American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, - MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

Republican Ticket.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

Democratic issues are generally ephemeral and few of them live to be more than four years old, notwithstanding the party claims to be Jeffersonian in principle.

It isn't probable that the country is yet ready to forget the four years of disaster, from 1893 to 1897, resulting from the election of a Democratic President.

The Democratic national convention shouted itself hoarse over the name of Grover Cleveland, notwithstanding the Ex-President twice repudiated the regular candidate of his party for the Presidency. Nothing is more fickle than modern American Democracy.

A Southern Democratic paper declares that "the Democratic party is big enough to write its own platform, select its own candidates and manage its own campaign." Perhaps. But the country has not forgotten that the Populists have been running the Democratic party during the last eight years.

The only news of importance from the seat of war in Manchuria is that the Japs are closing in on Port Arthur. Desultory fighting has occurred between the armies of Gen. Kuroki and Gen. Kuropatkin, but, while the Japs are evidently not averse to a general battle, they are well content to block the way of a Russian movement to raise the seige of Port Arthur. This stronghold is evidently the Japanese objective and they mean to leave nothing undone to secure its capture. In this they are acting with shrewd strategy. If they succeed in its capture the Russians must either assume the offensive or sue for terms of peace. Port Arthur is the key to the contest and well the Japs are aware of it.

Reception to Collector Stone.

Collector Wm. F. Stone, of Baltimore, who, as sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, won distinction for his remarkable administrative ability, was given a reception last night at the Union League Club in Baltimore. A little after 8 o'clock Collector Stone, the guest of honor, with Mayor Timanus, Comptroller George R. Heffner, Hons. A. A. Blakeney, John V. L. Findlay, Messrs. William H. Platt; Reno S. Harp, of Frederick, and Charles C. Gorsuch, of this city, entered and were greeted with cheers by the throng that overcrowded the entire building and blockaded the sidewalk in a vain effort to get inside. Few public men in Maryland have received such an ovation.

The event was marked by an incident of more than ordinary interest to the Republicans of Baltimore and of the State generally. This was a reconciliation by Collector Stone and Congressman Wachter, who after a long estrangement clasped hands and, it is sincerely hoped, put an end to the factional feud that has distracted the Republican party of Baltimore for some time past. This is the time for Republicans to be getting together and uniting against the common enemy for the welfare of the country.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention, which met in St. Louis this week, is still in session. The platform prepared for its action will probably be submitted and adopted to-day. It is said to be a lengthy document, treating of all questions of national interest. The tariff plank, according to report, will be an adroit, but illy-concealed effort to mislead the public as to the real policy of the Democratic party—free trade. The money question will be treated as already settled, but it is not stated that the settlement is in accordance with the policy of the Democratic party, which, in 1896 and 1900, declared in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Col. Wm. Jennings Bryan, who is a delegate to the convention from Nebraska, made a fight in favor of seating a contesting delegation from Illinois, but was defeated by a vote of 647 to 299.

Judge Parker may be nominated as the candidate for President on the first ballot, although that is not a probability. It is almost certain, however, that he will be the nominee.

While Col. Bryan was unsuccessful in carrying his point in favor of seating the Illinois contesting delegation, he still seems to be the idol of many Democrats, who sympathize with his views on important public questions. When he entered the Convention Hall yesterday he received an ovation which lasted half an hour. It is not probable that he and his followers will take kindly to the money plank of the platform, and, if they have the example of such Democrats as Mr. Cleveland and Judge Parker for bolting nominations, they cannot, at least, be very enthusiastic in support of the nominees, if they do not, in turn, bolt entirely.

The Danish Steamer Norge, bound from Copenhaven for New York with 694 immigrants—79 Danes, 68 Swedes, 296 Norwegians, 15 Finns, 236 Russians—as steerage passengers, 9 second cabin passengers and a crew of 71, ran on a sunken rock, 290 miles west of the coast of Scotland, on the 28th ult., and sunk. Of the 774 souls on board only 128 are known to have escaped. Of these the British Steamer Cervona picked up 32 and the German steamer Energie 70, all of whom were landed at Stornoway, Scotland. The other 646 were probably all lost. An eye witness of the disaster says the seething sea, where the ship went down, was full of struggling, drowning men, women and little children. There were about 200 children on the ship. It was but a short time after she struck before it was seen that she was sinking and many of the passengers were frantic with terror. It was a scene of horror never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Serious floods are reported from Topeka and Wichita, Kan. Several persons were drowned.

THE DOCTRINE OF FREE TRADE.

The *Advocate*, in an editorial article published in its columns last week, says: "Every man has a right to buy where he can buy the cheapest and sell where he can get the most for what he has to sell, whether it be labor, products of the fields, forest, mines, orchards or the products of the loom or forge. Any law that interferes with this right is unjust and oppressive. A tariff law, with protection as its object and basis, is unjust and oppressive, for it lays the many under tribute for the benefit of the few." This is the doctrine of free trade, as it is understood in this country, pure and simple. It is a doctrine that was skilfully dodged, if not absolutely repudiated, by the recent Maryland Democratic State convention, which strongly hinted at the propriety and expediency of adjusting the tariff in such manner as to afford incidental protection to American industries and labor.

While the party in this State, as a body, therefore, intimates a friendly sentiment in favor of protection as a principle, the *Advocate* joins issue with the party leaders and lays down its own free trade platform. In this, no doubt, it expresses the views of many other Democrats. It was the doctrine upon which the Democrats fought the battle and won the victory of 1892, to the ultimate loss and sorrow of many of its own adherents. Those who are old enough to remember that campaign do not need to be reminded of the promises of general prosperity held out to the country in the event of Mr. Cleveland's election on a free trade platform. Everybody was to sell his own products dear and buy those of other people cheap. The farmer was to get $1 a bushel for wheat and buy machinery and other supplies at a large reduction. The artisan and manufacturer were to purchase raw materials at the lowest possible prices and sell for the highest. The inconsistency of this sort of reasoning was pointed out again and again, but it caught the popular ear and led many to make the test of its truth and take the risk of the consequences.

That test should be a final one, because it has been proven by the logic of events that the reasoning was sophistical. No American industry stands alone, but all branches of industry and all industrial pursuits are interdependent. The farmer learned by the result that the price of wheat was contingent upon the market and that the market was in large part created by the working classes, and was active or dull, well or low priced, according as they had employment at living wages. Instead of $1 a bushel for his wheat he, in some cases, realized less than half that. Carroll county farmers sold wheat as low as 46 cents per bushel during the second Cleveland administration. The cost of production was greater than the selling price and nothing was left to purchase farm machinery. This, in turn, was produced in limited quantities and thus the labor which would have been required to produce it was unemployed. Unemployed labor means laborers' empty pocketbooks and inability to buy even the barest necessities of life. Mills were closed, looms were idle, the sound of the hammer and the forge were scarcely heard in all the land. Merchants bought goods on a falling market and could not sell them at any price, because the masses of the people were without money to buy.

This description but faintly outlines the conditions which prevailed during the period immediately following the adoption, by the people, of the theory which the *Advocate* sets forth in the quotation from that paper in the first paragraph of this article. It is barely possible that the St. Louis convention will sanction the view expressed by the *Advocate*, but it will only fail to do so because the effect of such action would be to add to the overwhelming defeat that, in all probability, awaits the nominees of that convention. The Democratic party still hankers after free trade, in theory at least, and cannot be entrusted with the power to make laws and administer the government without bringing disaster and ruin upon the country.

Populist Platform and Nominations.

Public attention has been so absorbed in speculation concerning the outcome of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, this week, that another national Convention, also held this week, has been almost entirely overlooked. This was the convention of the Populist party, which met at Springfield, Ill., adopted a platform and nominated candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The platform reaffirms adherence to the "basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892 and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900." It may be remembered that the platform of 1892 favored a system of government warehouses for the storage of farm products, upon which advances or loans should be made from the national treasury, and other equally centralizing ideas, such as government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, abolition of child labor by national legislation, &c. The adoption of these theories did not prevent a union of the Populists and Democrats in 1896 and 1900, on the issue of free silver, but their combined strength was not equal to that of the Republicans. The Populists have reiterated, in the Springfield platform, the doctrines referred to; have declared that all money should be issued by the general government; that the referendum should be resorted to on all public questions; that alien ownership of land should be prohibited; that corporations, being the creatures of the government, should be subjected to such governmental regulations and control as will adequately protect the public, &c.

On this platform the convention nominated Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President. Mr. Watson, the candidate for President, was formerly a Democrat and was a Cleveland elector at large in Georgia, in 1888. In 1890 he was elected to Congress as a Populist, and in 1896 was nominated for Vice-President by the Populist national convention, which endorsed Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Of Mr. Tribbles, the candidate for Vice-President, we know nothing.

Almost unheralded as these nominations have been they may have an important bearing on the result of the election in November and, it may be added, are not likely to draw support from the ranks of the Republicans.

One half of Armourdale, the packingtown, in the suburbs of Kansas City, is under water from the overflow of the Kaw River.

REPUBLICANS AND TARIFF REVISION.

From the Democratic Advocate.

"Our neighbor, the Sentinel, while admitting that there are faction troubles in the Republican party of the country, says there is no disagreement as to principles. Our neighbor has overlooked the Iowa "idea" in favor of tariff revision and reduction; and the same views held by many Republicans, including United States Senator Hansbrough, in North Dakota. It has overlooked the views of United States Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, who, in 1896 was elected to Congress in a strongly Republican district by nearly 40,000 majority, and he spoke for tariff revision throughout the campaign. In fact not quite 4000 votes were cast against him. In that Congress, the 50th, he astonished the Republican side, where he stood surrounded by his fellow Republicans, all of whom were protectionists, by delivering a speech in favor of tariff revision. He has since expressed similar views. To get him out of Congress the Republicans of Minnesota nominated and elected him Governor. He subsequently became a candidate for United States Senator and was elected, and is a member of the Senate now. All through the West there is a strong sentiment among Republicans for tariff revision and reduction. The Sentinel evidently has not kept up with the tariff revision sentiment in its own party.

The *Advocate* evidently supposes that to be in favor of tariff revision one must necessarily be opposed to the principle of protection, but, in this supposition, it is manifestly at fault. The SENTINEL was correct in saying "there is no disagreement as to principles" among Republicans. They all believe in protection and so declared, without a dissenting voice, in the platform adopted at Chicago two weeks ago. There can be no misunderstanding the declaration of the convention on that subject. Here it is:

"Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principle of protection, and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To intrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declares the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff, by business prosperity."

The Republicans of Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota, by their representatives in the convention, fully endorsed this and all other planks of the platform. Individual Republicans, and Republicans en masse, may favor the readjustment of particular items of the tariff without sacrificing protection as a principle and they agree, too, that changes in tariff schedules can only be made with safety to the interests of the country by the party which believes in that principle. If the *Advocate* is cherishing any hopes that the Democratic party will profit by differences of opinion among Republicans concerning the tariff, it is doomed to disappointment.

THE STATE ROAD LAW.

The Maryland Geological Survey makes the following explanation in reference to the pamphlet about to be issued in relation to the State road law passed last winter:

The instructive pamphlet upon the state aid road law to be issued about July 5th, by the Maryland Geological Survey to meet the requests for information which come from various sections of the state, will show clearly to the County Commissioners and individuals interested, how to proceed under the law to early obtain the advantages of the act.

As stated in a previous publication, $200,000 of state funds will be available under this act to assist the counties to build good roads by paying one-half the cost, each county receiving such proportion of this money as the public road mileage of the county bears to the total road mileage.

A feature of the law which has been much misunderstood and which will be explained with unusual pains in the pamphlet is the section regarding the payment of 10 per cent. of cost by the property holders. Many of the latter have been frightened by thinking that the two-thirds of the property holders of any section of road can compel the one-third property owners to help pay the 10 per cent. levy, but such is not the case. In no instance does anyone who does not wish the road, have to pay any part of the cost.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The County Commissioners of a county petition the State Commission for aid to build a certain piece of road. If it is found upon examination by the Commission that the road in question is one of general public convenience and a proper one to construct, an estimate of the cost of the improvement is made, together with plans, specifications, etc., for doing the work. This is undertaken by the County Commissioners either by contract, or, if the prices for doing it in this manner are considered too high, then in other ways that they may deem best.

PROPERTY OWNERS RIGHTS.

In the event that the County Commissioners fail to petition for state aid under this law it is provided that the owners of two-thirds of the lands binding upon any public road or section of road, not less than a mile long, can compel the County Commissioners to petition for the construction of the piece of road provided that the owners petitioning have paid or pledged 10 per cent. of the work. Those who have paid or have pledged to pay 10 per cent. of the cost can not, however, compel any other property-holders along the road to bear any of the cost. The work then proceeds as already described except that the County Commissioners cannot be compelled by this payment of 10 per cent. by property-holders to contract for work to an amount greater than one-fourth of the road levy of the county.

Any expense due to the payment for land that may be necessary to secure a proper location for the road or any damages that may arise through the construction of the road will not be paid by the state.

STATE TO PAY ONE HALF OF THE COST.

After the work is done according to the specifications and the State Commission has so certified to the Comptroller, then one half of the cost of constructing the road will be paid by the state to the county building the road; but in no case is the amount paid by the state to exceed one half of the cost as shown by the estimate of the cost of the work as at first made by the Commission.

As the question of the constitutionality of the law which has brought forth this explanation from the Geological Survey has been raised, it is not probable that any of the counties will engage in road-making in compliance with its provisions until that question shall have been definitely settled. While the betterment of the public roads is very desirable it is doubtful whether the method provided by this law is of much practical value. The appropriation, if constitutional, is too meagre to accomplish much in that direction. With an appropriation of $200,000 biennially out of the State Treasury, supplemented by an equal amount provided by the counties, it would take at least 200 years to complete the road making project, to say nothing of the cost of maintaining the roads in an improved condition in the meantime.

The taxpayers of Carroll county are at this time paying more than $20,000 a year to keep the roads of the county in repair. They are not likely to take kindly to a scheme that will about double that taxation and give only a few miles of good road, in some favored locality. Still, it is proper to hear what the Geological Survey has to say on the subject in the pamphlet to be issued about this time.

National Encampmet, G. A. R.

Members of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., and also the members of the Grand Army Club of Maryland, who are to attend the national encampment in Boston, Mass., during the week commencing August 15, are busy arranging for the gathering, which is slated to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic encampments of late years on account of the fact that the Massachusetts veterans realize that, owing to their rapidly increasing age, it will probably be the last national encampment to be held in the old Bay State.

The indications are that upwards of 100 old soldiers will attend the encampment from Maryland, who, together with the members of the Women's Relief Corps and other ladies and friends who will accompany the delegation, will make up a party of over 200 persons. The committee on transportation of the department has arranged to go to Boston via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Jersey City, from thence by the Providence Line of steamers to Providence, R. I., and from Providence by special train to Boston.

The party will leave Camden Station, Baltimore, on Sunday morning, August 14, and will arrive in Boston on Monday morning, August 15. The Grand Army Club members and their ladies will accompany the department. The rate has been fixed at $9.55 for the round trip from Baltimore.

A meteor of great brilliancy passed from east to west over Baltimore, Baltimore county, and the southern part of Carroll and Frederick counties, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Sunday night. The territory along its tracks was, it is said, made almost as light as noonday. Even in this city, a dozen or more miles away from the line of its passage, its bright light was observed and one lady saw the meteor low down on the horizon. According to a letter from Miss Nannie Reich to the Baltimore *Sun*, the meteor burst in pieces as it was passing the village of New Market and was, at the moment of the explosion, not higher than the treetops and moving slowly.

After some difficulty in procuring a license, through failure to secure the written consent of his parents, Mr. Alva E. Triplett, of North Branch, secured the coveted license on Wednesday and was quietly married the same evening to Miss Minnie Kaulfuss, of Dickeysville, at the parsonage of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church South, Reisterstown, by Rev. William H. Best. The members of the pastor's family were the only witnesses of the ceremony.

The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party was celebrated at Jackson, Mich., on Wednesday. Secretary of State John Hay and Senator Fairbanks made speeches.

Russell Harrison and Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, son and daughter of the deceased ex-president, have lost their case against their stepmother.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Methodist Protestant Church.—Sabbath School Sunday at 9.30 a. m. Midweek service on Wednesday evening at 8.00. Junior C. E. service at 2.00 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m. Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

L. F. WARNER, Pastor.

Centenary M. E. Church.—Sabbath School Sunday at 9.15 a. m. Junior League 2.30 p. m. Epworth League at 6.45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

D. G. MILLER, Pastor.

Grace Lutheran Church.—Lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.45. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Divine service at 10.30 a. m. Vesper service 6.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 7.15 p. m.

P. H. MILLER, D. D., Pastor.

St. Paul's Ref. Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 a. m. Divine service at 10.30 a. m. Address by Rev. Christopher Noss, returned missionary from Japan.

CALVIN S. SLAGLE, Pastor.

Carroll Charge, Reformed Church.—Holy Communion at Pleasant Valley 10.00 a. m. Missionary service—address by Rev. Christopher Noss, returned missionary from Japan, at Benjamin's 2 p. m. Sunday School at 1 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 7.30 p. m.

Catechise every Thursday 2 p. m. at Pleasant Valley; every Friday 2 p. m. Bachman's; every Saturday 2 p. m. at Benjamin's.

JAMES B. STONESIFER, Pastor.

Salem Charge, Lutheran Church.—St. Benjamin's Church.—Sunday School 1 p. m. Preaching 2 p. m.

St. John's.—Sunday School 9 a. m. Preaching 10 a. m.

R. W. DOTY, Pastor.

MARRIED

At the parsonage, July 1st, 1904, by Rev. C. S. Slagle, Mr. George E. Bowman and Miss Ethel V. Caless, both of this county.

At the parsonage, Greenmou t, July 4th, 1904, by Rev. Rev. H. W. Zuse, Mr. Edward W. Kneli and Miss Laura C. Hoffman, both of Baltimore.

In this city, July 4th, 1904, by Rev. Wm. A. Crouse, Mr. Oliver A. Shipley and Miss Clara D. V. Waconer.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

WARNING NOTICE.

Having been considerably annoyed by parties trespassing on my lands, destroying property and carrying off posts, rails, &c., I am determined to have it stopped by law. All persons are notified not to trespass upon my property hereafter, as I will prosecute all who disregard this warning. A reward will be given to any person furnishing evidence upon which offenders may be convicted.

GROVE A. SHIPLEY,
jy 8 3t* Westminster, Md.

NO. 4137 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Charles L. Thomson et al., plaintiffs, vs. Jesse Thomson, et al., defendants.

Ordered, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1904, 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 25th day of July 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.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

True Copy,—Test:
jy 8 2t DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

Western Md. Railroad.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION AT PEN-MAR.

The Presbyterians of Maryland and Pennsylvania will hold a grand Reunion at Pen-Mar Park, on the Western Md. Railroad, on Thursday, July 14th. At 3 P. M., a great Reunion Programme will be held in the large Auditorium seating over 3,000 people, and music and speaking of the most interesting character will be rendered. It is expected that this will be a great rally day for the Presbyterians.

REFORMED CHURCH REUNION AT PEN-MAR.

The 15th Annual Reunion of the Reformed Churches of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania will be held at Pen-Mar Park, on the Western Md. Railroad, Thursday, July 21st. Distinguished speakers will make addresses in the large Auditorium seating over 3,000 persons, and there will be many other features introduced at Pen-Mar to make the day an interesting and enjoyable one.

LUTHERAN REUNION AT PEN-MAR.

The annual Reunion of the Lutheran Churches of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia will be held at Pen-Mar Park, on the Western Md. Railroad, on Thursday, July 28th. A program of great interest will be given and fine music, good speeches, and other enjoyable features will be presented, and it is expected that this Reunion will be the largest and most successful in the history of the Lutheran Church. A special feature this year will be the attendance of the Loysville, Pa., Orphan Boys' Band.

Low rate excursion tickets will be on sale to Pen-Mar and full information can be obtained from local ticket agents.

CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSION TO PEN-MAR.

The Western Md. Railroad announces a "Bargain" excursion to Pen-Mar, for Sunday, July 17th, the special train starting from Westminster and stopping at principal points to and including Thurmont. Especially low rates have been adopted for this excursion, and full information can be obtained from local ticket agent.

IVAN L. HOFF,
Attorney at Law.
ENGLISH and GERMAN SPOKEN.
Money to loan on First Mortgage.

WESTERN Md. RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTING WITH

P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysb'g Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown, B. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Brownsville, and Hanover; and P. W. & B., N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

Taking effect Sunday, JUNE 19th, 1904

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	FM	W	E	Ac.	TPs	Ac.	Ac.
	AM	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Hillen Station	4 30	8 00	10.12	4 15	5 C6	C 6	15
Union Station	4 35	8 05	10 17	4 20	5 05	6 20	
Penna. Ave	....	8 09	10 21	4 24	5 08	6 24	
Fulton Station	4 41	8 12	10 24	4 27	5 11	6 27	
Walbrook	4 43	8 14	10 31	4 30	5 13	6 30	
Arlington	....	8 22	10 38	4 37	....	6 37	
Mt. Hope	....	8 25	10 42	4 40	....	6 43	
Howardville	....	8 27	10 46	4 43	....	6 46	
Sudbrook Park	*455	8 30	10 48	4 45	5 28	6 48	
Pikesville	....	8 23	10 50	4 51	5 30	6 51	
Greenwood	....	8 35	10 52	....	....	6 55	
Owings Mills	....	8 45	11 05	5 C	....	7 07	
Glyndon	....	9 05	11 15	5 15	5 45	7 17	
Emory Grove	....	....	....	....	....	....	
York, ar	....	....	1 25	....	....	....	
Hanover, ar	....	....	12 57	....	....	....	
Gettysburg, ar	....	....	1 20	....	....	....	
Glen Falls	....	9 10	11 26	*521	5 58	7 30	
Finksburg	....	9 15	11 28	*523	5 55	7 33	
Carrollton	....	9 24	11 41	*534	6 06	7 51	
Westminster	5 39	9 40	11 55	5 51	6 25	8 10	
Avondale	....	9 47	12 01	*557	6 31	8 19	
Medford	....	9 49	12 04	6 00	6 34	8 22	
New Windsor	5 52	9 57	12 11	6 10	6 41	8 29	
Linwood	....	10 01	12 16	6 15	6 46	8 45	
Union Bridge	5 59	10 05	12 20	6 20	6 50	8 48	
Middleburg	....	10 11	....	....	6 27	....	
Bruceville	6 05	10 18	....	....	6 33	....	
D. P. Creek	....	10 22	....	....	6 37	....	
Rocky Ridge	....	10 30	....	....	6 50	....	
Emmittsburg, ar	....	11 C0	....	....	7 20	....	
Loy's	....	10 34	....	....	6 53	....	
Graceham	....	10 38	....	....	6 57	....	
Thurmont	6 23	10 43	....	....	7 02	....	
Deerfield	....	10 55	....	....	7 16	....	
Sabillasville	....	11 00	....	....	7 22	....	
Blue Ridge Summit	6 48	11 05	....	....	7 30	....	
Highfield	6 50	11 13	....	....	7 35	....	
Buena Vista Springs	6 52	11 15	....	....	7 38	....	
Pen-Mar	6 55	11 20	....	....	7 42	....	
Blue Mountain	6 58	11 23	....	....	7 45	....	
Edgemont	7 05	11 33	....	....	7 55	....	
Waynesboro, Pa., ar	7 20	11 50	....	....	8 12	....	
Chambersburg, ar	8 05	12 27	....	....	8 48	....	
Shippensburg, ar	8 35	12 55	....	....	9 17	....	
Smithburg	7 11	11 38	....	....	8 03	....	
Cavetown	....	11 39	....	....	8 02	....	
Chewsville	....	11 45	....	....	8 07	....	
Potomac ave	....	11 52	....	....	8 17	....	
Hagerstown	7 30	11 55	....	....	8 20	....	
	AM	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS.	Ac.	Ac.	Trs	Ac.	WE	FM
	AM	AM	A M	P M	P M	P M
Hagerstown	....	11 C0	7 00	2 10	4 05	
Potomac ave	....	....	7 04	2 14	....	
Chewsville	....	....	7 15	2 21	....	
Cavetown	....	....	7 15	2 21	....	
Smithburg	....	....	7 28	2 28	4 22	
Shippensburg, Pa	....	....	6 00	1 10	2 55	
Chambersburg, Pa	....	....	6 3.	1 45	3 30	
Waynesboro, Pa	....	....	7 05	2 38	4 25	
Edgemont	....	....	7 38	2 45	4 42	
Blue Mountain	....	....	7 45	2 48	4 45	
Pen-Mar	....	....	7 45	2 48	4 45	
Buena Vista Springs	....	....	7 53	2 53	4 50	
Highfield	....	....	7 55	2 55	4 52	
Blue Ridge Summit	....	....	7 58	2 58	4 55	
Sabillasville	....	....	8 04	3 05	....	
Deerfield	....	....	8 18	3 18	....	
Thurmont	....	....	8 23	3 23	5 18	
Graceham	....	....	8 23	3 23	....	
Loy's	....	....	8 29	3 29	....	
Emmittsburg	....	....	7 15	2 55	....	
Rocky Ridge	....	....	8 30	3 30	5 27	
D. P. Creek	....	....	8 37	3 37	....	
Bruceville	....	....	8 44	3 45	5 42	
Middleburg	....	....	8 46	3 48	....	
Union Bridge	5 10	6 20	8 52	12 03	3 55	5 50
Linwood	5 17	6 28	8 56	12 54	4 00	....
New Windsor	5 24	6 28	9 01	12 59	4 06	6 00
Medford	5 30	6 36	9 07	1 03	4 14	....
Avondale	5 40	6 38	9 09	1 08	4 17	....
Westminster	5 C3	6 45	9 18	1 15	4 23	6 13
Carrollton	6 15	6 57	9 3.	1 29	4 43	....
Finksburg	6 30	7 16	9 40	1 42	4 54	....
Glen Falls	6 32	7 03	9 42	1 44	4 56	....
Gettysburg	....	9 29	....	....	....	....
Hanover	....	5 54	....	....	....	....
York, ie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Emory Grove	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glyndon	6 44	7 25	9 48	1 54	5 03	....
Owings' Mills	6 56	7 35	9 57	2 03	512	....
Greenwood	7 07	48	....	2 12	....	....
Pikesville	7 07	7 -6	10 03	2 14	520	....
Sudbrook	7 C7	7 49	10 03	2 17	522	....
Howardville	7 11	7 51	10 09	2 18	524	....
Mt. Hope	7 14	7 54	10 12	2 21	525	....
Arlington	7 18	7 58	.....	2 24	528	....
Walbrook	7 23	8 06	10 20	2 30	5 35	7 07
Fulton Station	7 20	8 08	10 23	2 33	5 38	7 10
Penna. Avenue	7 33	8 16	10 24	2 36	5 41	....
Union Station	7 37	8 20	10 30	2 C5	550	7 17
Hillen Station	7 42	8 25	10 35	2 45	5 50	7 22
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M

*Stops only to take on passengers for points west of Union Bridge.

†Stops only to land passengers from points west of Union Bridge.

Blue Mountain Express.

Leaves a. m., Hagerstown at 6.40; Blue Mountain, 7.12; Buena Vista Springs, 7.18; Blue Ridge, 7.25; Thurmont, 7.42; Rocky Ridge, 7.50; Bruceville, 8.C3; New Windsor, 8.15; Westminster, 8 C3; Glyndon, 8.51; Sudbrook, 9.07; Walbrook, 9.16; Fulton, 9.19; Union, 9.25, arriving at Hillen at 9.30. Leaves p. m., Hillen at 2.2 ; Union, 3.30; Fulton 3.35; Walbrook, 3.38; We t minster, 4.30; New Windsor, 4.42; Bruceville, 4.58; Thurmont, 5.18; Blue Ridge, 5.43; Highfield, 5.45; Buena Vista Springs 5.47; Blue Mountain, 5.54, arriving at Hagerstown at 6.20.

The Owl. Week Days.

Leave Hillen 11.25, p. m., Union 11.C3, Pa. ave. 11.34, Fulton 11.37, Walbrook 11.39, Arlington 11.45, Mt. Hope 11.48, Howardvil e 11 C9, Sudbrook Park 11.52, Pikesville 11.54, Greenwood 11 55; Owings Mills, 12.03, Glyndon 12 14, Emory Grove——, Glen Falls 12.20, Finksburg 12.25, Carrollton 12.3., Westminster 12.47, Avondale 12 53, New Windsor 1.02, Linwood 1 07, arr. Union Bridge 1.10 a. m. Leave Union Bridge 4.50 a. m., Linwood 4.53, New Windsor 4.58, Avondale 5.06, Westminster 5.12, Carrollton 5.24, Finksburg 5.41, Glen Falls 5.43, Emory Grove ——,Glyndon 5.50, Owings Mills 6 03, Pikesville 6.10, Sudbrook Park 6.13, Howardville 6.15, Mt. Hope 6.17, Arlington 6.20, Walbrook 6.23, Fulton 6.28, Pa. ave. 6.31, Union 6.35, ar. Hillen 6.40.

Frederick Division Pennsylvania R. R. (daily except Sunday.)—Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 8.38, 9.36 and 10.40 a. m. and 5.09 and 6.36 p. m. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown and Columbia leave Bruceville 9.47 a. m. and 3.45 p. m. Trains leave Frederick for Baltimore 7.18 a. m., 3.0 and 4.55 p. m. Trains leave Hanover for Columbia 5 56, 8.20 and 10.46 a. m. and 2 25 and 4.35 p. m., for Littlestown at 8.40 a. m. and 3.5) and 9.02 p. m.

Through trains for Hanover and Gettysburg and points on Baltimore and Harrisburg Division leave Baltimore, daily, except Sunday, at 7.0 a. m. and 3.20 p. m. Through cars for Gettysburg and intermediate points leave Baltimore also daily, except Sunday, at 10.12 a. m.

Sunday Trains.

On Sunday trains will leave Hillen Station at 9.20 a. m. and 2.30 and 11.25 p. m., Westminster 11.15 a. m. 4.12 and 12.47 midnight, arriving at Union Bridge at 11.45 a. m., 4.45 p. m. and 1 10 a. m. Leave Union Bridge at 6 10 and 8.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m , Westminster 6.50 and 8.55 a. m 4.23 and 6.19 p. m., arriving at Hillen Station at 8.35 and 10.20 a. m. and 6.35 p. m.

F. M. HOWELL,
General Passenger Agent.
B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l. Traffic Manager.

GREAT AWAKENING AT
Cassell's Jewelry Store.

The Coolest Room in Town,
Where Everybody goes his Cash to
To Lay Down,
For Watches and Clocks,
For Silverware and Jewelry,
For Cut Glass and China,
For Bric-a-Brac and Stationery,
For Umbrellas and Pocket Books.

YOUR EYES EXAMINED FREE, FOR GLASSES.

Your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired reasonable.

All Goods, All Work, guaranteed as represented or replaced by new.

Thanking you for past favors, I am,
Yours Respectfully,
JAMES H. CASSELL,
W. M. Phone. Westminster, Md.
jy 5

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County:
June Term, 1904.

Estate of Jesse Reifsnider, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 6th day of July, 1904, that the sale of real estate of Jesse Reifsnider, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by John L. Reifsnider, surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this court by the said executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 2nd Monday, 8th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 1st day of August, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $865.0..

A. KURTZ MYERS,
JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
GEORGE R. RUPP,
Judges.

True Copy,—Test:
JOHN J. STEWART, Register of Wills.
jy 8 3t

NO. 4170 EQUITY.

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

Edward O. Weant, trustee and plaintiff, vs. John I. Orendorff, defendant.

Ordered, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1904, that the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, take jurisdiction in the trust estate of the said John I. Orendorff, and that the said trustee settle said trust estate under the supervision and control of said Court. And it is further ordered