WEDDINGS

From Carrollton correspondent.

STONE MARTIN

Not a few people were surprised to learn of the wedding of Mr. Frank Stone and Mrs. Mary Martin, which took place in Westminster on Saturday, September, 23. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. E. T. Read, the M. P. preacher. On Monday evening, the young folks as well as the older ones had a very enjoyable time serenading the bride and groom. The happy crowd landed at the beautiful home of Mrs. Stone, at about nine o,clock and began their fun. Mr. and Mr. Stone had only expected a few in number, but when the last one came they numbered about seventy-five. Shiloh Singing Class, of which Mr. Stone is a member, turned out and also many of the people of this vicinity.

The merry crowd passed through the dining room, each wishing the bride and groom many happy years together. Shiloh Singing Class furnished some beautiful selections which were enjoyed by all present. "Mike," the goat, raised quite an excitement when brought into the parlor by some of the young men. Mike took the middle of the floor and seemed to enjoy the fun with the rest.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Stone are widely known and have many friends who wish them all the happiness of life. The ladies in the kitchen were not idle, but were quite busy getting the good things ready which consisted of all the delicacies of the setson The guests were invited to the dining room to enjoy them. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Leister, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Houck, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George Fowble, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Houck, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Haas and Mr. and Mrs. George Houck, Mrs. Edward Shaffer, Mrs. Edward Leather, Mrs. Benj. Croft, Mrs. Smith Chambers, Mrs. John Houck, Mrs. Ed. Houck, Mrs. Gussie Blizzard, Mrs. Edwin Kraft, Mrs. Annie Clas and Mrs. Frank Shaffer; Misses Naomi Snyder, Charlotte Blizzard, Myrtle Miller, Leona Leather, Winnie Shaffer, Annie May Elserode, Mary Houck, Emma Caple, Emma Shaffer, Ruth Houck, Gertrude Kelbaugh, Dorothy Chambers, Ruth Shaffer, Lydia Johnson and Rose Smith; Messrs. David Elserode, Constant Elserode, Frank Leister, Cecil A. Snyder, Fred Talbott, Bennie Croft, Carroll Harris, Ralph Leister, Ernest Long, Lester Reese, George Cressler, Raymond Buchman, Russel Williams, Lester Houck, Clark Shaffer, Edwin Wisner, Harland Greene, Frank Walsh, Harry Cressler, Edward Singer, Harvey Alban, Edgar Leister and Edwin Kraft.

SMITH-ENGLAND

Howard C. England, of Mount Airy, announces the marriage of his daughter, Lucille Chambord, to Arthur W. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of London, England. The marriage took place at noon Saturday, September 16, 1916, at Christ Protestant Episcopal church, St. Paul and Chase streets, Baltimore. Only the immediate families witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Edwin B. Niver. The couple left on a Northern trip and will make their home in Cleveland.

HAWK—FROCK

Miss Mary S. Frock, of Silver Run, and Mr. Samuel P. Hawk, of Ittlestown, Pa., were married Sunday, 24th inst., at Silver Run, by Rev. S. C. Hoover.

DEPPE—BANKERT.

Miss Selda Viola Bankert, of this city, and Mr. Wm. L. Deppe, of Hanover, Pa., were married Saturday, 23rd inst., at the Methodist Protestant church parsonage, this city, by the pastor, Rev. Edgar T. Read.

BELT—ASPER

Miss Hattie I. Asper and Mr. Maurice I. Belt, both of Hampstead, were married Friday, 22nd inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, Hampstead, by the pastor, Rev. W. M. Spangler.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS ESTABLISHED CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

The Union Temperance League of Carroll County, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have established campaign headquarters in their room on the second floor of the Times building. This has been fitted up and thoroughly equipped for the campaign. The Secretary Mr. George K. Mather will be there every day, and has the assistance of a competent stenographer and typewriter, telephone has been installed, No. 93, and the officers are in touch with the work all over the county.

Weekly meetings of the executive and county central committee are held every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Weekly meetings of the district are held on Tuesday evening. Meetings are being held in every district in the county.

Plans are being laid for a great dry demonstration in the shape of an automobile tour of the county on Tuesday, October 31, taking in most of the larger towns and villages. It is expected that at least one hundred cars will be in line carrying five hundred men and meetings will be arranged in all of the towns through which the tour will pass, ending up with a great mass meeting in Westminster at night, the latter to be addressed by a speaker of national reputation.

CRADLE ROLL.

The graduating exercises of the Cradle Roll, of Grace Lutheran church, this city, were held Sunday afternoon at two-thirty o'clock in the lecture room of the church. Fourteen little tots, in cap and gown, graduated from the Cradle Roll to the Mission Band. The attendance was very good. President Arthur Hull conducted the meeting, and superintendent, Mrs. John D. Belt, had charge of the graduating exercises. The children received diplomas.

These white rolls of ribbon say,
Cradle days have passed away,
And now before you stand
Open doors to Mission Band.

Many parents were present which showed an interest in the work.

Both parties promise prosperity, and they will at least produce it among the contractors that build marble post offices and dredge out creeks.

Motor parties are touring through the lovely country scenes and occasionally slowing down so they can tell a house from a barn.

Silk stockings are higher. Also skirts.

HUGHES FOR ARBITRATION.

He Would Be First to Accord to Labor All Rights Found Just After Consideration.

In his Maine speeches Mr. Hughes made it plain that he was not attacking labor or the equity of the proposed increase of wages for the railroad men. He was simply contending for the all important principle of arbitration as the right means of settlement of such questions. Speaking at different places in Maine, Mr. Hughes dwelt upon this question, saying:

"I deeply deplore, in the name of labor, in the name of justice, in the name of American ideals, the surrender of the Executive and of Congress to force, instead of permitting reason to reign.

"The measure to which I have alluded was not, properly speaking, an eight-hour measure. It was a wage measure. It was a plain proposition for a change in the wage scale. I do not speak of the equity of that. That is a matter to be fairly considered. I want what is just and right with respect to wages. I am for the arbitration and the peaceful settlement of these industrial controversies. We can settle everything in this country if we approach those matters with a fair and open mind and an examination of the facts.

"This particular measure shows on its face that it was legislation in advance of the investigation, instead of investigation in advance of legislation. It is said that there was in its favor the judgment of society. The judgment of society in this country has never been passed in favor of legislation without knowledge of the equity and regardless of the facts of the case. There was no judgment of society in favor of the roads which were excepted from its provisions. If there was a judgment of society, why not apply the rule to electric or other kinds of roads or roads less than 100 miles in length? I say, away with such pretense! It was a surrender to force instead of a clear, candid, faithful framed examination of the facts, and then action in accordance with American principles.

"Autocracy represents force; tyranny represents force, Democracy represents the rule of the common judgment after discussion, after an opportunity to know the facts."

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY TO VOTE FOR HUGHES.

He Says Wilson Has Failed to Enforce Pure Food Law.

"I favor the election of Mr. Hughes to the Presidency for entirely different reasons than those held by most of his supporters. It is not because of the Mexican policy nor the foreign policy of the Administration nor by reason of its domestic policies. It is because of the apparent indifference of the Administration of President Wilson to the cause of pure food and drugs. Practically all of the abuses which were injected into the Pure Food Law by the preceding Administrations are still in force. Benzoate of soda is still regnant. The fumes of burning sulphur are marching along undisturbed. There is evidently a lull in the activities of the Administration of the law. A well-known beverage, declared by the Supreme Court misbranded and amenable to the Food Law has not been molested. No attempt has been made to enforce the law in regard to the bleaching of flour. The repeal of the mixed flour law, that splendid safeguard to the purity of our bread, has been tacitly approved by the Treasury Department.

"Mr. Hughes in his activities on the Supreme Court has stood like a stone wall for the proper Administration of the Food Law. I believe his election would see a radical change in the attitude of the government towards pure food and pure drugs, so vital to the welfare of our people. For this reason, I sincerely hope that Mr. Hughes may be chosen as our next President.

"I should expect Mr. Hughes as President to have the same attitude toward the pure food and drug law that he had as a judge on the bench and to appoint a secretary of agriculture with subordinate officers who would be enthusiastic and earnest in the enforcement of the pure food law for the benefit of the physical, mental and moral welfare of our people."

Congress, representing 100,000,000 people, is not particularly dignified in passing a law at the crack of the railroad brotherhoods' whip.

A PICTURE OF HUGHES.

The New York World, which once was outspoken in its admiration for Mr. Hughes, now declares that the people do not know where Hughes stands, or what he stands for. This Wilson organ had no such criticism to make when Mr. Hughes was governor. The World said on May 17, 1910: "He dictated no nominations, controlled no convention, trafficked in no patronage, made no bargains with officeholders. He has rewarded nobody for supporting him and punished nobody for opposing him. What influence he has wielded over public opinion has come through his appeals to the voters themselves." That is the estimate of Mr. Hughes given by the World six years ago. It is a pretty fair letter of recommendation. Could the World say as much for President Wilson? Hardly, for the president has done all of the things from which the World absolved Hughes.—Kansas City Journal.

President Wilson says he is utterly indifferent as to his re-election. Perhaps that explains a good many things nobody has heretofore been able to understand.

Mr. Wilson now virtually admits that all his own ideas were wrong four years ago. He has changed his mind on every public question. On some of them he has changed twice or even three times. Even if his friends could satisfy the public at this time he is exactly right, what assurance could be given that he would be right a year hence?

Telling Tariff Points

Let these telling points on tariff and protection in the speech by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, delivered in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, be fixed permanently in your mind and memory during the remainder of the campaign:

We are desirous of having strong and sure the foundations of our national greatness in this pursuit of competition among the nations which is sure to follow the cessation of the present struggle.

I presume that the Republican party as the national party, according to the constitution of the United States, within the national sphere, shall proceed wherever it is practicable, to build up and foster and encourage American enterprise, and open the doors wide for honest American achievement.

Then came the Underwood tariff bill itself. What was the result? Enterprise halted and there was a contraction of trade throughout the land, and America, instead of going ahead, stopped. That is what happened. Three hundred thousand were unemployed in the City of New York. There was not a city in this land where the jobless man anxious and able to work did not walk the street. They were fed by our charitable organizations, which were taxed to the utmost limit to provide for those for whom American enterprise could no longer make provision. It was a sad spectacle. Americans have not forgotten it. It is not forgotten here or anywhere. It cannot be forgotten. It is too recent.

If you are going to have the basis for prosperity in this country; if you are going to protect the American wage scale; if you are going to have American enterprise able to meet the competition which will follow the ending of this war, you must have an honestly devised, wisely framed tariff law to protect American industry.

No, the Democratic party will not be saved by the European war. If you would know what our condition will be when the war ends, think of what our condition was before that war began, if you think these nations are so impoverished that they cannot again turn to work. Those millions of men now fighting are better able to work than ever before in their lives. * * * Their factories are there; their plants are there; they know themselves better than ever before. They are better disciplined, more alert, keener, stronger, better physically than ever before, in the main, and they are ready to turn great national energies into the pursuits of peace to pay their war bills, to produce up to the limit, to send their goods throughout the world.

I propose that we shall study this out, applying a principle that we believe in, and secure intelligently and honestly adequate protection to American industries in every part of this land.

WHY HUGHES IS NEEDED IN THIS TREMENDOUS CRISIS.

Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution with futility in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we set Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans. The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during those four years; the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people throughout the United States.—From speech of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Maine, in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

The Democrats continue to ignore Mr. Hughes' speeches to the extent that all they do is to sputter and gasp.

Let it be conceded there are really strong grounds for the opinion that President Wilson may carry Texas next November. If these indications are taken at their full worth, some enthusiasts will soon be going out to bet that the tide will sweep on until Mississippi and Alabama are also enrolled in the Democratic column.

BIRD HILL

Mrs. Lloyd Shipley had as her guest her cousin, Miss Margaret Foutz, of Annapolis, and her daughter, Miss Lillian Shipley, of Baltimore.

Don't forget the harvest home service at Deer Park Sunday, October 1st, in the afternoon.

Mrs. Susie Williams entertained Sunday all her children and grandchildren in honor of Miss Cleedie, the occasion having been her 20th birthday. Those present were: Mrs. Susie Williams, Ella Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. James Snyder, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Shipley, Mr. and Mrs. George Mickel, Misses Amanda and Elizabeth Williams, Mildred, Fern, Julia and Ruth Snyder, Alice, Elva and Hollus Williams, Eliza Shipley, Eliza Frizzell, Evelyn Frick, Treva Barber, Cledie and Elsie Williams, Messrs. Chester Williams, Columbus and James Snyder, Jr.

Health of community good at this writing.

If you want to hold on to your real estate don't advertise it in the newspapers. It would bring too many attractive offers.

Proclamation

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND CREATING A BUDGET SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1916, an Act was passed, to-wit: Chapter 159 of said Acts, being an Act to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State; and which said Act is in words and figures following:

"CHAPTER 159

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, regulating the making of appropriations by the General Assembly of Maryland in regular session, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring), That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided to become Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution of Maryland.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall not appropriate any money out of the Treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

Sub-Section A:

Every appropriation bill shall be either a Budget Bill, or a Supplementary Appropriation Bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

Sub-Section B:

First. Within twenty days after the convening of the General Assembly (except in the case of a newly elected Governor, and then within thirty days after his inauguration), unless such time shall be extended by the General Assembly for the session at which the Budget is to be submitted, the Governor shall submit to the General Assembly two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal years to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; (3) the debts and funds of the State; (4) an estimate of the State's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the Governor may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the State's revenue.

Second. Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations: (1) for the General Assembly as certified to the Governor in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the Executive Department; (3) for the Judiciary Department, as provided by law, certified to the Governor by the Comptroller; (4) to pay and discharge the principle and interest of the debt of the State of Maryland in conformity with Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the State under the Constitution and laws of the State; (6) for the establishment and maintenance throughout the State of a thorough and efficient system of public schools in conformity with Article VIII of the Constitution and with the laws of the State; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the Constitution of the State.

Third. The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The Governor shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill." The Governor may, before final action thereon by the General Assembly, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the General Assembly by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The General Assembly shall not amend the budget bill so as to affect either the obligations of the State under Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, or the provisions made by the laws of the State for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, or the payment of any salaries required to be paid by the State of Maryland by the Constitution thereof; and the General Assembly may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the General Assembly, and by increasing the items therein relating to the Judiciary, but except as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein, provided, however, that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be decreased during his term of office; and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the Governor.

Fourth. The Governor and such representatives of the executive departments, boards, officers and commissions of the State expending or supplying for the State's money, as have been designated by the Governor for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the Legislature, it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration therof, and to answer inquiries relative thereto.

Sub-Section C: Supplementary Appropriation bills:

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the Budget Bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriation shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following: (1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a Supplementary Appropriation Bill. (a) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax, direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said Bill; (3) No Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the whole number of the members elected; and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage; (4) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall be presented to the Governor of the State as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said Section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the Legislature from passing at any time in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of Article III of the Constitution and subject to the Governor's power of approval as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the State of Maryland within the protection of Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Sub-Section D: General Provisions:

First: If the Budget Bill shall not have been finally acted upon by the Legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the Governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such Bill; but no other matter than such Bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

Second. The Governor for the purpose of making up his budget shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to require from the proper State Officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative offices, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for State moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as he shall direct. The estimates for the Legislative Department, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the Judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the comptroller, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the Governor, in such form and at such times as he shall direct, and shall be included in the budget without revision.

The Governor may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and of all institutions applying for State moneys. After such public hearings he may, in his discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

Third. The Legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this Section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

Fourth. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this Section and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of this Section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall in any manner affect the provisions of Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution or of any laws heretofore or hereafter passed in pursuance thereof, or be construed as preventing the Governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, as provided by Section 16 of Article II, or as preventing the Legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this Section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the Bill or of any other item of such Bill or Bills.

Section 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next ensuing general election, being the Presidential and Congressional election, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and sixteen, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be placed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of 'CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR A BUDGET.'

'This amendment provides that the Governor shall present to the Legislature soon after it is convened a Budget giving a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the two succeeding fiscal years showing clearly any surplus or deficit in State funds, in these estimates he shall make provision for the interest and sinking funds of all State debts, for all salaries as fixed by law, and for the public schools as fixed by law. With regard to most other matters he may revise the estimates presented to him either by State Officers or State Aided institutions. The Legislature may not increase the estimates presented by the Governor or pass any additional appropriation act except by a majority vote and must make provision by tax for such increase or additional appropriation. The Legislature may not alter in an appropriation act the provision made by law for the State debt, or for the judiciary, but may reduce all other items in the Governor's estimates;' and the words 'for the Constitutional Amendment' and 'against the Constitutional Amendment' as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against the proposed amendment, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved March 28, 1916."

Now, therefore, I Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct a copy of this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 159 of the Acts of Maryland of 1916, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which said newspapers in the City of Baltimore to be printed in the German language, once a week for three months next preceeding the General Election to be held in this State on November 7th, 1916, and at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted, in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal of Maryland. DONE at the City of Annapolis, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
By the Governor:
THOMAS W. SIMMONS,
Secretary of the State.

CONCERT

By the Singing Class of St. Benjamin's Lutheran Church on

Tuesday Ev'g, Oct. 10

At 7:30 o'clock

There will be vocal and instrumental music, also several readings. A welcome invitation is extended to all. Admission free.

9-29-2t

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NEW PRICES AUGUST 1

FORD CHASIS 1916

CHASIS $325

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LOCAL MARKETS

Market report corrected by N. I Gorsuch Son Co.

Wheat		$1.48
Rye Straw		18.00
Middlings, per ton		33.00
Sea Foam Flour		7.75
Hominy Chop, 100		1.70
Corn, per bbl.		4.00
Oats		40-45
Rye		80-85
Sucrene Dairy Feed		$1.35
Timothy Hay	17.00 @	18.00
C. S. Meal		1.85
L. S. Meal		2.00

Market reports corrected by Englar & Sponseller up-to-date.

Wheat	$1.48
Bran	1.35
Middlings	1.60
Cottonseed Meal	1.80
Linseed meal	2.00
Hominy Chop	1.70
Hammond Dairy Feed	1.35
Gluten Feed	1.40

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and Uudivided Profits	134,518.85

Westminster Deposit and Trust Company.

Acts as Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Trustee Assignee and Receiver.

4 Per Cent

Paid on Deposits

Interest Payable January and July

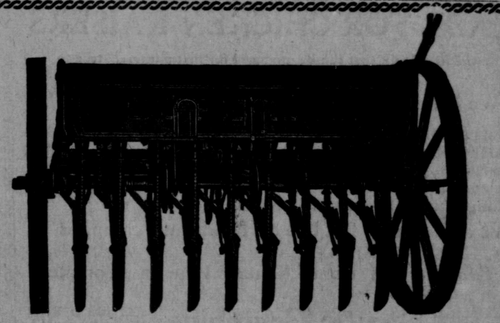
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The true working qualities of aGood Drill are found in the SUPERIOR. The name tells a true story of its merits.

The SUPERIOR Alfalfa and Grass Seed Drills are known for saving one half of the usual amount of seed sown. Therefor, "Even sowing means even growing" and reaping more per acer.

Just received a new supply of Sharpless and Blue Bell Cream Separators.

This year we are making a specialty on Buggies, Buggy Harness and all kinds of farm narness.

We are agents for Hess Spring Wagons, and Weber, Lansing and Thornhill farm wagons.

Just recieved a carload of Corn King wide spread Manure Spreaders.

Engines from one to sixty horse power. Fertilizer and Field Seeds.

FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
"Everything for the farm." Westminster, Md.



PINE

is the most adaptable lumber for flooring purposes. Our stock of this useful wood is very full and complete. We also carry cypress in very large quantities for siding and outside trim. Also white wood, oak, birch and maple. If you contemplate building either a small or large house, it will pay you to specify our lumber and so be sure of receiving the best free kiln-dried wool.

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We aim to carry a full and complete stock of "up to grade,"

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AND

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And Sell Them At Reasonable Prices.

GET OUR PRICES - - - SEE OUR STOCK
GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS.

SMITH AND REIFSNIDER.

'We guarantee to please in every particular."

FINE SHOATS

I will have for sale at my stables the first of next week from 50 to 75 feeding shoats. Don't fail to see this lot.

C. W. KING,
Westminster, Md.

The awful menace of Sectionalism in this country is once more illustrated by the chance that the Boston teams may win both the American and National League championships.

The college presidents must wish they knew as much as the sophomores.

The congressmen coming home from Washington should send ahead to hire a brass band, so that they can have an unexpected and rousing welcome from their fellow citizens.

It cost a good many dollars to find out what the doctors don't know about infantile paralysis.

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