American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook - Editor.

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

The Judiciary Nominations.

The Anne Arundel Democratic county convention, which met at Brooklyn on Tuesday, appointed the following delegates to the Fifth District judiciary convention, which will meet in this city August 10th: M. R. Hill, Robert Morse, John N. Davis, A. N. Clark and John C. Bannon. The delegation will, it is fully understood, vote for the nomination of Hon. Charles B. Roberts, of this city, for chief judge, and Hon. James Revell, of Annapolis, for associate judge. These gentlemen now occupy the stations referred to by appointment of Gov. Brown. Judge Roberts had served but a short time as associate judge, a position to which he was elected in 1891 without opposition, before the resignation of Hon. Oliver Miller created a vacancy in the chief judgeship of the district. The position was immediately tendered to Judge Roberts, by the Governor, but was promptly declined. The Governor, however, was unwilling to accept the Judge's decision in the matter and renewed the tender of the appointment and urged its acceptance. Many of Judge Robert's friends were, if possible, more urgent than the Governor, and he was finally constrained to withdraw his declination and accept the appointment. Without doubt the delegation to be appointed to the judiciary convention, by the Democrats of Carroll county, will act in harmony with that of Anne Arundel, so that his nomination may be regard as assured. Judge Revell, who succeeded Judge Roberts as associate judge, will, it is presumed, be nominated for the latter place.

Whether the Republicans of the district will nominate a judiciary ticket will be for the determination of the party's representatives, properly accredited. We presume a convention will be called to consider the question. As already stated, Judge Roberts was elected as associate judge two years ago without opposition, the Republican convention declining to nominate a candidate in opposition. Probably the same course will be pursued again. While it is the custom of parties in this State to nominate opposing political candidates for the judiciary, the bench should be practically non-partisan, and doubtless is to a great extent, so far as the interpretation of the laws is concerned. Judge Roberts has held the scales of justice in equal poise and enjoys the confidence of all parties to the fullest extent. His appointment to the chief judgeship was not only a personal compliment but an honor to the county, and apart from any political or partisan question which may arise through the action of a Republican convention, will be so regarded, generally.

Joined to the Free Trade Idol.

The New York *Evening Post*, the mouthpiece of the mugwump free traders, recently declared that, "if our industrial salvation depends upon having those people who voted against McKinleyism suddenly proclaim that McKinleyism is right—why, our industrial salvation is utterly hopeless. It would be the merest grasping at straws to place the least dependence upon such preposterous suggestions, and no business man, we venture to say, takes them into account in his calculations. It is not a mere possibility of tariff revision that confronts us, it is the certainty. *If this means ruin, then ruin will come as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.*"

This quotation shows the animus of the free traders. They are determined to overthrow the protective system at any cost of disaster and ruin to the country. The experience of the few months since the election makes no impression upon the obduracy of their purpose. The fact that under McKinleyism—for that is only another name for protection—the country prospered for thirty years beyond precedent in the history of the world, while six or eight months of threatened change has brought an industrial revulsion, produces no effect upon the minds of these relentless foes of American industry. The history of the last thirty years has been a record of almost unchecked and unbroken prosperity and progress. Secure, during all that time, against the success of free trade assaults upon the protective system, the industries of the country have developed rapidly and steadily; the laborer has enjoyed just remuneration for his toil and kept himself and family in comfort and in many cases almost in luxury; the wealth of the country has increased enormously; new avenues to enterprise have opened constantly to industrious and progressive citizens of all classes, and an era of unparalleled comfort among the people has prevailed. There is no gainsaying these facts, nor can it be successfully denied that these results sprang from the people's confidence in the stability of the system which assured American producers just compensation for the products of their enterprise, and American workmen equitable compensation for their labor. During all these thirty years the Republican party, as the sworn friend of protection, maintained its authority, either in whole or in part, in the executive and legislative branches of the government, and stood as a wall of adamant against free trade aggression.

In November, 1892, the people by their votes decreed a change. Artful allegations of enormous and burdensome taxation, coupled with promises of better prices for farm products and cheaper implements, wearing apparel, &c., caught the popular fancy and resulted in placing the whole power of the executive and legislative departments of the government in the hands of the party which had just declared in its platform that protection was unconstitutional. The policy of thirty years was reversed in a day. And from that day to this the business of the country has been going from bad to worse, until a serious financial and industrial crisis is imminent.

But the free trader says: "Let it come. If it means ruin, then ruin it will be as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow." Well, it does mean ruin to many an American industry, and want of employment or decreased wages to many an American laborer. Just now the Sherman Silver Purchase law gives a convenient excuse to the free traders for the financial and industrial depression prevailing; but we venture to predict that the repeal of that law, which may be accomplished by the votes of a large portion of the Republicans in Congress, will relieve the situation but partially. Its repeal will afford some relief, undoubtedly, because persistent assertion has magnified it as a cause of existing stringency; but the relief will be temporary. It will not start a furnace fire nor give motion to a factory wheel. Contraction in trade and production has been produced by an entirely different cause, and that cause is the menace to the protective system. While that hangs like a baleful cloud over the land a revival of production need not be anticipated. If the cloud shall break in a storm of free trade it will desolate the industries of the country as effectually as a western cyclone devastates the houses and towns in its path. It simply means ruin, ruin, ruin.

To Protect the Battlefield.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* of Tuesday last says; "The Commissioners of the United States on Friday last notified the President of the Electric railway company that the United States intended to take for its own uses the proposed line of the railway in front of the Copse of Trees, near the Wheat Field and Devil's Den, and along the Valley of Death and that work thereon should be suspended. We presume that condemnation proceedings will this week be begun in the U. S. Court at Philadelphia.

"The result of this notice has been that work on the Electric railway has been suspended, as the lines named cover all the unfinished portions of the work. What effect this will have on the completion of the enterprise is not known. It is certain that the original lines cannot be maintained. It is uncertain what other lines can be secured.

"The controversy which has thus ended in favor of the United States is one which the President of the electric railway should never have invited. He started exactly right when on the 10th of April last he said to the Secretary of War that he desired not to touch the lines of battle, and asked him to send an expert here to indicate where he might safely go. Unfortunately he was induced, before this letter could be answered, to change this policy, and within one week from its date to put himself at work to build on the lines laid down in his plans. This change of policy was a fundamental error. It led to all the subsequent controversies here and elsewhere, put the railroad company in the position of a ruthless intruder determined to seize the lines of battle, aroused towards it the animosity of thousands of men that would naturally have been its friends, and brought it into a collision with the authority of the United States which has necessarily proved fatal to its purposes."

An Important Decision.

Judge Stewart, of Franklin county, Pa., has rendered an important decision in the case of a road supervisor, in Washingtown township of that county. The officer in question charged in his account the hire of his own horse and cart, used upon the township roads, amounting to $62.50. Objection was made on behalf of the township and the case appealed to the county court. Wages paid to the minor son of the supervisor, to the amount of $32.90 were also involved in the case. This sum the court allowed, because it was not shown that the supervisor received this compensation himself, or that it was not paid directly to the son; but the claim for compensation for the hire of the horse and cart was rejected. On this point Judge Stewart said, in part:

In sustaining the appeal with respect to the charges for use of horses and wagons, we base our conclusion exclusively on the ground that such a transaction violates public policy.

Reduced to simple terms the question is, whether one occupying a public position, entrusted with public money for the purchase of articles for the public service, may purchase from himself. To state the question is to answer it. * * *

It is manifest that each Supervisor in the transaction represented two parties himself as the seller and the township as the buyer. This the law will not countenance, a man may not be both buyer and seller when acting in a transaction for another. This principle obtains both in public office and private business."

Judge Stewart then quotes Mr. Justice Thomson in the case of Everhart vs. Searle 71 Pa. St. 259 upon the general subject.

"There is no suspicion," says the court "of any want of good faith or strictly honest conduct on the part of these supervisors; what they did was honestly done and the township has had the benefit of it. It may seem hard that they are to be denied compensation; but the considerations to which I have referred must control."

The doctrine here laid down by Judge Stewart is a general principle, and not statutory enactment. It is as applicable in Maryland as in Pennsylvania, because it is fundamental. It is recognized in many ways in this State, but the question has never been raised in relation to the employment, by road supervisors, of their own teams. In fact, we are inclined to believe that in numerous cases the profit of such transactions is the primary motive of the acceptance of supervisorships.

Suspending Pensions.

Gen. A. R. Alger and other prominent Grand Army men, members of Congress, eminent lawyers and editors, all over the country, are taking the ground that the suspension of pensions, by the Department of the Interior, and putting the pensioners to proof that such pensions were properly granted, is an illegal proceeding and outside of the legitimate powers of the Secretary and the Commissioner of Pensions. This view of the subject was taken by the SENTINEL originally and was expressed editorially several weeks ago. To say nothing of the illegality of the proceeding, however, its impropriety has been demonstrated by the suspension of the pensions of maimed, halt and blind veterans, who are solely dependent upon them for the exceedingly modest support afforded the beneficiaries. An honest effort to weed out the fraudulent pensions should and would have received general public commendation. But the subjection of honest pensioners to the hardships and injustice involved in the suspension plan, is intolerable, and relief should be afforded by the courts. It is beginning at the wrong end of the line,

Wanted a Change and Have It.

From "Topics of the Moment," in N. Y. Press.

"I have been abroad for six months," said J. Manchester Haynes of Maine to me, for many years a member of the Republican National Committee and an old friend of James G. Blaine. "When I left the country was in a prosperous condition, but I find that a great change has taken place since then. Business is depressed and thousands of men are out of employment. It is impossible not to connect the success of the Democratic party last fall with the financial depression and hard times that prevail. The situation is the logical result of the great Democratic victory. Our people wanted 'a change' and they have got it with a vengeance. They are paying for their experience, but let us hope that they will profit by it. The men who will suffer most perhaps are the very ones who brought about the 'change.' I refer to the working classes. Had they supported the Republican candidates last year Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party would not now be in possession of the government. They were deluded into voting for Cleveland by misrepresentations and false promises. If their eyes are not open to the truth already they will be before the expiration of the next four years."

Col. J. Thomas Scharf, of Baltimore, recently appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department and charged with the duty of inquiring into the enforcement of the laws in relation to Chinese immigration, has been raising a rumpus in the New York custom house. Concerning him and his interference with the duties imposed upon the collector by law, the *Tribune* of Thursday says: "Collector Hendricks has protested in a dignified but earnest way against the action whereby he has been deprived of the right to pass upon the certificates of Chinese merchants and students desiring to enter or leave this port—a duty that has been intrusted to one Scharf, a recently appointed special agent. As this right is conferred upon the Collector by statute, the thrusting forward of Scharf is a proceeding that calls for explanation. The man seems to have no fitness for his duties, and the admissions and denials which he made yesterday rendered him absolutely ridiculous."

Calling a Halt.

Monday's Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *American* contains the following:

An unexpected effect of the war upon pensioners, begun by Commissioner Lochren at the instance of President Cleveland, is the outcry it has raised among Democratic congressmen. They have heard from their constituents in protest against the indiscriminate slashing and stoppage of pensions granted by the former administration to the men who saved the Union. It is stated by these Democratic representatives that, of said pension list of the unworthy names is all right, the effect of the policy has been to arouse a great deal of adverse criticism among the old soldiers, without regard to party. They declare that the campaign against the veterans is a political mistake, which will result in alienating many votes heretofore cast for the Democratic party and its representatives. Senator Gorman is said to be one of the Democratic leaders who recently called upon Commissioner Lochren to wave the danger signal, and Congressman Holman, on the occasion of a recent visit, informed the commissioner that his course, if persisted in, would result in a Republican House.

The purpose of the administration to lop off pensioners wherever possible has become widely known, and the result is a flood of letters from every part of the country giving information in regard to alleged fraudulent pensioners. These letters are referred to the proper division, after being assorted, and the clerks directed to make an examination and report upon every case. With the Pension Office force employed in cutting off the pensioners and in investigating those against whom information is furnished, it is a safe calculation for the Treasury experts to make that there will be no increase in the total pension payments for some time to come. In perfect accord with this anti-pension policy, the Board of Appeals, which has hitherto been regarded as non-partisan, is being reconstructed on a Democratic basis. One of two small Dudge Long, of Michigan, was stopped on the ground that a man capable of earning $6,000 per year was not totally disabled, there were many inquiries from Republicans as to whether similar action would be taken in the case of Senator Black, of Illinois, ex-commissioner of pensions, and now member of Congress at a salary of $5,000 per annum. General Black draws a pension of $100 per month on the ground that he is a physical wreck and totally disabled. One man was wounded in both arms, but can sign a voucher as well as any other member of Congress. The answer to this iniquiry is that General Black will not be disturbed, his pension having been fixed by special act of Congress. He, of course, the fact that Democratic Black is a Democrat may not prevent the Democratic party from carrying out the policy inaugurated in the case of Judge Long when Congress meets. There are skeptical Republicans, however, who insist that General Black will be allowed to draw his pension and his congressional salary. The remarkable thing about this feature of the pension business is that most of the cases allowed by Congress are those which could not by any possibility be squeezed through the Pension Office even under the liberal interpretation of the law. It seems, therefore, that the doubtful cases which Congress has acted upon will be allowed to remain unmolested, while those which conform to the office rulings will be suspended wherever possible.

Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department; George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the introduction of an electric light plant in the Ford's theatre building in Washington, which collapsed some time ago and caused the death of a number of government clerks; Wm. E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, have been indicted by the grand jury for willfully slaying the victims of the disaster. The indictment describes in detail the excavations that were in progress for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant at the time of the accident, and avers that Frederick C. Ainsworth, George W. Dant, Wm. E. Covert and Francis Sasse undertook the performance of this work, and being wholly unmindful of their duty, removed the earth supporting the pier without having first caused the pier to be relieved by shoring from the great pressure upon it of the weight of iron columns, iron beams, crossbeams, and parts of the floors immediately above it. By reason of this most culpable negligence, the pier sank and broke, precipitating parts of the second and third floors, with their occupants, to the ground.

It is estimated that 5000 people attended the Lutheran Reunion at Bay Ridge, on Wednesday.

Western Maryland Railroad.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad was held at Hillen Station on Wednesday. President John M. Hood submitted a comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the month of June, showing gross earnings in June, 1893, to have been $108,190.62 as against $90,803.57 in June, 1892, an increase of $17,387.05. The expenses were $73,580.49, as against $60,571.29 in June, 1892. The net earnings were, therefore $34,610.13, as against, $30,252.28 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $4,377.85. For the nine months ended June 30, compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, the gross earnings were as follows: 1892-93, $845,173.78; 1891-92, $679,849.28; increase, $165,523.50. Expenses: 1892-93, $599,097.71; 1891-92, $494,921.20; increase, $104,176.43. Net Earnings: 1892-93, $246,075.07; 1891-92, $184,928; increase, $61,147.07. This exhibit is very gratifying and furnishes the best sort of proof of the great present value of the road, to say nothing of its future prospects and of its immense advantage to the trade of Baltimore under its present management. If the hands of the politicians can be kept out of it there is little doubt that in the end Baltimore will be directly reimbursed in every dollar invested in the work. Even this large sum, however, will be but moderate in comparison with the vast indirect benefit conferred upon the city.

At Wednesday's meeting of the directors Mr. Henry T. Wood, of New York, was elected general auditor of the company, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission appointed by the city to investigate the affairs of the company, that such an office be created.

It was stated that the connection between Porter's on the B. & H. Division of the road and York, Pa., is approaching completion. The rails have been laid on the whole line and the track is now being ballasted.

Gen. Alger's Views.

From the National Tribune.

Past Commander-in-Chief Alger, having been misrepresented in an interview, wrote the following letter to give an authoritative expression of his views:

DETROIT, JULY 5th.

Yours of the 3d inst., as also a former letter asking about an alleged interview of mine in a New York paper, which has been widely quoted, concerning the Administration and pension matters, have been received. I was misquoted in that interview, and have so written to many who have asked me concerning it.

What I did say (and I repeat it now) was that "I would find no fault with the Administration so long as it obeyed the laws," and I would add that if there are men on the pension-rolls, as charged, who were deserters, bounty-jumpers, or not entitled under the law to pensions, their names should be stricken from the rolls. I doubt if there are many such, but when a case is discovered it should be corrected. This is no excuse however, for condemning the whole list of pensioners.

When a pension is legally granted I believe it as much the property of a pensioner as his home paid for, and do not believe an official has any more right to take that from him than to take his house. Should that be attempted I will pay the cost of a test case, to be carried through the courts to ascertain what the rights of these old veterans are.

The law of 1890 is very explicit. Under it men are required to show that they served 90 days or more, were honorably discharged, and are suffering from some disability. These facts proven, their case made, and their pensions granted, under the law must be legal. But the general charge made, and seemingly so popular now, that a great bulk of the pensions are illegal, is an outrage upon the men who served and saved this country. The most a pensioner can receive under the law of 1890 is $12 per month, or 39 cents per day. The least is $6 per month, or 19½ cents per day. Surely neither sum can keep a man in idleness or encourage to a great degree extravagant living.

Sincerely yours,
R. A. ALGER.

A fire in Hagerstown, shortly before noon on Sunday, destroyed the large wholesale grocery of Jones & Smith, the dwellings of John W. Emmert and Dr. J. S. Wishard and a portion of H. C. Mumma's livery stable. The loss is variously estimated at $75,000 to $125,000, partially insured. The principal loss was sustained by Jones & Smith who carried a large stock of goods. Fire companies from Chambersburg, and Waynesboro, Pa., and Martinsburg, W. Va., responded to appeals for aid and rendered valuable assistance in confining the flames to the limit described. The fire was in the vicinity of the court house, which was regarded as in imminent danger. Another fire on Tuesday destroyed several small buildings near the Hotel Hamilton.

This week has been marked by many banks and business failures through the West. Banks at Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., and elsewhere have closed their doors. Several stock brokerage firms in New York failed on Wednesday, with large liabilities. The Erie Railroad went into the hands of receivers, and stocks and securities generally depreciated largely in value. It is fashionable with the Democrats to talk of returning confidence and a revival of trade, but indications do not point in that direction.

Four young ladies—Miss Lulu Johnson, aged 28; Miss Marian Smith, aged 18; Miss Maggie Taylor, aged 18, and Miss Nellie Patrick, aged 16, were drowned in the Wicomico river, four miles from Salisbury, on Tuesday. They were attending a pic nic in the neighborhood and went with two young men for a sail on the river. The boat was capsized and all the occupants were thrown into the water. The young men were rescued.

The Southern Electric Light Company of Baltimore made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors on Monday. It has been a prosperous and profitable concern, but could not collect overdue accounts and so was unable to meet its own maturing obligations. The assets, it is said, largely exceed the liabilities. J. Frank Morrison is president of the company.

Two hundred national bank failures during the first six months of 1893, as against fifty during the first six months of 1892, tell the story of lack of confidence in the Cleveland administration.

France is blockading the ports of Siam and is about to make war on that people, without doubt for the purpose of reducing the country to a dependency.

A free fight occurred in the British House of Commons on Thursday and many of the members received black eyes and severe bruises. The fight was provoked by discussion of the Irish Home Rule bill. The scene was immeasurably disgraceful.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Whom it may Concern.

J. C. Townsend, formerly employed by us, was discharged by us about the 14th July, 1893, and he is not in any way authorized to represent us, or the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in our territory.

O. F. BREESEE & SONS,
jy29-3t General Agents, Baltimore, Md.

WORLD'S FAIR
WORLD'S FAIR
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

$26.00—ROUND TRIP,
GOOD TO STOP OFF AT
NIAGARA FALLS,
WATKINS GLEN
AND CRESSON SPRINGS.
POPULAR EXCURSIONS
BY
SPECIAL TRAINS OF DAY COACHES,
AUGUST 2, 12 and 23, 1893.
$17.00 THE ROUND TRIP.
BEST ROUTE TO THE GREAT FAIR.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,

In Middleburg district, in Carroll county, State of Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in cause No. 3165, wherein David Englar and others are the complainants and Elizabeth Englar and Laura V. Englar are defendants, the undersigned, trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, situate on the Monocacy River, two miles and a quarter northwest of the town of Double Pipe Creek, in said county and State, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1893,

at one o'clock, P. M., the Farm which Louis P. Englar owned at the time of his death, containing

243 ACRES OF LAND, More or Less.

The improvements thereon consist of a Fine Large Stone Dwelling House, a 92-foot Stone Barn, in good condition, and all other necessary outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation. There is a fair proportion of Woodland and some very fine Meadows for grazing.

The above described farm adjoins the lands of Samuel Weyfreigen, Hezekiah Fox and others. This farm is now occupied by William F. Six.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof; one-third in one year and the other one-third in two years from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser on the ratification 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.

ALFRED ENGLAR,
Trustee.
Clabaugh & Roberts, Solicitors. jy-29-ts

JOSEPH D. BROOKS, -- SOLICITOR.

Trustee's Sale
OF DESIRABLE
REAL ESTATE,

Near Owings' Mills, Baltimore county, Maryland.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly executed and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore county, from Hezekiah Morrow and Ellen H. Morrow, his wife, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, situated on the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike, about 14 miles from the city of Baltimore, and about 1¼ miles west of Owings' Mills, about 1 mile from Timber Grove Station, and about ¾ of a mile from Gwynnbrook Station on the Western Maryland Railroad, on

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of AUGUST, A. D., 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following parcels of land to-wit:

1st. A tract of

35 ACRES,

situated on the south side of the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike, and connected with said turnpike with a 16-foot private road, and bordering on the Church road leading to said turnpike. About 20 acres of the above tract is in heavy timber. The improvements consist of two small Dwelling Houses, 1½ stories high, in fair condition. This is an excellent quality of land.

2nd. A tract of land containing

48 ACRES,

commonly known as the 14-mile House Property, situated on the Turnpike, the Nicodemus road and the Church road. The improvements consist of an eight-room Log Dwelling House, which has been lately weatherboarded, tin roof on back building and new shingle roof on main building. The outbuildings consist of a smoke house, hen house, and stable. This property will be first offered as a whole and if not sold it will then be offered in lots. A plat of the same will be exhibited on the day of sale, no lot to contain more than 18 acres. This property is on one of the highways of Baltimore county, and is therefore a very desirable place for summer residences. Excellent water and fruit on the premises.

3rd. A tract of land situated on the north side of the said turnpike, containing

18 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a well built 8-room Brick Dwelling House with front and side porches; good bank barn and other outbuildings. Well of excellent water at the house. Good fruit. Excellent shade at the dwelling house. This property is situated on the corner of Gwynnbrook Avenue and the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike, and about ¾ of a mile from Gwynnbrook Station on the Western Maryland Railroad, and about 1¼ miles from Owings' Mills.

All the above property is in fee simple, except the first mentioned tract, containing 35 acres, which is subject to an annual ground rent of three cents.

The proximity of all the above described property to Owings' Mills, Timber Grove and Gwynnbrook Station on the W. M. R. R., and also to the thriving village of Reisterstown, makes it well worth the notice of any one desiring a country home.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale, or upon the ratification of the same by the court; balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

For further particulars call upon George W. Stocksdale, Auctioneer, at Reisterstown, Baltimore county, or upon the undersigned, at Westminster, Maryland.

JOSEPH D. BROOKS,
Trustee
Geo. W. Stocksdale, Auct. jy-29-ts

For Sale.

A number of shares of the stock of the CARROLLTONIAN, (known as the Carrolltonian Publishing Company.) Inquire at this office. no-19-tf

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

Public Sale
OF DESIRABLE
Private Residences,

In New Windsor, Carroll county, Md.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Peter Bailie and wife, to Deborah A. Bailie, recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in Liber W. N. M. No. 24, folio 127, &c., and which mortgage has been duly assigned, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at Crabbs' Hotel, in New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1893,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., that valuable lot or parcel of land, situate on High street, in the town of New Windsor, and containing

ONE-HALF ACRE OF LAND,

more or less, and being the same land that was conveyed to the said Peter Bailie by John Babylon, by deed dated December 9th, 1876, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, in Liber F. T. S. No. 47, folio 280, &c. The improvements on this parcel of land consist of a Large Double Two-Story Brick Dwelling House and back building, with finished basement under the whole house. Also brick outbuildings, large frame stable, well of water, with pump on the back porch and under roof; excellent fruit and everything in complete repair. There is also on said lot a comfortable Frame and Weatherboarded Dwelling House, brick smoke house, and other outbuildings. The Weatherboarded Dwelling House is now in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. Repp. At the same time and place will also be sold the lot or parcel of land situate on Bath or Main street, in New Windsor, and containing

ONE-HALF ACRE OF LAND,

more or less, and adjoining the lot of William Lovall, and being the same that was conveyed to the said Peter Bailie by William R. Curry and wife, by deed dated October 17th, 1865, and recorded among the Records aforesaid, in Liber W. A. McK. No. 32, folio 527, &c., subject, however, to an annual ground rent. The improvements consist of a good Two-Story Weatherboarded Dwelling House, with all necessary outbuildings, fruit, &c. And also at the same time and place will be sold all that parcel of land, adjoining the aforementioned property on Bath or Main street, in New Windsor, and containing

16½ SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less, and being the same which was conveyed to the said Peter Bailie by Mary A. Durbin, by deed dated March 16th, 1877, and recorded in the Records aforesaid, in Liber F. T. S. No. 47, folio 467. The improvements consist of a substantial Two-Story Stone House, with all necessary outbuildings.

These properties are all well located, in one of the most healthy and attractive towns of Carroll county, and are well deserving the attention of purchasers.

Terms of Sale:—Cash; or these terms will be modified and changed so as to meet the reasonable demands of anyone desiring to purchase.

For further information call upon or address the undersigned.

HARRY M. CLABAUGH,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Clabaugh & Roberts, Attorneys.
Samuel Crawford, Auctioneer. jy-29-ts

Executors' Sale
—OF—
TWO VALUABLE FARMS!

One in New Windsor and the other in Union Bridge District, Carroll county, Maryland.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of David Nicodemus, deceased, and by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, executors of said deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1893,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable farm consisting of

69 ACRES OF LAND, More or Less,

situate in Wakefield Valley, at Medford Station on the Western Md. Railroad, about 4 miles from Westminster and 3 miles from New Windsor. This property is improved by a 2½ Story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and all other usual outbuildings in good state of repair, with a fine apple orchard and other fruits; water abundant, soil the best, and situation in every respect most desirable. It is especially adapted to the dairy business. The farm adjoins Lincoln Rinehart, David Englar and others.

Terms of Sale for the above farm.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to the said executors on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Carroll county; and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in one year and the other payable in two years from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

ON THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1893,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the undersigned, executors aforesaid, with Mary Nicodemus, will offer at public sale, all that valuable farm containing

130 ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 20 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND, More or Less,

(owned by said David Nicodemus in his life time, and his wife, the undersigned, said Mary Nicodemus as tenants in common,) situate in Union Bridge district, Carroll county, Md., about 1¼ miles from Union Bridge, on the public road leading from Union Bridge to Middleburg. This farm is improved by a Story Frame Dwelling, fine Barn and the usual outhouses in good condition, with orchard, abundance of water and ample meadow land. Between 7 and 8 acres in good timber. The soil is good and productive. The property is now in possession of Wm. P. Johnson as tenant.

The Terms of Sale are:—One third cash on the day of the sale or on its ratification by the Court, and the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from the day of sale and secured to the satisfaction of the executors and said Mary Nicodemus. (One-half of said purchase money to be paid to the said Mary Nicodemus on the terms as above.)

EZRA N. NICODEMUS,
LAURA V. SNADER,
Executors.
MARY NICODEMUS,
Half owner in last mentioned farm.
jy-15-ts Jas. A. C. Bond, Attorney.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

By virtue of the power contained in the last Will and Testament of David D. Bonsack, deceased, also an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, I will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on the Westminster and Meadow Branch Turnpike Road, about one-half mile from Westminster, on

WEDNESDAY, 16th day of AUGUST, A. D., 1893, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of the said David D. Bonsack, deceased, in

150 ACRES, 3 ROODS and 25 PERCHES

of land, more or less. The improvements thereon are a large and substantial Two-Story Log Weatherboarded and Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hog House, Ice House Smoke House, Wash House, &c.; Also a newly Built Two-Story Frame Dwelling House with back building, and all other necessary outbuildings; water convenient to the buildings. There is also a large orchard on the premises. About 10 acres is in timber and the balance of the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. This farm is about one-half mile from Westminster and adjoins the land of William Gelman, Levi Black and others.

Also at the same time and place, will sell a parcel of land adjoining the above, in which the said David D. Bonsack, deceased, died seized of a fee simple interest, containing

13 ACRES, 2 ROODS and 5 SQUARE PERCHES of land more or less. This parcel of land adjoins the above and is in a good state of cultivation.

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in two years from the day of sale, the credit payment to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

CATHARINE BONSACK,
Executrix of the last Will and Testament of David D. Bonsack, deceased.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Attorneys.
Jno. T. Diffenbaugh, Auct. jy-22-ts

E. Wangerman's Restaurant,

17 N. Howard Street, Baltimore,
(35 Cent Dinners from 12 to 3.)

Is always stocked with the best the market and season afford. First-class dinners from 12 to 3 o'clock. Families visiting Baltimore can always be accommodated in a first-class dining room without extra charge. I especially invite your patronage. apl-16-1y

NO. 3167 EQUITY.

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

John W. Barber, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Elizabeth Shauck, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jarrett N. Shauck, late of Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, deceased, Mary Elizabeth Shauck, widow of Jarrett N. Shauck, deceased, Emma M. Buckingham and Alfred T. Buckingham, her husband, William N. Shauck, Maud L. Buckingham and Talbot Buckingham, her husband, Jarrett R. Shauck, Frank B. Shauck, George E. Shauck, Maddie M. Murphy and Roger Murphy, her husband, Bessie M. Shauck, Murtia Shauck, Elizabeth L. Shauck, Lulie B. Shauck, Robert Lee Shauck and Henry H. Gore, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the Real Estate of which Jarrett N. Shauck, died seized and possessed, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for the payment of the debts, due and owing by him at the time of his death.

The Bill states:

First, That Jarrett N. Shauck and the Plaintiff were securities for a certain William N. Shauck upon two joint and several promissory notes, to John C. Shipley, each dated June 28th, 1886, each for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, with interest from date, that the interest on each was paid to June 28th, 1892, that both notes were paid by John W. Barber, Plaintiff, July 3rd, 1893, as shown by said two notes marked "Exhibit A" and Exhibit B," filed with Bill of Complaint.

Second, That William N. Shauck has no property out of which the sum of said notes can be realized.

Third, That Plaintiff paid the amount of said two notes and interest to July 3rd, 1893, and that the estate of said Jarrett is liable for the payment of the one-half thereof.

Fourth, That said Jarrett N. died in the month of October, 1890, leaving a last will and testament, which was duly admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, a copy of which is filed marked "Exhibit C."

Fifth, That letters testamentary were by said Court granted to Mary Elizabeth Shauck, Executrix named in said will.

Sixth, That said Executrix has no power under said will to sell the real estate for the payment of debts due by testator.

Seventh, That testator at the time of his death left Mary Elizabeth Shauck, his widow, and the following children his only heirs at law, viz: Emma M., wife of Alfred T. Buckingham, William N. Shauck, Maud L., wife of Talbot Buckingham, Jarrett R. Shauck, Frank B. Shauck, George E. Shauck, Maddie M., wife of Roger Murphy, Bessie M. Shauck, Murtia Shauck, Elizabeth L. Shauck, Lulie B. Shauck and Robert Lee Shauck, all of whom reside in Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, except Jarrett R. Shauck, who resides in the State of Illinois, George E., who resides in Baltimore City, in the State of Maryland, and are adults above the age of twenty-one years, except the said Maddie M. Murphy, Bessie M., Murtia, Elizabeth L., Lulie B. and Robert Lee, who are infants under the age of twenty-one years.

Eighth, That the Real Estate is encumbered by a Mortgage to Henry H. Gore, to secure the payment of $1000 as appears by a copy of Mortgage filed with bill marked "Exhibit E."

Ninth, That the Personal Estate in the hands of the Executrix is not sufficient for the payment of testator's debts, and that any deficiency in the Personal Estate ought to be supplied by the sale of all or so much of the Real Estate as may be necessary for that purpose.

Tenth, That said Executrix has wholly refused to pay any part of Plaintiff's claim.

The Bill then prays:

(1) That said Executrix be required to answer.

(2) That an account be taken under the direction of this Court.

(3) That the personal be applied in due course of administration in payment of debts due to Plaintiff and all other creditors who will come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit.

(4) That all or so much of the Real Estate of said testator as may be necessary, be sold for the payment of his debts.

(5) That Henry H. Gore, be required to state the amount due on his mortgage debt.

(6) For general relief.

For an order of publication against Jarrett R. Shauck, of the State of Illinois, who is a non resident of this State, and also the writ of subpœna directed to Mary Elizabeth Shauck, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jarrett N. Shauck, deceased, Emma M. Buckingham and Alfred T. Buckingham, her husband, William N. Shauck, Maud L. Buckingham, and Talbot Buckingham, her husband, and Frank B. Shauck, Roger Murphy and Mary Elizabeth Shauck, widow of Jarrett N. Shauck, deceased, Maddie M. Murphy, Bessie M. Shauck, Murtia Shauck, Elizabeth L. Shauck, Lulie B. Shauck and Robert Lee Shauck, all of Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, George E. Shauck, of Baltimore City, in the State of Maryland, commanding them and each of them to be and appear either in person or by solicitor, in this Court on or before a certain day to be therein named, to answer and abide by, stand to, and perform such decree as may be passed therein, and as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

It is therefore, this 13th day of July, A. D., 1893, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks, before the 14th day of August next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 30th day of August next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS.
True copy—Test:
jy-15-4t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 3162 EQUITY.

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

Joseph D. Brooks, Assignee, vs. Sarah E. Duvall, Mary E. Duvall and John H. Duvall, Mortgagors.

Ordered, this 15th day of July, A. D., 1893, that the sale of the mortgaged property made and reported in the above entit