Posted

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, - MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS,
of Harford county.

For Comptroller,
LEMUEL E. P. DENNIS,
of Somerset county.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE WHITELOCK,
of Baltimore city.

For State Senator,
CHARLES J. H. GANTER.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
WEBSTER W. SWEIGART.

For Register of Wills,
JOSEPH D. BROOKS.

For State's Attorney,
IVAN L. HOFF.

For Sheriff,
JAMES M. PICKETT.

For County Commissioner,
JACOB S. GLADHILL.

For County Treasurer.
JOEL EBAUGH.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
JOHN E. BUFFINGTON,
JOHN H. MITTEN.
WILLIAM A. MURRAY.

For House of Delegates,
EDWARD E. REINDOLLAR,
EDWARD G. RICHARDSON,
HARVEY S. MORELOCK,
HARRY F. BAER.

For County Surveyor,
J. WILLIAM EARHART.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 3RD, 1903.

Democrats who do not want to see their party thoroughly subjected to the iron rule of the bosses should be as anxious as the Republicans for its defeat in the present campaign, and should vote accordingly.

CANNOT EVADE THE ISSUE.

There are not wanting evidences that the Democratic leaders would gladly evade the leading issue of this campaign, an issue which they themselves have made and to which they are being rigidly held by the Republicans.

When the Democratic Convention declared in substance for such amendments to the present election law as will make voting still more difficult than it has come to be under the existing law, passed by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor, it challenged the hostility of every voter not possessed of a liberal education. It advertised the illiterate or poorly educated white man that he must take his chances of disfranchisement with the unlettered colored voter, the avowed purpose being to exclude the latter from the right of suffrage.

It is natural that the effect of this should be to alienate those Democrats from party fealty who are to be offered up as a sacrifice to the bosses warfare upon the colored voter, and they are not few in numbers. "But," say the bosses to their unlettered followers, and to those who by reason of old age and physical infirmity may feel a doubt of their ability to properly mark a ballot, "we are not after you but after the negro." They do not explain how the unlettered colored man is to be excluded from the right of the ballot without placing the unlettered white man in the same category, and the fact is that such an end cannot be accomplished without a radical change in the Constitution of the State. Any law enacted by the Legislature to discriminate between the white and colored voters in the method of casting their ballots would, without question, be unconstitutional. The organic law recognizes no difference in the races in the matter of the right to the elective franchise. The language of that instrument—Article 1, Section 1—is too explicit to be misunderstood on that point. It says:

"Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years old, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district, in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State."

No law that would discriminate in express terms against the colored voter would, therefore, be constitutional, and realizing that white Democratic voters who doubt their own capacity to properly mark their ballots under the existing law are not in favor of increasing the difficulty in that line now confronting them, the bosses are becoming concerned about the effect of their avowed purpose to further complicate the official ballot, and are redoubling their pleas for the supremacy of the white race in Maryland, which, as they well know, however, is not in the slightest danger. But they cannot evade the real issue in this fashion. They have, by the laws already enacted by them, deprived many white men of their own party of the power to vote with any degree of certainty that their ballots will be counted, and if their present purposes are accomplished many more white men will be added to the rolls of disfranchised voters. This is the real issue and it cannot be evaded.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company, in its suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for violation of contract, in diverting traffic from the plaintiff's road at Cherry Run, adduced some damaging testimony against the defendant, in Circuit Court No. 2, of Baltimore, on Thursday. The witness was David E. Parke, formerly freight and coal-billing clerk for the B. & O. at Piedmont, W. Va. He testified that in the latter part of April he received a letter from F. A. Husted, general agent of the B. & O. at Cumberland, informing him that it was the intention of that company to send all cars for the Reading Railroad by way of Martinsburg, and that only such cars as were intended for points over the Western Maryland should be sent by way of Cherry Run.

The number of colored voters registered in Baltimore in 1900 was 18,739, the highest ever reached. This year it is reported at about 16,000, a falling off of nearly 3,000.

FOR A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

Commenting upon the nomination by the Republicans of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of this State of a candidate for the chief judgeship in that circuit, against Judge McSherry, the *Advocate*, several weeks ago, said: "It is their right and privilege to set up a candidate against Judge McSherry, but we do not want to hear anything again from that party about a non-partizan judiciary. It would be rank hypocrisy." Now, the best refutation of that assertion is to be found in the general course of the Republican party on the subject, and not in an isolated case such as is quoted by the *Advocate*. It is a well known fact that the Republicans have repeatedly refrained from nominating candidates for the bench of the State against Democratic nominees. Twice Judge Charles B. Roberts, of this county, and once Judge James Revell, of Annapolis, were candidates for the judiciary without opposition, in this circuit, and once the Republicans nominated Judge Bond, a Democrat, as their candidate. At this very time two Democrats—Judges Dennis and Wright—are running in Baltimore for re-election to the Supreme Bench, without being opposed by Republicans. When the Republicans were in a majority in the General Assembly they did not hesitate to extend the term of a Democrat beyond the age limit. These facts show conclusively that the Republicans are not hypocritical in their expressed desire for a non-partisan jury. They have shown their faith by their works. The *Advocate's* vision in the matter is apparently distorted by partisan rancor. There is a sharp contrast between the course of the Republicans on this subject and the nearly uniform conduct of the Democrats concerning it. Some years ago the two Associate Judges of the Sixth Circuit reached the age limit about the same time. One was a Democrat, the other a Republican. The Democrat was permitted to serve his full term, by act of a Democratic legislature, but the Republican was retired, although his character and qualifications were by no means inferior to those of his Democratic associate. We recall but a single instance in the State in which the Democrats have failed to make a nomination against a Republican candidate for the bench. That was in the case of Judge Schmucker, now a Judge of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore. In the present campaign in Baltimore, after the Republicans had nominated a candidate for one of three vacant judgeships, and declined to put up candidates against two Democrats previously nominated, a Democratic candidate was nominated to antagonize the only Republican candidate in the field. Even after this action the Republicans decided not to oppose the re-election of Judges Dennis and Wright.

The facts, therefore, are overwhelmingly against the *Advocate's* flippant charge of hypocrisy.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

In a speech at Mt. Carmel, Baltimore county, on Saturday last, Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick, made use of the following language in referring to the election law now in force in this state:

The present law was in the nature of an experimental act, and if there were any hardships experienced by the white voters of the State I would gladly urge such changes as would give to every white man the absolute right to vote his sentiments. I am in favor of a return to the old ballot system, which enabled any man to make out his own ticket at his own home—with the aid of his wife and family, if need be—then, with all the safeguards of the law of today, go to the polls and vote his honest sentiments.

Col Baughman may have been speaking for himself individually and in that case not much importance may be attached to his opinion in regard to the desirability of a return to the old ballot system, when puddin' tickets were voted, ballot boxes stuffed, the votes miscounted or subsequently changed to suit the Democratic bosses. What he says, however, is significant as a grave admission that white voters of the State have suffered hardships under the law as it now stands and as it was passed by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor. Col. Baughman says he "would gladly urge such changes as would give to every white man the absolute right to vote his sentiments." But the Democratic State platform sounds a very different note. That calls for such changes in the present law as will practically confine the ballot to the educated and intelligent people of the State, and Col. Baughman was probably only seeking to modify the resentment of unlettered Democrats at being handicapped in exercising the right of suffrage by legislation which creates a privileged class. His speech we take it, was only intended to placate those who have already suffered from this sort of legislation, and who justly fear the imposition of greater obstacles to their voting in such manner as to have their votes counted.

A SENSIBLE REPLY.

Sometime ago the Baltimore *Sun* addressed letters to the nominees of both parties for the General Assembly, from the counties, requesting their views upon the oyster and Wabash Railroad questions, and this morning, among others, printed the following reply to its inquiry from Mr. E. E. Reindollar, of Taneytown, one of the Republican candidates in this county for the House of Delegates:

"I shall at all times defend any industry in the State, looking to its advancement or betterment, and endeavor to protect it and those engaged in it, by wide and liberal legislation. The oyster industry, being one of the foremost in the State, is entitled to the very careful consideration of every member of the coming Legislature, regardless of party, and should be fully protected and enlarged, so as to benefit not only those engaged in it, but the State as well. The Wabash Railroad, or Western Maryland, still lies close to the hearts of the people throughout the State. They naturally feel a deep interest in the future of the road and look forward to the time when it shall be extended and improved along the lines mapped out at the time of the transfer to the present owners. To this end they should be entitled to the same consideration and peculiar rights now enjoyed by competing roads running into and through Baltimore city."

Thomas Etzler, who resided on Edward Hobbs' farm, one and a half miles north of Liberty, Frederick county, was found dead in his room about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon with a bullet hole in his right jaw. The young man was in the yard with some of the family, and as they went to milk the cows he retired to his room. The weapon was a 32-caliber revolver, and it is thought that while handling it it was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering his right jaw and lodging in his brain, killing him instantly.

SOME PLAIN TALK BY ISIDOR RAYNER.

Hon. Isidor Rayner, of Baltimore, who last week announced himself as a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, has been moved to issue an appeal to the Democratic party of that city to have the candidates of the party for the General Assembly, in the several legislative districts, pledged to vote for him in caucus, in the event of their election. In making this appeal Mr. Rayner indulges in some plain talk as to the power of the bosses over members of the General Assembly elected as Democrats. Among other things he says:

"An unpledged delegation in the midnight chamber of a caucus at Annapolis means that the power has been taken away from the people and delegated to a political cabal to consign me to political death in Maryland."

"Let me ask the people of Baltimore and of the State what possible control will I exercise over the members of an unpledged delegation in the hidden recesses of a caucus? In such a body, time and time again every resolution even to take a *viva voce* vote has been voted down. I would be slaughtered by that instrument of torture that is known as a secret ballot, which is a ballot directed with unerring certainty by the unseen hands of the men who control the caucus. 'Wait for the caucus' is the message that my political enemies are sending me every hour in the day, while every friend of mine, I can say without exaggeration in every ward and precinct of Baltimore, is advising me to call upon the delegation for action."

"Let it be known through Baltimore city what an Unpledged Delegation means to me. It means, my fellow citizens, that in all probability I will not have a single champion from my own constituency to advocate my cause, that I will not be able to consult with a single Senator or Delegate from Baltimore city who will represent my interests. When I ask the privilege of addressing the Legislature in vindication of my rights upon this subject as I intend to do—a privilege accorded over and over again in other Democratic States—as I look into the faces of the delegation from Baltimore city that comprises a number of my personal and lifelong friends, I will be made to feel that the word has gone forth that the sentiment of my own people cannot prevail, and that I must be struck down and sacrificed at the very altar of my fireside and in the home of my nativity."

The cause of these expressions on Mr. Rayner's part is probably the fact that Mr. John P. Poe, a devoted friend, if not servant, of the party managers, has also announced his candidacy for the Senate. Mr. Rayner hints that the purpose of Mr. Poe's entrance into the field is simply to defeat his aspirations and to carry out the plans of the bosses. The real contest, he says, is between himself and Governor Smith, and he intimates that Mr. Poe is not seriously considered by himself, or anybody else, as a candidate for the place.

Mr. Rayner sounds a warning note to Mr. Rasin, the city boss, as to the probable consequences of his attempt to dominate the party in Baltimore. He says:

"In reference to the position of Mr. I. Freeman Rasin in this campaign, I simply desire to state that he is at present laboring under the unfortunate delusion that the dissensions in the Republican ranks will enable him to carry the election upon the third day of November, not realizing that the discord in our own ranks is perhaps wider and deeper than in the ranks of the opposition. When he comes to reflect that there are 50,000 Democratic voters in Baltimore city, and that he cannot, as he now believes, carry the city by his own vote, but that he will require the support of some of the other 49,999 Democrats in our midst, perhaps his disenchantment will take place. 'I am the State,' said a Continental King; 'I am the party,' is a doctrine that cannot be put into practice under any republican form of government, except at the risk of revolution."

In another part of the appeal he couples Mr. Gorman's name with that of Mr. Rasin and it is hardly necessary to read between the lines to see that he considers these men as the autocrats of the party, which they are ruling with despotic power.

But for one thing the paper might be considered a veritable declaration of independence by Mr. Rayner himself, and that is that he is careful to announce his unswerving fealty to the party, notwithstanding his threat of revolution. In this respect his course is akin to that of the element of the Democratic party in Carroll county, which, once upon a time, and that not so many years ago, denounced Gorman and Gormanism as denying the rights of the people. Most of those who applauded that sentiment, when it was promulgated in Odd Fellows' Hall in this city, continued their own submission to the despotic rule, but its utterance bore fruit and, we doubt not, had no little influence in bringing about the condition which makes Carroll county anything else than certain to give a Democratic majority. A similar result will likely follow Mr. Rayner's frank acknowledgement that the "power has been taken away from the people and delegated to a political cabal," in his case at least.

MARYLAND MONUMENT.

The Maryland monument erected in Chickamauga—Chattanooga National Park, with an appropriation made by the Maryland Legislature, to commemorate the valor of the Third Maryland Infantry of the Federal Army and Latrobe's Battery of the Confederate Army in the bloody battle of Chattanooga, November 24th and 25th, 1863, was dedicated yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. The program originally adopted for the occasion assigned to Governor John Walter Smith the duty of accepting the monument from the commission appointed by the act of the legislature to superintend its construction and erection and to transfer it to the custody and care of the Chickamauga—Chattanooga National Park authorities, but the Governor was unable to be present and at his urgent request Dr. J. W. Hering, of this city, Comptroller of the Treasury, took his place. In performing the duties thus assigned him, Dr. Hering made an eloquent and patriotic address. Among other things he said:

MEMBERS OF THE CHICKAMAUGA—CHATTANOOGA BATTLE FIELD COMMISSION OF MARYLAND.

We stand today upon historic ground. A little less than four decades ago, the spot we now occupy and upon which we are holding these peaceful commemorative services, was the scene of the wildest carnage, these hills and valleys reverberating with the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musketry.

It was here on November 24th and 25th, 1863, that one of the bloodiest battles of our civil war was fought on this field with an immense loss on both sides. In no one of the many battles of the war was the valor of the American soldier more clearly shown than during the two days conflict here, between the forces of Grant and Bragg.

Many of us who are here today recall with vivid personal recollection the awful days of the early sixties, when men of the same country, of the same race, of the same blood and often of the same family, were arrayed against each other in mortal combat.

But terrible as the conflict was, costly as it was in human life and treasure, under the over-ruling Providence of God, in which "He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him," an enlarged good has come to our nation, and through it to the world. It served to eliminate from our system of government an institution which was for years a serious menace to our peace and safety. It has resulted in a better understanding between the various sections of our country, and has cemented a Union that is stronger and more enduring than ever existed before. And more than that, it has shown to the world the spectacle of a great people, divided upon questions of internal concern, going to war and waging it to the death, and coming out of the conflict, still maintaining, both as to the victor and the vanquished, the great American principle of free government, of "government by the people and for the people."

It has shown, also, the splendid example of our southern brethren, beaten in the contest, accepting in good faith the result, as an end to the controversy, going back to their homes to build up and rehabilitate their beautiful but broken Southland. Exhausted and impoverished, with the loss of everything but their honor, the noble and generous conduct of the great Federal Captain at Appomattox struck a responsive chord in their brave hearts, and they turned their weary feet southward, swearing a new allegiance to the Union, now baptized and cemented in blood. How honest, how true and how sincere was their loyalty, subsequent events have fully proven. It showed also that the the brave conquering North, flushed with victory, could be magnanimous toward those whom they have conquered, so that before a full generation has passed since the great conflict, we find that as Americans, and not as from the North or from the South, we stand together with uncovered heads beside the last resting place of those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. The splendid monument which we dedicate today, commemorative of the valorous deeds of those who fought on both sides in the contest, presents an object lesson to the world, teaching the great fact, in which we all rejoice, that sectionalism in our country is a thing of the past, that those of the North and those of the South have come to respect the convictions which moved each in the controversy, and that on both sides, the supreme test of real conviction for the truth was shown, in the fact that men of the North and men of the South, divided as they were, were willing to die for it, as they saw it and understood it.

Truly we have a great country, great as God made it and great as man by his skill and ingenuity and industry has made it. But let us not overlook the fact, that the greatness of our country does not depend upon the extent of its territory, the richness of its lands and of its mines, the magnitude of its manufacturing interests or the extent of its commerce. These are all necessary and important as the expressions of the country's greatness. But the real greatness of the country is with the people, the individual citizens who compose the nation and their patriotic respect for, and loyal devotion to our free institutions.

Virtue and intelligence, as we must all know, are the strong pillars upon which our republic must rest, if it is to endure and work out the high mission which seems to be before it.

But if we are to continue to live and be great in our usefulness to others, great as a power for the uplifting of our common humanity, great by the example we afford as a self-governing people, thus giving inspiration to the hopes and strength to the courage of the down-trodden, but liberty loving people of the earth, we must not fail to remember and to respect the teaching, which in the exaltation of our National greatness we are so apt to forget, a teaching which comes to us from a source higher than that of human wisdom, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Addresses were made by Capt. John R. King, marshal of the Maryland Monument Commission; Col. Benjamin F. Taylor, president of the commission, who presented the monument; Mayor Chambliss, of Chattanooga, who welcomed the visitors to the city, and Capt. J. P. Smart, of Chattanooga.

The P. O. Department Scandal.

Apparently the Federal grand jury at Washington has completed its inquiry into the Postoffice Department scandal and has sent in its last batch of indictments. Twenty-four persons have been indicted, including so prominent a personage as Ex-Assistant Attorney General of the department, James M. Tyner, who is charged with conspiracy. More than one indictment has been found against several of those charged with offences against the government, the highest number being against Mr. A. W. Machen. The charges vary, some of them being for bribery, others for conspiracy to defraud, presenting false claims, &c. The indicted persons are:

August W. Machen, ex-superintendent of the free delivery division; Geo. W. Beavers, ex-superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances; Edward H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, ex-congressman; George E. Green, of Binghampton, N. Y.; Thomas W. McGregor, clerk in the free delivery division; C. Ellsworth Upton, clerk in same division; Daniel A. Miller, assistant attorney for the P. O. Department; Maurice Runkel, of New York, mail-bag contractor; Joseph M. Johns, an Indiana lawyer; Diller B. Groff, a Washington business man; George E. Lorenz, ex-postmaster of Toledo, Ohio; Martha J. Lorenz, his wife; George S. Miller, of the Brandt Automatic Cashier Company; Wm. C. Long, of Washington; J. T. Cupper, mayor of Lock Haven, Pa.; Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore; Wm. G. Crawford, of Washington; W. Scott Towers, ex-superintendent of sub-postal station C, Washington; James N. Tyner; James T. Metcalf, ex-superintendent of the money order division; Harrison J. Barrett, a Washington lawyer; Harry C. Hallenback, of New York; Norman R. Metcalf, son of James T. Metcalf; W. D. Doremus.

To the G. A. R. of Maryland.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that, on an occasion which I will cite you, Mr. Edwin Warfield, Democratic candidate for Governor of your State, did, in a contemptuous manner, speak of the veterans of the Civil War as "bounty jumpers."

In 1889 there was a body of young men, sons of those who fought and bled and died for their country, banded themselves together under the title, "Sons of Veterans," and established headquarters at Winfield, Carroll county. On a certain day they donned their uniforms of blue and marched to Woodbine, there to take train for Frederick City, to attend an encampment of their order from all parts of the State. Mr. Warfield, on that occasion, was at Woodbine and asked of a bystander, "Who are those fellows?" and received the answer: "Those are Sons of Veterans," when hesneeringly remarked, "Sons of Bounty Jumpers." Now, I am a son of one who gave his life in defence of his country and have a warm feeling for the G. A. R. and therefore can not support a man for Governor who will speak so disparagingly of such a body of patriotic men. Now, members of the G. A. R., think well about this before you cast your ballot for a man of that type. This is a true assertion and can be proven.

ROBT. E. BARNES.

It is said that complaints are being received at Republican headquarters in Baltimore that many Republicans who have recently become legal residents of the State are being disfranchised through technicalities in the law relative to the registration of men who come here from other States.

Vice-President F. S. Landstreet, of the Western Maryland Railroad, talked about the work of building the extensions and connections in progress on Thursday whilst in Baltimore.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having succeeded to the business of Stouffer & Ensor, I beg to announce to our former friends and patrons, that the business will be continued as heretorore and I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

If it is Cotton Goods or Flannels you need it will pay you to investigate my line as it is full of pretty patterns and excellent qualities.

Light and Dark Outing Flannels at 5c, 8c and 10c a yard. Grey and Brown Skirtling Flannels at 10c and 12½c a yard All Wool Grey Skirting Flannels at 20c a yard. Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, extra heavy, 5c, 8c, 10c and 12½c a yard. Red and White Wool Flannels 15c a yard and up. Flannelettes, Calicoes and Percales, 6c, 8c, 9c and 12½c. Ticking, Denims, Toweling, Dress Linings, Muslins, Sheeting, Bat Cotton, Linens, Table Damask, in red and white and half bleached, Napkins, Towels, and a complete line of Cotton Dry Goods and Notions. Ladies' Flanneletes and Percale Wrapers at 98c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Heavy Wool Kerseys' for Men's Pants at 40c and 50c a yard.

A complete line of Underwear and Hosiery for the entire family.

Men's heavy fleeced Underwear 39c a piece.

Men's guaranteed Corduroy Pants $1.85 and $2.39.

A full line of Men's and Boys' Dress and Working Pants.

As heretofore our entire line of Rubber Boots and Shoes, and Pell's Boots are priced from 5 to 10 per cent. lower than you can purchase the same goods elsewhere, (quality considered.)

We are sorry we cannot tell you of the many good Leather Boots and Shoes we have this fall, but space will not permit. Let us show them to you; can please you all in style, quality and price.

Table Oil Cloth 12½c to 25c a yard. Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton 4c a spool.

Remember, we carry a complete line of Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Overalls, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Trunks, Satchels, etc., and solicit a call.

HOWARD D. ENSOR,
Successor to Stouffer & Ensor,
ONE PRICE CASH STORE, NEW WINDSOR, Md.
oct0 9 03 1v

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

TO BE HELD AT

Odd Fellows' Hall,

Westminster, on Tuesday Night, October 20th, 1903,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK.

HON. STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS,
Republican Candidate for Governor;

GEORGE WHITELOCK, Esq.,
Republican Candidate for Attorney General;

LEMUEL E. P. DENNIS, Esq.,
Republican Candidate for Comptroller,

will positively be present and address the meeting.

Everbody Invited.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

WARNING NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons not to harbor or trust my wife, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

SAMUEL STONESIFER.
Union Mills, Md., October 1st, 1903.
oct 9 3t

FOR SALE.

A desirable Property. Good 2½ story House and 2¼ Acres of Land, beautifully located near Eldersburg, Carroll county. Possession given at once. Apply to

MRS. JOSEPH SLACK,
oct 9 4t Eldersburg, Md.

APPLES WANTED.

I will pay highest prices for APPLES according to grade.

GEORGE N. HUNTER,
Green Grocer, Wantz Building,
oct 9 3t 23 E. Main St., Westminster.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The President and Directors of The Westminster Savings Bank have this 3rd day of October, 1903, declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on Capital Stock and TWO PER CENT. on Weekly and Monthly Deposits, payable on and after October 15th, 1903.

THOS. E. REESE,
oct 9 3t Treasurer.

NO. 4038 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Ex-Parte, in the matter of the Trust Estate of Samuel R. Graham, E. Oliver Grimes, Jr., and W. Frank Thomas, trustees.

Ordered, this 9th day of October, A. D., 1903 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 27th day of October, inst.; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

JAS. H. BILLINGSLEA, Clerk.
True Copy, Test:
oct 9-2t JAS. H. BILLINGSLEA, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster, Md., have made their Annual Levy for the current year, 1903. Taxes are due and payable on and after November 1st, 1903. Interest will be charged on all accounts not settled by January 1st, 1904. All persons who are in arrears for taxes are hereby notified that they must pay the same without delay or they will be collected according to law. By order,

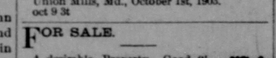
OSCAR D. GILBERT, Mayor.
H. B. GRAMMER, Clerk and Collector.
OFFICE—Second Floor Firemen's Building, E. Main street, Westminster, Md. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. oct 9 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the Home Farm, 3 miles from Westminster on the Bachman's Valley road, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1903,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., sharp, the following Personal Property, to-wit:



2 good Work Horses, 1 pair of good Mules, 17 head of Horned Cattle—Milch Cows, Heifers and Bulls—8 Fat Hogs, 25 Shoats and Pigs, 3 Brood Sows, 1 Boar, 3 large Wagons, 2 Wagon Beds, and a large variety of first-class Farming Implements. Also 100 barrels of Corn, 50 bushels of Potatoes, a lot of Household Furniture, &c. For particulars and terms see bills.

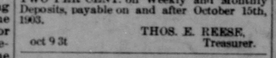
THEO. H. BIGGS.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. oct 9 5t

PUBLIC SALE.

Having rented my farm, I will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, near Fenby's Schoolhouse, on the road leading from the Washington road to the Warfieldsburg road, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1903,

at 12 M., sharp, the following Property:



8 Head of Horses, 2 Mules, good workers and drivers; 5 Milch Cows, 2 fresh by day of sale; 2 Bulls, 1 Heifer, 13 Southdown Sheep, 1 4-horse broadtread Schutler Wagon, 1 2-horse broadtread Webster Wagon, 1 2-horse spring wagon, stick wagon, 2 furrow plows, 2 corn forks, 2 springtooth harrows, AA harrow, Superior disc drill, horse rake, Deering Binder, Deering Mower, roller, 2 cutting boxes, corn planter and sulkey plow combined, sulkey corn plow, 2 single shovel plows, single corn planter, 2 log chains, 5th chain, horse power and circular wood saw, 2 sets breechbands, 4 sets lead gears, good as new; wagon saddle, 2 sets single harness and a lot of other harness, wheat fan, forks, shovels, hoes, etc., wheelbarrow, bridles, collars, halters, cow chains; lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

For terms and particulars see bills.

MRS. JOHN T. LYNCH.
oct 9 3t F. A. Crawford, auct.

JOB Printing of all kinds done promptly at reasonable prices. Call for estimates.

THE MILLER BROS. CO.

YOUR SUIT IS READY.

We've been very busy marking and examining our

NEW FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS

but we're now ready for business.

NOW would be a splendid time for you to select your Suit. You see there would be no risk of missing any of the Choice Styles, if you pick it out now. Come in and we'll show you a

Regular Suit Feast.

All the new cuts and style kinks are here, as well as many exclusive styles that you can't find in other stores.

Suits full of ginger and snap for the Swell Dresser, and Conservative Styles for the Middle Aged Man.

The Best Tailors on Earth

Build our Suits, and we want you to compare them with any Suits you can find anywhere.

Then compare our prices, and you are ours for your new outfit.

THE MILLER BROS. CO.

Popular Cash Stores, Westminster, Md.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For the District of Maryland. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Edwin J. Lawyer, a Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edwin J. Lawyer, of Westminster, in the county of Carroll and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1903, the said Edwin J. Lawyer was duly adjudicated a bankrupt by Hon. Thomas J. Morris, Judge of said Court; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of E. Oliver Grimes, Jr., Referee in Bankruptcy, 22½ East Main street, Westminster, Md., on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

E. OLIVER GRIMES, Jr.,
oct 9 3t Referee in Bankruptcy.

OPENING
of Fall and Winter Goods, on
OCTOBER 10TH, 1903,
AT
OAK HALL,
NEW WINDSOR, Md.

We invite you to call and see our Fall Stock. Dress Goods in great variety, 25 cents to $1.25 per yard. Velvets, Silks, Braids and Laces to trim. Flannels. Fleeced Corsets, Mercerized Waistings, Outings, Flannelettes of all the latest. Beautiful Waists from 50c to $2.00, regular $3.00 grade.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S COATS, SKIRTS.

You will regret it by not getting a pair of our Ladies' Shoes at $1.50 to $1.90. Our Stock of CLOTHING IS COMPLETE.

Gent's, Youths' and Children's; also agents for first-class Tailoring Establishment: 30 different Samples to select from, fit guaranteed, prices from $13.00 to $30.00. Also agents for the Brethren's Suits. Our

SHOE AND BOOT STOCK IS COMPLETE.

Nobby Hats and Caps to your liking.

Our gent's 50c fleeced Underwear we will sell at 40 cents during the fall.

BLANKETS, COMFORTS, CARPETS and Oil Cloths cheap. Come and see us. Our aim is to sell good, clean, desirable goods at very moderate prices. Thanks for past trade. We hope to see you. Respectfully yours,

ja 18 02 1y 7 GEO. C. ANDERS.

TELEPHONES SAVE YOUR TIME AND MONEY.

Residence $1.50 per month,
Business $2.00 per month.

C. & P.
Telephone Co.
aug 28 1y

Baltimore Markets.

Winter Flour—	Extra	$3 00@ $3 30
" "	Clear	3 50@ 3 60
City Mills High Grade	Patent	4 90@ 4 52
" " "	Straight	4 50@ 4 20
" "	Rye Flour	3 00@ 3 40
Wheat		75@ 81½
Corn		52@ 54
Oats		38@ 42½
Rye		50@ 59½
Hay		12 00@ 15 00
Straw		8 00@ 18 00
Dry Salt Shoulders		9@ 9
Bulk Rib Sides		10@ 10
Hams		13½@ 15
Lard		9½@ 10
Butter		15@ 24
Eggs		20@ 23

HOUSE and LOT at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1903, at 12 o'clock m., on the road from the Uniontown turnpike to the New Windsor road. The lot contains 4 Acres, more or less; good buildings; fine spring of water; fruit. If you want a comfortable home attend the sale.

CHAS. E. YINGLING.
oct 3 3t J. Thos. Roop, Auct.

Do you want Job Printing? If so give us a call. We can print anything you want from a small Card to a large Poster.

CHARLES C. GORSUCH, President. JOHN T. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. I. GORSUCH SON Co.

INCORPORATED.

RYE IS THE CROP FOR LATE SEEDING.

Farmers will do well this fall to put in a large crop of Rye and we most respectfully urge them to do so, and to use our

PEERLESS FERTILIZER

as an assistant. There is nothing better.

We are now in need of

100 Tons of Rye Straw.

We also want SEED RYE. Remember it requires 500 Hundred bushels of Wheat every day to meet our demands.

Please keep us in mind when you have anything for sale; also when you want a cheap but good

Fertilizer, or Mill Feed

of any kind, of our own make. We are buying

Hay, Wheat and Rye Straw

and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit your business.

Yours Respectfully,

N. I. GORSUCH SON Co.,
WESTMINSTER, Md.
jy 3-93-1y

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