"Posted"

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

State Senator George Wallace Delamater was nominated by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, for Governor of that State.

The Republic of Brazil has formulated and proclaimed its new constitution, which resembles closely that of the United States, with its President, and a Congress composed of Senators and Representatives. The Presidental term is made six years and the incumbent cannot be re-elected until ten years subsequent to the expiration of the time for which he may be elected. The Senatorial term is fixed at nine years, and that of Representatives at three years.

"The tariff is a tax," cries the free-trade Democrat. Let us see. In 1882 one million five hundred thousand kegs of wire nails were imported and sold at prices ranging from $6 to $12 per keg of 100 pounds. The tariff was 1½ cents per pound. Not more than fifty thousand kegs were produced in the United States. In 1883 the tariff was increased to 4 cents per pound, and still remains at that figure. No wire nails are now imported. Instead, two millions five hundred thousand kegs were manufactured in our own country, and the price, by the single keg, is about $3. Where does the tax come in? Not only is the consumer saved $3 to $9 per keg in the purchase of these nails, but employment has been given to about twenty-five thousand operatives, who have earned annually four to five millions of dollars in wages. Do American producers and consumers in the face of such a fact desire the abolition of the wire nail tariff?

Growth of American Cities.

Approximate figures of the population of the leading cities of the United States, according to the enumeration just made by the census takers of 1890, indicate astonishing increase in some cases and steady growth in others. New York, with a population in 1880 of 1,206,299, is put down now at 1,672,227. Philadelphia, the next largest city, in 1880, with a population of 847,170, is now rated at 1,040,449. Chicago, which was the fourth city in 1880, may come up to second place, as the present census, it is said, will show a population of considerably more than a million. Brooklyn, which in 1880 numbered 566,663 and stood third in the list, now has 930,671. St. Louis has advanced from 350,518, in 1880, to only 435,000; these are the figures given, but they are probably erroneous, and the increase is doubtless greater. Baltimore, which was the seventh city in population in 1880, with 332,190, now has 432,095, and stands sixth in the list. Boston has advanced from 362,839, in 1880, to 417,770 and takes seventh rank. Washington, the capital of the nation, has kept pace, in the ratio of growth, with the larger cities, having now 228,160, as against 177,638 in 1880. The figures here given will be subject to some variation when the returns are made up carefully, but it is believed will not be materially changed. The population of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent towns under separate municipal governments, but practically one city as to territory, will aggregate upwards of three millions, and probably constitute numerically the largest city in the world except London.

A Gratifying Decision.

The Court of Appeals of New York has rendered a decision that is a severe blow to trust monopolies and points very clearly to the proper method of dealing with these combinations against the legitimate laws of trade and the rights of the people. The decision was given in the case of the People of New York against the North River Sugar Refining Company, one of the companies or refineries in the Sugar combine or trust incorporated under the laws of New York The court reviewed the operations of the trust at length, and concluded that, as a corporation, it had violated its charter and failed in the performance of its corporate duties, and a judgment of dissolution was granted. The force of the decision lies in the fact that the trust could not possibly have been operative and have conformed to the principles of action laid down by the court. It means that a trust to increase prices is clearly illegal and that no company can enter such a combination without forfeiting its charter.

Here, then, is the remedy for the trust evil that has assumed such gigantic proportions. If the laws of any State permit these iniquities let them be amended and brought into harmony with this ruling of the Court of Appeals of New York. The probability is, however, that no legislation will be necessary to bring about this result. The decision in this case is not predicated upon statutory law, but upon well established principles, and will doubtless be followed by the courts of all the States. The decision was concurred in by all the judges. Its conclusion, after the full review of the case, is as follows:

"The defendant corporation has violated its charter and failed in the performance of its corporate duties, and that in respect so material and important as to justify a judgment of dissolution. Having reached that result it is needless to advance into the wider discussion over monopolies and the problem of political economy. Without either approval or disapproval of the views expressed by the court below, we are enabled to decide that in this state there can be no partnerships of separate and independent corporations, whether directly or indirectly through a medium of a trust: no substantial consolidations, which avoid and disregard the statutory provisions, must be and remain several as they were created, or one under the statute. The judgment appealed from is affirmed with costs."

The federal election bill is now being considered in the House of Representatives. The previous question will be called and the vote taken at 2 o'clock, July 2nd.

For a Debased Currency.

It was once the proud boast of Democrats that their party was invulnerable on the currency question; and that it was unequivocally in favor of a sound and stable metalic circulating medium and unalterably opposed to any and every step that might result in debasing the character of the country's money. If ever the boast were true and the reputation gained by it an honest and just one, it was lost in the craze that swept the party from its moorings in 1868 and carried it bodily along on the crest of the swelling wave of an irredeemable greenback deluge. That wave broke against the solid wall of an unconquerable Republican purpose to preserve the country's honor and maintain the integrity of its currency. It broke and was dissipated, falling back sullenly from the obstacle against which it beat in vain. Taught by experience and enlightened and chastened by the adversity consequent upon its grave mistake, Democracy drifted back on the returning tide of judgment and reason to its old mooring ground; and its lapse from the principle of honest money was fast becoming only a memory. But it seems, after all, that the poison in its body has only been quiescent and was not eliminated by the severe treatment of repeated defeat. This has become manifest by the action of Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress on the silver question. The bill passed, some weeks ago, by the House of Representatives, by which provision was made for the purchase, by the Treasury Department, of silver bullion and the issue of certificates based upon its real market value, met an adverse fate in the Senate, where the Democrats, with one or two exceptions, combined with a few Republicans, chiefly from the silver mining States, and so amended the measure as to provide for free coinage, instead of establishing the sound currency of silver certificates worth their face value in gold. The amended bill was returned to the House of Representatives, where, under certain pretences, the great body of Democrats united with a few Republicans and made a desperate attempt to adopt it as amended. Speaker Reed's reference of the bill to the Coinage Committee gave an opportunity to the friends of honest money to rally, and eventually a small body of Democrats united with the great majority of the Republicans in sustaining the rulings of the chair, although a temporary success had been gained over him in the preliminary contest. It is not necessary to explain here in detail the character of that contest. The excuse offered by Democrats that their Representatives were governed in their conduct solely by a desire to punish Speaker Reed is not tenable. Indeed it is not true, except in a limited sense. The whole history of the struggle shows that, with about twenty exceptions, Democratic Congressmen favor free coinage, a measure which simply means a deluge of legal tender silver dollars, necessarily depreciated more and more in value as they rapidly increase in volume and thus debasing the circulating medium of the country.

Bi-metalism, as it is insisted upon by the disciples of free coinage, is practical mono-metalism; because gold, which among the nations of the earth is the true basis of value, will, with free silver coinage, become practically eliminated from the volume of our currency. To maintain a bi-metalic medium silver should only be coined at its gold value, or in such limited quantities as not to become itself the leading currency. But the representatives of the Democratic party in Congress have made it apparent that on this question, as on the tariff, they are practically together in favor of debasing the circulating medium of the country. A little group of Democratic protectionists have stoutly resisted the free-trade tendencies of the party, and a little group of honest money Democrats will probably maintain an attitude of opposition to their Democratic associates on the silver question, but by far the larger number of Democratic Representatives favor free coinage.

The question is a most important one to the country. The experience of the past ought to have taught the country a substantial lesson upon the evils of inflation and a debauched currency. It is a poor expedient against hard times, being nothing more than an unhealthy stimulant that may afford temporary relief and when the reaction comes will leave the country in a more deplorable plight than ever. The Republican party placed itself in the breach against the greenback flood, and it now, by the great bulk of its representatives, again stands committed in favor of honest money. The Republican in Congress who votes for free coinage may represent the views of a local constituency, but he does not represent his party as a national organization. On the other hand, from the attitude of Democratic representatives on the subject, it would seem that the Democrat who votes against free coinage represents local sentiment only, while his brother Democrat who votes for unlimited coinage represents his party generally.

In this emergency the country must look to the Republican party to prevent the schemes of the inflationists.

[When the above was written it was not anticipated that the bill, with the Senate amendments would be acted upon by the committee and reported back to the House until the latter part of the week; but prompt action was taken and the report was made on Tuesday recommending non-concurrence in the amendments. The vote was taken on the report on Wednesday and it was adopted. The vote on the free coinage amendment was 152 to 135. Twenty-three Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the amendment and twenty-two Democrats with the Republicans against it. Analyzed the vote was as follows:

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Republicans	23
Democrats	113

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Republicans	130
Democrats	22

This tells the whole story and shows conclusively the tendency of the Democratic party to debauch the money of the country.

Democratic stories of a lack of cordiality in the relations of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine seem to have no better foundation than the "baseless fabric of a vision." They are not even due to the influence of vivid imagination, but are the result of laborious effort to manufacture falsehood.

The Archer Report.

Little has been said, by the press, of a hostile character in regard to the report of the Archer committee, made public two week's ago. The report was signed by all the members of the committee and gave a clear outline of Mr. Archer's crooked transactions, showing his defalcation to have been $132,401.25. The committee claims to have traced and ascertained the disposition made of all but $10,000 of the stolen funds, and concludes that no part of the amount was used for political purposes. We do not think this is beyond question. The mere fact that it was not used through the ordinary channels is by no means conclusive that it was not used at all to promote party interests. This seems to be a weak spot in the report, which otherwise is straightforward and satisfactory. Speaking on this point the Hagerstown *Mail* says:

"Great reliance is placed, in support of the committee's belief, upon the testimony of Mr. Murray Vandiver. Mr. Vandiver was the treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, and if any money had gone for campaign purposes he would necessarily have known it.

This supposition is entirely false. Mr. Vandiver was one of Mr. Archer's bondsmen, and if Mr. Archer was misappropriating the public funds, his bondsmen would naturally be the very last persons he would be likely to take into his confidence. We have excellent reason to believe that all the money which went into the campaign did not pass through Mr. Vandiver's hands and that checks went from Mr. Archer direct into the hands of politicians, and that Mr. Vandiver did not necessarily know anything about it."

The committee was not backward in condemning the looseness of the Comptroller's office, by which the magnitude of the defalcation became a possibility. Of the Treasurer the report says: "The crime of embezzlement is his, but greatly as we regret to say so a large measure of responsibility rests upon others as well for what seems to us a neglect of official duty." Whether this was intended to include the Governor has been a question in the minds of some persons, but it can hardly be doubted that it is properly applicable to that officer as well as to the Comptroller, although the committee's reference to his connection with the affair comes in a succeeding paragraph. There was a manifest effort to "let down" the Executive as gently as possible. But gentle language fails to cover up the Governor's share of responsibilities. It shows in the report, although the committee seemed to deprecate the necessity of holding it up to the gaze of the public. Stronger terms might have been used, but on the whole it does not shirk the point. Here is what is said. It is worth preserving:

"It is due to your Excellency and the Comptroller to say that Mr. Archer's crime began before either of you was elected to office, and for its beginning, therefore, you are not in any way responsible. It is probable that on the 1st of January, 1888, he had abstracted nearly or quite $40,000 of Treasury relief bonds, so that $85,000 to $90,000 of the defalcation has occurred within the last two years. The Treasury relief bonds were about exhausted when the loan of August 2d, 1888, was obtained by him from the Franklin Bank. The next loan is of the date of August 24th, 1888, and the collaterals placed were Frederick City bonds, of which $77,000 had been purchased at that time. Sixty-six thousand dollars in bonds of all classes was abstracted after that date.

"The Governor's responsibility rests in Section 18 of Article 2 of the constitution, which provides that 'it shall be the duty of the Governor semi-annually (and oftener, if he deem it expedient) to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and inspect and review their bank and other account books;' and in Section 9 of the same article, which provides that 'he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.' These provisions, in the judgment of the committee, clothe the Governor with ample power to ascertain at any time the actual condition, not only of the accounts of the Treasury officers, but of all the State's funds. If they do not they are meaningless. We are, therefore, constrained to say that if they had been observed with reasonable exactness the Treasurer's crime must, in the nature of things, have been long since discovered, and much of the loss the State has sustained would have been avoided."

The "original package" decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which several of our correspondents have criticised severely, will probably have the sting taken out of it by Congressional legislation. The House Judiciary Committee has prepared a bill which, it is expected, will be passed and so give national consent to local regulation of the sale of liquor and other articles as well. The bill is brief, but to the point and, after the enacting clause, reads as follows:

"That whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state from any other state, territory or foreign nation, and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such state; provided that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against those of other states in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor in favor of its own products against those of like character produced in other states, nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed, except in the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state."

St. Paul, Minn., is kicking against the census enumeration of Minneapolis, which it is asserted is fraudulent and shows a population largely in excess of the reality. Local rivalries are an incentive to frauds of this character, and whenever such unfairness is suggested, or suspected, the most searching investigation should be made. It is not necessary that enumerators be corrupt to cause a fraudulent result. Citizens may conspire to mislead and deceive the census officers. The country wants a fair census report and every tainted return should be held in abeyance until the matter has been thoroughly sifted.

A jury *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of Dr. Harrison Wagner, the famous litigant, after a trial of several days, at Frederick, this week, failed to agree. Another hearing under the petition in lunacy will take place on the 8th of July.

Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder has been appointed as quartermaster-general of the army, vice Holabird, retired.

We Want None of It.

The drift of the Democratic party toward ultra free-trade theories is aptly illustrated by the tariff plank of the Illinois Democratic State Convention. Here it is:

"Realizing that the Tariff is a tax, we insist, now as heretofore, that such revenue as is required to honestly and economically administer the Government *should be raised from internal revenue taxes and duties on articles of luxury*, thus exempting and making cheaper all articles needed by the masses of the people."

This is the Democratic doctrine, frankly stated. It contains a repetition of the old falacy that the tariff is a tax. Whatever it may be in the abstract, it has been demonstrated over and over again that a *protective tariff*, as a rule, cheapens the article upon which it is imposed by stimulating home manufacture. The wire nail industry elsewhere referred to is a conspicuous and convincing illustration of this fact. A tariff that cheapens cannot practically be considered a tax. A tariff for revenue only, that does not afford such protection as to stimulate and increase home production and thus cheapen the product, is apt to be something more than a tax, as its amount is not only added to the cost of the article upon which it is imposed, but that cost is otherwise enhanced by the lack of home competition in its manufacture.

The phrase "articles of luxury," here used, may be somewhat ambiguous. There are articles of luxury that sometimes become prime necessaries, and others that come within the ability of the masses of the people, and, in fact, the list would have to be limited to a very narrow compass to include such articles as the rich only have the ability to indulge. In this country, fortunately, others beside the rich can indulge in luxuries, thanks to the protective system that insures good wages to producers and cheap goods for their money. The imposition of duties on the luxuries of the rich alone would necessitate heavy internal and perhaps direct taxation. The burden of such taxation is felt, more or less, by all classes and it should not be imposed. We want no experiments. Tariff duties, wisely imposed, not only protect and foster home industries, giving employment, at remunerative wages, to American labor, creating a home market for the products of the soil and insuring steady prosperity, but relieve the people of the incubus of internal taxation and the inquisition of the tax gatherer. Away with such a democratic theory as this resolution of the Illinois convention. It is inimical to the welfare and prosperity of the country and repugnant to the best interests of the people.

Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Maryland, which has been held for several years past at Pen-Mar, will take place this year on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 8th, 9th and 10th, at Bay Ridge, and a very interesting program of subjects for discussion has been prepared by the executive committee. The sessions will be held in the dancing pavillion and will commence daily at 10.30, A. M., and continue until 3, P. M., with a short intermission at noon. At 8, P. M., the members will meet in the parlor of the Hotel, where they will be entertained with music under the direction of Prof. Jno. G. Wehage, of Baltimore; Mrs. Jennie Lind Muller Green, of Baltimore, pianist; and readings under the direction of Miss Bessie G. Thomson, of the Baltimore High Schools, who, with Misses M. Agnes Durst, Florence Ward, and Edna Beveridge will constitute the corps of elocutionists. The program of discussions is as follows:

Tuesday, July 8.—Address of welcome, John C. Bannon, Examiner, Anne Arundel county; response, Prof. M. A. Newell, late Principal State Normal School; inaugural address, President Wm. H. Dashiell, Princess Anne; Paper—Elementary Science Teaching in the Public Schools, Prof. Henry A. Wise, Supt. Instruction, Baltimore, to be discussed by Prof. Wm. H. Zimmerman, Agricultural College; John F. Arthur, Principal Male Grammar School No. 3, Baltimore; A. N. Ebaugh, Manual Training School, Baltimore; H. G. Weimer, Examiner, Cumberland. Intermission. Paper—The study of English in our Public Schools, Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., President St. John's College, to be discussed by P. A. Witmer, Examiner, Hagerstown; Wilbur F. Smith, Principal E. G. School No. 5, Baltimore; Rev. John Squier, Examiner, Cecil county; H. B. Gwynn, M. D., M. G. School No. 1, Baltimore.

Wednesday, July 9.—Paper—The Seven Gifts of Froebel, Prof. Sam'l J. Fort, M. D., Supt. Font Hill Institute, Ellicott City. After the paper has been read, Miss White and Miss Beatty, of Baltimore, will demonstrate portions of the system with a class of fifteen children, followed by general discussion of the subject by the members of the Association. Paper—Manuel Training in the Public Schools, Prof. John D. Ford, Principal Manual Training School, Baltimore, to be discussed by Prof. James F. Kimler, Principal High School, Williamsport; John D. Worthington, Examiner, Harford county; S. A. Cremer, Principal M. G. School No. 5, Baltimore; George R. Stottlemeyer, Wolfsville. Intermission. Paper—The Small Attendance in our Public Schools. Whose the fault? F. M. Perry, Newburg, to be discussed by Dr. James L. Bryan, Examiner, Cambridge; T. H. Spence, Snow Hill; Basil Sellers, Principal M. G. School No. 9, Baltimore; T. A. Poffenberger, Hagerstown.

Thursday, July 10.—Paper—The Art of Questioning, Prof. E. D. Murdaugh, Principal High School, Easton, to be discussed by Alexander Chaplain, Easton; Chas. S. Richardson, Girdletree; Paper—Lessons on Words, Prof. James W. Reese, A. M., Ph. D., Western Maryland College, to be followed by general discussion; Report—Reading Circle, Mrs. Charlotte Newell, Secretary; Paper—Reading Circle, Jacob Goodman, Principal M. G. School, Baltimore; Paper—The State in Relation to Education, Prof. Wm. L. Avis, Principal High School, Middletown, to be discussed by C. J. Purnell, Examiner, Worcester county; Glenn H. Worthington, Examiner, Frederick county; Wm. Hinebaugh, Examiner, Garrett county; Rev. James H. Turner Principal Lutherville Seminary. After the reading of each paper and the discussion of the same by those assigned, the subject will be placed before the Association for general discussion. The conclusion of the discussion on Thursday will be followed by the business meeting and the election of officers. In addition to the subjects of discussion above the committee has prepared the following for voluntary discussion to be presented to the Association by the President whenever circumstances will permit: Purposes and character of Normal Schools; the relation of Superintendent to teachers and pupils; how to teach composition to beginners; the teachers' greatest hindrances and their remedies; the relation of theory to skill; the teachers' work outside the school-room; our public school system, its strength and its weakness; what can the school do to promote patriotism? who is the successful teacher? higher education of girls; condition and needs of our school system; music in the schools; is teaching a profession? raising the standard of the rural schools; school visitation; good results of grading the county schools; what the county institute should be and should not be; how our schools prepare our pupils to become law-abiding citizens. The present officers of the association are: President, Wm. H. Dashiell; First Vice-President, Dr. Lewis Carrico; Second Vice-President, Kate H. Hobbs; Recording Secretary, A. F. Wilkerson; Corresponding Secretary, Maggie Wilson; Treasurer, Alexander Chaplain; Executive Committee, John E. McCahan, Julius G. Miller, Prof. James A. Diffenbaugh, Mary Rouskulp, M. M. Robinson.

Dependent Pension Bill.

The dependent pension bill agreed upon by the conference committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, which was passed by the latter several weeks ago, was taken up in the Senate on Monday, and after considerable discussion received the sanction of that body by a vote of 34 to 18. The affirmative vote was nearly solidly Republican, but three Democrats voting for the bill, Messrs. Call of Florida; Hearst, of California, and Turpie, of Indiana. All the negative votes were cast by Democratic Senators. Neither of the Maryland Senators voted, but Mr. Gorman placed himself on record against the measure by an emphatic speech in opposition to its passage. The estimated cost of the pensions to be granted under it is in round figures $44,000,000, but it may vary considerably from that sum, and be more or less in the aggregate. Following is the text of the bill:

"An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of labor and providing for pensions to widows, minor children and dependent parents.

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty or disease which, under the conditions and limitations of existing laws, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support: Provided that all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder, and shall continue no longer than the existence of the dependence.

"SECTION 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may hereafter suffer from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners, of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not to exceed twelve dollars per month and not less than six dollars per month, proportioned to their inability to earn a support; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the pension office after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of such disability; Provided that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the pension office, may by application to the commissioner of pensions in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act; provided however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period; and provided further, that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

"SECTION 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of 16 years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act at the rate of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid two dollars per month for each child of the officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age; and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen; provided that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and this provision shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute, and all such pensions shall commence from the date of the application therefor after the passage of this act; and provided, further, that said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

SECTION 4. That no agent, attorney or other person engaged in preparing, presenting or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain for such services in preparing, presenting or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than ten dollars, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the commissioner of pensions by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The widow of the late Senator Grimes, of Iowa, died at her home in Washington, D. C., on Saturday last, aged 66 years.

Voiding a Decree.

A very interesting decision has been given by a court of the District of Columbia. In the settlement of John Contee's estate in 1835 the chancellor of Maryland decreed the sale of a piece of land in the District of Columbia, together with certain farms in Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, Md. The trustee sold the land in the District of Columbia to Evan Lyon, who filed a bill in equity to divest the Contee heirs of their title, and in this suit obtained a decree for that purpose. In the suit just decided the court say that the decree divesting title was error, and sustain the bill of review to reverse the same. Messrs. Magruder and Wheeler, of the Maryland bar, appeared for the Contee heirs. The land involved in this suit is the well-known Lyon's mill tract, some 27 acres, with mill, &c., between Kalorama and Rock creek, near the Zoological Park. Three acres were kept for the mill and 24 acres sold by Lyon some years ago for $66,000 to Gardner J. Hubbard et al. The power of the Maryland High Court of Chancery to sell this land in a Maryland suit was never before contested, and it was supposed that the act of limitations had barred the right of action, but Lyon sued Contee's heirs, setting out all the facts and endeavored to secure a decree divesting the title of Contee, and in this way the act of limitations was waived, and Contee, instead of Lyon, is declared to be the true owner of the land. The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication.

The prospect is that the Louisiana Lottery iniquity will get another lease of twenty-five years privilege to transact business in that State. The Lower House of the Legislature has passed a bill to amend the constitution to that effect, and it is expected the Senate will concur by a two-thirds vote. The fact that the State is to receive twenty-five millions of dollars for the concession is a palpable evidence of the enormous sums poured into the lottery treasury, by people willing to risk a little hardly earned money on a far away chance of winning a prize. Congress should pass a law to prevent the use of the United States mails in the transmission of money or for any purpose whatever connected with the lottery business.

Mr. James Lawrenson, the oldest officeholder, in point of service, in the United States, died at his home, 1413 Lafayette avenue, Baltimore, on Monday last, aged 87 years, nearly 71 of which were spent in the postal service of the United States. He was first appointed to a clerkship in the Baltimore postoffice in 1819, and in 1834 became a confidential clerk in the postoffice department at Washington, with which he has ever since been connected. He was also a notary public and in that capacity swore in twenty-five Postmasters General, beginning with Francis Granger in 1841 and ending with John Wanamaker in 1889.

Ex-State Treasurer W. L. Hemingway, of Mississippi, has been convicted on the charge of misappropriating $315,612 of the States' money, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of five years. He asserts his innocence and declares that the shortage is only apparent and not real; that the discrepancy was made to appear by a faulty system of book-keeping. An expert accountant, now engaged in straightening up the books, expressed the same opinion, but the jury did not agree with him. An appeal has been taken.

Harrison Warner, aged 89, started at McConnellsville, Ohio, April 24th, to push a wheelbarrow to Baltimore, a distance of 507 miles. He reached Ellicott City on Thursday, and is expected to be in Baltimore this afternoon. The wheelbarrow, with his baggage, weighs 60 pounds. He is a native of Baltimore, and a brother of Francis A. Warner, of that city, to whose house he will go immediately upon his arrival.

Two little boys named Mays, aged five and seven years, were struck by the northbound train on the Ohio River Railroad, at a point a few miles north of Point Pleasant, West Va., Thursday morning, and were instantly killed. The father was at work in a field near by and the boys were going to him when hit, Mays being in full view of the scene.

A boiler in Frank Gardner's stave mill, at North Star, near Ithaca, Mich., exploded Thursday afternoon, killing Charles Brown, Fred Tucker and the engineer, name unknown, whose head was completely blown off, and fatally injuring four others, including the proprietor. The mill was totally demolished.

While filling a lamp Wednesday night Mrs. Adam H. Wise, of Orbisonia, Pa., fell in a faint, and dropping the oil can on the stove was fatally burned by the burning fluid igniting her clothing. Her little son, who was standing near, was drenched with the burning oil and died in a few hours.

The Hon. John M. Crebs died at Carmi, Ill., Thursday. He served with distinction as colonel of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry; was in Congress two terms.

Farmers in the upper part of the Valley of Virginia report a wheat crop of from one-half to two-thirds. The grain is of excellent quality.

The Baltimore *Sun* says "it is conceded that the Democrats have but slim chance of defeating the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania." That amounts to no chance at all.

Tom George, a driver on a street car in Indianapolis, Ind., accidentally shot and killed Timothy Liddy, a passenger, Thursday morning. The ball passed through both temples.

John Coleman, eleven years old, son of Martin Coleman, of Woburn, Mass., died Thursday of hydrophobia. The boy was bitten in the arm two months ago by a dog.

Four rabbits inoculated with brain matter from a hospital patient dying of rabies in New York failed to give the rabbits hydrophobia.

Capt. R. L. Phythian will succeed Capt. Sampson as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis on Monday next.

The Orioles, of Baltimore, stand at the head of the Atlantic Baseball Association by a few points

BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED.—A respectable white girl to do general housework. Apply at F. F. Shipley's, 238 East Main street, Westminster, Md.

A. C. Strasburger, has all kinds of Liquors for Harvest use. Also Beer by the Keg. But the Liquor that takes the cake, is my Double Distilled Whiskey at $1.50 a gallon. ju-2t

Spring Harrows and Corn Planters, cheap at Roop's Seed Store, Westminster. ap-26-tf

We call special attention to the excellent testimonials of Paint in C. P. Knight's advertisement, fourth page. Local Agents wanted for all towns in Carroll county. ap-26-3m

BINDER TWINE!!

Manilla, Mixed and Pure Hemp Binder Twine, for sale at Roop's Seed Store.

Special inducements to clubs of farmers ordering 1000 pounds or more of Binder Twine. M. J. & E. C. Lynch, Agents for Deering Binders and Mowers, Westminster. may-10-tf

Bargains in Binder Twine. Call on M J. & E. C. Lynch, before purchasing.

Every Babe should have a bottle of Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup. Druggists sell it. Price 25 cents. may-10-6-m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Methodist Protestant Church.—Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8.00, p. m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 2.30 o'clock, p. m. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., and 8 p. m.

J. L. MILLS, D. D., Pastor.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.45 o'clock. Sunday School Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, a. m. Young People's Meeting at 7 o'clock, p. m. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., and 8, p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning.

G. W. COOPER, Pastor.

Grace Ev. Lutheran Church.—Sunday School Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Holy Communion at 10.30, a. m., and 8.00, p. m., Sunday.

P. H. MILLER, Pastor.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 o'clock, a. m. Divine service at 10.30, a. m., and 6.15, p. m.

CALVIN S. SLAGLE, Pastor.

Rev. G. W. Seilhamer will preach in Uniontown, Sabbath morning, and the Rev. H. A. Hoover, in the evening. Preaching at Frizellburg at 2.30, p. m.

Rev. J. P. Green, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Jelly will exchange pulpits on tomorrow, (Sabbath) at 11, a. m., and 8, p. m. The public are cordially invited.

MARRIED.

At Towsontown, Md., June 12th, 1890, by Rev. Page Milburn, Mr. Thomas D. Hitshue, of Reisterstown, Md., and Miss Maggie L. Baseman, of this city.

DIED

At Carrollton, June 21st, 1890, Amelia, daughter of John Poisel, aged 3 years, 9 months and 5 days.

On June 12th, 1890, John Winfred, second child of Harry W. and Ella Demmitt, aged 7 months.

In Mt. Airy, May 28th, 1890, Marie, infant daughter of Lewis C. and Katie Frizzell, aged 5 months and 25 days.

At Harford Furnace, Md., June 19th, 1890, Mary Louisa, daughter of Mark O. and Katharine D. Shriver, formerly of Union Mills, this county, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Parkton, Md., June 13th, 1890, of cholera infantum, Elmer H., only son of Alfred and Nannie Tracy, aged 8 months and 25 days.

In this city, July 26th, 1890, Roscoe Englar, infant son of Howard W. and Nora E. Geiman, aged 7 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 9, A. M., this, Saturday, morning. The funeral services will be held in the German Baptist Church, this city.

In Andrews, Indiana, June 14th, 1890, Lulu A., youngest daughter of Hamilton and Alice Lambert, and grand-daughter of the late Wm. Lambert, of this county, aged 16 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Near Gamber, June 5th, 1890, from paralysis, Alice Ada, daughter of Eli T. and Georgeanna Bennett, aged 22 years and 2 months.

In Baltimore, June 22nd, 1890, Maggie, wife of Frank Hohman, and daughter of Margaret and the late John Manger, of Westminster, in the 39th year of her age.

Near Finksburg, June 17th, 1890, Mrs. Martha E., wife of John W. Gist, in the 60th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate settlement.

je-28-3t C. S. HARSTONE, D. V. S.

Wanted.

A respectable white girl to do housework. Apply at E. P. BRUNDIGE'S Cigar and Tobacco Store, West Main St., Westminster.

jun-28-3t

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

Seven head of young Holsteins, 3 Bulls fit for service, 4 Heifers one year old; all registered in Herd Book; heifers from cows whose records are 72 to 90 lbs. milk per day. Will sell individual animal or together. Correspondence solicited.

jun-28-4t* C. E. NEIMEYER, Box 136, Middletown, Md.

Military Notice.

Headquarters of Westminster Light Infantry.
(General Orders No. 1.)

All members of W. L. I. are ordered to report for drill hereafter on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 7.30 o'clock. Members shall report in full uniform.

PAUL REESE, Captain Commanding.
FRANK MILLER, Orderly Sergeant.

COOK BUGGIES

NOW IS THE TIME.

I have the agency for the celebrated Cook Buggies, which I am selling at $60. They can't be beat for wear, finish and beauty for the price. Don't buy before you see them.

JOHN BEGGS, Warfieldsburg,
jun-28-3m Agent for Carroll county.

NO. 2430 EQUITY.

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

Charles T. Reifsnider, Trustee, vs. Joshua Sellman and Jane Sellman, his wife.

ORDERED this 26th day of June, A. D., 1890, that the sale of the Real Estate made and reported in the above entitled cause, at private sale, by Charles T. Reifsnider, Trustee, by his third report of sale filed therein, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 30th day of July, 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 21st day of July, next.

The third report states the amount of sale to be $3,650.

JAS. A. C. BOND,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

True Copy—Test:
ju-28-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, CLERK.

For Sale.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE with 15,200 feet of land, corner of Green street and Belle Grove Park, Westminster. Water and Fruits. Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the premises to

jun-7-tf SAMUEL SHUNK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JACOB BANKERT,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of January, 1891; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1890.

JOHN L. BANKERT,
jun-28-4t Surviving Executor.

Select Excursion

—TO—

Bay Ridge!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

W. M. R. R. Employes' Beneficial Association,

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

STEAMER COLUMBIA.

6 SILVER CORNET BANDS.
PROF. ZEIGLER'S ORCHESTRA.

Fare for Round Trip, - $1.50.

☞Schedule of trains in future advertisements. jun-28-te

Look to Your Interest, People.

Big Slaughter in Wall Paper.

MY PRICES RANGE FROM 12c. TO 30c. PUT ON WALL. GILT 20c. TO 25c. ALL PAPER 8 YARDS LONG.

These are not living prices. You may say how do I live. I have no rent to run a store and fuel, &c., and do all of my own work. I don't pay any hands one year to do three months' work in season. This is a chance to get papering done cheap. Take advantage while you have a chance. I will do as before,

Guarantee All Work

done by me. I can give the best references in the county.

There has been a great deal said about me being a scab workman, but it was only said by those who can't compete with me in price and workmanship and who are afraid of me—never by a party that I did work for. Write for sample and price, or I will come to see you in person and tell you what your job will cost. I can be found at No. 50 West Main street, Westminster, Md.

Thankful for past favors,
Very Respectfully,
jun 28 L. GLADHILL.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

BY virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from John Stricklin and Barbara E. Stricklin, his wife, to Jeremiah Rinehart, bearing date March 26th, A. D., 1887, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county in Liber W. N. M., No. 25, folio 68, &c., and duly assigned to The Westminster Savings' Institution, the undersigned, Attorney or Agent therein named, will sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on

Monday, the 30th day of June, A. D., 1890,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable Real Estate described in and conveyed by said mortgage: First, a farm containing

90 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

The improvements thereon are a large three-story Dwelling House, with back building attached; Stone Dairy, Wash House, Corn House, newly-built Barn 27x80 feet, spring and running water convenient to the buildings, excellent Meadow and due proportion of Timber land; large orchard of apple and other choice fruit trees on the premises.

This property is in Myers' District, about 400 yards from the Littlestown turnpike road, is about 5 miles from Westminster, 1¼ miles from Union Mills, and adjoins the land of Levi Yingling and others.

Second, a small farm containing

38 ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 10 PERCHES

of land, more or less. The buildings thereon are a comfortable two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Barn 26x36 feet, Dairy and other outbuildings; spring of excellent water at the house; there is a due proportion of Wood and Meadow land; adjoins the land of Conrad Moul, Noah Warehime and others.

Third, a WOOD LOT containing

7 ACRES, 1 ROOD AND 8 PERCHES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

Fourth, a WOOD LOT containing

2¼ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

These three last-mentioned parcels of land will be offered as one entire parcel, also in separate lots, and will be sold as may appear for the best interest of the parties concerned. These parcels are also in Myers' District aforesaid, and adjoin each other, are located on the county road leading from Bachman's Valley to Union Mills on the Littlestown turnpike road, also on the county road called the Rinehart road, and are about two miles from Bachman's Mills. Both lots are well covered with excellent hickory, chestnut and oak timber.

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 one year and the other one-third in two years 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.

CHAS. T. REIFSNIDER,
Attorney or Agent named in mortgage.
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer. jun-7-ts

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

NO. 2836 EQUITY.

In re-petition of Charles T. Reifsnider and Wm. A. McKellip, trustees of Wm. A. Wampler, ex-parte.

ORDERED this 12th day of June, A. D., 1890, that the sales of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Charles T. Reifsnider and Wm. A. McKellip, Trustees, under a deed of trust from Wm. A. Wampler, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of July, next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 7th day of July next. The report states the amount of sale to be $2,027.78.

I. THOMAS JONES,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

True Copy—Test:
ju-14-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, CLERK.

NO. 48 Insolvents.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

In the matter of Petition of Jonathan M. Dorsey, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland.

ORDERED this 13th day of June, A. D., 1890, that the 11th day of August next, be and the same is hereby fixed for Jonathan M. Dorsey, petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, in the above entitled cause, to appear in the said Court and answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner or J. Milton Reifsnider, his permanent trustee, shall give notice thereof to the creditors, endorsers and sureties of said Insolvent petitioner by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper published in Carroll county, for five successive weeks before the 21st day July, next.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

Published at the request of J. Milton Reifsnider, Permanent Trustee.

True copy—Test:
ju-14-5t BENJ. F. CROUSE, CLERK.

NO. 2806 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Walter Dorsey, trustee, vs. Jonathan M. Dorsey and Julia A. V. Dorsey his wife, defendants.

ORDERED this 13th day of June, A. D. 1890, that the Accounts A and B of the Auditor, filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of June, inst.: Provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

PROSPECTUS

—OF—

N. I. Gorsuch & Son,

MERCHANT MILLERS.

In coming before the public and offering the services of our new department, we would state that in building our

Roller Flour Mill

we have spared neither pains nor expense in making it a perfect mill, second to none in Western Maryland. We shall use

Only Strictly Choice Wheat

in the manufacturing of Flour—shipping all other grades—so that consumers may be assured of uniform brands of Flour of first quality. We propose to exchange with the farmer, giving him a barrel of best flour for five bushels of wheat, giving him the privilege of bringing his wheat here and taking his flour as he wants. Our

Corn Meal Plant

will be ready early in July, and we can supply consumers or dealers Fancy Corn Meal, fresh from the buhrs, at lowest prices. We will manufacture our own Chop and do custom work for the regular toll. We especially invite the farmers to deal with us in our Flour and Chopping business, guaranteeing them every satisfaction.

We propose holding the lead we have attained in the

Manufacturing of Fertilizers

so that farmers can feel assured when buying Fertilizers of us that they are buying at the closest margin that they can be sold at. We solicit inspection in all our departments.

Respectfully,
N. I. Gorsuch & Son,
WESTMINSTER, MD.
jun-7-1m

A BIG CLEARING-OUT SALE

—OF OUR—

Clothing Department.

WE ARE STILL SELLING OFF OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING BELOW COST, AND SOME AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

NOW IS THE TIME AND THE PLACE TO GET YOUR BARGAINS.

A Lot of Children's Shoes at 50 cents.

Men's and Women's Shoes at $1.00 per pair.

Extra Fine Straw Hats 25c.

LOT OF REMNANTS OF STRAW MATTING WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.

We will commence closing our store on and after July 1st at 7, P. M., except Saturday.

J. T. ORNDORFF,
Double Store, 20 and 22 W. Main St.,
jun-21 Westminster, Md.

IRON FENCE!

ALL IRON (POST, RAILS AND PICKETS) NOT WIRE.

From 15 cents to 50 cents a foot, according to variety and weight.

Send for circulars, giving full description, or call on the undersigned in person. AGENTS WANTED.

D. F. SHIPLEY,
jun-7-1y Westminster, Md.

Westminster Markets.

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

Flour—Extra	$5.50@	$5.50
Flour—Family	5.00@	5.50
Flour—Fancy Patents	6.00@	6.25
Flour—Rye	3.00@	3.50
Corn Meal per 100lb	1.25@	1.50
Wheat	75@	80
Damp Wheat	40@	60
Rakings	70@	75
Barley	30@	30
Oats	25@	30
Corn	40@	00
Corn, per bbl	2.00@	2.00
Rye	42@	45
Dressed Hogs	4.25@	4.25
Lard	07@	08
Bacon Shoulders	06@	07
Bacon Sides	06@	07
Potatoes	50@	75
Hams	08@	10
Hungarian Seed	40@	50
Timothy Seed	1.50@	2.00
Clover Seed per lb	06@	07
Timothy Hay per ton	6.00@	7.00
Clover Hay per ton	5.00@	6.00
Mixed Hay per ton	5.00@	7.00
Rye Straw	9.00@	10.00
Butter	20@	10
Eggs	10@	10
Onions	25@	30
Buckwheat Meal	1.75@	2 02
Flax Seed	1.50@	1.75

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2297-0302