30, a. m., and 7.30, p. m. Morning subject, "Paul's Definition of Faith;" evening subject, "The Dayspring from on High." Young People's Meeting at 6.45, p. m.

J. L. MILLS, Pastor.

*Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.15 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., and 7.15, p. m. Young People's Meeting at 6.30, p. m.

G. W. COOPER, Pastor.

*Union Street M. E. Church.*—Prayer and praise meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30, p. m. Preaching at night.

R. R. RIGGS, Pastor.

*St. Paul's Reformed Church.*—Sunday School at 9.15 o'clock, Sunday morning. Services at 10.30, a. m. The Holy Communion will take place at Krider's Church on January 19th, at 10, a. m. Preparatory services on the 18th at 2, p. m.

CALVIN S. SLAGLE, Pastor.

*Grace Ev. Lutheran Church.*—Sunday School Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.15 o'clock. Holy Communion on Sunday at 10.30, a. m., and 7.15, p. m.

P. H. MILLER, Pastor.

Rev. G. W. Seilhamer will preach in Uniontown Sabbath morning, and the Rev. Jesse Eckard in the evening.

Rev. J. Eckard will preach in Frizellburg Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. In the evening the revival services will be conducted by the pastor.

## MARRIED.

At the Reformed Parsonage, Manchester, ——— by Rev. N. J. Miller, Mr. Simon N. Barnhart and Miss Lillie J. Garrett, both of West Manheim township, York county, Pa.

## DIED.

At Greenmount, this county, December 30th, 1886, George F. Caltrider, aged 67 years, 5 months and 8 days.

In Winfield, December 27th, 1889, after a short illness of diphtheria, Norma, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Mollie Barnes, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Another little child is gone
To dwell with him who gave,
A mother's precious little one
Is sheltered in the grave.

God needed one more angel child
Amid His shining band,
So He bent with loving smile
And clasped our darling's hand.

Mama, my heart is at rest,
I will ask, I will want no more;
My hands across my peaceful breast,
My suffering and pain are o'er.

Mama, Papa, weep no more for Norma,
Her bright spirit's fled on high,
And she waves her little hand,
Calling, Mama, Papa, meet me by and by.

Sisters and brother,
I have gone to join the band,
I have gone to meet my brother
In that bright and glorious land.

She is not dead, this child of our affection,
But gone unto that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

BY THE FAMILY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1890, for the transaction of business.

By order, CHARLES BRILHART,
jan-11-1m Clerk.

## Dividend Notice.

Westminster, January 6th, 1890.

THE President and Board of Directors of The Farmer's Fertilizer Company of Carroll County, at a meeting held on the above date, declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of said company for the past year, payable on and after the 18th instant, at the First National Bank of Westminster, Md.

JNO. T. DIFFENBAUGH,
jan-11-3t Secretary.

NO. 2806 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, as a Court of Equity.

Walter Dorsey, Trustee, vs. Jonathan M. Dorsey and Julia A. V. Dorsey, his wife, Defendants.

ORDERED this 4th day of January, A. D., 1890, that the sales of the Real Estate and Personal Property, made and reported in the above entitled cause by Walter Dorsey, Trustee, under a Deed of Trust from Jonathan M. Dorsey and Julia A. V. Dorsey, his wife, to him, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 12th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 3d day of February next. The report states the amount of the sales of the Real Estate to be $1170.27, and the Personal Property to be 1381.65.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Judge of the Circuit Court.
True copy—Test:
jan-11-3t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

## PRIVATE SALE.

## Agricultural, Seed and Implement WAREHOUSE.

## A RARE CHANCE.

THE undersigned, intending to leave Union Bridge, offers at private sale his large Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Stock, on Elgar street, near the Depot, Union Bridge, Md. The building is frame, 25x40 feet, and substantially built, with shed attached, and is complete in every respect to conduct the Agricultural business. Being located in a good farming community, and in close proximity to the depot, makes it a good stand for the business. This is a rare opportunity for any one contemplating going into business, as property presenting such advantages is seldom offered in this market. A good seed trade has been done at this house during the past season, and it could be made a first-class Seed House in connection with the Implement trade. The reason for desiring to dispose of the business is on account of ill health. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, or address the undersigned.

HARVEY F. CAYLOR,
jan-11 tf Union Bridge, Md.

## Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale

OF A DESIRABLE

## FARM!

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Simon H. Golibart, and Emma K. Golibart, his wife, to Jacob M. Zimmerman, bearing date October 31st, A. D. 1885, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber G. A. M., No. 23, folio 43, &c., and duly assigned to the undersigned, I will sell, at Public Sale, at J. Oliver Wadlow's store in Freedom, Carroll county, Maryland, on

*Saturday, February 8th, A. D.* 1890.

at the hour of 2.30 o'clock, P. M., all that parcel of land described in and conveyed by said mortgage, containing

117 ACRES, 3 ROODS AND 3 PERCHES, MORE OR LESS.

The improvements thereon consist of a large and convenient, newly erected two-story Frame Dwelling House, with attic, excellent cellar, stable, corn house, barrack, carriage house and other necessary outbuildings; water convenient to the buildings, orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees in good bearing condition. About 25 Acres is GOOD TIMBER LAND; there is a due proportion of meadow land. The land is in a good state of cultivation and porduces good crops.

This Farm is a part of the "Purvis" property, is situate in Freedom district, Carroll county, Maryland, is on the Liberty Turnpike road, about 15 miles from Baltimore, 1½ miles from Eldersburg, and 3 miles from Sykesville on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, is now in the occupancy of the said Simon H. Golibart, and adjoins the land of Nicholas W. Hammond, Washington Ridgely and others. It is convenient to market, schools, churches, &c.

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 nine months and the other one-third in eighteen 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 from the day of sale.

GEORGE H. ZIMMERMAN,
Assignee.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitor.
jan-11-ts

## Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale

## OF A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND

On the Washington road, near Westminster, Maryland.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Benjamin F. Gist to James W. Hook, dated the 1st day of August, 1881, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber F. T. S., No. 16, folio 372, &c., the undersigned, assignee of said mortgagee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, on

*Monday, January 20th, A. D.* 1890,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, containing

EIGHT AND THREE-QUARTER (8¾) ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

This property is situated on the Washington road, in Carroll county, Maryland, about 1¼ miles below the City of Westminster, opposite the home farm of Wm. Fenby, and now occupied by the said Benjamin F. Gist. It is improved by a DWELLING HOUSE and usual outbuildings.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

ISAAC E. PEARSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Jas. A. C. Bond, Solicitor.
Wm. F. Tyler, Auctioneer. de-28-ts

## A Valuable Mill Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable mill known as "Bloom's Mill" is offered at private sale. This mill is situated on the Bloom road, on Morgan's Run, about 6 miles from Westminster, in Franklin District. Besides the mill proper, there is a comfortable Dwelling House on the property. About 24 Acres of Land, two acres of which are cleared, and the balance heavy timber. The purchase of this property affords an excellent opportunity for one to engage in the milling business. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ADAM BLOOM,
or WM. Y. FRIZZELL,
jan-4-4t Bloom P. O., Md.

THE best Axes, Hatchets and Hand Saws at BABYLON & GILBERT'S.

## PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

## Real Estate

Situated in Freedom District, on the B. & O. R. R., Carroll County, Md.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in cause No. 2720 Equity in said Court, the undersigned, as trustee, will sell at public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on *Saturday, the 1st day of February*, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable farm and real estate which the late Wm. P. Gorsuch, Sr., owned in his lifetime, and on which he resided at the time of his death, situated in Freedom district, Carroll county, Md., on the B. & O. Railroad, and about two miles from Sykesville, in said district. The property adjoins the lands of Frank Brown, Joshua Warfield and others. The land is considered by farmers, and is, among the best farming land in the county. The soil is rich and deep, and at present nearly all down in clover and timothy sod, and the farm is in excellent condition, having been all limed over in the last few years. It contains

215¼ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

and is improved by a large and comfortable Dwelling House, with large parlor and sitting room on either side of the hall. The house contains large and comfortable chambers above, and has backbuilding and kitchen annexed. There is a large porch, 12 feet in width, extending along the entire front of the house. The outbuildings consist of a large and convenient bank barn, with granaries attached, corn house, dairy and other necessary outbuildings; all the buildings have been erected since 1878. The dwelling is well located and surrounded by a number of shade trees. There is a never failing spring of most excellent water near the dwelling and barn. The buildings are situated about one-quarter of a mile from Gorsuch Station, on the B. & O. Railroad. There is a fine apple orchard, in good condition and in full bearing. The farm is well watered and under good fencing; two county roads pass through the place.

This property is considered one of the most desirable farms in Carroll county; it is particularly adapted to the dairy business. The neighborhood is good, and its close proximity to the B. & O. Railroad, the station and switch being on the farm, churches of various denominations and schools, make it a most desirable property, and a rare chance is here offered. Persons desiring further information, or wishing to see the farm, can call on or address the trustee, at Sykesville, Md., residing near the place, or call on or address George M. Pearce, 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 day of sale, with interest, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

WM. P. GORSUCH, JR., Trustee.
Geo. M. Pearce, Jas. A. C. Bond, Solicitors.
jan-11-ts Jos. W. Berret, Auc't.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF A DESIRABLE

## HOUSE AND LOT

In Westminster, Md.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a deed of mortgage from Catharine Hardy to Ann M. Yingling, dated July 14th, 1887, and duly recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, in Liber W. N. M., No. 25, folio 473, &c., the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 18th day of January*, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the property described in said mortgage, consisting of a lot of ground on the west side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in the city of Westminster, in said county and State, fronting 102 feet on said avenue and extending back 181½ feet to a public alley, adjoining John Thomson's lot on one side and Dennis Boylan's on the other, and is improved with a two-story Frame House containing six rooms; a well of good water in the yard.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Easy credit terms can be obtained, if desired.

CHARLES E. FINK,
Attorney or Agent named in the Mortgage.
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer. de-28-ts

## FOR THE FALL OF 1889.

## We Are Ready for the Fall Trade

And have as complete a line of

## Suitings, Overcoatings and Pantaloonings

both Foreign and Domestic, as ever offered to the trade, and at prices that will surprise you for the quality of goods and style of make up. We mean business, and all we ask is a trial and an examination of our stock. You have no risk to run, as we always guarantee a fit or no sale.

## Our Stock of Wool Shirts

lays over any in the county. We make this line of goods a specialty. We also have a complete line of Shirts (both laundried and unlaundried), and Underwear, at all prices.

## We expect to Cap the Climax in Gloves.

We are always in the lead in this line of goods. We have them at all prices.

## Neckwear

is another of our specialties. Always getting in new novelties.

## A Splendid Line of Gent's Jewelry,

Scarf Pins, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Gold and Silver Watches, also Chains, Charms and everything in the line of Gent's wear.

All we ask is to call and examine our stock and we are sure you will be made happy.

Very Respectfully,
J. T. ANDERS,
sep-21-tf 34 W. Main St.

## WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

The cheapest Watches that ever were sold,
Made of pure metal, both silver and gold;
Gold Necklaces, Chains and beautiful Charms,
And handsome Bracelets to wear on the arms.

Rings made of silver and of pure gold,
So cheap and beautiful for all to behold;
To see these fine goods 'tis really a treat,
And in quality and price they cannot be beat.

Now Clocks, my dear friends, I sell them so low
A ten dollar bill will buy a whole row;
Now facts are facts, come see for yourselves
The beautiful goods in case and on shelves.

If any Repairing you wish to have done,
We'll do it as cheap as the work can be done;
All work done by us we warrant the best;
Come, give us a trial, for that is the test.

Repairing of fine Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry a Specialty.

Yours Respectfully,
Geo. M. Hyder,
oc-19-3m 75 W. Main Street.

## Notice.

ON and after this date the office of the Farmers' Fertilizer Company will be in the building of Messrs. Roop & Zile, Seedsmen, No. 28 West Main street, Westminster.

de-21-3t E. M. BISH, Sup't.

## For Sale Cheap.

HAND Hay Press, No. 5, P. K. Dederick make. Has been in use a short time. Good as new. Address or apply to

JAS. S. BAER,
Schlosser Tannery,
Tannery P. O., Carroll county, Md.
jan-4-3t

## Dividend Notice.

First National Bank of New Windsor, Md., December 31st, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the six months ending this 31st day of December, 1889, clear of taxes and payable on demand.

NATHAN H. BAILE,
jan-4-3t Cashier.

## GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

## Select Winter Goods

—AT—

Oak Hall, - New Windsor, Md.

We will continue our Clearing Sale of Winter Goods for the next 60 days, adding new attractions daily until all are sold.

You can buy a Handsome Ladie's Coat at $3.50, $5.00 and $7.00,

FORMER PRICES, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00.

Children's Coats reduced one-third to one-quarter. Overcoats and Winter Suits at one-third to one-quarter reduction.

Blankets, Comforts and Heavy Dress Goods

at great reduction. If you can use any of the above goods it will pay you to buy them, as we have not room nor inclination to pack them away.

JOB LOTS OF SHOES at half price, and many other job lots of goods not mentioned.

Thankful for past favors, we will make it pay you to deal with us in the future.

Respectfully,
jan-11 GEO. C. ANDERS.

## S. Kann, Sons & Co's.

—GREAT—

## STOCK - TAKING

CLEARANCE.

A Clean Sweep all over the House.

Bargains without a Parallel.

We begin at once a stupendous Clearance Sale of our entire store preparatory to taking stock. The continuous mild weather has left us fearfully overstocked, so that it becomes absolutely necessary to cut prices and profits down to a minimum. In fact we find it necessary to sell some things at COST and some under. DRESS STUFFS, COATS and Heavy Winter Wearables all come under the cost and under cost.

Anticipating an enlarged trade we stocked up more heavily than we ever did, and while our business has broken over last year's record still we are in a tight place so far as heavy stuffs are concerned. This coming week, therefore, you can look forward to obtaining bargains—genuine bargains—such as you have seldom, if ever, obtained in Westminster.

BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,
COATS,
NEW MARKETS,
MUFFS AND BOAS.

BARGAINS IN

BLANKETS,
COMFORTS,
SHAWLS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

BARGAINS IN

GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
NECKTIES.

BARGAINS IN

UMBRELLAS,
WHITE GOODS,
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
RIBBONS.

BARGAINS IN

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
LAP ROBES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS.

BARGAINS in everything under our roof.

BARGAINS in Cassimeres, Worsteds and Fancy Cheviots for Gentlemen's Suitings.

BARGAINS in the newest and best-selected stock ever offered in this section.

Ladies will do well to visit us as soon as possible, for the best things are usually the first to move.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.
NO. 11 E. MAIN STREET,
Near R. R. Station, - Westminster, Md.
☞Agent for Butterick Patterns.

## NURSERY STOCK!

S. C. STONER,
OF WESTMINSTER,
Who is engaged with
CHAS. W. STUART & CO.,
NURSERYMEN, NEWARK, N. Y.,
Is now prepared to furnish a strictly first-class grade of Nursery Stock.

Terms of Sale:—Stock must be strictly first-class and delivered in a healthy condition, or no sale. Stock from our Nursery is well and favorably known in this section. Parties wishing reliable, first-class grade of stock will do well to talk with S. C. Stoner before placing their order. Hold your order until he calls upon you, and if he doesn't call soon, write him that you want stock, and ask for his prices, terms of sales, etc. Reference for firm:—First National Bank, Newark, New York.

CHAS. W. STUART & CO.,
Nurserymen, Newark, N. Y.
Established 1852.
250 Acres devoted to growing Nursery Stock.
Our authorized salesmen have our signed certificate of agency.
We also want a few more honest, reliable men to act as salesmen. Apply at once to Chas. W. Stuart & Co. for terms and territory.
no-30-2m

## Dividend Notice.

The First National Bank of Westminster, Westminster, Md., Dec. 31, 1889.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, clear of all taxes, payable on and after January 10, 1890.

ja-4-4t GEO. R. GEHR, Cashier.

## MICHAEL E. WALSH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office with Chas. E. Fink, Esq., 211 E. Main Street (City Hotel), Westminster, Md. fe-9