Posted

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook - Editor.

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

The Sunday Question.

Perhaps if Dan D. properly comprehended the SENTINEL's attitude on the Sunday question he would not, as he does inferentially at least, attribute to it approbation of Connecticut Blue Laws and other coercive measures of an extreme character. In advocating the proper observance of Sunday the SENTINEL is no more in sympathy with the witch-burners of New England than Dan D. is with the anarchists among whose cardinal principles is animosity to the Sabbath. Extreme legislation generally works its own cure. So with the Blue Laws. Their severity produced reaction and probably injured the cause they were intended to promote. When the restraint they imposed was removed some reaction was inevitable; but it is true, nevertheless, that the great mass of the American people—especially those who are native born—venerate the Sabbath as a Divine institution. As such it is set apart as a day of worship by the Church and recognized by the laws of the State. But neither Church nor State constrains any man to worship.

The purpose of the law is simply to protect the worshipper in his right to be free from the molestation of every day traffic around him. Neither Jefferson nor Patrick Henry attempted to deprive them of that protection, and neither, the SENTINEL believes, should be classed with the author of the "Age of Reason" in his contempt for Divine institutions.

Dan. D. is constraintd to admit that this country and England are among the freest nations, but avoids the just force of their use as an illustration in favor of Sabbath observance, by assuming that it was intended by the SENTINEL to attribute their freedom to that cause alone. The assumption is entirely gratuitous. Two things were intended by the illustration: First, that legal recognition of the sanctity of the Sabbath is not inconsistent with the truest liberty of the individual citizen, and, secondly, that the nation which recognizes Divine revelation, in which Sabbath observance is commanded, and predicates its laws upon the revealed will of the Creator, surrounds its citizens with the best safeguards to their persons, their property, their rights and their liberties. America and England are striking examples of this great fact. More than any other nations, probably, these two have acted upun the theory that "the truest liberty of the citizen is conserved by conforming the laws of the State to the Divine Law and recognizing in human enactments man's obligation to obey the commands of his Creator," and more than any other do they give individual freedom to their citizens. They would find a very poor substitute in atheism and anarchy.

The Extra Session.

The force of public opinion was apparently superior to the will of President Cleveland after all, and he has anticipated his intended call of an extra session of Congress by a month. He has issued his proclamation naming Monday, August 7th, as the day when the National Legislature shall convene to consider the financial situation.

The date is the important feature of his action. His opinion of the cause of the financial stress, injected into the proclamation, might as well have been omitted. He attributes all the trouble to bad legislation, whereas much of it has been due to the uncertain attitude of the administration and the indefinite character of its policy in dealing with the practical questions involved. Secretary Carlisle's proposition to maintain the gold reserve by paying out silver in its stead, although negatived by the President, occasioned a feeling of distrust and uneasiness that has never been allayed. This condition has been intensified by doubts concerning the probable action of a majority of the Domocrats in Congress on the silver question. Mr. Cleveland has evidently been afraid to trust them and was disposed to put off their convention in extra session as long as possible on that account. The flurry created by the partial demonetization of silver by the government of British India, seemed to create a revulsion in the sentiments of many of the silverites, and presented an opportune moment for action, and this, backed by the pressure of sentiment brought to bear from the financial strongholds of the country, brought about the call. But even in issuing it President Cleveland displayed a lack of the promptness and force which should characterize a successful administration. Congress might have been convened two weeks earlier as well as at the date named. There are already evidences that the panic created among the silverites by the action of the government of India, is subsiding and they are preparing for a desperate struggle. They are canvassing their forces, strengthening the weak-kneed, exhorting the doubting and striving to win back deserters. The more time they have for this work the less likely becomes the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. It may be accomplished, but it will only be by the practically solid vote of the Republican members of the House of Representatives.

But commercial disaster will not be allayed by the repeal of this act alone. Such action will partially restore confidence, no doubt; but the trade of the country has been seriously affected by apprehension of the radical tariff legislation to which the Democratic party is committed, and confidence will not be restored by the absolute and unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The prospect of that result has not stayed the march of financial disaster. Banks continue to close their doors; business failures are still numerous; factories are silent and operatives are out of employment. These effects have been produced, in great measure, we believe, by apprehensions of a radical change in the tariff system of the country and will not be arrested by legislation on the silver question.

The Law and the Ordinance.

The account of the relations of the Corporation of Westminster and the Water Company, published in last week's SENTINEL, was prepared from information verbally communicated to the editor and though in the main correct, may have contained some inaccuracies. It was submitted to and approved before its publication, by a gentleman familiar with the subject. As the matter is of great public interest we devote considerable space, this week, to the publication of the section of the law of 1876, chapter 88, and to the ordinance passed under that law, providing for the introduction of water into this city. The sub-section of the law referred to is as follows:

SUB-SECTION 2. The said Mayor and Common Council may levy annually, as aforesaid, a further tax, not exceeding five cents on every hundred dollars, to be aplied to the payment of water rents for the use of water for the public uses of said city, that is to say, for use on the public streets of said city and for the suppression of fires, to any incorporated company which may be organized for the introduction of a supply of water into said city, and the said Mayor and Common Council may contract with any such incorporated, or to be incorporated, company for the introduction of water into said city, to pay such company annually any such sum, not exceeding the proceeds of said levy of five cents, as aforesaid, as the said Mayor and Common Council may deem proper; provided that no such payment shall be made until water shall have been actually introduced into said city by such company; and provided further, that said levy of five cents, as aforesaid, shall not be made, or used and applied for any other purpose whatsoever; provided that subsection two shall have no binding effect unless the project receive the approbation o fthe Mayor and Common Council to be elected at the next municipal election in said City of Westminster; and provided further, that in the event of the said project receiving the approbation of the said Mayor and Common Council, a certificate to that effect shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll county and be by him recorded; any surplus of said tax, levied under the provisions of this sub-section over the amount of water rent necessary to be paid to said water company, the said Mayor and Common Council may expend as they may deem best, in providing facilities for the use of said water on the streets and at fires as aforesaid.

Under this section the following ordinance, in compliance with which a tax of five cents in the hundred dollars is being annually levied upon the assessable property in this city and the proceeds paid to the water company, was passed by the Mayor and Common Council:

ORDINANCE NO. 62.

Entitled, An Ordiance in Relation to Supplying Water to the City of Westminster by "The Westminster Water Company."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster, —That when water mains of size and length contained in this Ordinance shall be laid through the streets and alleys of the City of Westminster, with water therein suitable and sufficient for fire extinguishment, street sprinkling and domestic purposes, by "The Westminster Water Company," a body corporate of Carroll County, Maryland; then and in that event, the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster shall annually levy and pay to said Water Company the sum of five cents on each one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of all property with the limits of said city, subject to levy and taxation by said city, whatever the same may be, less the one-third of the expense of collecting said tax each year and one third of the amount of said Tax lost, provided that the net amount of said Tax to be paid said Company in any one year shall not be lower than that produced by the present standard of valuation of assessment. That said first payment of said tax to said Water Company shall be for the portion of the year remaining after water shall have been introduced, in due proportion; and thereafter for the full year annually, as said taxes are usually received and collected, and said tax and payment thereof shall be in consideration of the value to the general public for the protection to property and benefits resulting from the placing of the several fire plugs hereinafter designated and that may be hereafter added.

Sec. 2. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That there shall be constructed by said Water Company on one of the highest hills, at the east end of said City of Westminster, a reservoir capable of holding about one million gallons of water, from which there shall be laid a cast iron main pipe of eight inches diameter or capacity, to and along Main street in said City to the alley opposite the Central Hotel; from thence a six inches main to the intersection of Main street with Pennsylvania avenue; thence a four inches main out Main street to and along College avenue to a point opposite the college.

Sec. 3. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That there shall be laid lateral mains of four inches capacity as follows: FIRST, from the intersection of the Washington Road with Main Street to Green Street; thence along Green Street to the alley opposite the Central Hotel; thence to intersect the eight inches main in Main Street; SECOND, From the intersection of Court and Main Streets out Court Street, via east side of the Court House to the County Jail; THIRD, From the intersection of Liberty and Main Streets out Liberty to George Street; FOURTH, From the intersection of Liberty and Green Streets out Green to Bond Street, thence along Bond Street to Main Street; FIFTH, From Main out John to its intersection with Chaple Street; SIXTH, Out Carroll Street from Main to Lutheran Church; SEVENTH, From intersection of Main Street out Pennsylvania Avenue to Iron Ore Alley; EIGHTH, On Union Street to connect Main with Pennsylvania Avenue.

Sec. 4. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That there shall be fire plugs placed as follows: 1st, On Main Street at Washington Road; 2nd, Green and Washington Road; 3rd, Green and Church; 4th, Church and Main; 5th, Sycamore and Green; 6th, Court and Main (double); 7th, Court House Square; 8th, at Jail; 9th, Centre and Main; 10th, Green and Centre; 11th, Main and Union National Bank; 12th, Green and Alley; 13th, Green and other Alley; 14th, Main, near Central Hotel; 15th, Main, near Railroad; 16th, Liberty and Main (double); 17th, Green and Liberty; 18th ont Liberty; 19th, at Park and Green; 20th, Bond and Main Streets (double); 21st, John and Chaple; 22nd, at Lutheran Church; 23rd, Pennsylvania Avenue and Main (double); 24th, Main and Alley; 25th, Main and Union (double); 26th, College Avenue and Main; 27th, opposite College on College Avenue; 28th, middle way of Union Street; 29th, Union Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; and the 30th, 31st and 32nd, on Pennsylvania Avenue at such points to be designated by the Mayor and Common Council.

Sec. 5. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That, whenever by the growth of the City, there shall be a necessity for the extension of mains, and the erection of additional fire plugs, the said Company shall proceed to supply the same whenever there shall be assured a revenue therefrom equal to twelve per centum per annum on the cost of said extension,—Provided, that the five cents water tax per $100.00 paid by the parties demanding such extension, shall be considered or used in part payment of said twelve per cent.

Sec. 6. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That the water supplying said reservoir and mains shall be pure and soft, and shall be at all times in quantity, and of pumping capacity, to meet the necessary demands of a population of fifteen thousand people.

Sec. 7. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Avenues of said City, designated in this Ordinance, or that may be hereafter made in said City, are hereby granted to the use of said Water Company in which to lay the said mains and erect said fire plugs, and to repair, extend, and change the same, to the extent of said Water Company's Charter, or necessary to the fulfillment of the provisions of this Ordinance, which are the conditions upon which all the privileges and rights in this Ordinance mentioned are granted to said Water Company,—Provided, however, that in the construction, repair and extension of said Water Mains, fire plugs, or works of said Water Company, within the limits of said City, said Company shall be responsible for any damages that may arise from or in consequence of any negligence on its part or on the part of its workmen or employees.

Sec. 8. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That in constructing said Water Works and Mains, said Water company shall make a connection between the engine and pump of said Company and the system of Water Mains to be laid in said City, as aforesaid; so that when demanded, in case of fires or any great necessity, water may be pumped or injectad into said City Mains directly, instead of into said reservoir; thus adding the power of said engine and pump to the hydrostatic pressure of the water in said reservoir for the time being.

Sec. 9. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That in case said Water Company shall not commence the construction of said Water Works within thirty days from the date of passage of this Ordinance and complete their said works, so that a supply of water according to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be introduced into said City by the 1st day of October, 1883, then said Mayor and Common Council of Westminster shall have the privilege to repeal this Ordinance, or modify the same to suit the circumstances; or be at liberty to contract with any other Company for the introduction of water into said City, if they so please.

Sec. 10. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained,—That this Ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Passed May 12th, 1883.

WM. B. THOMAS, Mayor.

.....Clerk.

The first section of the aforegoing ordinance was repealed and re-enacted by Ordinance No. 68, with a preamble, omitting the title, as follows:

Whereas, that portion of said section one of said ordinance number sixty-two which provides for the payment of the water tax therein directed to be levied annually to the said Water Company, less one-third the expense of collecting the same, and one-third the amount of said tax lost, each year, exceed the power and authority granted to the said Mayor and Common Council of Westminster by the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed March 23rd, 1876, Chapter 88, Sub-section 2, Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster, —That Section one of Ordinance No. 62, passed by the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster, May 12, 1883, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to supplying water to the City of Westminster, by the Westminster Water Company," be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted in an amended form, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster, That, when water mains of size and length contained in this ordinance shall be laid through the streets and alleys of the City of Westminster, with water therein suitable and sufficient for fire extinguishment, street sprinkling, and domestic purposes, by the "Westminster Water Company," a body corporate of Carroll County, Maryland; then, and in that event, the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster shall annually levy and pay to said Water Company the sum of five cents in each each one hundred dollars of of the assessed valuation of all property within the limits of said city, subject to levy and taxation of said City, whatever the same may be, less the expense of collecting said water tax each year, and the amount of said tax lost each year; Provided that the net amount of said tax to be paid said company in any one year, shall not be lower than that produced by the standard of valuation of assessment for the year 1883. That said first payment of said tax to said Water Company shall be for the portion of year remaining after water shall have been introduced, in due proportion, and thereafter for the full amount annually, as said taxes are usually received and collected; and said tax and payment thereof shall be in consideration of the value to the general public, for the protection to property and benefits resulting from the placing of the several fire plugs hereinafter designated, and that may be hereafter added.

Sec. 2. And be it hereby further enacted and ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster, that this Ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Passed April 20th, 1885.

CHAS. H. BAUGHMAN, Clerk.

The question recently raised seems to be, whether this ordinance, as amended, conforms to and is in harmony with the law which authorized the Mayor and Common Council to make a contract with the water company for the use of the water on the streets and for the suppression of fires. True, the law under which the ordinance was passed is no longer on the statute books of the State, having been omitted from the Code and another that had no legal force substituted for it. But if the ordinance strictly conforms to the section of the law of 1876 herein quoted, it is a legal contract which cannot be annulled by the repeal of the statute, because the Constitution of the United States prohibits State Legislatures from passing laws to impair the obligations of contracts.

The question is first for the consideration of the legal advisers of the Mayor and Common Council, and if they should conclude that the terms of the ordinance are not in conformity to the law, then for the decision of the courts, upon such proceedings as may be instituted to test its validity. Until some conclusion is reached everybody is at liberty to construe the law and the ordinance to suit his own pleasure. The matter is to be determined by and between the legally constituted authorities of the city and the water company, either by mutual agreement, or legal proceeding.

One thing is certain, however: It is important that Westminster shall have the protection to property afforded by the use of the water furnished by the water company for the suppression of fires, and also the benefit of its use on the streets, as contemplated by the law and the ordinance. If the ordinance does not constitute a valid contract, means should be speedily sought for the consummation of a contract that will be legal and that will, at the same time, be just to the city and to the water company.

The Chambersburg, Pa., *Public Opinion*, celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding by the publication of a handsome souvenir edition. The paper was first published July 20, 1869, by Mr. M. A. Foltz, who still owns and publishes it. The *Public Opinion* has obtained a high reputation as a careful and accurate journal, and success has naturally been the result of its course.

Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Ex-Attorney General of this State, died at his home in Baltimore, on Wednesday.

Little Folks.

CONCLUDED.

To persons possessed of a historical perspective, it will not seem unreasonable that the following exhortation should fall from the lips of a champion of the quintuple prayers of Mahometism: "O, brethren of the Apostle of God, the fifty prayers reduced by the mediation of Moses to five, faint not to perform. Zealously pronouncing them, our fathers, emerging from the sands of the Desert, have conquered and held the most renowned and fairest parts of the Earth. The Venerated City of Jewry and Christendom we have kept, for centuries, against the determination of the populous and martial West. God has raised for us a Saladin to meet each Cour-delion. The glory of Salamanca, the splendors of Bagdad—how exhilarating the remembrance!

Our obedient and satisfied subjects throw no bombs at God-anointed Rulers; nor have democrats, prating of liberty, ever proclaimed in this land of prayers that hateful heresy—Vox populi vox, Dei. Those are the blessings attending, these the evils avoided by diligent prayer; and surely the Sultan may, by Edict, continue such a bountiful cause of goods and mercilessly pursue the giaour suggesting its surcease. There is no God but Allah, and Mahomet is His Prophet!"

That such reasoning should appear conclusive to the religious ignorance of the East is not surprising; but it passeth understanding how, in the country of Jefferson, Paine and Patrick Henry, one should write a line like this: "the truest liberty of the citizen is conserved by recognizing in human enactments man's obligation to obey the commands of his Creator." Such was Torquemada's theory!

My Rip Van Winkle opponent has extended his snooze 200 years. When first he "laid him down" his little folk doctrine was the chart by which the ship of State was steered; and the disgraceful laws of England and New England at that period were the result. But, while he slumbered, freemen grasped the helm and tacked Declarations of Independence and Bills of Right over the old chart; but such is the vacuity engendered by unnatural sleep that he is oblivious of the change.

That this country and England are among the freest nations is certain; but to assign the most conspicuous relic of ecclesiastical tyranny, the Sunday laws, as the cause of that liberty, mocks common sense and history. A stated or increasing respect for Sunday has not been a coincident, much less a cause of increasing liberty. The Theocracy of New England held slaves and burned witches while respecting Sunday by force of law and custom as is scarcely dreamed of now. At the same time the clergy of the established Church "remembered the Sabbath" and extorted tithes by law from the unwilling inhabitants of Virginia; and it was the first notable triumph of Patrick Henry when he drove these holy robbers from their spoil. In New York, in colonial Sabbath keeping times, if a slave talked impudently to a *Christian*, he was publicly beaten by a common whipper appointed by law. And until 1785 slaves, in capital cases, were denied trial by jury; with the further aggravation that the testimony of their class was excluded if in their favor, and admitted if against them. "But after the era of our independence," says Kent, "The principles of natural right (not Sunday) were better respected, and slavery soon felt the genial influence (of more piously kept Sunday?) of the Revolution." In 1827 the last slave was liberated, and, subsequently, in the country at large as well as in New York there has been an amazing grant of Right; and such a waning respect for Sunday that it is plainly confessed by the cries of the little folks—first for coercion and then for boycott.

But all this had been contemptuously styled "A penchant for historical illustration;" and since it vibrates without effect upon the ear of the SENTINEL, the truth must be owned that the only logic suited the little folks is the "logic of events," in which there is no need to guard against "illicit processes" or the "argumentum ad hominem." Therein is no painful inquiry into history and abstract right to worry little folks; nothing but fact, against which they may characteristically bump their heads, and learn through bruises instead of brains. Chief Justice Fuller has given to the world the latest instalment of this species of logic. The next generation of little folks will no more object to this judicial modification of Sunday than the present one did to the fact that the first day of the week had been substituted for the seventh. Such is the queerness of little folks.

Although not expressed as a ground of the Chief Justice's decision, we may safely assume that a man of his mental dimensions was not uninfluenced by that supreme maxim of free politics, of which one rendering is this: Although the State, of necessity and right, legislates for purposes of justice between man and man, it should reply to those who demand its interference in *matters between God and man*, as replied the keeper of the temple to the marauder: "the Caaba belongs to the gods, *and they will defend their own.*"

DAN D.

The Republicans of Milwaukee elected their candidate for Mayor, on Saturday last, by a majority of 3,583. This is the first Republican victory in Milwaukee in four years. The Democratic majority four years ago was 6,000. It has been declining ever since and this year was entirely wiped out and a handsome majority recorded for the Republicans. Well informed persons attribute the result to the return of the German Lutherans to the Republican fold. They were alienated by the school legislation several years ago, but that is a thing of the past and they have had enough of sham Democracy.

The fourth annual re-union of the Reformed Churches of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, will be held at Williams' Grove on Thursday, 13th inst. This being the centennial year of the independence of the Reformed Church in the United States, and also the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the program will be specially arranged to recognize these facts.

The Grangers' interstate exposition, at Williams' Grove, Pa., will commence August 26th, and the Mt. Gretna farmers' encampment, at Mt. Gretna, August 21st.

For the SENTINEL.

A Letter from Chicago.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to correct some of the mistaken ideas and impressions persons have derived from newspapers and persons who pretend to know, in regard to the World's Fair.

In the first place, there is no difficulty whatever in ladies traveling alone, reaching any part of the city or in having baggage delivered. I came out alone June 15th, on the B. & O. R. R., made one change of cars in the suburbs of the city, and came on my same ticket to 71st street Station, within a few blocks, or walking distance, of my stopping place, No. 7050 Oglesby Avenue, with my friends, Miss Hartsook and Mrs. Sellman.

They have a pleasant airy location, cheerful, well furnished rooms on 2nd floor, terms very moderate, one dollar per day or five per week, and within six blocks of southern entrance to Fair grounds. Any entrance can be reached by the cars, fare five cents. I do not think a more desirable stopping place can be found at the same rates, for persons visiting the Fair.

The admission fee to the grounds is 50 cents, and there are *no extra charges* for entering *any* of the buildings belonging to the Exposition, excepting the Esquimaux Village and The Cliff Dwellers. All of the State, National and Foreign Buildings are free after entering the grounds. In the Midway Plaisaunce extra charges are made for seeing their displays, but this is not, properly speaking, part of the Exposition.

Most persons, after getting their breakfast, have a lunch put up, which can be put up in neat paper boxes for twenty-five cents. These can be checked and left at one's state building until called for. In all the state buildings there is a place provided for eating of lunches. In some of them are rooms on the third floor where tables, chairs and water are free. In others chairs are provided on the wide verandas, where one can eat pleasantly. Water of purest quality is free in all the buildings. It is brought from the Crib, situated two miles out in the lake. Hygeia water, piped from Wisconsin, can be had for a penny a glass.

The weather on the grounds is delightful, a pleasant breeze always blowing and everywhere, except in the city, much cooler than it is at home, West Virginia.

The other day I heard a gentleman say a visit to the World's Fair was not so expensive as a visit to the Centennial was.

Certainly every one, who can possibly do so, should visit this great exposition. It is the opportunity of a lifetime and will justify many sacrifices in other things for the sake of the wonders to be seen here.

A VISITOR TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago, June 28th, 1893.

Pension Revoked,

The Gettysburg, Pa., *Star and Sentinel* of the 4th inst., says: The new order of the Interior Department relating to pensions is being put into effect. The Rebel Secretary and his Union Commissioner have changed the ruling of ex-Secretary Noble and ex-Commissioner Raum so that no veteran, who is able to do or does any work, will be entitled to a pension under the Dependent Law. The disability must have been received in the service and must be such as to incapacitate the pensioner. This is to apply to those now on the rolls as well as those who apply in the future. Already one of Gettysburg's most deserving soldiers has been notified that his pension has been discontinued. John H. Sheads heard this disagreeable news on Friday last. He had been receiving $8 per month; but he will be dropped from the rolls, presumably because he is employed at the National Cemetery for a few months during the summer. Were this loss felt only by those who helped to put such ungrateful Rebels and sympathizers into office, we would not pity them. Unfortunately, however, the innocent must suffer with the guilty. We wonder how those, who asserted during the campaign that Cleveland was a friend of the soldier, feel just now.

The following is from the Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday: "Isaac S. Weaver yesterday sued C. C. Shriver, president of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, for $10,000 damages for alleged misrepresentations regarding the capital stock of the Loomis Filter Company, and Mr. Shriver sued Mr. Weaver to recover on two promissory notes for $1,000 and $1,500, respectively. Both suits were instituted in the Superior Court, the first through Fielder B. Slingluff and Wm. T. Donaldson, attorneys, and the second through Gans & Haman, attorneys. Mr. Weaver claims that Mr. Shriver induced him to purchase fifty shares of the stock of the filter company at the par value of $100 a share on September 1, 1891, when none of the stockholders had paid more than $50 a share. Mr. Weaver paid $2,500 in cash and for the balance of the purchase money gave the promissory notes on which he was sued. Mr. Shriver, through his attorneys, denies Mr. Weaver's allegations and declares that Mr. Weaver purchased the stock of his own volition after investigating the affairs of the company."

A special meeting of Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church was held at Frederick, on the 3rd inst. Licentiate Wm. C. Sykes, a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pa., was received from the Classis of Lehigh, Eastern Synod, and a call to him from the Burkittsville charge was confirmed. At this meeting, also, Rev. Alex. Bateman was received into the Reformed Church through a letter of dismissal from the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Prohibition Camp-meeting at Glyndon Park, on the Western Maryland Railroad, opened Sunday, though the regular daily program will not begin until Friday, July 28th. Up to that date special services will be held only on Saturdays and Sundays of each week.

A new observatory, called "Tipton Tower," constructed of iron, has been erected on Mt. Quirauk, the highest elevation near Pen-Mar. It is seventy feet high and 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Wm. D. Mack, a G. A. R. veteran and a clerk in the War Department at Washington, had both feet so badly crushed by a Western Maryland Railroad train at Edgemont, July 4th, that amputation will be necessary.

The funeral of the late Dr. D. B. Grove, a prominent homeopathic physician of Hanover, Pa., who died on Friday of last week, in the 33rd year of his age, took place on Monday at that place and was attended by a number of relatives and friends from Baltimore, Westminster and elsewhere. The deceased was a cousin of Rev. Calvin S. Slagle, of this city.

The Western Maryland Railroad carried 5,000 persons to Pen-Mar, July 4th, half the number having been from Baltimore, and the rest from Hagerstown, Westminster, Gettysburg and other towns along the road.

Mrs. Frances E. Tyson, wife of Mr. James E. Tyson, of Howard county, died at her country home, Warwick Farm, near Ellicott City, Sunday evening. She had been in failing health for several years.

Half a dozen towns in Iowa were more or less wrecked by a cyclone on Thursday. All were calling for surgical aid indicating numerous casualties. The wires are down and particulars cannot be obtained.

A hundred miners were suffocated by an explosion of fire-damp in an English mine, a few days ago.

President Cleveland is laid up with rheumatism at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay. He is also suffering with his teeth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY of AUGUST, 1893, for the transaction of business.

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

Prohibitionists, Attention!

The Prohibitionists of Carroll county will convene at Carroll Hall, Westminster, Tuesday, July 25th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county offices to be filled at the coming election; also to elect delegates to the State Prohibition Convention, to be held at Glyndon, August 9th. A full attendance is desired.

CHAS. R. WOODS,
jy-8-3t County Chairman of Carroll.

Dividend No. 70.

Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Westminster, Westminster, Md., June 30, 1893.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of

2½ PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of the Bank, out of the earnings of the past five months, clear of National, State and County Taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 10th, 1893.

JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM,
jy-8-3t Cashier.

Dividend Notice.

First National Bank of New Windsor, New Windsor, July 1st, 1893.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (4½)

on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the net earnings for the six months ending June 30th, clear of National and State taxes. County taxes paid by the Bank for the Stockholders will be deducted from the Dividend. Dividend payable on demand.

NATHAN H. BAILE,
jy-8-3t Cashier.

JOSEPH D. BROOKS, - SOLICITOR.

Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale

OF A DESIRABLE

LITTLE FARM,

In Mt. Airy district, near Mt. Airy, Carroll county, Md.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Sarah E. Duvall, Mary E. Duvall and John H. Duvall, dated the 3rd day of December, A. D., 1870, to Tobias Haines, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in Liber J. B. B. No. 5, folio 240, &c., which said mortgage was subsequently assigned to the undersigned, the undersigned as assignee will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, situated in Mt. Airy district, and about 1½ miles from Mt. Airy, near the Ridge road and adjoining the lands of Basil Hood and others, on

TUESDAY, 18th of JULY, A. D., 1893, at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the property described in said mortgage, containing

40½ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.



The improvements on said property consist of a substantial Log Dwelling House, story and a half high, log stable and other outbuildings. Elegant water near the house. There is also some fruit on the premises. About ten acres of the above described property is in timber.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on day of sale; but other terms may be made with the undersigned assignee.

JOSEPH D. BROOKS,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
N. S. Wood, Anct. ju-24-ts

NO. 3058 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.
Samuel Warehime and others, vs. Nancy Warehime and others.

Ordered, this 30th day of June, A. D., 1893, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of July next; 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:
jy-1-2t BENJ. F. CROUSE, CLERK.

Dividend Notice.

The First National Bank of Westminster, Westminster, Md., June 30th, 1893.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of this Bank, clear of State taxes, payable on and after July 10th, 1893. Baltimore city and county taxes will be deducted from the dividend,

GEO. R. GEHR, Cashier.
jy-1-4t

For Sale—Cheap.

A small farm near Westminster, with frame cottage, barn, &c., in good order, and about 300 healthy fruit trees on it; ground nearly all under cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser. Desire to sell at once. Apply to

E. C. REGESTER,
jy-1-1m Spring Mills, Md.

Wanted.

A reliable young, or middle-aged woman to do general housework. Apply by letter to.

MISS J. L. DAVIDSON,
jy-1-tf Linwood, Md.

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

CLEARING SALE

OF

Summer Goods

At Half Price.

Entire Stock of Summer Goods must be sold within the next 30 days—no matter what the loss.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.,

11 E. MAIN STREET,

Westminster, Maryland.

Figured Lawns, regular price, 6¼ cents, clearing price, 3½ cents.

New Challies, regular price, 6¼ cents, clearing price, 3½ cents.

Bleach Muslin, regular price, 12½ cents, clearing price, 6¼ cents.

Unbleach Muslin, regular price, 8 cents, clearing price, 5 cents.

Fine Percales, regular price, 12½ cents, clearing price, 8 cents.

Best Calicoes, regular price, 8 cents, clearing price, 5 cents.

Figured Sateens, regular price, 12½ cents, clearing price, 8½ cents.

Dress Ginghams, regular price, 12½ cents, clearing price, 8½ cents.

Double width Cashmere, regular price, 15 cents, clearing price, 10 cents.

Fancy Dress Goods, regular price, 25 cents, clearing price, 15 cents.

Plaid Cashmeres, regular price, 35 cents, clearing price, 15 cents.

All Wool Cashmeres, regular price, 60 cents, clearing price, 39 cents.

Plaid Cloths, regular price, 75 cents, clearing price, 39 cents.

Cottonades, for Men's Wear, regular price, 25 cents, clearing price, 19 cents.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, regular price, 25 cents, clearing price, 10 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, regular price 15 cents, clearing price, 11 cents.

Children's Colored Ribbed Hose, regular price, 25 cents, clearing price, 13 cents.

Men's Paper Collars, regular price, 12 cents, clearing price, 5 cents.

Men's Negligee Shirts, regular price, 50 cents, clearing price, 35 cents.

Men's Half Hose, regular price, 12 cents, clearing price, 7 cents.

Umbrellas, with Gold and Silver Handles, regular price, $1.25, clearing price, 69 cents.

All our Millinery Stock Half Price.

Ladies' Hats, regular price, $1.25, clearing price, 39 cents.

Mattings, good quality, regular price, 25 cents, clearing price, 15 cents.

Ingrain Carpet, regular price, 65 cents, clearing price, 39 cents.

Lace Caps, regular price, 40 cents, clearing price, 19 cents.

Ladies' Bordered Handkerchiefs, regular price, 8 cents, clearing price, 3 cents.

Ladies Corsets, regular price, 50 cents, clearing price, 39 cents.

4-Ply Linen Collars, regular price, 15 cents, clearing price, 10 cents.

Toilet Soap, regular price, 10 cents, clearing price, 3 cents.

Wide Table Oil Cloth, regular price, 25 cents, clearing price, 17 cents.

Men's Overalls, regular price, 50 cents, clearing price, 39 cents.

Men's Cheviot Shirts, regular price, 35 cents, clearing price, 22 cents.

All the above are seasonable goods and will be sacrificed.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.,

11 E. MAIN STREET,

NEAR DEPOT, WESTMINSTER, MD.

oc-1-92-6

ICE CREAM!

The Pleasant Valley Cream Co.,

Having a large supply of Good Ice and being just far enough away from railroad to get all good Plain Cream, is prepared to furnish Celebrations, Fairs, Festivals, Weddings, or Private Families with a fine article of Cream at a very low figure and on short notice.

We will run a wagon to Westminster, Sunday and every day, to deliver to families in quantities to suit.

Cream can be had by the plate or any quantity at J. F. Wohlgemuth's Bakery, No. 241 East Main street, and at his branch store, No. 87, East Main street, who will also fill all orders at short notice and receive orders for cream for Sunday, and deliver the same. Sunday orders received at J. D. Bowers', or Fred. H. Myers', at the market at Zeiber building, on Saturday afternoons.

We also invite our customers to see our factory at Pleasant Valley, where they will be waited on by Mr. E. W. Devilbiss. Address all orders:

PLEASANT VALLEY CREAM CO.,
Pleasant Valley, Md.

They will receive prompt attention. Sunday orders received until 5 o'clock, Saturday afternoons. in-3-3m

ICE CREAM!

JAMES W. BEACHAM,

Manufacturer,

AVONDALE, - - MARYLAND.

HAVING secured a good supply of Ice, I am now prepared to manufacture Ice Cream in any quantity and to furnish Parties, Picnics, Excursions, Celebrations, Fairs, Festivals, Hotels, Boarding Houses and Private Parties with a first-class article on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

Highest cash price paid for cream. I will run a wagon to Westminster every Sunday morning and deliver cream in quantities to suit. Orders for Sunday cream should be sent in by 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Telephone call 262-2. Address,

JAMES W. BEACHAM,
Avondale P. O., Carroll Co., Md.
ju-3-3m

Ice Cream, Water Ice —AND— Pure Spring-Water Ice!

THE attention of the citizens of Westminster and vicinity is called to my well known Ice Cream and Water Ice of the best quality. Private families furnished by the gallon or half-gallon. Special attention given to furnishing Festivals or Picnics. Orders delivered in the city or at the railroad station free of charge.

I have a large supply of Ice from Pure Spring Water and free from all washings from the turnpikes or county roads.

Send orders to Postoffice Box 14. Those wanting Cream for Sunday should send in their orders by 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

I have cleared up the grove of Col. Longwell, adjoining my factory, and fitted up swings and a dancing floor, which parties and picnics can have the use of.

J. D. CROWL,
ju-10-3m Westminster, Md.

Buggies and Harness.

FIRST CAR-LOAD RECEIVED.
LATEST STYLES.
WARRANTED TO WEAR.

I am offering the best bargains in Vehicles and Harness ever sold in this county.

W. T. WILSON,
apl-8-3 u No. 28 W. Main street.

For Sale or Rent.



The Murray Property on Main street, near Railroad. Immediate possession given.

CHARLES E. FINK,
apl-29-tf Attorney for the Heirs.

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

A. H. WENTZ,

Jeweler and Optician,

IS NOW PREPARED TO EXAMINE THE EYES AND PRESCRIBE THE PROPER GLASSES. PERSONS HAVING HEADACHE CAUSED BY EYE STRAIN, OR WHOSE EYES ARE CONSTANTLY ACHING, HAVE NO IDEA WHAT RELIEF PROPERLY ADJUSTED GLASSES WILL GIVE THEM.

EYES EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE.

fe-1-tf

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

—AT THE—

CLOTHING STORE

—OF—

J