American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1889.

Lynching in Maryland.

The hanging of Joe Vermillion, at Upper Marlboro', on Tuesday morning last, was nothing short of murder. It was done with the utmost deliberation. The lynchers held a meeting on Sunday night and resolved upon the deed, fixing the time for Monday night. It was not done in sudden passion, but with cool premeditation. The victim of the crime may have been guilty of the offence of which he was accused, but the evidence of his brothers that he admitted it must be taken with great allowance. They are admittedly bad men, and would not, ordinarily, be believed on oath. They may have attempted to fix the barn-burning on Joe to secure themselves immunity from punishment. The man was not convicted and, upon the theory of the law, was to be held innocent until otherwise declared by competent authority. But admitting his guilt, how much more culpable was he than the men who burned his father's house and thereby committed a capital crime.

There was no shadow of pretence that the law was insufficient or its executors untrustworthy or unwilling to mete out justice to the accused in the event of his conviction. His execution by a self-constituted body under all the circumstances is an everlasting disgrace to the community in which it occurred, and every man who participated in, or aided and abetted the hanging, is a murderer.

It was the act of cowards. It was fear—fear of the Vermillion family, according to the published accounts of the affair, which were couched in the language of apology—that led to the summary execution of this man. Is that courageous or chivalric? There are some nameless crimes, the condign punishment of which, by an outraged community, may have some pretence or shadow of excuse; although it may be at least doubted whether it would not be better, in all cases, to refer them to the judgment and arbitrament of legally constituted courts. The crime for which Joe Vermillion perished, even if he were guilty, is not of that class. Lynch law is, at any rate, bad law, and should not be encouraged. The courts of the State are amply able and thoroughly inclined to do justice. Now let justice be done, if possible, by the prosecution and punishment of the Vermillion lynchers.

The President's Message,

Of which we give a condensed synopsis in other columns, is a full and particular statement of the affairs of the country, foreign, domestic and financial, coupled with such recommendations as were deemed proper and wise by the National Executive. It is couched in clear and unpretentious language, easily understood by the general reader, and is a forcible and able state paper, worthy the Chief Magistrate of this great nation.

The President, in no portion of the message seeks to conceal his real meaning by redundancy of language, or the use of generalities. He goes straight to the point under consideration and presents his views frankly, freely and fully, without hesitation or qualification. On several of the more important questions discussed, including the tariff, pensions, and the problem of the political rights and wrongs of the colored race, we have quoted him fully, and doubt not his views will be found in accord with the greater portion of the members of the Republican party. While recommending a revision of the tariff, he speaks clearly in favor of maintaining the great principle of protection.

His desire that all helpless indigent soldiers, unable to earn a livelihood by the labor of their hands, should be pensioned, whether their disabilities were incurred in the service or not, shows a just appreciation of what is due by the country to its defenders. It is a crying shame and disgrace to any nation to permit a soldier, who has served faithfully and well, to become a pauper.

On the subject of a National Election law he speaks with emphasis and points out very forcibly the wrong done to the people of every part of the country by the violent and unlawful suppression of the colored vote at Congressional elections. His views on all these subjects deserve to be read carefully and studied thoroughly. They cannot fail to make an impression upon the mind of the unprejudiced citizen.

The Republicans elected John C. Rankin, Jr., Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday last, over Patrick Sheridan, Democrat, by a majority of 200.

The Maryland Legislature will meet at Annapolis on New Year's Day. There will probably be a triangular fight for the Speakership.

School Statistics.

The following communication of Superintendent of the Census Porter, requires no explanation, and we trust heads of unincorporated private schools and teachers in such schools, to whom knowledge of it may come, will promptly communicate with the census bureau, at Washington, and supply the data requested. There is no subject covered by the census proceedings that deserves to be more thoroughly and carefully presented than that of school and educational statistics, and the information requested should be furnished fully in all cases.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 1, 1889.

Editor of American Sentinel, Westminster, Md.—Dear Sir:—This office desires to secure the best results possible regarding the schools of the country with a few salient inquiries.

James H. Blodgett, A. M., of Rockford, Illinois, a gentleman of long experience in educational work and in public affairs, has been appointed a special agent for the collection of statistics of education for the United States.

Public schools are so related to systems of public record that their statistics are obtainable through established methods.

Incorporated private schools have a place in public records.

Parochial schools generally render stated reports to some controlling body.

Unincorporated private schools form a considerable element of usefulness hitherto unmeasured. It is desirable to gather reports of the number of teachers and pupils in such schools, without troubling them for the financial statements that schools supported by public funds owe to the tax-payers.

The enumerators of population will report each person who has attended school within the year, and whether at a public or at a private school; and, for all persons ten years of age and over, those who can read and write. This will be more than has been done heretofore. Other educational statistics must be reached by different methods, in which every one interested may render some aid.

Any list of private schools, no matter how brief, or names of single schools, no matter how humble, open in any part of the present school year, with the address of the principal teacher of each, will be of assistance to this office.

Very respectfully
ROBERT S. PORTER.
Superintendent of Census.

Mr. Wellington for Sub-Treasurer.

From Cumberland DAILY NEWS.

There is a concensus of opinion among Republicans of Western Maryland, and a strong desire in the party throughout the State that George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, should be given the position of United States Sub-Treasurer in Baltimore city, not only on account of his unquestionable qualification for the place, but because the appointment is due this section whose claims have been too often overshadowed by Baltimore city. We don't propose to be always winning merely local battles and securing only local offices. We have Republican leaders in our section who will compare favorably with any in Maryland. They are men who can fill with honesty and ability any office in Maryland that the Administration can give. The counties which give the big Republican majorities and have kept their organization in battle trim ready at any moment to take the field and do yoeman service are the counties which should be generously recognized in the distribution of National patronage, if the Administration is anxious to hold up our hands and keep the party solid and well-knit.

Among the Western Maryland leaders to whom we have referred, Geo. L. Wellington towers up like Saul in the congregation of the people. Republicans of Allegany could easily elect that gentleman to any office in the county that he might be willing to accept or send him to the Maryland Senate, but we think Mr. Wellington is a larger man than is needed to represent our interests at Annapolis, and the leaders and the rank and file in Allegany will never be satisfied until he is put in a place where his abilities will have ample scope.

The Sub-Treasuryship at Baltimore is just such a position, and, seeing that he is so well qualified for it by his natural tastes and long experience in one of the largest financial institutions in the State, and remembering that he is backed by a majority at the last election of 1570 in his own county and of 2,000 in the Sixth District, and not forgetting for how many years he has been a faithful worker, spending his time, his money and his energies in the party's service, there should be no hesitation about his appointment, especially as he has the endorsement of the member from this district and is understood to be also favored by the two Republican Congressmen from Baltimore city. His appointment would be received in Allegany county with unbounded enthusiasm.

Door-Keeper Adams.

The friends of Capt. Charles W. Adams, of whom he has a large number, the new door-keeper of the House of Representatives, are naturally very much pleased with his success. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writing from Hagerstown concerning him says:

"He is a man of such pleasing manners and is so courteous to every one that he will soon have a host of friends among the Congressmen, both Republican and Democratic. Mr. Adams was born in Smithburg, in Washington county, and is now about 47 years of age. In 1862 he entered the army, enlisting as a private in Alexander's Battery, Baltimore Light Artillery, and remained in the army until the close of the war, when he had risen to the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded in the leg in Winchester in 1863, and at times still suffers from the effects of the wound. After the war he was for years engaged in the mercantile business in Sharpsburg, Washington county, where he still resides. He served as tax collector for Washington county for four years, and for the past three years has been one of the proprietors and publishers of the *Herald and Torch*, the Republican organ of Washington county. He has been a member of the Republican State central committee for the past ten years, and is acknowledged on all hands to be one of the ablest and most active politicians in the county. He served for several years as commissary, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Col. Douglas, of the First Regiment, M. N. G., but resigned this position last June. He is married and has several children, his wife being a daughter of Mr. John Kretzer, a well-known citizen of Washington county."

The President's Message.

The annual message of the President of the United States was submitted to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday. It reports our relations with foreign governments as satisfactory; refers to the Congress of North and South American States now in session at Washington, with approbation; calls attention to the Maratime Congress, now conferring concerning the revision of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea, in which the delegates of twenty-six nations are present; advises that the United States be represented at all the governments of the Western Hemisphere by envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, including the Sandwich Islands; declares that the supreme interests of the country demand the exclusion of the Chinese laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, but insists that all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied by a recognition of the claim of those now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment; represents the condition of affairs in the Samoan Islands as encouraging and asserts that an effort has been apparent on the part of the Dominion of Canada government, during the season just ended, to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as possible, and recommends that provision be made for visibly marking the water boundary between Canada and the United States, and also that a just and acceptable enlargement be made of the offences for which extradition may be claimed and granted by this country and Great Britain; alludes to the necessity of enforcing the rights of American citizens, imperiled by the course of certain foreign governments; touches briefly, but approvingly, the subject of the Nicaraguan Canal; alludes favorably to the progress and development of such nations as Japan and to the friendliness evinced towards the people of this country by the government of Persia; and informs the Congress that our minister at Rio Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain diplomatic relations with the provisional government of Brazil following the overthrow of the monarchy. The necessity of maintaining the rights of naturalized citizens, concerning which questions continue to arise, especially with the governments of France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland, is earnestly insisted upon.

Concerning the finances of the government the message states that the total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1889, were $387,050,058.84 and the expenditures, including the sinking fund, $329,579,929.25, leaving a surplus of $57,470,129.59. The estimated receipts for the current year are $385,000,000, and the estimated expenditures, including sinking fund, $341,321,116.99, leaving a surplus of $43,679,883.01; the estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1891, are $385,000,000, and the estimated expenditures $341,430,477.70, leaving a surplus of $43,569,522.30. The President condemns the loaning of public monies to certain banks without interest and recommends such legislation by Congress as will reduce the receipts of the treasury as closely as possible to the needs of the government. In close connection with this subject he says:

"I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administralive features and in the schedules.

"The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult.

"Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

"The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation.

"Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries.

"The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principles should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

"The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor.

"The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply.

"The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus."

In regard to the amount of money in circulation the message, quoting from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that it is now $ 1,405,018,000, as against $805,793,807 in 1878, an increase in the aggregate of $599,224,193, and about $5 per capita. The President does not consider it safe to increase the silver coinage, but advises the maintenance of the bi-metalic standard.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act; he says, is found to be very difficult along the Northwestern fronter. Chinamen are permitted to land in Victoria on the payment of a $50 tax and thence make their way across the border into the territory of the United States. When apprehended the Dominion authorities will not permit them to be sent back without the payment of a second tax.

The condition of our coast defences or rather the lack of coast defences, is emphasized and Congress is earnestly urged to take the necessary steps to provide them. The improvement of rivers and harbors should also, he says, be promoted by the necessary appropriations.

Legislation for the protection of officers of the United States and of witnesses in United States courts is recommended.

To relieve the Supreme Court and promote the more speedy adjudication of cases falling within its jurisdiction, the establishment of intermediate courts, having appellate jurisdiction in certain classes of cases, is recommended, and an increase of the salaries of district judges to $5000 per annum.

Prohibitory and even penal legislation for the suppression of trusts, as far as within the authority of Congress, is recommended.

The enactment of an international copyright law is held by the message to be eminently wise and just.

Referring to our naturalization laws the President says they should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. The enactment of a general bankrupt law is recommended.

Concerning postal affairs, several suggestions of the Postmaster General are approved, among them a plan for a supervision of the postoffices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters; also such amendments as will render the transmission through the mails of lottery advertisements and remittances more satisfactory.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that eight additional armored ships, three gun-boats and five torpedo boats be authorized is approved.

The Indian question is treated at length, and several valuable suggestions made in reference to the education of Indian children, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the acquisition of certain of these lands by the government.

The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of certain legislation for the government of Alaska and the welfare of the people.

Concerning pensions the message says:

"The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the Civil War and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty.

"Two of the three necessary facts, viz., muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof; but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult, and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt.

"Besides these there is another class composed of men many of whom served an enlistment of three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health, and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

"I am not unaware that the pension-roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War as having rendered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it.

"Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. And I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union Army and Navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for."

Congress is urged to require, by appropriate legislation, within the scope of national authority, the adoption of such appliances on railroads as will best protect the employes against injury, and it is incidentally stated that during the year ended June 30, 1888, 2000 railroad employes were killed and 20,000 injured. "It is," says the message, "a reproach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vocation, be subject to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war."

The creation of the Department of Agriculture is strongly commended and suggestions made for its increased efficiency. The separation of the weather service from the War Department and its establishment as a bureau of the Department of Agriculture is recommended.

On the subject of the Civil Service the President recites what has been and is being done to enforce the law and establish efficient rules for its proper enforcement. The President evidently favors the continuance and development of the system now in operation.

National aid to the cause of public education is recommended, and in this connection the status of the colored race is considered and their ample protection in their rights urged upon the attention of Congress. After reciting briefly the history of the race in this country the message says:

"In many parts of our country where the colored population is large the people of that race are by various devices deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged.

"It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely, no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these communities must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution?

"When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored?

"This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law.

"I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within its well-defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States.

"No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the Executive or of Congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Representatives is clearly given to the General Government.

"A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the Federal Government, whether as litigant, juror, or witness in our court, as an elector for members of Congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways."

After considering the subject of our merchant marine and making sundry recommendations for its revival and the development of our commerce with South America and other countries, the message concludes as follows:

"I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that witholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern.

"The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and the fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the states and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

"The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of Congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented having the same great end in view."

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 3, 1889.

Destructive Fires.

The ten-story building of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, at Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. At the time the alarm was given there were about one hundred persons in the building, many of whom were in the upper stories. The building was so constructed that those who did not promptly escape were caught within the walls and lost their lives. How many perished is not accurately known, but the estimates place the number at twenty to twenty-five. Among them were editors, printers and other members of the *Tribune's* force besides a number of other persons engaged in other business. It is said that some of those who found it impossible to escape killed themselves by pistol shots, that they might not be burnt alive.

Fire broke out about 2.30 o'clock Monday morning in the three-story brick building at the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia, Penn. The basement and first floor were used by Gustave Gross as a bakeshop and store, respectively. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Gross, his wife and four children, and on the third floor dwelt Joseph Bitner, with his wife and six children. The flames, which started in the basement, burned quickly through the upper floors. The following persons lost their lives: Mrs. Annie Bitner, aged 35; Ida Bitner, aged 6; Geo. Bitner, aged 9 months; Mrs. Minnie Gross, aged 33; Mattie Gross, aged two and a-half years; Gustave Gross, Jr., aged 11 years; Bruno Gross, aged 5 years. The injured are: Joseph Bitner, aged 40; John E. Schaum, a journeyman baker, aged 32. Other members of the two families escaped without serious injury.

Edward Silcott, who for the last six years has been cashier for the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, at Washington, is missing and with him $72,000 of the funds entrusted to his care. Mr. Leedom, the sergeant-at-arms, gives a bond of $50,900 and holds an indemnity bond from Silcott for $50,000. The government is thus partially protected, Mr. Leedom's bond being responsible for $50,000. "Turn the rascals out."

Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble recommends the granting of a pension to every soldier and sailor who did substantial service during the war and was honorably discharged, and who, being dependent on his daily labor, is now or may hereafter be disabled from procuring his subsistence by such labor.

A 900-pound hog was killed at Laurel, Del., on Saturday.

Republican Caucus and Proceedings of Congress.

Promptly at noon on Saturday last the Republican caucus to nominate a Speaker and other officers of the House of Representatives was called to order in the House by Representative McComas, of Maryland, secretary of the caucus, and on the call of the roll 165 members were found present, four less than the entire Republican strength in the House. Mr Sidney Mudd, the contestant for Mr. Compton's seat from the fifth Maryland district, occupied a seat on the floor, but took no part in the proceedings. The first business transacted was the adoption of a resolution that the balloting for Speakership should be open.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, was elected chairman, to succeed Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who resigned his place because he was a candidate for the Speakership nomination. The other candidates were Reed, of Maine; McKinley, of Ohio; Burrows, of Michigan, and Henderson, of Iowa. Eighty-three votes were necessary to a choice. On the first ballot the vote was: Reed, 78; McKinley, 39; Cannon, 22; Burrows, 10; Henderson, 16. Representatives Stockbridge, of Maryland, and Browne, of Virginia, voted for McKinley. The vote of Representative Bowden, of Virginia, was cast for Burrows. Before the second ballot Representative Herman entered and voted for Reed. The result of the second ballot was: Reed, 85; McKinley, 38; Cannon, 19; Henderson, 14; Burrows, 10. The announcement of the vote which gave Mr. Reed the Republican nomination for Speaker was greeted with applause, and that gentleman returned his thanks in a neat little speech.

For the clerkship of the House Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, received 116 votes to 50 cast for John M. Carson, of Pennsylvania.

Over the selection of a candidate for sergeant-at-arms there was hardly any contest. Adoniram J. Holmes, an ex-member of Congress from Iowa, and A. H. Reed, of Minnesota, were the candidates, and Holmes was elected—142 to 13.

The contest over the next place—the door-keeper—was very animated, however. The candidates were Charles W. Adams, of Maryland, and James A. Wheat, of Wisconsin. The vote was very close. A recount of the roll-call was necessary, and when it had been made the result showed that Adams had defeated his opponent by a bare majority, the vote standing 83 to 82. Wheat was, however, immediately nominated for the office of postmaster, receiving 99 votes, against 23 for Leitell, 20 for Worrill and 16 for McKee.

Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, of the North Presbyterian Church of Washington, was nominated for chaplain, receiving 84 votes out of a total of 147, the remainder being divided among half a dozen other candidates.

When Congress met on Monday the caucus nominees were all elected except Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell as chaplain. Three Republicans, Messrs. Cheadle, Lehlbach and Moore, of New Hampshire, voted with the Democrats for Rev. W. H. Milburn, who was elected.

Speaker Reed was conducted to the chair by Mr. McKinley and Mr. Carlisle, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, amid the applause of the members. He made the following address:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*—I thank you for the high office which your voices have bestowed upon me. It would be impossible not to be moved by its dignity and honor, yet you may well imagine that I am at this moment more impressed by its responsibilities and duties. Under our system of government, as it has been developed, these responsibilities and duties are both political and parliamentary. So far as the duties are political, I sincerely hope that they may be performed with a proper sense of what is due to all the people of the whole country. So far as they are parliamentary, I hope with equal sincerity that they may be performed with a proper sense of what is due to both sides of the chamber. [Applause] To the end that I may be successful in carrying out your wishes, I invoke the considerate judgment and cordial aid of all the members of this House." [Long continued applause.]

The members were then sworn and made selection of desks, according to custom. In this the Maryland members are said to have fared quite well. Mr. Gibson was the first one of the delegation called. He chose the seat to the left of his old seat. Mr. Stump was next, and the usual luck of the new member fell to him. He selected a very good seat toward the middle row, not far from the main aisle. It is a very much better seat than his predecessor, Dr. Shaw, had, and next to Mr. Gibson's is the best of the Democrats from Maryland. Mr. Compton chose a seat almost in front of where Mr. Rayner sat last year. It is directly on an aisle, and therefore satisfactory, as past history has shown that Mr. Compton has more calls than any other man in the House. However, he is very apt to have a respite now. Mr. Stockbridge has, undoubtedly, the best seat of all the delegation. He is in the front row of the second block, directly under the Speaker's eye. Mr. McComas was among the last to be called, and got back his old seat in the last row but one, near the main aisle. Mr. Rusk was the last Marylander called. As his seat last session, away off in the left-hand corner of the room, was one of the worst in the House, he knew that he could not by any chance have poorer luck than last year. This time he found a pretty fair location; still, much toward the left of the Democratic wing, but much nearer the center than last year.

The Senate met at noon and was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington. Vice President Morton presided. The credentials of the Senators from South Dakota and Washington were received and they were sworn. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution looking to the classification of the Senators from the new States, who seem to have been elected without reference to the terms of each. The length of term of each will have to be determined in some manner, as some will only have two years, others four and still others six years to serve. Mr. Hoar's resolution was for the purpose of meeting this requirement. It was referred.

The superintendent of the census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has made the following divisions, to be designated as supervisors' districts. One supervisor of the census will be appointed for each district. Maryland has three districts, as follows: First district, Baltimore city and county; second district, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester counties; third district, Allegany, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's and Washington counties.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Grace Ev. Lutheran Church.—Sunday School Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.15 o'clock. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., and 7.15, p. m., by the pastor. Morning subject, "Encouragement to Helpers of God's Kingdom;" evening subject, "God Seeking the Friendship of Man."
P. H. MILLER, Pastor.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Young People's Meeting at 6.30, p. m. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., and at 7.15, p. m., by the pastor. Revival services at night.
G. W. COOPER, Pastor.

Union Street M. E. Church.—Prayer and praise meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30, p. m. Preaching at night.
R. R. RIGGS, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.—Preaching on Sunday at 10.30, a. m., and 7.30, p. m. Sabbath School at 9, a. m. Young People's Meeting at 6.45, p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30, p. m.
J. L. MILLS, Pastor.

The Communion of the Lord's Supper and Confirmation Services at St. John's (Leister's) Church on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preparatory services this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
J. U. ASPER, Pastor.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 o'clock, Sunday morning. Services at 10.30, a. m.

Services at Krider's Church at 2, p. m.
CALVIN S. SLAGLE, Pastor.

Rev. G. W. Seilhamer will preach in Uniontown Sabbath morning. In the evening Communion services will be held. Revival services during the week. Preaching at Greenwood's at 2, p. m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

E. O. GRIMES & Co's. RETAIL PRICE LIST OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.

RAISINS.		
Choice Valencias,	per lb.,	09c.
Finest Valencias, Layers,	"	10c.
Seedless,	"	10c.
Finest Loose Muscatells,	"	15c.
Choice London Layers,	"	16c.
Finest London Layers,	"	18c.
CURRANTS.		
Choice Foreign,	"	08c.
PRUNES.		
Natural Raisin Cured, 80-90 Cal.,	"	12c.
Finest Raisin Cured, 60-70 Cal.,	"	14c.
APRICOTS.		
Fancy Evaporated Cal.,	"	18c.
FIGS.		
Choicest Layer (2 Crown),	"	18c.
Choicest Layer, per box,		14c.
CITRON.		
Finest Leghorn,	"	30c.

Fred D. Miller & Bro. have some beautiful Holiday Goods, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Gloves and Neckties.

It is astonishing how many plain folks at once become physicians when any of their friends are sick with stomach or liver disease. Be wise to follow the advice of only those who recommend Laxador. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Winter Blooming Plants for sale at Roop & Zile's, Westminster.

Go to Haller & Matthews for your Holiday goods, Pictures, Etchings, Photograph Albums, &c. dec-7-3t

Salvation Oil is the greatest pain-destroyer of any age or clime. For the cure of neuralgia and rheumatism it has no equal. Price only 25 cents.

Get something useful for Christmas presents. Fred D. Miller & Bro., have just what you want. dec-7-3t

Worth, of Paris, has decided in favor of hoops, but they come in use slowly. In this country everybody has decided that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for coughs and colds, and it's coming fast into general use. Price 25 cents.

Strasburger buys all kinds of Fur skins, such as Muskrat, Rabbit, Opossum, Mink, Skunk, Raccoon and Otter, at No. 73 E. Main Street, Westminster. dec-7-3t

See our line of Valises and Umbrellas. Just received for the Holidays. Fred D. Miller & Bro.

In these days of close economy, when you do not wish to send for your physician so often, keep Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup in the house and it will save you many an anxious moment. Price 25 cents.

Go to A. C. Strasburger's for your Wines and Liquors, for Christmas. The best Rum in the county, for Mince Meat.

New Cutter, Bells, Buffalo Robe and Blankets, for sale. Apply to Jno. G. Shunk, Westminster, Md.

BUCKWHEAT!

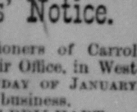
Choice Silver-Hulled Buckwheat, very fine variety, for sale by
E. O. GRIMES & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1890, for the transaction of business.
By order, CHARLES BRILHART,
dec-7-1m Clerk.

For Rent.



A comfortable two-story Brick Dwelling House, on Madison Avenue, Westminster, near Green street; water, good cellar, and all necessary outbuildings. Possession given at once. Apply to
M. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
de-7-tf Main street, Westminster.

Notice of Election.

First National Bank, New Windsor, Md., December 2nd, 1889.

STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the Annual Election for SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 14th, 1890, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. N. H. BAILE,
de-7-te Cashier.

Election Notice.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Westminster,
Westminster, Md., Dec. 6th, 1889.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for DIRECTORS to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of January, 1890, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. W. A. CUNNINGHAM,
de-7-te Cashier.

Election Notice.

The First National Bank of Westminster,
Westminster, Md., December 5, 1889.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting for the election of NINE DIRECTORS to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1890, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.
de-7-te GEO. R. GEHR, Cashier.

Election Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers' Fertilizer Company of Carroll County are hereby notified that the Annual Election of said company will be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1890, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., at the storehouse of Roop & Zile, in Westminster, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board,
JNO. T. DIFFENBAUGH,
de-7-te Secretary.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, all the valuable Machinery used in manufacturing Furniture by O. M. Hiteshew, Uniontown, Md., consisting of 3 Cabinet Workbenches and necessary Tools and Clamps, Hand or Power Circular Saw adapted for putting in Wrought Bed Fasts, Turning Lathe, power or foot; Mortiser, Barnes' Fencing Machine, one or two horse Tread Power, with Governor, Belting, &c.; large lot of new Furniture, fine, stylish, young BLACK MARE, Harness, Wagon, Cart, and everything necessary to carry on business, on SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1889, at 12, m.
Terms easy.
de-7-2t O. M. HITESHEW.

WE HAVE NOT MOVED BUT ARE STILL AT THE OLD PLACE.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

COME AND SEE MY STOCK OF SILVERWARE.

Silver Tea Sets for $21.50 and $25.

MY LINE OF

General Silverware

is full and complete, all guaranteed quadruple plate and at lowest prices. I mention in part: Ice Pitchers, Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Castors, Cream Pitchers, Berry Dishes, Fruit Stands, Sugar Bowls, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, and many other things that will have to be seen to be appreciated. My stock of

Gold and Sil[redacted]Watches

is not surpassed, and at prices that defy competition. They range in prices from $2.50 to $100.00. A full stock of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods

consisting of Chains for ladies and gents, Rings of the latest designs, Silver Thimbles from 25c. up, Pins, Cuff Buttons, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Collar Buttons, Shirt Studs, Baby Pins, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold-headed Canes, Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Watch Charms, &c.

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS and prices. Clocks for parlor, dining-room and kitchen; Alarm Clocks for the bed-room ranging in price from $1.00 to $38.00.

Before purchasing your HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS don't fail to give us a call. We have beautiful goods in

Bisque and Fancy Chinaware

such as After-dinner Sets, Desert Sets, Cups and Saucers, Vases, Mustache Cups, Oat Meal Sets, Cream Pitchers and many other things too numerous to mention.

Thanking you one and all for past favors and hoping to enjoy a continuance of the same I am, very respectfully,
A. H. WENTZ,
No. 51 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.

BUY YOUR WIFE A WESTERN STEAM WASHER.
de-7-3t

[redacted]

NO. 2605 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting in Equity.

Charles C. Gorsuch, Assignee of Mortgagee, vs. Sophia Zentgraft and Allen Zentgraft, her husband, Mortgagors.

ORDERED this 3d day of December, A. D. 1889, that the sale of the leasehold property made and reported in the above entitled cause by Charles C. Gorsuch, Assignee of Mortgagee, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 8th day of January, next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the 30th day of December, inst.

The report states the amount of sale to be $424.00.
WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
de-7-3t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

[redacted]

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE ARE NOW MADE IN WESTMINSTER BY

A. L. ROGERS.

Having made great improvements in the construction of the light, &c., we are now able to give you work that is equal to the best produced in the State.

CRAYON PORTRAITS

at low prices is one of our specialties. Call and see them. Just the thing for Christmas presents.
☞Satisfaction guaranteed. no-2-6m

THE best Razors and Razor Straps at BABYLON & GILBERT'S

CLOSING OUT

ENTIRE STOCK OF

OVERCOATS

AT AND BELOW COST.

ALMOST AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains.

Lot of Children's Shoes at 25 cents; were 50 cents.

Lot of Children's Shoes at 50 cents; were 75 cents.

Lot of Men's Boots at $2.00 were $2.50 and $2.75.

Lot of Men's Pants at $1.25; were $2.00.

Call early as these things will only last a few days.

FRED. D. MILLER & BRO.,
Opposite R. R. Depot.
no-2

Christmas

HAS COME AT

Oak Hall, New Windsor, Md.

We have presents for the old, the young and the middle aged. The largest collection of Christmas Goods ever shown in this town can be seen at Oak Hall.

FANCY PLUSH SETS AND ALBUMS in great variety, Whisp Holders, Clocks, Brackets, Baskets, fancy CHINA AND GLASS WARE, Lamps and Vases.

For the children we have provided Toys, Dolls and Games of various kinds, with Books in variety.

A full line of SILVERWARE, including Knives, Forks, Spoons, Castors Baskets, Ice Pitcher and Fancy Pieces.

Our stock of LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS is larger than ever. A full line of Ladies' Muffs on hand.

Will present each lady buying a Coat during this month with a Muff or Muffler, according to price of Coat, beginning at $6.00, and up, or a corresponding reduction if neither is desired. A Hat given with each Overcoat or Suit sold during this month, from $8.00 up. We make this offer to reduce stock.

We are selling the best BOOTS in town. To be convinced you will only have to call.

Our stock of CANDIES, FRUITS and FANCY GROCERIES for the Holidays is full and at bottom prices.

We will offer bargains throughout the store. Our stock is large, as every one admits, and we are very anxious to have you trade with us. We invite all to call and see if in need of any goods.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope to receive your share during the Holidays. We wish you all a merry Christmas and happy New Year, but to insure the same you must first call at Oak Hall.
Respectfully Yours,
de-7 G. C. ANDERS.

W. & G. R. R.

THE SURVEY IS MADE AND IT IS COMING.

SO ARE LOW PRICES. THEY ARE HERE. LOOK:

SUGARS: 5½c. and 6c. for Brown, and 7c., 7½c. and 8c. for White.

COFFEE, 14c., 18c. and 25c. for Ent. and E. L. C.

TEA, 35c., 40c., 60c., 80c.; with prize, 60c.

SYRUP, the best in market, 50c.; best New Orleans Molasses, 55c.

PURE LIQUORS for family use. We have Whiskey, Brandy, N. E. Rum, Gin, Ginger Brandy, Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Liquors, &c.

We sell Raisins at 10c.; Currants, 8c.; Citron (best Leghorn), 28c.; Prunes, 5c.; Dates, 8c.; Figs, 10c., 12c., 20c.; Home-made Mince Meat, 15c. NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

CANDIES, a variety, and sell them from 10c. to 30c. per pound.

Cigars and Tobacco.

Hams, 15c.; Shoulder, 8c.; Bologna, 8c.

We have HARDWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE.

☞Please give us a call. Goods delivered in the city. JNO. J. REESE,
de-7-4t Westminster, Md.

New Grocery, Flour and Feed Store.

I have opened a Grocery, Flour and Feed Store, in my new store-room, NO. 157 EAST MAIN STREET, near the Centenary M. E. Church, where I keep constantly on hand a full stock of FRESH GROCERIES of every description. I have also a FLOUR AND FEED WAREHOUSE and will keep a full supply of these articles. All goods will be sold at the lowest living prices, for cash.

The highest market prices paid for Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Bacon and Country Produce generally.
no-23-3m JAMES W. LOCKARD.

SALE BILLS, and all kinds of Job Printing done at this office, on resonable terms.

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