THE ONLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AND THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CARROLL COUNTY.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

JOB WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 13, 1908. VOL. 77--NO. 11.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF ONE OF THE

Most Valuable Pieces of REAL ESTATE

In Westminster, Md.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause pending in said Court in which Ruth M. Orndorff, infant, by her guardian &c., is complainant and Ruth M. Orndorff, infant, and E. Byrde Winger, formerly E. Byrde Orndorff, are defendants, the undersigned, as trustee named in said decree, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the northside of Main street, and a short distance west of the Western Maryland Railroad in the City of Westminster, Maryland, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF MARCH, 1908, at 10 o'clock, A. M. that valuable lot of ground fronting

58 FEET AND 4 INCHES

on Main street and running back to Winter's alley.

And also the LOT in the rear of the first mentioned lot, fronting on the said Winter's alley, the tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, and adjoining the land of Alfred Dell.

The lot fronting on Main street is improved by a Two-story Frame, Metal Roof WAREHOUSE, now occupied by the N. I. Gorsuch Son Company, and a small Frame Building used as an office. There is a railroad switch running from the tracks of the Railroad Company through the rear lot and nearly the entire length of the front one.



There is a 12 foot Alley between the front lot and the adjoining property, now occupied by the Westminster Hardware Company; a 16 foot alley between the front and rear lots, and the tracks of the Railroad Company run adjacent to one side of the rear lot.

This property is being offered for sale subject to the lease of the N. I. Gorsuch Son Company, which expires on April 12th, 1920. Under the terms of this lease the said Company has the right to remove all Buildings erected by it or N. I. Gorsuch & Son.

The N. I. Gorsuch Son Company pays an annual rent of $650.00 and the office building rents for $100.00 per annum.

This is one of the most valuable pieces of property offered for sale in Westminster in recent years and is well worth the notice of anyone desiring a good investment.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the court, the balance in two equal payments of 1 and 2 years; 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.

JOSEPH D. BROOKS, Trustee.

Jacob H. Hutting, Auctioneer.
Joseph D. Brooks, Solicitor. feb 21 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, and move to New Windsor, will sell at public sale, on the old Crumbacker farm, 1 mile north of Union Bridge on the road leading from Union Bridge to the Middleburg road, on FRIDAY, March 20, 1908, commencing at 12 o'clock, the following personal property: 5 head of horses, 1 gray mare with foal, coming 8 years old in the spring, works anywhere hitched; 1 roan horse coming 6 years old in the spring, works anywhere hitched; 1 roan horse coming 9 years old in the spring, works anywhere and a good driver; 1 black mare coming 6 years old in the spring, will work anywhere hitched, good driver and perfectly safe; 1 black mare coming 3 years old in the spring, has been worked and driven double and single, 10 head of cattle, 7 of them milk cows, 4 of which will be fresh by day of sale, 1 heifer and 2 bulls, 11 head of hogs, among which are 1 brood sow and pigs, 1 brood sow with pig and 9 shoats, new 4-horse broad tread wagon, thimble skein, new oak stone bed and sideboards, 1 pair hay carriages, 1 old trotting buggy, 1 new buggy, 1 new champion mower, Syracuse plow good as new; lever springtooth harrow, good as new; smoothing harrow, 60 tooth, cutting box, wagon saddle, good as new; new double walking corn plow, 2 sets of breechbands, good as new; 3 bridles, 4 new collars, stretchers, single and double trees, breast chains, butt traces, corn and fodder and many other articles too numerous to mention. Free transportation from Union Bridge to sale. Conveyances will meet trains.

Terms.—All sums of $10 and under, cash, on all sums over $10 a credit of 10 months will be given purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

ELMER I. CRUMBACKER.

J. Thos. Roop, auct. Roy Sundergill, clerk.
feb 28 3t*

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of Thirty Days from the date hereof the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners of Carroll county, to open a road from the Bartholow road to the Buckingham road, on the bed of the old road known as the Monroe Mill road, between the lands of J. H. Steele and Milton Flohr and A. P. Gordon Cunningand George Rhenbottom in Freedom district. The George W. Albaugh Real Estate and Brokerage Co. has the right of way for a road 16 feet in width between the lands of the said J. H. Steele and Milton Flohr, on the bed of the road to be petitioned for.

J. WILBER SHIPLEY,
F. J. ALBAUGH,
GEORGE A. BLIZZARD,
C. W. ALLEN,
KLEE MILLING COMPANY,
and 30 others.

feb 28 5t

NEW FARM SEEDS.

The undersigned having taken the agency for George E. Higbie & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for the sale of Farm Seeds in Carroll county, and having advertised the same in the SENTINEL for a month past, announces that he will be at the following places, with samples of Corn, Oats and Potatoes to exhibit to the farmers of those localities, on the dates named:

Westminster, at W. H. Davis' Store, Saturday, March 7th, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

New Windsor, at Chas. Gilbert's Hotel, Friday, March 13th, same hours.

Union Bridge, at the Stell Hotel, Saturday, March 14th, at the same hours.

Taneytown, at the Hotel Bankert, Saturday, March 21st, at the same hours.

These seeds are in every way first-class. Call and examine them.

FRED. G. YINGLING.

feb 21 4t*

NO. 4397 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

E. Oliver Grimes, Jr., assignee of assignee of mortgagee vs. Catherine Feeser and George Feeser, her husband, mortgagors.

Ordered this 27th day of February, A. D. 1908, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the sale of the mortgaged property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by E. Oliver Grimes, Jr., assignee of assignee of mortgagee, (the original mortgage being filed herein) be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1908, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published and printed in Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 30th day of March, A. D. 1908. The report of sale states the amount of sale to be three hundred and ninety-five dollars. ($395.00.)

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:
feb 28 3t DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

NO. 4372 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

Luther Kemp, the next friend of Agatha B. Weant, an infant, plaintiff, vs. Agatha B. Weant, infant, and Cora E. Weant, widow, defendant.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1908, that the report of the sales made of the properties mentioned in these proceedings, at private sale, made and reported by Edward O. Weant, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 6th day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1908.

The report states the amount of sales as trustee to be $8,500.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
mar 6 3t DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of Administration on the estate of

FRANCIS L. CRISWELL,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October, 1908, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of March, 1908.

LOUISA G. CRISWELL, Administratrix.
mar 6 4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of Administration on the estate of

LYDIA M. BANKARD,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 2nd day of October; 1908, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of March, 1908.

MILTON H. BANKARD, Administrator.
mar 6 4t

JOB Printing of all kinds done promptly at this Office

"The Daylight Stores"

BABYLON & LIPPY CO.

OPPORTUNITIES IN DRESS GOODS.

Yes—distinct opportunities for the weaves are the newest, and best liked, and prices permit profitable shopping.

VOILES SUITINGS PANAMAS SERGES

$1.25 ROUGH PONGEE 90c

It is hardly neccessary to state that Pongee silks are to exceed their popularity of former years. Nearly everybody knows that. This offering should meet with great response. We have them in Natural and Brown.

WASH GOODS SPECIALS

Sheer India Linons. 19 cents White Check Dimity 15 cents. Long Cloth. Nainsook. Waistings. 25 cent 40-in. India Linon.

NEW HOSIERY

Our new Spring Hosiery is here in Black, White, Tans, Blues and Pinks. Come see them. Prices Moderate.

WE ARE THE RECOGNIZED LACE HEADQUARTERS

Our stock is especially interesting now, because it includes so many entirely new, and totally different ideas—exquisite and novel effects galore—things you won't see anywhere else.

VAL. LACES, ALL PRICES

All widths and patterns, Bands, Galoons, Allover and Embroideries. Remnants and short lengths reduced almost half.

NEW EMBROIDERED COLLARS

White and Striped Effects.

NEW IDEAS IN BELTING

New Jewelry. New Neckwear. New Gloves. New Perfumery. New Ribbons.

New Ready Made Skirts
" " " Suits
" " " Coats.

All here awaiting your approval.

NEW CLOTHING

New Clothing arriving nearly every day. Our new SAMPLE BOOK of styles for made to order Suits is here in all the new weaves and patterns of the season. Made to order Suits $15.00 up.

ADVANCE STYLES IN NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR

Ladies' nobby Pumps. Ladies Pat., Gun Metal and Tan Oxfords. Men's Tan and Pat. Oxfords.

SEE WINDOW

BUY YOUR SHOES

where you can get the CORRECT STYLES as well as the RIGHT PRICES. Our Shoes fit the foot, also the pocketbook. We have taken the agency for

BUSTER BROWN BLUE RIBBON SHOES

for Girls and Boys. Come in and see them if you are looking for something good.

Dorothy Dodd Shoes for Ladies $3.00 and $3.50.
Walk Over Shoes for Men $3.50 and $4.00.

RUBBERS of Every Description at Rock Bottom Prices. Give us a Call.

WM. C. DEVILBISS. 22 W. Main St., Westminster
dec-14-07-1y

JOHN D. BOWERS,

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Cereals and Canned Goods.

A full line of California Peaches, Prunes and Apricots.

The noted PRIDE OF WESTMINTER COFFEE, 18c per lb.; PRIDE OF CARROLL COFFEE, 16c per lb. These Coffees are worth as much as any 24c or 20c Coffee in the market.

Whitman's Confections.

The best sold this side of Philadelphia, Pa.

We give one Soda Ticket with every cash purchase of One Dollar, except Sugar.

JOHN D. BOWERS, 47 and 49 East Main St., Westminster.
feb 10 06 1i Both Phones.

Both Phones Both Phones

DOYLE & MAGEE

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF **LYNCH & STEELE** we are now prepared to give you one of the largest assortments to select from ever carried by any house in Maryland. We not only have the lines of

Vehicles, Farm Machinery, Threshing Machines, and Household Furniture

that we have carried but have added to the already large stock. The different makes of Farm Machinery sold by Lynch & Steele, at their place on Liberty street. Remember we have everything useful for the farmer. Do not forget the fact that we are

Headquarters for FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS

All New Seeds, as we have just received a new supply of Garden Seeds direct from one of the best known seed farms. Ask for DOYLE & MAGEE'S SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE prepared especially for us by the grower. Something that will not only keep fresh and green during the hot Summer months but will keep green till late in the fall. jan25tf

Now Look HERE!

BETTER GET BABY'S PICTURE TAKEN.
SOMETHING MIGHT HAPPEN. At the Baby Charmer's.

J. D. MITCHELL, PHOTOGRAPHER,
feb 19 07 1y over Bowers' Store. Westminster Md.

ADDRESS OF COL. W. W. CROSBY,

At Convention of Carroll County Grange, New Windsor, Saturday, 7th inst.

The Questions of Road Improvement.

Col. Crosby said:

The demand all over this prosperous country is for better living, and in the country especielly this means one above all things—better roads. I don't expect there is a person within the sound of my voice that is entirely satisfied with the present condition of the roads he uses, nor one that would not be glad to see them improved. The only question is, how best to get this done.

It must be remembered that there are at least two ways of making an improvement in the condition of a road. One way is to do it after every attack on the road by a storm or by a succession of strains from heavy and unusual loads, at perhaps a comparatively small expense each time. The other and generally better way is to do it in such a thorough manner the first time as will enable the road to successfully withstand the attacks and strains on it without the necessity of repeating the expense, or even approaching the regular expense demanded under the other system, except at long intervals. I say this second way is the better way generally, because experience has so proved it wherever it has been rationally tried.

The first method, that of annually (or even oftener) rebuilding the roads after being damaged by storms or traffic has been tried in every state in the Union for over 200 years. Under it improvement in the general condition of the public roads has been so slow as to be scarcely perceptible, and many times have I heard it questioned, if, under the trying demands of modern traffic, to say little of its nature and amount, the roads generally were really as satisfactory as in previous periods. To be sure, in some small localities where the development and accumulation of taxable property has been great and entirely out of proportion to the general growth, and where the mileage of road to receive the annual road levy has been far smaller than the average, perceptible improvement in the condition of these roads has resulted. But it is invariably found, even there, that some of the principles of the second method suggested have crept into the operations under the method of annual repairs, and some efforts have been made by the intelligent road authorities to build more permanently and with more foresight.

Generally speaking, however, the improvement of the public roads of this country has been at a standstill for years under the usual systems of road work and on the principles of the first discussed method.

Now, let us look at the second method—that of building each time with the view of so doing the work that the necessity for future attention to it would be postponed to the utmost. Was not this exactly what the Turnpike Companies had in mind when they surfaced their pikes with from eighteen inches to three feet of stone? Stone then were to be had for the asking, and labor was plentiful and cheap. Did it not pay them to do this and to build stone bridges and culverts in place of wooden ones. And this is exactly what modern road work means. Stone is far more expensive now and labor scarcer, but by improved methods, six or eight inches of crushed stone can be made to do the work of eighteen or more as formerly applied, and concrete made to take the place of the more expensive stone masonry with even less cost.

Some ten or fifteen years ago, a few states, where the people were insistent in their demands for better roads, started the new method of so improving some of their main public roads each year that the annual expense of maintaining them in good condition would be reduced to the smallest possible figure and not only would more money thus be available each year from the tax levy for work on other roads but the roads so built would last, with comparatively cheap maintenance, until all the main roads were improved. What has been the result? Simply this—the only decent roads we have are in those states that have adopted this principle and the only satisfactory roads building today are in those localities that have begun to follow it. New Jersey was the first state to start; Massachusetts and Connecticut soon followed. Today, after less than fifteen years, the general impression is that practically all the roads of these three states are fine. Undoubtedly there are many miles of as poor road as Maryland has in each of these States, but what has been done there has been so wisely planned as to generally serve the traveling public well enough to give the impression, to the visitor, that New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut have good roads everywhere.

We can be proud of the fact that while only perhaps ⅓ of the States of the Union have actually started on substantial road improvement, though more are joining the list each year, the work in Maryland is well under way. The State now has nearly 60 miles of modern road completed and 30 miles more are under construction. Some one may say that these are small figures and discouraging, when considered as the result of nearly three years' operations, but they do not include the work of some counties, notably Baltimore, Allegany and Carroline, which are swelling this total by considerable excellent work, patterned after the results under State Aid.

It is true that if there are 16,000 miles of public road in Maryland, at the rate of 90 miles in nearly three years, it might require nearly 500 years to improve them all in a like manner; and, at an average of $6,000 per mile, $96,000,000 to do it with. But no sane person would attempt to justify the expenditure of $6,000 on every mile of public road in this state nor argue that all of them need anything like the conctruction the main roads are given. The improvement of some 1200 miles in Massachusetts, out of the 18,000 known to exist there, has resulted, as before stated, in the impression that all the roads of this State are fine. Ten per cent of the total mileage has been found generally to be about what it is necessary to improve expensively in order to accommodate the general travel. And, it is also found, that the improvement of this ten per cent by modern methods and according to properly made plans, has materially affected and improved the work and the results on the other 90 per cent.

Ninety miles in three years (though not below the average of the experience elsewhere) may seem small, but it is at least a beginning, and to get anywhere, we must start. A story I heard told by a Michigan man will illustrate:

A man sent a boy to milk a cow. After a reasonable time, the boy not returning, the man went to the barn and found the boy looking very disconsolate beside an empty milk pail. "What's the matter, son? Where's the milk?" The boy broke into tears and sobbed out, "I ain't milked her yet, because when I went to start I found I had only two hands and the darn cow had four handles."

Now this second method of permanent work requires far more initial expense, but if annual expense thereafter is properly reduced, it is far cheaper in the end. The experience elsewhere has been that the cost has ranged from four to ten thousand dollars per mile, the first year or so; that this cost dropped as the more important and more expensive miles, which would naturally be the first to be improved, were finished, and as those connected with both planning and performing the work became more skilled in responding to the demands on them.

Here in Maryland our cost per mile has been between five and six thousand dollars, including all bridges, culverts, reducing steep hills, etc., etc.

As I said, we cannot do this work without funds and plenty of them. Your present annual road levy quite likely will not respond to all the undeniable demands on it, and leave more than enough to build a mile or two of improved road each year.

The State, to encourage the counties, offers to practically double the available amount and the results, but if still faster progress is desired something else must be done. All this talk about reducing the cost of modern work to "two or three thousand dollars per mile," or, in fact, under present conditions, much below the figures given, is the veriest nonsense. It cannot be done without a sacrifice in the quality of the results that would in turn throw away the very principles I have discussed and on which the large initial expense is based, and which would be a return to the first method mentioned and condemned. Anyone who tells you a mile of modern stone road can be built for from "two to three thousand dollars" simply shows his ignorance. Wilkens avenue, in Baltimore county, in 1905 cost, under State Aid, about $3,500 per mile, and this is the lowest figure for a similar road to date. The county forces have attempted similar work elsewhere, but at no better rates.

As I say, something must be done to provide more funds for the counties' share of the expense if faster progress under State Aid is to be made. Possibly, in some instances, a larger annual levy for road purposes will be cheerfully paid. But the results from any reasonable raise in the road tax will be comparatively small and generally a much larger sum is needed. A way to secure this, that has been most satisfactory and successful elsewhere, is to borrow the money for the purpose. If any of us knew where we could safely invest a thousand or ten thousand dollars to bring us in six per cent interest, we would have no hesitation in borrowing the money at four or even five per cent if we could get it. And it is certain that the improvement of the main roads of a county to put them in a condition equal to the modern standard would be an investment for the people of the county than would return to them several times the cost of borrowing the money for doing the work.

The value of the farms would be increased, the cost of hauling reduced, the bills for repairs to wagons and carriages cut to a fraction of their present size; the muddy season would no longer be dreaded by both men and women, social intercourse would be encouraged, social gatherings more frequent, possibly the Grange hold two meetings a year instead of one, and I am sure you would all enjoy country life in Carroll county and in Maryland even more than you do now.

MASTERS OF FATE.

A noted Harvard professor died not long ago. During his life he had become very much interested in the cases of many of his students who had ill health or bodily disability to fight with. He desired to help and encourage them. So he set himself to collect all sorts of instances of people who had been burdened in the race of life with grave difficulties, and yet had achieved nobly. When he died, his widow took this material, and made a most interesting book of it, called "The Master of Fate." It is a chronicle of great deeds done by weak bodies.

In philosophy, for example, Bacon, Kant, Spinoza, Aristotle, and Herbert Spencer were all men of weak bodies. Kant was never entirely free from pain. But he exercised his will to such good purpose that even when suffering from a headache or an oppression of the chest, he could concentrate his mind perfectly on his chosen subject. He accepted life uncomplainingly. There was nothing of the self-indulgence of the invalid about him. He lived above his pain. "In working out his salvation, an invalid needs the heart of a chevalier, the soul of a believer, and the temperament of a martyr," and Kant exemplified this.

Issac Newton, Victor Hugo and Daniel Webster were such weaklings when they were born that their lives were despaired of. They went through all sufferings of sickly and unpromising youth. But they were determined to be useful, to learn and to know, in spite of constant ill-health. Webster was sent to college partly because he was unfit for work on his father's farm. He wrote to a classmate, "The talent with which heaven has intrusted me is small, very small, yet I feel responsible for the use of it." John Flaxman, the great sculptor, was a feeble, cripple boy. Seated in a chair, supported by pillows, behind the counter in his father's shop, the little cripple spent his time in drawing from plaster casts. He taught himself Latin, and at fourteen was modeling and designing for the Wedgewood potteries. These young lives were weighted down with burdens that most boys would have considered crushing. But they faced fate, and mastered it by slow, patient, every-day effort. They had faith, too—faith in God, who had put them in the world, and faith that he would help them forward. They were not morbid; they were sane and brave. Victory came to them because it belongs to the courageous.

Alfred the Great, from his early teens, suffered from an illness of epilepsy. There were times, frequently, when both mind and body failed him. But after these attacks he returned, with indomitable will, to his task of ruling a distracted kingdom, and resisting the incessant onslaughts of the Danes. "He was constantly," says one biographer, "afflicted with severe attacks of an incurable complaint; he had not a moment's ease, either from the pain it caused him, or from the gloom which was thrown over him by the apprehensions of its coming." Yet how few young people who have studied English history in school ever think of Alfred except as strong, active, and unconquerable. His steadfast, splendid soul shines out in the chronicles, and his weak, pain-racked body is kept in the background.

Nelson, the great naval hero, was extremely unpromising materials for even a midshipman. His health was very weak, and his uncle, who took on his own ship as a favor, said that there was little use in his going to sea but that "a cannon ball would probably knock off his head the first time he went into action, and so provided for him." After this, in different naval battles, Nelson lost his right arm and the sight of his right eye. On the eve of the Battle of Copenhagen, he had to lie on his cot, from sheer exhaustion, while giving his orders. Yet England could have better spared a hundered of her most stalwart and healthy sons than this one undersized, frail, exhausted cripple.

The blind and the deaf have in many famous cases, overcome their handicap. Milton, writing his most splendid poetry in his blindness; Prescott, composing his great history; Homer, the blind bard of Greece; Huber, the blind naturalist; Fawcett, the blind statesman: Beethoven, the deaf composer; Harriet Martineau, the deaf author; and most wonderful of all, Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller, blind, deaf, and dumb, yet mastering these afflictions with extraordinary greatness and bravery of spirit. Harriet Martineau called her deafness "the greatest impulse to self-mastery."

Schiller, Stevenson, James Watts, Channing, William Pitt, Pope, Elizabet Barrett Browning, Wilberforce, Kepler, Parkman—the list of those who have conquered their disabilities contains all sorts of famous names. In the ordionary ranks of life also, there are masters of fate. The story is told of a one-legged cripple soldier on an American farm, who turned to plowman's work, and won substantial prosperity. He used that form of plow where the plowman rides instead of following; but he worked fifteen hours a day and took care of four horses. One of the big Atlantic liners used to have a cripple captain. He sat all day in a wheeled chair, pushed about the deck by an attendant, but he was one of the ablest commanders in the service. A young girl suffering from curvature of the spine is a successful teacher of the little children in a large institution. Sometimes she has had to go into the hospital for a week or two, but only to come back and take up the reins with renewed courage. These are not famous, but they are masters of fate in the old brave way. "Blessed is he that overcometh"—and the world is twice blessed in such noble souls, first in the work they do, and again in the inspiration they bring to all who see them fight and conquer.—Forward.

CHRIS.

BY LOUIS E. THAYER.

City-editor Clarkson, of the "Herald," found a note lying on his desk when he arrived at the office, Thursday morning. He always found notes there, for that matter, but something about tnis one singularly attracted him. It had been very carefully folded, but the hand which had held it, must have been far from clean, for a dark streak showed plainly where the fingers had been drawn across the folds. It was addressed in a broad, irregular scrawl:

Mister Henry Clarkson.

The city-editor unfolded it with impatience, but had he guessed its contents, he would not have begrudged the time it took to attend to it. He read: "Deer Mister Clarkson: The doctor said to-day I can't get well and I heerd him tellin' father, on the sly, that I would peg out before tomorrow. Can't you come and see me? I know you're awful busy but I didn't know but what you'd come just to look at me. A feller hates to write 'goodbye,' you know, when he's never comin' back again, and when he's goin' a long ways. If I should die befor you see me, don't forget that I loved you and that there wan't nothin' I wouldn't have done for you. Chris.

"No. 91 Mulberry street."

Clarkson put his hat on and left the office. As he rode down to the street in the elevator he found time to think how often the hand that had penciled the note, he still held, had rested on the rope at his side and governed the elevator until it landed him in safety on the seventh floor.

There waa little sentiment about Clarkson, but he told himself he was sorry that Chris was so sick.

"Billie," the reporter of prize fights and hangings, had received just such another note as Clarkson's. Chris had always shown a particular fondness for these two and they had always been kind to him. They remembered this, now, with joy.

Side by side these two entered the dirty hovel at No. 91 Mulberry street. Chris tried to raise himself on his pillow as they entered the room, but he lacked the strength. On the wall before him hung a crude lithograph of the crucified Lord.

"Halloo! Mr. Clarkson and 'Billie,'" was his greeting, "you didn't mind my sending for you, did you, as long as the doctor says I can't run the elevator no more for you?"

"No, we didnt mind," they said.

"You see," said Chris, "I've always loved you two and when a feller's dyin' he likes to have all his loved ones around him."

The newspaper men made no remark. They felt like leaving most of the conversation to Chris, who now continued:

"Besides, I thought you must both of you feel friendly to me, for I never played no tricks to bother you. I never filled your ink-well with water nor plugged your typewriters so you'd wonder what ailed 'em. And then, too, you'll remember how eager I allus was to fetch in news."

"Yes," said the man who lacked sentiment, "we did feel friendly toward you."

"We loved you," said the man who reported prize-fights and hangings.

Here Chris strayed from his subject. Pointing to the picture on the wall, he remarked:

"I got that at Sunday-school for learning the names of all the books in the Bible. You see I went to Sunday-school every Sunday and that's why I ain't afraid to die."

Both men nodded.

"You see I learned all about God and how he loved me and allowed his only Son to get nailed to the cross there (pointing to the picture) to save me from sin. I'm goin' to him, he ain't no respecter of persons, but loves me even if I am a poor boy that ain't never done nothin' but run an elevator in the Herald building for $3 a week. And God'll take these hands, all sore and rough from pulling that elevator, and he'll teach them to play on a harp."

The men made no reply, but nodded to show Chris that they followed him. Suddenly Chris asked:

"Why don't you go to Sunday-school?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Clarkson.

"Used to, didn't you?" asked Chris.

"Once," answered Clarkson.

"Why did you stop, you must have had some reason?"

Clarkson did have a reason. He thought how he dropped into evil ways and bad companionship until he had been drawn away from the church and all the good influences of an early reglious training.

"Why don't you go Billie?"

Billie shifted uneasily in his chair and looked at the little pinched face without making any reply. He saw the old family pew in a little country church and a blue-eyed little chap sitting there with his parents. Then he thought how wordly that same boy had grown.

"Religion does a lot for a feller" Chris went on. "It's made a new, man outer me. Why! I used to swear once before I got in church."

Chris looked to see if his audience was duly impressed.

"I used to be just like other boys, but now I wouldn't swap places with any of 'em."

Clarkson and "Billie" rose to go. As they did so, Chris leaned forward on his elbow. "Good-bye," he said, "thank you for comin'."

Then he fell back on his pillow dead.

Clarkson, the man without sentiment, picked up one dirty hand and kissed it as he turned away. "Billie" sobbed and tenderly brushed the hair back from Chris' forehead.

"He's run the elevator for the last time" said Clarkson.

"Yes, but it didn't stop at the seventh floor," said the other.

This was "Billie's" crude way of saying things. He meant that Chris was in heaven.

For the Sentinel.

Birthday Surprise Party.

On the evening of the 24th ult. the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Morelock was the scene of a most enjoyable birthday surprise party in honor of Mr. Morelock and his niece, Ruth Dell. At an early hour the invited guests began to arrive and were cordially received. The evening was spent in social conversation, party plays and instrumental music, until a late hour when all were invited to the dining room, where refreshments were served in abundance. About midnight all returned home, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Morelock for their evening's enjoyment. Those present were: Grandfather Moose, Messrs. and Mesdames Harvey Morelock, Denton Bowersox, John Dell, Isaiah Cromer, Claude Lawyer, Wesley Humbert, John Sohl, Jerome Koontz, Chas. Knipple, Jacob Frock, Oliver Knipple, Mrs. E. Charles Mathias, Misses Elva Koontz, Estella Humbert, Mazie Myers, Clara Groft, Emma Myers, Ella Humbert, Ruth Dell, Emma Frock, Edna Morelock, Ella Shank, Ruth Knipple, Ethel Frock, Edna Humbert, Mary Anna Frock, Messrs. Will Humbert, Oscar Dell, William Earhart, Dennis Dell, William Sohl, John Cromer, Roy Kindig, Chas. Sohl, Grover Morelock, Clemington Reese, Edward Mathias, Frank Mathias, Paul, Albert, Nevin and Raymond Lawyer, Harry Koontz, Stanley Bowersox and John Knipple.

For the Sentinel.

Birthday Dance.

A birthday dance was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hooper, in Franklinville, on March 7th, in honor of their son, Augustus, who received many useful presents, Dancing was indulged in until a late hour when all were invited to the dining room to partake of refreshments, which were served in abundance. Among those present were: Messrs and Mesdames J. D. Hooper, Edward Byers, Thos. Koontz, Chas. Elgin, Thomas Byers, Misses Dena Byers, Zelma Byers, Bessie Franklin, Virgie Shindler, Belva Hooper, Josephine Gosnell, Julia Hooper; Messrs. Augustus, Joe, Wm., Chas. Frank, Jessie, Jeff Jr., and Arthur Hooper, Guerney Gosnell, Clarence Shipley, Fred S. Jenkins, Ernest, Frank and Chas. Barnes, Raymond Jenkins, Clarence Wagoner, Shirley Bohn, Harry and Thos. Moore, Jr., Oscar Baumgardner, Calvin Franklin, David Stem, Willie Bloom, Frank, Nace and Albert Byers, and Frank Byers, Sr.

For the Sentinel.

A Surprise Social.

The home of Mr. Levi Barnes, near Gamber, was the scene of a very pleasant surprise social on the evening of the 6th inst. The evening was spent in games and music on the organ, until midnight, when refreshments were served. Then all returned to their respective homes well pleased with the evening's enjoyment. Those present were: Mr. Levi Barnes, Mesdames Wm. Schwartz, Henry Shoemaker, Edith I. Smith, Misses Mary Ford, Viola Barnes, Ellen Schwartz, Edith Smith, Margaret Grimes, Irene Paregoy, Marguerite Schwartz, Blanche Ford and Pauline Barnes, Messrs. Peter Smith, Herbert Schwartz, Marion Grimes, Raymond Bowers, Arthur Smith, Geo. Phillips, Carroll Bowers, Robert Smith, Roby Barnes, Clarence Ford, Roby Wilson, Geo. Schwartz, Carroll Ford and Harry Schwartz.

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