American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President of the United States,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA.

For Vice-President of the United States,

LEVI P. MORTON,

OF NEW YORK.

Electors at Large,
F. SNOWDEN HILL,
JOHN R. BOND.

District Electors,
1st District—JOSEPH W. WADDELL,
2d " —SAMUEL ROOP,
3d " —WILLIAM COATH,
4th " —JOSEPH M. CUSHING,
5th " —THOS. B. PARRAN, JR.
6th " —DANIEL CHISHOLM.

For Congress,

THEODORE F. LANG,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Election Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

The Sugar Trust Again.

The SENTINEL has several times called attention to the fact that, while the free-trade Democrats argue that a high tariff promotes and encourages trusts and monopolies, the Mills bill, which was accepted and endorsed by the Democratic National Convention and has received the full approval of Mr. Cleveland, maintains a high rate of duty on sugar in the face of the existence of a gigantic trust controlling a large proportion of the output of the refineries and thus procuring an increase of about 20 per cent. in the prices. The exactions of this monopoly upon the people, within the last ten weeks, will not fall short of six to eight millions of dollars. Every cup of coffee, or tea; every mouthful of cake; every ounce of preserved fruit; in fact every article into which sugar enters as a component part has paid and is paying heavy tribute to this combination. If the theory and arguments of the supporters of the Mills bill are correct the duties on sugar should be promptly abolished and that article placed upon the free list. The rate of duty under the Mills schedule will not fall below 60 and will probably be nearer 70 per cent. Under ordinary circumstances, without taking the existence of a trust into consideration at all, that is an onerous and burdensome tax, yielding, in fact, fully one-third the entire estimated revenue under the Mills bill, and no excuse can be offered for its imposition. But the wrong becomes greatly aggravated if it be true that, in addition, it gives vitality to a grinding trust and annually filches forty or fifty millions more from the pockets of the people. Let it be distinctly understood that the allegation that it does so is not of Republican origin. It is the natural inference and logical conclusion of the Democratic theory. Why then does the Mills bill maintain this high tariff? Is it indifference on the part of the Democratic law-makers to the welfare of the people? or, is it submission to the demands of the trust through its agent Havemeyer, who interviewed Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee, pending the passage of the bill?

Ex-Governor Whyte, in a speech at the Concordia Opera House, Baltimore, recently, grew facetious on the subject of trusts, and said, among other things, "Here is the sugar trust. You taste it in your coffee." But he failed to tell his hearers that if a high tariff sustains that trust, the Democrats who, against the votes of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, rejected an amendment to reduce the duty fifty per cent., are responsible for it; and he further failed to tell them that the Republican Senate has a bill prepared, a prominent feature of which is that very reduction. It looks amazingly like shameless affrontery on the part of a Democrat, who knows better, to attembt to create the impression that the Republicans are in anywise responsible for the continuance of a trust that, if a high tariff promotes it, is due solely to the votes of Democratic Representatives. Upon that party alone rests the responsibility of further maintaining a burdensome duty on sugar, now that the exigency under which it was imposed has passed away. Shirking and squirming will not mend the matter, and it would be more noble and more manly to meet the issue squarely than to endeavor, even by inuendo, to shift it to other shoulders? The fact is that the sugar schedule of the Mills bill is, in any aspect of the case, indefensible, and the best the Democratic apologists for that measure can do is to maintain a discreet silence on the subject. There is not a sufficient sugar industry in our own country to justify the imposition of fifty-eight or sixty millions of dollars of duty for the sake of protecting it. The public revenue is in excess of expenditures and the money is not needed to support the government. Hence, here is a practical opportunity to relieve all the people of an unnecessary burden, for all the people are consumers of sugar. The Democrats have denied to them this relief. The Republicans offer it in the bill just completed and submitted by the Senate committee. The voters must choose between them.

The exactions of the sugar trust, however, need not be presented as a reason for such reduction, for it is more than doubtful whether the tariff is in any wise a cause of the organization of that monopoly. England has her salt trust, notwithstanding salt is not dutiable in that country; and a sugar combination can be as well maintained without a tariff as with one, if the price be kept below the range of foreign competition. The probability is, therefore, that the reduction of duty proposed by the Senate, if adopted and enacted into law, will inure to the benefit of the consumer. Some other means than reducing the tariff must be sought as a remedy against trusts.

The Democratic managers are paring the earnings of the officeholders to the quick with assessments for campaign purposes. Where is the farce of civil service reform?

Wherein is It False?

It started out with the cry of "free trade" against the Democrats, in the face of a forty per cent. tariff bill enacted by a Democratic House of Representatives. This stupendous lie was palpable and self-evident. A forty per cent. tariff could not be free trade. Yet it sticks to it.

This is said of the Republican party by last week's *Advocate*. The SENTINEL has no desire or intention to retort in kind. Bandying epithets proves nothing. As has already been explained in these columns the term free-trade, as used by the Republicans in the discussion of the tariff question, is fully understood to mean the opposite of protection, and is employed in that sense when applied to the doctrine as held and advocated by the Democratic party. But the Republicans are not alone in so stigmatizing it. Henry George, the great labor leader, is canvassing the country in favor of Mr. Cleveland's re-election on that very issue. The New York *Times*, *Evening Post*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other newspapers formerly Republican, are supporting the Democratic nominations solely on that ground. Hundreds of prominent and intelligent Democrats have abandoned their party and intend to vote for Harrison because, they assert, it is committed to free-trade. It is not to be supposed that these men are guilty of wilfully falsifying the attitude of their own party; and they are, in very many cases, fully as capable as the *Advocate* of construing the deliverances and acts of the Democratic authorities. But it has been shown, beyond controversy, that the Mills bill, which has received the full approbation of Mr. Cleveland and his followers, is a considerable step towards free-trade. For the first time in its history, the Democratic party prefers internal taxation over import duties as a means of raising the current, ordinary revenues of the country; and this, too, in violation of the well-known hostility to that form of taxation entertained by the man whose principles the party claims to have made its own. This is done that room may be afforded to place upon the free list lumber, salt, wool, raisins and about one hundred other articles now paying duty; and a reduction made in the tariff on other dutiable articles to the extent of fifteen per cent. at least.

In the discussion of the Mills bill in the House of Representatives it received the thorough approbation and support of Hon. F. T. Shaw, one of the ablest Democrats, and one of the most frank and sincere men in that body, who in his speech on the subject expressed the deliberate conviction that duties imposed for protection are unconstitutional. The logical and inevitable conclusion follows, that Dr. Shaw advocated the passage and voted for the bill because it provided, a tariff "for revenue only," or a free-trade tariff as the term is understood in this connection. Any other construction would place the Representative from the Second Congressional District in the attitude of a supporter of a measure held to be unconstitutional. And Dr. Shaw is not alone among Democrats in the opinion referred to. Mr. Mills, the author of the bill bearing his name, and Speaker Carlisle have both given expression to similar views.

As to a forty per cent. tariff not being free-trade, it is very clear that such a tariff may not be protective. If a duty of $17 per ton on steel rails is required to enable the American manufacturer to produce them, it cannot be protection to reduce the schedule to $11 per ton. If a duty of 25 to 35 or 40 per cent. on wool is necessary to promote the growth of that industry, putting the article on the free list will inevitably destroy it. But the subject need be pursued no further in this article. Sufficient has been said to show that the opinion may be entertained and expressed that the Democratic platform favors free-trade, without justly rendering the speaker or writer amenable to the charge of falsehood.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill prepared by the Finance Committee of the Senate, as a substitute for the Mills bill, was reported to that body on Wednesday. This was done in advance of the submission of the majority and minority reports of the committee, at the instance of Mr. Sherman who desired to submit some remarks on the measure, and was compelled to leave the city on Wednesday night. The bill, Mr. Sherman said, proposed a reduction of about $73,000,000. It antagonizes the Mills bill in that it is a measure for revenue and protection as against the tariff for revenue only, proposed by the Democrats. Its leading features have been heretofore suggested. The sugar tariff is reduced 50 per cent. The rice duty is also lessened somewhat, but not to the point to deprive it of protection. The glass schedule is maintained as at present. Also the duty on salt, marble, tin plates etc. The wool schedule is to remain unchanged with the exception of an increase of one cent per pound on the finer grades. Many articles which do not come into competition with American products, or labor, are placed on the list. All taxes on tobacco, except on certain grades of cigars and cigarettes, are abolished, and also on spirits used in the mechanic arts, and for medicinal purposes. Mr. Sherman says if it could be considered on its merits it could be made the most perfect revenue measure ever placed on the statute books.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are already attempting to break the force of the bill by denouncing it as inconsistent with the platform of the Chicago convention; as a political trick, rather than as a serious measure, and so on. This is a strong indication that the excellence of the measure is fully recognized and fears entertained that its provisions will attract to its support still more of the Protection Democrats, who are opposed to the Mills bill. In truth, the bill is in strict harmony in its general outlines with the declared principles of the Republican party, and must commend itself to every man who prefers to see American industries and labor fostered and maintained, to an unpatriotic surrender of our own home interests to foreign competition.

The Mills bill offers an admirable opportunity for the manufacture of "free-whiskey" by exempting from the necessity of providing a warehouse and employing a government store-keeper for every distillery mashing less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day. The provision is practically a license for illicit distilling. When the difficulty heretofore encountered by the government in the suppression of the "moonshiners" is recalled, this looks like a long step backwards.

Dealing with Trusts.

It is not probable that anybody except the beneficiaries of trusts is opposed to the enactments of laws either for their suppression or regulation. There is a popular demand for some wholesome restraining legislation on the subject, and in obedience to that demand numerous bills have been introduced in Congress, designed to give force and effect to the popular will. Among these bills that introduced by a Republican Senator is said to be the most stringent and far reaching in its provisions. Its speedy enactment, or that of any other practical measure of relief is, however, problematical. It is not a difficult matter to decry the evil of monopolies, whatever their origin, or the circumstances that give them birth; nor, in times of great political excitement, where parties are straining every nerve to achieve victory, to invent theories connecting opponents with their propagation. But to discover and apply an efficient remedy is as yet, an unsolved problem. The wisdom of the ablest statesmen of the country has, thus far, been inadequate to the task. In the very outset a serious obstacle is encountered in the doubts suggested as to the constitutionality of national legislation in the premises. The powers of the general government are limited within the plain provisions of the constitution and may not be exceeded to meet even such an exigency. The Supreme Court has invariably given a rigid interpretation to the constitution, and held the government within the exercise of such powers as are plainly expressed, or clearly implied. There would seem to be no authority whatever in Congress to legislate on the subject of trusts unless it can be found, by implication, in the constitutional power to regulate commerce. It yet remains to be seen whether this implication will be sustained by the courts when the test is made. In the meantime it will be unjust to condemn any legislator who may, because of conscientious scruples, vote against measures that in his judgment are without constitutional warrant. It may be that it will eventually appear that the evil must be corrected, if at all, by State legislation. If this be true, and it does not seem to be an unreasonable conclusion, it is high time the States were taking the subject into consideration and devising and applying such remedy as may be possible. If, instead of the temporary clamor raised by the Democrats for purely political campaign purposes, the question were taken up and discussed with sincerity and an honest effort made to ascertain the extent of National and State authority in the premises, a corrective might be applied that would, at least, diminish the ability of combined monopolies to burden and oppress the people.

National Campaign Committees.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says Chairman Quay has had, up to date, a million and a half of dollars for campaign purposes, while chairman Brice has not been able to raise more than a third of that sum. Not long ago the talk was the other way. Boasts were made about the liberal contributions of the millionaire free-traders, while it was claimed the Republican committee found it impossible to procure necessary contributions. The *Sun's* correspondent may be informed as to the real condition of things at Democratic Headquarters; but he is probably ignorant of the Republican situation. Chairman Quay is minding his own business and holding his tongue in a manner highly aggravating to the Democratic managers. Still, they are finding out that silence does not mean supineness. The correspondent above referred to says "the activity and resources of the Republican campaign committee amaze all those who give only a casual glance at the progress they make," and that "although Mr. Brice and his assistants have done good work, it suffers by comparison with the presentment of the other side." These things are mentioned by way of encouragement to those Republicans who imagine that their National committee is not doing much because it makes very little noise.

The Home Market.

The free-traders, who are in the habit of deriding the home market as inconsequential, must find food for reflection in the prevalent price of wheat. There is no extraordinary foreign demand and yet the farmer is getting about twenty-five cents more per bushel than the ruling price a year ago. True, there is a shortage in the general yield, but the product is still so great that without a vast home market this cereal would become a drug and might remain unthreshed until it rotted in the barn or the rick, as it has done in times past under a tariff for revenue only. The home market is the chief factor in promoting the prosperity of the farming interests; and it relies upon and exists mainly by and through the support derived from a tariff wisely adjusted to foster it by protecting the industries and manufactures that give employment to labor. The question for the farmer to decide is whether he will imperil the existence of this market by voting for Mr. Cleveland and thus giving his assent to the doctrine of free-trade.

Mr. Morton's Letter.

The letter of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, which appears in the SENTINEL to-day, is concise, brief and to the point. The writer realizes that the leading feature of the contest is the issue between protection and free-trade, and confines his letter mainly to that subject. He expresses, tersely and well, his own views and those of the party which nominated him concerning it. He is in full and hearty sympathy with the principle of protection, and, should he become the presiding officer of an equally divided Senate, will never, like George M. Dallas, give the casting vote to betray and destroy the system which has made the nation unprecedently prosperous.

The Morey letter forgery cost General Garfield the electoral votes of California in 1880, but the false and malicious statements of Leon O. Ballcey and the lot of precious rascals about him, were made too early in the campaign to serve their purpose.

The town elections in Connecticut on Monday last showed large Republican gains, indicating, it is claimed, a Republican majority of about 5,000 at the November election.

No date for the adjournment of Congress has been fixed.

"Old Hutch," as Hutchinson, the Chicago wheat cornerer, is called, squeezed the shorts at $2.00 per bushel for September wheat. It is said he made about eight millions of dollars on the deal.

Mr. Cleveland has approved the Chinese Exclusion bill, and there are now four steamers on the Pacific Ocean bound for San Francisco, with over a thousand Chinamen who hold certificates given by the Collector of that city, authorizing them to land. They have been visiting their native country and are returning under the pledge of the good faith of the United States. Under the Exclusion bill they cannot be landed on our shores.

It is sufficient to say that every man quoted as saying that Gen. Benjamin Harrison had declared in his presence that a dollar a day was sufficient for a workingman, failed to substantiate his statement by an affidavit. The whole lot were willing to be suborned to lie; but a wholesome fear of the penitentiary prevented them from yielding to the temptation to commit the crime of perjury.

The Republican demonstrations at Philadelphia and New York, last Saturday evening, were immense in their proportions. In the former city there were by actual count, 26,479 men in the line of the parade, while in New York, it is estimated that 100,000 persons assembled at the Polo grounds to hear Mr. Blaine. The Philadelphia demonstration has never been paralleled in the history of the city. These great gatherings are an index of popular sentiment and point to a great Republican triumph.

There is a delectable row between the Cleveland and Hill elements of the Democratic party, in New York. Some of Cleveland's supporters have sent out circulars asking the signatures of those who will support the Presidential candidate but vote against the Governor. They report a large number of signers. All this has incensed the Hill men, who insist that Mr. Cleveland shall write a letter endorsing their favorite. Many of the better class of Democrats declare that if he does it will lose him thousands of votes. On the other hand, if he don't the Hill faction will retaliate and knife him remorselessly. It is an embarrassing situation for the great Democratic mascot. He'll be whipped if he does and he'll be whipped if he don't. On the whole he had better espouse the cause of morality against the corrupt administration of Gov. Hill and the saloons. It won't help him any, but it will be more respectable.

Gen. Harrison Calls Up Some Old Recollections to Point a Moral.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sep. 26.—Delegations from Tipton and Elkhart counties, of this State, and the Tippecanoe Veterans and the Foraker Club, of Columbus, Ohio, called on Gen. Harrison to-day. In the course of his remarks Gen. Harrison said, addressing himself especially to the veterans: "In looking over, the other day, a publication of the campaign of 1840, I fell upon a card signed by fifteen democrats of Orange, N. J., giving their reasons for leaving the democratic party. It has occurred to me that it might be interesting to some of these old gentlemen. It was as follows: 'We might give many reasons for this change in our political opinions. The following, however, we deem sufficient: We do not believe a national debt is a national blessing.' [Laughter and applause.]

"'We don't believe the price of labor in this free country should be reduced to the standard prescribed by despots in foreign countries. We do not believe in fighting for the country, and being unrepresented in the councils of the country; we do not believe in an exclusive, hard metallic currency any more than we believe in hard bread or no bread, [laughter;] we do not believe it was the design of the framers of the constitution that the President should occupy his time during his first term in electioneering for his re-election to a second term.'" [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mysterious Murders in London.

London, England, has recently been the scene of the most remarkable crimes in the history of mankind. A series of murders have been committed in the locality known as Whitechapel, without any other apparent motive on the part of the murderer than a mania to destroy human life and mutilate the bodies of the slain. The murders have been committed in the open streets, and at points patrolled every ten minutes by the police; but so swift have been the movements of the murderer that thus far he has eluded arrest and avoided suspicion. The victims, who now number half a dozen or more, have been nearly all dissolute women, who have encountered the fiend at late hours of the night and paid the forfeit of their lives for their own sinful folly. In most of the cases the throats of the unfortunates have been cut, the vitals and bowels removed and arranged around the bodies; and in one instance portions of the bowels festooned around the head. In one case, at least, the body has been dismembered. All London is aghast at the atrocious crimes. It is supposed they are committed either by an insane surgeon or some one having a homicidal mania. He has given notice that nothing less than fifteen victims will satisfy his morbid cravings for the bloody work of destruction. Two of the murders were committed last Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Mr. Jos. K. Roberts, collector of Internal Revenue of the Md. District, died at his home in Prince George's county, on Monday night. Henry F. Dorton, Senior Deputy, was designated by the Secretary of the Treasury Department as acting collector, but he is a Republican, and the Maryland Democrats created such a stir about it that the order was recalled and Gen. Andrew G. Chapman designated.

Mr. Scott, chief of the salary and allowance division of the Postoffice Department, has just finished the apportionment of the appropriations for the rent of quarters for third-class postoffices. Maryland receives as her portion $2,561, which is to be distributed among the following offices: Bel Air, Cambridge, Centreville, Chestertown, Easton, Elkton, Ellicott City, Emmitsburg, Frostburg, Havre de Grace, Lonaconing, Port Deposit, Salisbury, Towson and Westminster. The postmasters will be authorized to rent quarters beginning October 1.

The Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church is in session at Cumberland.

MR. MORTON ACCEPTS.

His Letter of Acceptance.

RHINECLIF, N. Y., October 2.

The Hon. M. M. Estee and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN.—In making formal acceptance of my nomination as the Republican candidate for the vice presidency, I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention.

The duties devolving upon the vice president as presiding officer of the Senate, and, in certain contingencies, a participant in the legislation of Congress, make it proper that the people should know distinctly and unreservedly the political views of the candidate who may be presented for their suffrages.

It fortunately happens that his duty for myself is easily discharged by referring to the principles embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Convention. The resolutions, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect my personal convictions and have my hearty approval.

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election, every voter in the United States clearly sees that the controlling question is, whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency, or whether these duties shall be retained, with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country.

The Republican platform, while recognizing the necessity of reducing the revenue, declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor.

The American people have now enjoyed the protective system for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the national government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have realized a degree of industrial and financial prosperity unprecedented in this country and never equalled in any other.

The pressing reason given for once again trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without protection as a motive or end, is that the present tariff has produced and is producing a surplus in the treasury. But is it not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the national income to the national expenditure without sacrificing or even imperiling an industrial system which has brought untold advantages to the entire country? Admitting that the present tariff, by lapse of time and the large expansion of trade which it has stimulated, needs revision, is it not wiser and more patriotic to revise it with a careful regard to the interest of protection, than with the purpose of lessening its protective features?

These are some of the questions which must be answered at the national polls in November. For myself, as a citizen and as a candidate, I do not hesitate to declare that from long observation, I am an unwavering friend of the protective system. In a business life, now extending over forty years, I have witnessed and compared the effect upon the country of a revenue tariff, tending to free trade, with a protective tariff encouraging home industries. Under the former the development of the country has always been arrested, while under the latter it has uniformly been promoted. To the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, the difference between the two systems is that of narrowing chances on one hand and expanding opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to competition with the whole world: protection reserves America for Americans, native and adopted.

The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as its public credit. A hostile movement creates distrust in the public mind, and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired. New enterprises wither in the bud, capital grows timid, the field of labor is contracted, and pressure for employment inevitably reduces the wages of all workingmen. With the views of the convention, so frankly expressed in its resolutions, upon all other questions of public interest, I find myself in hearty accord. In relation to silver and its important bearing upon the national currency, as well as its connection with and influence on the prosperity of large sections of our common country; in its advocacy of a judicious settlement of the public lands policy, in urging the necessity for better coast defences, and the duty we owe to the shipping interests of the country, the platform repeats the approved principles of the Republican party.

The Republican platform proposes a distinctly American policy; not one of narrowness and bigotry, but one broad and philanthropic—a policy that best helps the whole world by the example of a great, growing, powerful nation, founded on the equality of every man before the law.

It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which, in the providence of God, they have fallen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end, with no spirit of narrowness toward other peoples, but rather, in the highest interest of all, they should find under their own flag a field of limitless advance in the direction of the improvment, the prosperity and the happiness of man.

Very respectfully yours,
LEVI P. MORTON.

Mr. Milton Painter, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Owings' Mills, Baltimore county, who was well known by many of the citizens of this county, died Wednesday morning, of heart failure. He was a native of Delaware county, Pa., and was about 73 years of age. A widow, son and daughter survive him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money to Loan on Mortgages.

WM. H. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Westminster, Md. Office with J. A. C. Bond, opposite City Hotel. oct-6

For Sale.

A FURNACE, in good order; also a "Cutter," but little used, almost new. Inquire at SENTINEL Office, or Box 71, Uniontown, Md. oc-6-4t

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county, will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1888, for the transaction of business.
By order,
oct-6-1m CHARLES BRILHART, Clerk.

Notice.

HAVING purchased the Drug Store formerly carried on by Mr. John W. Wilmer, I have refurnished it with a new and complete stock of Drugs, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and fine Stationery, which I offer to the public. Special attention will be given to Physicians' prescriptions and orders.
oct-6-3t JOSEPH T. BOYLE.

[redacted]

NO. 2643 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting in Equity.

Samuel Cover vs. William H. Orendorff.

ORDERED this 4th day of October, 1888, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Charles R. Roberts, the Attorney named in the mortgage filed among the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of November next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of October instant.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $12,326.41.

WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

True copy - Test:
oct-6-3t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

Public Sale.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday, October 13th, 1888, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the old stand, next door to Jno. H. Keen's Provision Store, No. 32 West Main Street, Westminster,

Three End-Spring Falling-Top Buggies.
Three Brewster Side Bar Buggies.
Two Second-Hand Falling-Top Buggies.
Two Second-Hand Doctor's Phaetons, (as good as new).
One 3-Spring Top Wagon.
Three 3-Spring Wagons, (suitable for milk wagons).
1 very light Spring Wagon.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of three months will be given, on notes, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. Two per cent. off for cash. Sale positive.

KESS & BRO.
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer. oc-6-2t

TWO DESIRABLE FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers two desirable farms at private sale, one of which contains 52 Acres, or can have added to it 40 to 50 Acres of the land of the undersigned adjoining, so as to make a farm of 100 to 110 Acres. Also a farm of 122 acres, adjoining the above.

The Dwelling Houses are large and in good repair; Bank barn on each property, and all necessary outbuildings; water convenient to all the buildings. The land is in a superior state of cultivation, having been recently heavily limed. Ample quantity of meadow and wood land to each property. These farms are conveniently located on public roads, are about 3 miles from Linwood Station, Western Maryland Railroad, one of which is on the road leading from Westminster to Taneytown, about two miles from "Trevanian," and is about six miles from Westminster.

For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned, residing on the 122 acre farm.
oc-6-4t WILLIAM H. NUSBAUM.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Judges of Election and to the qualified Voters of Carroll county, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Carroll county, at the usual places of holding elections, on

The First Tuesday, after the First Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1888,

for the purpose of electing Eight Presidential Electors, to cast the vote of the State of Maryland for one person for President of the United States, and for one Person for Vice-President of the United States, in conformity to the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Maryland: And for one person to represent the Second Congressional District of Maryland in the Fifty-First Congress of the United States.

The Polls for said election will be opened at 8, a. m., and close at 6, p. m., when the ballots shall be publicly counted.

The Returning Judges are required and directed to make their returns on the second day, (Thursday) following the election, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county.

GEORGE N. FRINGER,
oct-6-te Sheriff of Carroll county.

FALL AND WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.

DEVILBISS' RACKET STORE,

NEW WINDSOR.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

May stir the country from centre to circumference. It may agitate the minds of Statesmen of all parties, who may argue *pro* and *con* upon the beauties of Protection and Free Trade. But regardless of political beliefs, we stand firmly upon the policy of giving

PROTECTION

to individual rights, securing for mankind a freedom from the encumbents of credit extraction, protecting them from unjust discriminations of monopolists, which tend to make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer. We believe in a Protection that gives the consumer merchandise supplied at credit valuations, placing in your hands the finest selection of DRESS GOODS that can be made in the New York market, where our full stock was purchased. Our styles and prices must please you. Best $1.00 Black Silk in the world. Henriettas in all colors and prices. In our express purpose to be Headquarters on Dress Goods and Fancy Trimmings as well as on everything else. Others may Puff and Blow, but they don't get to the t-p. We get there! We get there quietly and efficiently—but oh, my! we can smile at the criticism of our methods; at the denial of our claims; at the slandering of our goods. We are liberal minded, and also believe in

FREE-TRADE.

This is a glorious country, a very land of freedom as designed by the framers of the constitution. But are you not held in shackles by monopolies and combinations? Are you not enchained by the exactions of a system that will forever hold you in bondage? Free-Trade, indeed! Call it slavery to men, who, from the divine right of self-protection in their business losses, place the whole weight upon your shoulders. We have no faith in this Free-Trade; but in giving you our cash valuations, we quote good Calicoes 4 and 5 cents per yard; good Ginghams 5 cents; good Canton Flannels 7 cents; Tickings 9 cents; best Rag Carpet for 25 cents, and all other goods correspondingly low. We also stand upon the plank favoring

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

This gives the consumer blessings that only are vouchsafed by cash transactions. Our object is not how much we can get from an article, but how cheap we can place it on the counter. *One reasonable profit and stop, marks the measure of our sales.* To cut the selling price more would be to cut into the cost price, and that would be digging the ground from under our own feet. Here we offer you Men's Solid Boots at $1.75 and $1.90 per pair. The Snag-Proof Rubber Duck Hood beats all others. We have the agency for the Douglas $3.00 Men's Fine Shoe and Siesinger's Tender Feet Shoes for Women. Pebble Button Shoes at $1.90. Best Women's Rubber Shoes for 25 cents. A large line of Cassimeres. Thompson, our tailor, stands on top. He guarantees a fit or no money. Try some of our good Chewing Tobacco at 29 cents per pound. We carry the largest general line of Merchandise in the county, and would be glad for you, who are looking around for bargains, to give us a call.

Yours Respectfully,
FRANK J. DEVILBISS,
Agent for Longman and Martinez Paints.
oc-6

Just Arrived!

Car load of Barrels. Half-Barrels and 10-gallon Kegs.
For sale cheap.
sep-29-3t HAINES & CO.

Election Notice.

THE annual election for Seven Directors will be held at the Westminster Savings Institution, on Saturday, October 6th, 1888, from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. STARR,
sep-22-3t Treasurer.

Boarding.

The Misses Fringer are prepared to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month at their residence, No. 143 East Main street, Westminster. sep-21-tf

HEADQUARTERS —FOR— ROBES, BLANKETS, AND HARNESS.

Having purchased a large lot of Robes and Blankets, direct from the factory, I am prepared to sell them at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

A Fine Line of Wolf Robes.
Black and Gray Goat Robes.
A Large Assortment of Plush and Wool Robes.
A Full Stock of Horse Blankets of all Kinds and Prices, including the celebrated 5 A.

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, SADDLES, WHIPS, HAMES AND CHAINS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, HARNESS AND AXLE OIL, AND GENERAL HORSE FURNISHINGS.

☞ THE BEST HARNESS IN THE COUNTY FOR THE MONEY.

I also have the Patent Rubber Metallic and Overin's Thread Whips.

Small favors thankfully received and larger ones in proportion.

J. W. SHUNK,
33 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
sep-29

The Hagerstown Fair,

COMPOSED OF THE

MARYLAND STATE FAIR

AND THE

County Associations of Washington and Carroll, Md., Franklin, Pa., and Jefferson, W. Va.,

WILL BE HELD AT

HAGERSTOWN,

ON

OCTOBER 15, 16, 17, 18 AND 19.

$12,000 IN PREMIUMS

21 RACES. Steeple Chases, Hurdle, Chariot, Running and Trotting Races.

PROFESSOR FISK, in his Balloon Ascensions, daily. Great Parachute Leap from the clouds, plunging down 3,000 feet through the air.

MISS NELLIE BURKE, in her famous Char'd, Indian Warrior, Grey Hound and Roman Standing Races, every day of the Fair.

Poultry and Pigeon show. Large display of Machinery, Live Stock, Farm and Household Products.

A Full Five Days Exhibition!

Opens at 9, a. m., Monday, October 15, closes at 5, p. m., Friday, October 19, 1888. Exhibits cannot be removed before Saturday, October 20th, at 8, a. m., except live stock, which may be taken off the grounds after 5, p. m., on Friday. No charge for exhibiting. All goods or articles for competition must be delivered to the General Superintendent on the grounds on or before 10 o'clock, a. m., October 15. He will be there on Saturday to receive any goods or live stock, and care for same. All entries except for trials of speed will be closed on Saturday, October 13, at 6 o'clock, p. m. For premium lists, privileges, programs and other information, address

H. A. McCOMAS,
General Superintendent,
oc-6-2t Hagerstown, Md.

OUR IMMENSE Fall and Winter Stock

Is now open for inspection.

We are offering every inducement to buyers.

We carry the largest stock in our line in this county and we can surely please you.

SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU GET A GUARANTEE THAT YOU ARE GETTING FULL VALUE FOR IT.

EXAMINE OUR CLOTHING.

IT WILL PAY YOU. WE HAVE A LARGER LINE OF OVERCOATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN THAN EVER SHOWN BY US BEFORE, AND AT SUCH LOW PRICES THAT WILL COMPEL YOU TO BUY. OUR CLOTHING TRADE IS INCREASING EVERY DAY AND IT IS JUST BECAUSE WE GIVE YOU FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING NEW IN THE WAY OF

Hats for Men and Boys.

See our Stock of Men's Boots.

MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES; EVITT'S HAND-MADE SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. GUM BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Big Bargains in Men's Underwear and Furnishing Goods.

☞ REMEMBER IT PAYS YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

Fred. D. Miller & Bro.,

Albaugh Building, near Railroad,

WESTMINSTER, - - MARYLAND.

A full line of Narrow Cross-cut Saws at BAUGHER & GILLELAND'S.

THE PLACE

WHERE PEOPLE GO IS TO

JNO. D. BOWERS'

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERY STORE,

Where can be found at all times a full and complete stock.

We make a specialty of

PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c.

We have also a large line of

Confectioneries, Fruits, &c.

We Invite the Public

To call and examine our complete stock. The prices of our goods are as low as they can be sold. We are sure we can give you satisfaction. All we ask is a thorough examination.

We have a good line of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

OUR MEATS

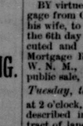
Consist of Sugar-Cured Hams, Shoulders, Breakfast Bacon, Country Meat, Smoked Sausage, Bologna and Dried Beef.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Highest market price allowed.

JNO. D. BOWERS,
may-5-6m Westminster, Md.

PRIVATE SALE OF A SMALL FARM.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a very desirable small Farm situated 1½ miles from Union Mills, on the Littlestown pike, five miles from Westminster, containing 50 ACRES OF LAND, under good fencing, in a high state of cultivation. Fruit of all kinds, water, and some good timber. The improvements are a two-story Log House with back building, large Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings, in good order.



jun-2-tf THEODORE BANKARD.

PRIVATE SALE!

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his Farm, Grist and Saw-Mill, at Piney Creek, on road leading from Keysville to Harney, about two miles from Keysville, containing

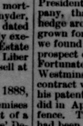
134 ACRES OF LAND,

of which 30 ACRES IS TIMBER LAND. In addition to the Mills, there are a dwelling house and barn, summer-house, hog-house, wagon-shed and other necessary outbuildings; a well of water; fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, grapes, &c. For particulars call on or address

se-29-3t* ISAAC PALMER.
Taneytown.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his property, about 2½ miles from Westminster, on the road leading from the Manchester to the Gorsuch road, containing 35 ACRES, fifteen of which are in growing Timber. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling, Bank Barn, Smoke and Hog House, and other outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation, under good fencing, has a young orchard, water, &c.



Also 3 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the above property, improved by a two-story Frame Dwelling House, &c. For further particulars apply to

J. L. STORMS,
aug-25-tf On the premises.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A FARM!

Situated about one mile from Westminster, on the public road leading from Westminster to New Windsor.

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from George Snyder and Corinda Snyder, his wife, to the undersigned Mortgagee, dated the 6th day of January, A. D., 1887, duly executed and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county in Liber W. M., No. 24, folio 415, &c., I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 16th of October, A. D., 1888, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the land and premises described in said mortgage, being part of a tract of land called the "York Companies' Defence," called Lot No. 16, containing

10 ACRES, 3 ROODS AND 16 PERCHES of land, more or less; also all that part of the said tract of land called the "York Companies' Defence," containing

34 ACRES AND 3 PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less; and two other parcels of land adjoining the same, containing together

9 ACRES AND 37 PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less, situated about one mile from Westminster, on the road to New Windsor, improved by a good two-story Frame House, good Barn, new stabling and other outbuildings.

Terms of Sale.—Cash; but, if desired by purchasers, other terms may be made on the day of sale.

ELIZABETH LIPPY,