Porter

# American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1890.

### The Mormons and the Indians.

Quite recently it was announced with a good deal of apparent jubilation, that the Mormons had renounced polygamy. The fact was and is true, ostensibly, but the history of Mormornism is one of treachery and falsehood, and, while their action in this matter has been generally received with confidence and credited with sincerity, there are a good many people who regard the whole proceeding as a bit of sharp practice on the part of these Latter Day Saints. It is well understood that Utah is an applicant for statehood. The doctrine of polygamy, as taught by the church, has been an insuperable bar to the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union, and, at last, there has been an apparent concession of the objectionable feature and its elimination by ecclesiastical authority from the church polity. But this may be only a temporary surrender of the obnoxious doctrine. Once admitted to the family of States on equal terms—and she could be admitted in no other way—what authority could intervene to prevent the restoration of polygamy as a tenet of the church, and as a matter of civil state policy, unless, indeed, the gentiles should become more numerous in Utah than the Mormons. The Mormon hierarchy is a mischievous and anti-republican institution and cannot be safely entrusted with the power of a State. Utah must be kept in territorial tutelage until an anti-Mormon population of sufficient numerical strength to control the government has settled within her borders. A bare majority will not suffice. It must be permanent and overwhelming The tendency of Mormonism to mischief has been too frequently demonstrated in the past to accept hypocritical pretenses of better conduct in the future. The hierarchy may not be responsible for a singular craze that has just become prevalent among most of the Indian tribes inhabiting the great west; but the opinion of Gen. Miles on the subject is well worth consideration, and he seems to be thoroughly convinced of the fact. This hallucination is nothing less than a belief among the Indians that an Indian Messiah has made his appearance who is to roll back, at once, the tide of white supremacy and restore the whole land to its condition before the discovery of America by Columbus. Countless millions of buffaloes are again to roam the western plains and pristine forests cover the mountains and villages of the east, affording shelter and feeding grounds for all sorts of game, the natural prey of the red man. Somebody has personated this Messiah. Probably more than one person has done so, as the Indians claim that he has been seen at widely separated places at the same time. That trouble will grow out of this strange belief is highly probable. The Indians are in an excited and restless condition, and will probably have to be taught by the sternest experience, and the death of many of them, the fallacy of their strange faith. But they may inflict horror and death in their turn, upon many of the white race, before they can be suppressed by the strong hand of the military.

If, as General Miles supposes, they are instigated to their belief in this matter by the Mormons, the fact adds a present powerful reason to those preexistent, to suspect the sincerity of their protestations touching their abjuration of the atrocious doctrine of polygamy and their concurrence in the general principles of republicanism. There seems to be little doubt that the Mormon church was directly responsible for the Mountain Meadow massacre. Some of the leading ecclesiastics of the church participated in the horrible deed, and one of the bishops, years afterwards, paid the penalty of his crime with his own life. It may be accepted as a fact that Mormonism has not been reformed, but is the same monstrous excrescence on the body politic that it has been from the beginning. It must be vigilantly watched and given no opportunity to wreak its hatred upon innocent and defenceless people through the strange superstition it has probably provoked among the Indians.

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The Democrats owe their success, in a good many Congressional Districts, to the co-operation of the Farmers' Alliance. Naturally that organization will look to the Democratic majority for the legislation it seeks, and will hardly be satisfied with promises of such legislation to be passed after the election of '92. The Alliance demands the adoption of some very radical measures. It aims at the overthrow of the national banking system; the creation of a national warehouse system for the storage of grain, upon which the government shall issue warehouse certificates and pay two per cent. interest; and, probably, the payment by the governm nt of the mortgage indebtedness of the people. There is scarcely one of these measures that the Democrats will dare to enact into law, or exhibit their willingness to do so by passing such bills in the House of Representatives. Yet a failure to do so will alienate the allies upon whom they largely depend for success in the next presidential campaign.

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The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Dem[illegible]is violently exercised by the candidacy of Smith M. Weed, of New York, for the United States Senate, and Governor Hill's aspirations for the presidential nomination in '92. It wants Weed withdrawn and Hill sent to the Senate and says the Democrats must either nominate Cleveland or a Western man in '92. Hill seems to be a veritable marplot in the general Democratic jubilation.

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Some little doubt yet exists as to the result in one or two Congressional Districts in the country, but the Fifty-second Congress will probably stand 231 Democrats, 93 Republicans, and 8 Farmers' Alliance Representatives.

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Complete official returns from Iowa show the election of the entire Republican State ticket.

### A Matter of Regret.

More to be deprecated than anything else in connection with the sweeping Democratic victory, of the 4th inst., is its possible effect on the proposed manufacture of tin-plate in the United States. The McKinley tariff bill increased the rate of duty to 2 1-10 cents per pound on tin plate, the old rate having been 1 cent per pound. This increase was made for the purpose of enabling American manufacturers to establish plant and compete successfully with the factories of Wales in the production of this article. The Ways and Means Committee of the House had the assurance that such factories would spring up on a large scale if proper protection were afforded. As the result of the recent election will probably create apprehension of a change in the tariff law, after 1892, and the withdrawal of this protection, there will possibly be hesitation on the part of those who intended to engage in this industry, and the country may fail to reap the benefits which would have ensued, both in the employment afforded to wage-earners and the almost certain reduction in the price of tin plate that would have followed its manufacture here.

America is now entirely dependent upon England for her supply of this product, and the regulation of the price is entirely under the control of the foreign manufacturer. It is hardly necessary to say that very little reduction in its cost to the American purchaser has been made within a dozen years. The English manufacturers have a practical monopoly of this trade, and will continue to maintain high prices unless its production can be induced here. That was the purpose in the imposition of the additional duty. We entertain no doubt whatever that the ultimate result of carrying that purpose into effect would be the cheapening of the article to American purchasers. Whether that benefit is to be realized in the light of the recent election, remains to be seen.

To illustrate the effect of dependence upon foreign factories for any article of consumption that can be produced at home, a comparison between the prices of tin plate and galvanized iron sheets will indicate the result of that condition. In 1878 tin plate was quoted at $5.55 per box of 112 pounds, and galvanized iron sheets, of home manufacture, at 6¼ cents per pound. Now tin plate costs $5.32 for 112 pounds and galvanized iron sheets 4½ cents per pound. This shows a reduction of 34.61 per cent. in the cost of the article produced at home, and only 4.1 per cent. on that for a supply of which we are solely dependent upon a foreign country. It is strange that free-traders fail to learn wisdom from a fact so striking, and insist on a course that not only keeps up the cost of living, but lessens the ability of the workingman to meet it.

### An Unfortunate Controversy.

A few months ago Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, was welcomed to the shores of England with honors rarely bestowed upon even victorious military chieftains. He was, for the time being, the central figure of the civilized world. He has recently been welcomed to our own country in a more quiet way, but with no less admiration of his great genius; and doubtless distinguished public honors await him here. It is most unfortunate that at this juncture he is forced into a controversy that renders it necessary for him, in pure self defence, to reveal certain facts connected with the history of his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, that cast shame and dishonor upon the memories of English officers, whose lives were given as penalties for the atrocities they perpetrated.

In his march through the heart of the Dark Continent, Stanley found it necessary to leave a portion of his force on the way and press forward with the remainder. A camp was prepared and supplied with provisions for five or six months, probably all the explorer could spare from the supplies necessary to maintain the force that accompanied him. This camp was placed in command of Major Barttelot, an English officer, with whom were left a number of others. Except one or two of these, who, on account of sickness, were carried back to civilization, all the remainder of the force, with a single exception, perished at the hands of the natives. One man, named Bonny, escaped. The tragedy was greatly deplored and much sympathy was felt for the victims and their friends. No blame appeared to attach to Stanley until recently, when some of the over-zealous relatives of Barttelot and of an officer named Jameson, have assailed his conduct and charged him with lack of efficiency. So sharp have been these attacks that Stanley has, in self defence, exposed a course of conduct on the part of these two officers that is hardly credible and yet seems to rest on reliable evidence. Jameson, it is said, had a mania for sketching scenes of a revolting character among the natives, and bought a young native girl, for half a dozen handkerchiefs, whom he turned over to some cannabalistic wretches that they might make her a victim of their singular appetites and give him an opportunity to sketch the different processes of preparation of the horrid feast, including the murder of the girl. Barttelot developed a savagery of disposition that manifested itself in the most atrocious abuse of native women and, finally, the outrages perpetrated by these men aroused a frenzied animosity on the part of the friends of their victims that ended in a massacre. The story is told by Bonny and partially attested by other testimony either direct or collateral.

It is said that Bonny communicated the facts related, to the families of Major Barttelot and Jameson, before their attack on Stanley. It is difficult to understand the motive of this attack, on their part, with the knowledge of these circumstances in their possession, unless, as suggested by some one, they are moved by an ungoverable desire to appear in some manner before the world on this subject of the exploration of Africa.

As the matter stands Stanley seems to have the vantage ground and to be able to make a thorough defence by "carrying the war into Africa," or, in other words, by making an irresistible counter assault. It is, however, a most unfortunate controversy, and covers the boasted Anglo-Saxons whose work in Africa has been so loudly exploited, with irremediable infamy. If such things occur in the beginning, the Dark Continent can only, in the end, be won to civilization by exterminating the people who inhabit it.

### How it was Done.

It becomes daily more apparent that the effect of the McKinley tariff was universally misrepresented by the Democratic leaders and politicians, during the recent campaign, and there is strong ground for supposing concerted action for that purpose. The SENTINEL had occasion to call attention to some of these misrepresentations antecedent to the election, but their extent and magnitude have only become known since that event, and probably not fully yet. Mr. B. G. Stevens, a prominent Republican of Caroline connty, says of the election there:

"We expected to carry Russum's home county, but the Democrats made the biggest campaign. Every night in villages and at cross-roads they misrepresented the McKinley law. Tin vessels they carried around by the wagon load. Their orators, holding up an eight-cent milk-pan before an audience of farmers, proclaimed that under McKinley prices it would cost them 15 cents. We were unable to make the farmers believe that the increase would be from a cent or less, and thus the Democratic majority in the First district climbed up into the thousands."

In this county all classes of people were addressed in a circular letter, in which they were told that taxes had been increased by the McKinley bill from 47 to 60 cents on a dollar; that the extra 13 cents would not go to the government, but into the pockets of the manufacturers; that this tax would be paid on every article they would buy; on boots and shoes, on sugar and salt, &c. Premising that the farmer, to "provide his family with clothing and to supply his table with edibles other than he raises, and to keep up the supply of farming implements, &c., would expend at a moderate calculation at least $800" per annum, this circular gravely informed him that "nearly $480 of this amount would be tax, or ten times as much as he pays to keep up the courts, schools, roads and bridges of his county, and to maintain the State government."

We scarcely need point out the fallacious character of these statements, which are only specimens of many others in a long circular. All readers of the SENTINEL have been made aware of the fact that the rate of duty on boots and shoes has been reduced by the McKinley tariff, the old rate having been 30 and the new 25 per cent. ad valorem. They all know, too, of the sweeping reduction in the duties on sugar. Salt has not been referred to in these columns, but the duty is precisely the same under the new as it was under the old law. Yet the people are deliberately told that they will have to pay 60 cents tax on every dollar's worth of these articles bought by them. They will know better by experience before this time next year.

But it was not our purpose to criticise the statements of the circular in question at this time. Our intelligent readers can do that without our assistance. The selections given from it are only specimens of the manner in which the apprehensions of the people were sought to be excited concerning the effect of the McKinley tariff. We may refer to it later and give a fuller outline of its statements and deductions.

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Some of the Democratic papers seem to find comfort in the fact that the Sugar Trust has come to grief through the laws of New York and not in consequence of national legislation. Perhaps these same papers may not remember how mercilessly they assailed Mr. Blaine two years ago for asserting that Trusts were of local origin and could be controlled and overthrown by State legislation. The great statesman's logic was then ridiculed and assailed as absurd; now New York demonstrates its practical character by suppressing, as unlawful, the great combination of refiners, organized for the purpose of regulating the price of sugar, and the same papers express unwonted pride in the achievement. They make no apology to Mr. Blaine, however, for their malicious attacks upon his opinion in the matter.

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Washington gossip places Senator Gorman and Representative elect Barnes Compton, of Maryland, among the friends and supporters of Governor Hill, of New York, for the Presidency in 1892. And why not? These gentlemen would naturally affiliate as the chiefs of ring politics.

### Disaster to a British Warship.

A cablegram dated London, Eng., November 12th, says: During a storm on Monday night the British torpedo cruiser Serpent went on the rocks on the coast of Spain, about 20 miles north of Cape Finisterre, and foundered. Owing to the violence of the storm and the heavy mist which prevailed at the time of the disaster, it was impossible to send assistance from the shore, and only 3 of the 250 persons on board were saved. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, carrying away group after group of the unfortunate men on board. The Serpent was a twin-screw vessel of 1,770 tons and 4,500 horse-power. She carried six guns. Her complement was 170 officers and men. The others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships on the African station. An official telegram from Corunne says that the Serpent was wrecked off Cape Bucy, near the village of Camarinas. There were 276 persons aboard, of whom only three were saved. The bodies of three bodies have been washed ashore. The governor has ordered the authorities at Camarinas to render every assistance in their power. The three persons saved are sailors who swam ashore at Camarinas. They express their belief that all the others on board were drowned.

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The fourth annual session of the National Fraternal Congress, comprising nearly all the beneficial organizations in the country, met at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday. Sixteen societies, with a combined membership of 1,100,000, were represented. The convention will be in session several days.

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D. G. Campbell, of Meriam, Kan., was run over and instanty killed on a train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad Tuesday. Mr. Campbell was a prominent temperance lecturer of Kansas, and represented his county from 1870 to 1876 in the State Legislature. He was seventy years of age.

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Mr. Ezra Smith, a well-known farmer residing a short distance southeast of Middletown, Md., died on Wednesday morning, aged 71 years. He leaves a widow and three children, one of them, Rev. M. L. Smith, being pastor of the Lutheran Church at Arcadia, O.

### Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1890.—A notable thing about the situation is, that not a single prominent republican who has been to Washington since the election feels any alarm about the result in 1892; without exception they are of the opinion that the dissatisfaction in the republican ranks which enabled the democrats to elect such a large number of Representatives in the Northern States, will all have disappeared before the opening of the National campaign. This is certainly encouraging.

"What about the election bill?" is a question that has been asked very often since the election. I do not pretend to speak by authority, but judging from what is said by Republican Representatives and Senators now here, I think it will be pushed through the Senate at once. However, nothing will be done until a caucus of Republican Senators has been held, and as there are several prominent Senators who have from the start thought it unwise to pass this bill, it may be decided to let it drop. The President will, in all probability, make some recommendation regarding this bill in his message; he has been generally supposed to be in favor of it, but there are rumors during the last day or two that he now thinks it would be unwise to attempt to pass it through the Senate at the short session; not because he does not think there is a necessity for such a law, but because he fears democratic filibustering against it would take up so much time that it would be impossible to pass the Congressional apportionment bill, which will also be bitterly opposed by the democrats, in both House and Senate, and the thirteen regular annual appropriation bills, at the short session. It is perfectly natural that the President should be averse to calling an extra session of the newly-elected Fifty-second Congress in the Spring, and the failure of even one of the regular appropriation bills to pass at the coming session will leave him no choice in the matter—the passage of all the appropriation bills before the first of next July is necessary to keep the wheels of Government running.

Some of the shrewdest political observers here think that nothing short of a miracle can prevent the holding of an extra session in the Spring, and the fact that the democrats have already opened the campaign for the Speakership of the House in the Fifty-second Congress, shows that they believe an extra session to be one of the certainties. Of course the Republicans will do their level best to pass all necessary legislation at the coming short session, in order to prevent the holding of an extra session. The closing session of the Fifty-first Congress certainly bids fair to be one of the most interesting and exciting short sessions ever held.

Speaking of the campaign for the Speakership of the next House: It is already in full blast here, and owing to the large and unwieldy majority that the democrats will have, it promises to be unusually hot and exciting. For the first time in thirty years the northern democrats will find themselves able to control the House, if necessary, without the aid of a single vote from the Southern States, and that they will attempt to elect a northern democrat Speaker is well nigh certain. The Southern democrats have so long regarded the Speakership of the House as their special perquisite, when the democrats controlled the House, that they are not at all disposed to give it up, and will not without making a most bitter fight. Already they are arguing that among the democratic Representatives elected from the Northern States there is no man who possesses the parliamentary knowledge and legislative experience necessary to make a successful Speaker of the House, and up to this time the argument has been an unanswerable one. Neither Bynum of Indiana, nor Springer of Illinois, both of whom are candidates, can hope to secure the solid support of the members from the northern States, and without it they cannot win. Mills of Texas, Crisp and Blount of Georgia, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Hatch of Missouri, and Wilson of West Virginia, are already in the field as Southern candidates.

### Thanksgiving Day.

President Harrison has issued his proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, 27th inst., as a day of prayer and thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the grace and favor of Almighty God the people of this nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come to us for the work of our minds and of our hands in every department of human industry.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of the present month of November, to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and I do invite the people upon that day to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship, and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficent Creator for the rich blessings He has granted to us as a nation, and invoking the continuance of His protection and grace for the future, I commend to my fellow-citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, the homeless and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our praise.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

[Seal.] BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

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The Department of Maryland of the Grand Army of the Republic will give a grand concert and ball on Tuesday, 18th inst., at the Concordia Opera House Baltimore. The concert will begin at half-past eight in the Annex at the Concordia, and the ball will start at half-past nine in the main hall.

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The well-known prize herd of Berkshire hogs owned by M. K. Price & Son, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has been nearly destroyed by cholera. Within the last two weeks one hundred hogs, valued at $1,900 have died.

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The remains of the late Major Gen. George Cook were taken to Washington, D. C., on Wednesday last, from Oakland, Md., and interred with military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

### An Important Decision.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland has rendered an important decision in the cases of several social clubs in Talbot county, organized for the apparent purpose of evading the local option laws of that county. The opinion of the court is an explanation of the proceedings and is, in substance, as follows:

The question whether the furnishing of liquor by a clerk to its members, as above stated, constitutes a sale in violation of law has been the subject of various and conflicting decisions of several of the appellate State courts of the country. And when, the question was presented to this court, in the case of the Chesapeake Club vs. the State, 63 Md., 456, the judges who heard the case were equally divided in opinion, resulting in the affirmation of the ruling of the court below, which had held the club criminally liable for furnishing liquors to its members in violation of the local option law. That case, resulting as it did, may not furnish a binding precedent or authority for the decision to be made in this; but after a careful examination and comparison of all the decisions upon the subject, we are decidedly of opinion that the furnishing of liquor by the club to its members for a price fixed by regulation and paid by its members upon receipt of the liquor constitute a sale, and is therefore in violation of the statute. That the revenues received by the club from the various sources mentioned in the answers become the property of the corporation would seem to be too plain to admit of a doubt. It is with this fund, or a part of it, that the liquors are bought by the corporation, and they are kept as the property of the corporation, under its control, to be disposed of at prices fixed by it.

None but members, it is true, can obtain the liquor, but they can only obtain it by paying for it, and the money thus paid goes into and constitutes a part of the funds of the corporation. The parties are competent to contract one with the other, there being no principle to forbid a member of a corporation from contracting with or becoming a purchaser of property from the corporate body as a legal entity. And that being so, the course of dealing as between the corporation and its individual members, as stated in the answers, presents all the elements of an executed contract, the corporation being the owner of the liquor, though its appointed agent delivers it to the member of the corporation on his request, and receives a fixed compensation in money therefor. The property in the liquor passes to and becomes vested in the individual member, and the money paid is received for and becomes the property of the corporation. Nothing more is or can be required to constitute a completed sale. And such being the case, why should this court indulge questionable refinements in order to relieve these corporations of the just consequences of their acts? By holding that the supply of liquor by the club to its members, in the manner admitted by the answers, does not constitute a sale within the prohibition of the local option law of Talbot county, we should certainly afford impunity to gross violations of the spirit and intent of the statute, and thereby open the door to all the evils intended to be suppressed by it, and that done by simply allowing a combination of individuals to do what individuals without combination could not do without incurring the penalties of the law. We think the facts admitted in the answers clearly show habitual and constant violations of the law by these corporations by the sale of liquors at their clubrooms to the members of the club, and the fact that the sales were made without actual profit to the corporation is wholly immaterial, and affords no grounds of defense to these proceedings. The statute alleged to have been violated provides that "any person who shall sell spirituous or fermented liquors in the first, second, third and fifth districts in Talbot county, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the House of Correction." The word "person" used in the statute is a generic term, and as such, *prima facie*, includes artificial as well as natural persons. This is the established rule of construction. The court sustains its views by reference to numerous cases.

These clubs, adds the Court of Appeals, are guilty of habitual violations of law, and these furnish legal cause for the forfeiture of the franchises and the annullment of the charter of the corporation. A corporation can no more violate a law with impunity than an individual can, and if the unlawful acts be of a nature to be detrimental to the public, and be done by and for the corporation by the authorized agents, there is such abuse and misuse of its powers and franchises as will justify the State in recalling such corporate powers and franchises, and annulling and vacating the charter. Indeed, in many cases, this is not only the appropriate, but the only efficient remedy against the corporation itself.

The court says that further proceedings are necessary for the lower court to forfeit the charters and appoint receivers for their effects, unless the grievance complained of is remedied. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

### A Petrified Body.

A petrified body was exhumed in the cemetery at Sunbury, Pa., on Saturday last. It was that of a young lady named Emma Sewell, who died in 1887. It took the full strength of seven men to lift the casket. The lid was raised, and to the surprise of all the body was well preserved, and but for the slightly sunken cheeks and marble pallor, it looked like that of a sleeping girl. In life, Miss Sewell was a burnette, but when her body was viewed her hair was snow white. A careful examination was made, and it was found that petrification of the body had taken place. Even the flowers in the casket were petrified. Local medical men regard the case as one of almost absolute petrification, and assign, as the cause, the damp condition and peculiar properties of the soil.

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Wm. Denny, a prominent broker on the Mining Exchange, at Spokane Falls, Washington, committed suicide Wednesday by blowing his brains out. Financial losses, it is said, induced the rash act. Tuesday he fell in with some gamblers, and it is said lost $1,500.

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Wallord M. Hester, aged twenty-seven years, traveling salesman for Faust & Son, of Baltimore, committed suicide by shooting himself in a railroad car at Winston, N. C., where he lived, on Wednesday.

### Lost Congresses.

**Result of Campaigns Occurring Between Presidential Elections.**

From the Philadelphia *Press.*

Secretary Blaine, in his speech at the Academy of music said: I do not mean to imply at all, gentlemen, that the result of the election for Congress—whether we lose it or gain it—will in any great degree effect the Republican party. I believe that from the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, with one exception, down to the time of Abraham Lincoln [Cheers]—I go back further, from the time of John Quincy Adams to Abraham Lincoln, with one exception every administration lost its second Congress.

Here is the summary of Congessional elections between Presidential years for the past fifty years compiled by the *Press*:

1840—Wm. H. Harrison (Whig) elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 133; Locofocos, 102. The Congress elected in 1852 stood: Whigs 69; Locofocos, 140.

1844—James K. Polk (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood: Whig, 76; Locofocos, 135. The Congress elected in 1846 stood: Whigs, 115; Locofocos, 108.

1848—Zachary Taylor (Whig) elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 111; Locofocos, 116. The Congress elected in 1840 stood: Whigs, 88; opposition, 140.

1852—Franklin Pierce (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 71; Democrats, 159. The Congress elected in 1854 stood: Republicans 108; Democrats, 83; Fillmore-Americans, 43.

1856—James Buchanan (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood: Democrats, 131; Republicans, 92. The Congress elected in 1858 stood: Republicans, 114; Democrats, 87.

1860—Abraham Lincoln (Republican) elected President. Congress stood; Republicans, 106; Democrats, 42; Unionists., 28. The Congress elected in 1862 stood; Republicans, 102; Democrats, 75.

1864—Abraham Lincoln (Republican) elected President. The Congress elected stood: Republicans, 145; Democrats, 40. The Congress elected in 1866 stood: Republicans, 143; Democrats 49.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 159; Democrats, 61. The Congress elected in 1870 stood: Republicans, 131; Democrats, 96.

1872—Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) reelected Pesident. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 195; Democrats, 88. The Congress elected in 1874 stood: Republicans, 108; Democrats, 168.

1876—Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 140; Democrats, 153. The Congress elected in 1878 stood: Republicans, 130; Democrats, 149.

1880—James A. Garfield (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 152; Democrats, 130. The Congress elected in 1882 stood: Republicans, 119; Democrats, 200.

1884—Grover Cleveland (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 138; Democrats 183. The Congress elected in 1886 stood: Republicans, 152; Democrats, 169.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## 129 Acres. $2500.

THE best offer over $2500 will buy the Leatherwood and Day Farm, 129 acres, near Woodbine. Terms to suit purchaser.

CHARLES E. FINK,
Attorney-at-Law, Westminster, Md.

no-15-3t

## Lost.

BETWEEN the Lutheran parsonage and Mr. Samuel Cover's, a small gold badge, in the shape of a shield, with the inscription, "Fide et amore," on its face, and the name, Anna Bartlett, on the reverse side. The finder will please leave it either at the Lutheran parsonage or at the SENTINEL office. no-15-1t

## Strayed,

FROM the residence of C. C. Richardson, at Wakefield, Carroll county, Md., one Black Cow, with white face. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

C. C. RICHARDSON,
Wakefield, Md.

no-15-3t*

[redacted]

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

FREDERICK AUSTIN SHRIVER.

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 12th day of June, 1891; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 12th day of November, 1891.

LOUIS E. SHRIVER,
HENRY WIRT SHRIVER,
Administrators.

nov-15-4t

[redacted]

## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

I will be at George Pickett's place from November 25th to December 6th. At Charles Pickett's from December 8th to 20th. I expect this to be my last trip for this season. To those wishing to purchase anything in my line it will be to their interest to give me a call, as I intend closing out my present stock regardless of cost. I have a fine line of Men's and Boy's latest style Overcoats, also Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies Coats, Cloaks, Shawls and Dress Goods. Bed and Horse Blankets, Linen Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, and Jewelry, in fact everything in the line of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Now ladies and gentlemen I shall be pleased to have you call and examine my goods before purchasing. I am sure I can please you in price as well as quality. Remember I intend to sell. Give me a call.

nov-15-3t JULIUS TRIBE.

BEST Lanterns at BABYLON & GILBERT'S

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

COME TO SEE

## Haller & Matthews

FOR BARGAINS.

They can show you the largest assortment of

**PLUSH GOODS,**

such as Manicure Sets, Toilet Cases, Shaving Cases, &c., at all prices. We can sell you a Photograph Album at any price you want.

**Handsome Engravings,**

Pastels, Oil Paintings, Easels, Cabinets, all suitable for holiday presents.

We carry a complete

**LINE OF STATIONERY.**

**Our Line of Wall Papers**

is beautiful and prices are extremely low. All our holiday goods are to be sold, as we carry none over. Come and see them early for a good selection.

HALLER & MATTHEWS,
45 E. Main St., op. Catholic Church,
Westminster, Md.

nov-15

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED

FOR

## J. D. Bowers'

SPECIAL

Holiday Announcement.

## PUBLIC SALE

OF A DESIRABLE

## LITTLE FARM,

Near Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Fannie R. Buffington and Albert T. Buffington, her husband, to the Westminster Savings' Institution, bearing date March 24th, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County, in liber G. A. M., No. 23, folio 319, &c., the undersigned, attorney or agent named therein, will sell at public sale, at the Court House Door in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on

*Monday, the 1st day of December,*

A. D., 1890, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that property described in and conveyed by said mortgage, containing

40 ACRES AND 28 PERCHES OF LAND

more or less. The improvements thereon are a large and subtantial Two Story Frame and Log Dwelling House, with back building attached, Stable and other out buildings, well of water with pump convenient to the building. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This property is directly on the Washington Road, about two and one half miles from Westminster, and adjoining the land of Eli Buckingham and Ezra Coppersmith and others. The location of this property, makes it worthy the attention of purchasers.

Terms of Sale.—Cash; or, if desired by the purchaser, one third cash on day of Sale or on the ratification thereof, one-third in nine months and the other 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.

CHARLES T. REIFSNIDER,
Attorney or Agent named in Mortgage.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

OF A VALUABLE

## HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND,

In Myers' District, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from William A. Snyder to Samuel Cover, the undersigned Mortgagee will offer at public sale, on

*Saturday, the 29th day of November,* 1890,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, situate about 1 mile from Kingsdale, Pa., and same distance from Piney Creek, Md., adjoining the lands of Henry Messinger and others, all that valuable Lot of Land, containing

2 ACRES, 3 ROODS AND 3 PERCHES

of Land, more or less, and improved with a new Two-Story Log DWELLING HOUSE, hog pen and other outbuildings. This property was occupied by William A. Snyder in his life time.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, but satisfactory credit terms can be had upon application to the undersigned on the day of sale.

SAMUEL COVER, Mortgagee.
Chas. B. Roberts, Attorney. nov-13-ts

[redacted]

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

## FALL AND WINTER OPENING

—AT—

## OAK HALL,

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

We are now prepared to show our many patrons the choicest line of goods ever offered in this community.

Our DRESS GOODS are well worth a trip if nothing else.

Our TRIMMINGS always attract the attention of the ladies.

Dress Goods in abundance, from 5c. to $1.50 per yard.

Handsome Robe Patterns, the very latest.

A beautiful line of Ladies' and Children's JACKETS, very low.

Our stock of FLANNELS of all kinds lower than ever.

UNDERWEAR and GLOVES very cheap.

Our BOOT and SHOE stock is larger than ever. A good Man's Boot as low as $1.75 to $2. EVITT BROS'. SHOES still hold the fort for the ladies, with a reputation of being sold here over eighteen years without a cause for a change, and never have been repulsed or driven from their proud position, although many attempts have been made. As time advances their beauty increases.

Our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is very full. A splendid Cutaway suit from $8 up.

Our CHILDREN'S CLOTHING we invite your attention to, from 4 years up.

Our line of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS is full, at the very lowest prices. A good Rag Carpet at 25c.

In Gent's HATS, SHOES, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, we always have been considered the leaders.

NOTION DEPARTMENT is always full of the latest novelties.

GROCERIES very low.

Our stock is considered the largest general assortment in this section. An inspection will soon convince you.

Many thanks for past patronage; we hope to have you continue dealing with us. Our aim is always to please.

N. B.—Owing to our increase of customers we will omit sending out our regular circular, as we find it impossible to reach all, as a change in postoffices is continually going on.

Very respectfully yours,
oct-11 GEO. C. ANDERS.

## COST OR NO COST

WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO BE UNDERSOLD.

For the last seventeen years I have been engaged in the

**Boot, Shoe, Hat and Trunk Business**

in Westminster, and have made many friends and built up a large trade. To do the fair thing by all my customers has ever been my motto, and now that Shoes have advanced 15 to 25 per cent., and as I purchased all my goods before the advance, I propose to keep them down to the old prices and give my customers the advantage of the rise as long as I can. Times within the past year have been pretty hard with our farmer friends and now I propose to give them a chance to purchase their Winter Footwear at prices that will astonish and please them.

**The Best $2 Men's Kip Boot**

in the county. We have a very large assortment of Men's Boots, ranging in prices from $1.65 to $3.50. We have BOYS' BOOTS from sizes that will fit a five-year-old up to the largest size Boys' Boots made, at bottom prices. CHILDREN'S SHOES 25c., 35c., 50c and up. Our trade in LADIES' FINE SHOES is immense, ranging in prices from $1.25 to Hand-made $4.

**Hats! Hats!**

My stock embraces everything in the Hat line from a 25c Hat to a $5 Silk, and are all of the latest style. Stiff in the Yeoman and Dunlap style.

**Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas.**

You are sure to find what you want at the very lowest prices. We do not ask you to purchase without seeing our stock (which has no equal in Westminster) and comparing our prices with other dealers'. Now is the time; such exceedingly low prices may soon be withdrawn. Respectfully,

nov-1 U. L. REAVER.

GREAT

## BARGAINS!

25—LOT NO. 1.—25

## Ladies' Circulars

AND NEWMARKETS

Reduced from $6.00 to $3.00.

50—LOT NO. 2.—50

## Ladies' Circulars,

NEWMARKETS and WRAPS

Reduced from $10 to $5.00.

THEO. DERR & SON,
75 and 77 E. Main St.,
Westminster, Md.

no-8-3t

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, as executor of the last will and testament of Ellen B. Marshall, late of said county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in the town of Hampstead, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on

*Saturday, November 22nd,* 1890,

the following Real Estate, to-wit: A lot of ground lying on the west side of the Baltimore and Hanover turnpike, in said town, fronting on the same 30 feet and containing

26 SQUARE PERCHES,

more or less, improved with a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House with back building, main building being 24x16 feet; and outbuildings. There is on the lot a variety of choice fruit trees in bearing; water convenient to the premises. The ground is in an excellent state of cultivation. This property is in a desirable location in the thriving town of Hampstead, the buildings are all in good condition, and it offers an opportunity to secure a very pleasant home for a small family.

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

WM. S. WOODEN,
nov-1-ts Executor of Ellen B. Marshall.

## ROOFING

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
49 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Local Agents Wanted.

Nov-8-3mo

## 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.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

## S. Kann, Sons & Co.

11 E. MAIN STREET,

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

We are now offering the best assorted stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS ever shown in this city, and on account of buying direct from the manufacturers, both in this country and Europe, we are enabled to sell all our goods at same prices other store-keepers pay for them.

**Dress Goods.**

In this department we are offering all the newest novelties in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, from the lowest grade to the finest quality, with suitable trimming.

As a special bargain we offer, until sold, a few Foule Serge Robe Dresses, with beautiful Silk trimming, in all the new shades, at $7.95. Ask to see it.

**Notion Department.**

Here's where we take special pride. We are always in the market, and when there's anything new you will surely find it at KANN'S.

Our line of Hosiery, Underwear, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and everything appertaining to a first-class Notion Department is to be found here.

Ask to see our "Nelly Bly" Cap.

**CARPETS.**

We secured a large line of Carpets from the manufacturers, during their dull season, at special low price, and we intend to give our patrons the benefit of our purchase

**Oil Cloth.**

Large assortment. Early callers secure choice.

**REMNANTS.**

4000 yards best quality Prints in handsomest designs ever shown, including Stripes, Plaids and Figures, guaranteed fast colors, at 5c.

1000 yards large figured Robe Prints, suitable for Comfortables, Furniture Covering, at 6½c.

1000 yards of those elegant Muslin Remnants, full yard wide, extra heavy, at 5c.

500 yards of short ends Lace Curtain Remnants at 21c., and dozens of other kinds of Remants equally low priced.

Be sure to see our immense line of Dress Ginghams, Outings, Teazle Cloth. They are exact imitations of Foreign Dress Goods.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.,
11 East Main Street, Opposite Railroad,
Westminster, Md.

☞ Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

sep-6

## Great :: Boom

IN WESTMINSTER, NOT ROANOKE.

☞ No. 34 East Main Street.

The finest line of

**Suitings, Overcoatings and Pantaloonings,**

Both Foreign and Domestic, ever offered in the county. I am prepared to MAKE UP SUITS at prices that compare with any house in the State for prices, quality and style. You take no risk, as my terms are a fit or no sale. A fair trial will be greatly appreciated. It will pay any man desiring a suit to give me a call, as it will cost nothing and may save you money. Money saved is money made. My line of

**Gents' Furnishings**

is always up in styles and qualities, always keeping the latest in Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c. My

**Glove Department**

is the finest ever offered in this county and at prices to suit.

**Neckwear**

is another of our specialties, always looking for the latest.

☞ We have added another specialty in our SUSPENDER DEPARTMENT. Our line of

**Gents' Jewelry,**

such as Scarf Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Charms, &c., cannot be surpassed. Respectfully,

oct-25 J. T. ANDERS.

## COLD WAVE COMING

—AND—

## Babylon & Gilbert

are prepared to show their patrons one of the most complete stocks of

**COOK AND HEATING STOVES**

ever before shown in this county, such as

**The Excelsior and Albion Cooks,**

**Round and Square Double and Single Heaters, Ten Plates, Egg Stoves, Wood Stoves of all descriptions; and last of all the beautiful New Golden Sun and Sexton's Grand, the most complete Fireplace Stoves in the country.**

We also have a complete line of

☞ **Sleigh Bells and Baskets,**

Leathers of all kinds, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Hay Knives, Scoop Shovels.

**Meat Cutters, Lard Presses, Sausage Stuffers,**

Tools of all descriptions, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Guns, and

**Sportmen's Supplies in General.**

Also Lanterns of all styles and sizes, and, in fact, anything to be found in a first-class Hardware Store, at prices to suit the times.

Very respectfully,
oct-18 BABYLON & GILBERT.

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