"Posted" "P"


# American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.


## For a National Election Law.

Speaker Reed, of the House of Representatives, delivered an address before the Americus Club at Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday evening of last week, in which he took decided ground in favor of the passage of a Federal Congressional Election Law, the necessity for which he presented in a forcible and logical manner. The fact was demonstrated that the colored people of the South who, under the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, are entitled to the elective franchise, are practically debarred the exercise of that right, and then the Speaker asked, "What is the remedy?" To this question he makes answer: "I speak only for myself. What I say binds nobody but me, and not even me if the Republican party prefers another policy; but speaking for myself, it seems to me that the only wise course is to take into federal hands the federal elections. Let us cast loose from the state elections, do our own registration, our own counting and our own certification. Then the nation will be satisfied. Against this course no constitutional objection can be urged. The Yarborough case, a decision of the Supreme Court, covers it all over. No objection can be urged against it on account of sectionalism."

Speaker Reed's bold speech has provoked a great amount of hostile criticism on the part of the Democrats, who see in the assumption of the control of Congressional elections by the Federal government the loss of a good many Democratic Congressmen. It is not contended that under this system elections would be unfair, fraudulent or corrupt. It can hardly be held that the measure would be unconstitutional, or an unwarranted interference with State Rights. The Federal government has some rights under the National Constitution, as well as the States, and one of these rights is to regulate and prescribe the manner of electing members of the House of Representatives. The only trouble is that under such a law colored men will be allowed to vote, and may, by their ballots, elect other than Democratic Representatives to Congress. One writer on the subject naively says: "It is represented by Southern men, non-politicians, as well as those in public life, that to a very considerable extent the colored people have abandoned politics and are devoting themselves to industrial pursuits in the various avenues opening for them in the New South, and that any influence tending to influence that race to resume active politics would be injurious alike to the colored man and to the white."

This simply means that if the colored man attempts, again, to exercise the right of suffrage, he will not only injure himself but the white man also. There is no doubt about the injury to himself, unless the general government can afford him proper protection. It has invested him with the elective franchise and counts him in the basis of representation. It must either protect him in that right or exclude him from enumeration in determining the number of Repaesentatives in each State. To permit the continuance of his present actual status as a voter without the right to vote, practically, but yet giving largely increased effect and power to the votes of those who deprive him of his constitutional rights, is an enormity too monstrous to be tolerated. It is a grave political crime. Speaker Reed says the remedy is a National Election Law. The beneficiaries of the wrongs and outrages perpetrated upon the suffrage say they will resist such a law by every known and unknown means in their power, and that the attempt to enact and enforce it will lead to bloodshed. They do not say armed resistance, but that is the inference to be drawn, naturally, from the expression.

It is doubtful whether the Republicans in Congress, or out of it, are united as to the proper remedy for the condition of things depicted by Speaker Reed. All recognize the necessity of providing some means by which the existing wrong shall be remedied. It is difficult to understand how any just man can entertain any other sentiment. That a large body of citizens, with all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution of the country, shall be perpetually deprived of the proper exercise of those rights, is not to be for a moment tolerated. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Hoar of the same State, in the Senate, have introduced bills in the respective bodies of which they are members, delegating the conduct of elections for Representatives in Congress to Federal officers. The measures introduced by these gentleman differ materially in many of their features, but both provide that the election machinery shall be National and not State. Neither measure is entirely acceptable to all the Republicans in Congress, but a sub-committee is diligently at work endeavoring to perfect a law that will meet the full concurrence of the majority in both Houses. Every consideration of justice should prompt to a successful effort in this direction.

A court of competent jurisdiction has indicted Stevenson Archer, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, for embezzlement of securities held by him as the Treasurer of the State. That is well. It is also well that the Democratic ring, responsible for the official life of the defaulting Treasurer, stands indicted before the public for the wrongs perpetrated upon the people of the State. This tribunal will not listen to a plea for mercy, as it has done heretofore, but will render judgment against the accused.

"1935"

Suits have been docketed in the Harford County Circuit Court, at Bel Air, by Attorney General Whyte, for the State of Maryland, against the bondsmen of Stevenson Archer, the defaulting Treasurer of the State. Among those sued are the representatives of the late Henry W. Archer, whose name was on one of the bonds. The suits are for the full penalty of the bonds, $300,000.

## Judge Smith's Successor—Judge James A. C. Bond.

On Wednesday last Hon. Charles B. Roberts, of this city, received a telegram from Governor Jackson, tendering him the appointment of Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, as the successor of the late Judge Smith, and urging its acceptance. The message was couched in the most complimentary terms, and there was a general and earnest desire among all classes of citizens in this community that Mr. Roberts might see his way clear to accept the appointment. He, however, concluded not to do so and promptly notified the Governor of his decision. It then became apparent that James A. C. Bond, Esq., who was, himself, earnestly in favor of Mr. Roberts, was the next choice of a large majority of the members of the bar and of the influential Democrats of this city, and Governor Jackson promptly recognized the situation and tendered him the appointment, which he has accepted, not without considerable sacrifice of feeling and inclination.

Judge Bond is a son of Mr. James A. Bond, a prominent citizen of Calvert county. He was born September 3, 1844 and is, therefore, in the 46th year of his age. His father and mother are both living. His brother, Dr. Young H. Bond, is a very prominent physician, of St. Louis, Mo. Judge Bond received his academical education at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, from whence he entered Princeton College and was graduated in the class of '63. Among his classmates were Messrs. Robert Garrett, John K. Cowen, George L. Van Bibber and Judge J. Upshur Dennis, of Baltimore. He studied law with Hon. James T. Briscoe, of Calvert county, and the late Wm. Meade Addison, of Baltimore, and commenced the practice in this city in 1867. For several years Judge Syester, of Hagerstown, was associated with him as his law partner. He was successful from the beginning and has enjoyed, throughout his legal career, a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Carroll and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Few cases of importance have been tried here, for a number of years, in which he was not retained. He has held no public office except that of counsel to the County Commissioners, having always been unwilling to accept preferment of this character. He has for a long time been counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this county. His appointment is very acceptable to the bar and the community generally. Judge Bond is married and has an interesting family consisting of his wife, two daughters and one son. He is so well known to the people of this county that it is scarcely necessary to add a word further. He is a gentleman of fine personal presence, is capable of a large amount of mental labor and devotes his abilities not only to the practice but to the energetic and careful study of the law. In politics he is, of course, a Democrat, and in religious faith he is a Protestant Episcopalian.

## Strange Negligence.

The testimony of Mr. Edward W. Lecompte, Governor Jackson's Secretary of State, before the Archer investigating committee, which we publish in another column, tells a strange and interesting story in connection with the second bond of the defaulting Treasurer. According to Mr. Lecompte the bond was not executed until November 18th, 1889, twenty-two months, nearly, from the date it bears of the Governor's approval. Whether Mr. Archer had previously qualified for his second term is not stated distinctly, but the inference is that he had not, as Mr. Lecompte said that he claimed that his first bond was in force, if the second had not been executed. He insisted, however, that it had, which would, on the other hand, carry the inference that he had qualified. If he did so at any time previous to November 18th, 1889, he gave no bond before taking the oath.

The story of Mr. Lecompte discloses a remarkable degree of negligence on the part of the Executive Department. Governor Jackson's plea of ignorance concerning the constitutional provision requiring him to examine the Comptroller and Treasurer on oath concerning the affairs of their offices, was a lame excuse for his neglect of that important duty; but what plea can be made in extenuation of his failure to require Mr. Archer to bond and qualify within the time limited by law; or what excuse can be given for antedating the official act of approbation when the bond was at last submitted. Mr. Lecompte says he did it "very foolishly." That may be so but the Governor's neglect, and that sort of foolishness, may prove rather costly to the tax-payers. With so many loopholes of escape from responsibility, as these irregular proceedings provide, Mr. Archer's bondsmen have several chances of avoiding the penalty of the instrument to which they too confidingly appended their names.

The indictments for larceny and embezzlement against Mr. Stevenson Archer will come up for consideration in the criminal court of Baltimore on the 13th inst. A demurrer to the indictments will first be filed and will be argued at the date named. If the demurrer should be overruled a speedy day for the trial of the case on its merits will probably be named.

No matter how the litigation in the Archer defalcation case may terminate the tax-payers will have a nice little bill of expenses to pay, and all because the Democratic ring gave to the State a Governor ignorant of the Constitution, a Comptroller negligent and careless in the performance of his official duties, and a dishonest Treasurer.

The grand jury of Baltimore found two indictments against defaulting State Treasurer Archer, on Tuesday last, for embezzlement. One of the indictments has two counts, and the other four.

Mr. Ingalls has introduced in the Senate a bill granting a pension of six dollars a month to all persons who served in the late war not less than three months nor more than a one year and not exceeding 800 days, $8 a month, and those who served over 800 days one cent per diem for each day's service. No person who is worth $5,000 at the time of filing his application shall be entitled to this service pension.

Mr. A. H. Stousbaugh, of Creswell, Harford county, was kicked by a horse at his home Monday, and severely injured.

## Mr. Archer's Second Bond.

Secretary of State Edward W. Lecompte was before the Archer investigating committee and told a remarkable story concerning the execution and approval of Mr. Archer's second bond. He said that the second official bond of Stevenson Archer, as Treasurer of the State of Maryland, was filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals at Annapolis on November 18th, 1889. The bond is dated as "approved" on January 28th, 1888, though the oath-book is dated on November 18th, 1889. Secretary Lecompte made this statement:

"Some matter in connection with the sale of Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad bonds in the fall of 1889 led me to search the records of the Court of Appeals for information relative to the filing of Mr. Archer's bond. I had certified at the time of the sale that he was Treasurer. Probably six weeks prior to the 18th of November I, to my surprise, discovered that Mr. Archer had not bonded. I met him on a Short Line train about the time of my discovery. There were not many people in the car and I called Mr. Archer to one side and spoke to him about the matter. He seemed surprised and said that I must be mistaken; that his bond had certainly been executed and filed. I insisted that he should attend to the bond, as I had found no record of it in Clerk Jones' office."

"What reply did he make?" was asked.

"He assured me that I need not worry, as under the law he held over until his successor qualified, and that his first bond would cover his second term. All the time, however, he insisted that his bond had been executed and that if it was not on file it was in the Treasury Building. We had two or three interviews, and finally he said he had discovered the instrument in his desk at home. I had informed the Governor and he had a talk with Mr. Archer, and the latter brought down his bond."

Regarding the conflicting dates, Mr. Lecompte said they were due to his oversight. He had, at Archer's solicitation, he said, "very foolishly" antedated the instrument and the qualifying oath. Later he realized that this was wrong and erased the January date from the latter, but forgot to change the date in the Governor's approval of the bond itself. The whole transaction in reference to the bond, Secretary Lecompte again affirmed, took place on November 18th, 1889. Archer and the witness were in the Executive Chamber some time before Governor Jackson came in and "approved" the bond, as prepared for his signature by the secretary.

Mr. Gans, who is representing Mr. Archer's bond, asked Mr. Lecompte this question:

"Did you know that the constitution requires the Treasurer to qualify within one month after his election?"

Secretary Lecompte—Yes.

Mr. Gans—Did Governor Jackson know this?

Secretary Lecompte—I presume he must have known it.

Mr. Gans—Did not the Governor know that Mr. Archer had not complied with the law?

Secretary Lecompte—He probably did.

Mr. Gans—When the bond came in for the Governor's approval was any disposition shown to refer the question to the Attorney-General?

Secretary Lecompte—No. The Governor was like myself, perhaps. He wanted to see the bond on file.

Mr. Gans—Did he remark upon the circumstances?

Secretary Lecompte—Yes. They startled him.

Mr. Gans—It seems that the bond was first made out for $105,000, and then erased and changed to $205,000; the words "seven of" after the names of the bondsmen are stricken out. Did you observe these peculiarities?

Secretary Lecompte—I noticed the figures, but the bond seemed to me a perfect instrument.

Dr. Shaw questioned Secretary Lecompte at some length, without eliciting any new facts. The secretary stated that he went to the Court of Appeals with the document, but found nobody there. He afterward saw Record Clerk James P. Blays, to whom he gave the bond. Mr. Blays had preceded Secretary Lecompte on the stand and testified to receiving and filing the bond. He read a copy of the endorsement on the paper, and said when it was handed him he "asked no questions."

## The Service Pension Bill.

On Wednesday the Service Pension bill recently passed by the United States Senate was considered by the House of Representatives, and amended by substituting what is known as the Morrill bill. The measure was then passed by a vote of 179 to 70. The bill provides for pensions covering the sum of about forty millions of dollars. The Senate may not concur and a modified bill may finally be adopted. The Senate bill, it was estimated, involved an expense of about thirty-seven millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that the two houses will speedily agree upon this or some other law of like character. A service pension law seems to offer the best means of doing justice to the soldier whose valor and sufferings saved the country.

The bill passed by the house authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the name of any officer or enlisted man of sixty years of age or over, or who shall hereafter reach that age, who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and shall have received an honorable discharge therefrom, said pension to commence from the date of the application therefor, and to continue during the term of life of said officer or enlisted man at the rate of eight dollars a month. All persons who served ninety days or more in the millitary or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, equivalent to the grade now established in the pension office for the rating of eight dollars per month, upon due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States at the rate of eight dollars per month. It also provides for a pension to the widow of any soldier when she shall arrive at the age of sixty years, or when she shall be without other means of support than her daily labor.

## Labor Day.

Thursday, May 1st, was Labor Day in Europe and America, and the parades and demonstrations were immense. There were many strikes, the movement being a demand for the reduction of the hours of labor. In Ottawa, Canada, fifteen hundred men in the building trades struck for nine hours, with ten hours pay.

Throughout the United States the agitation was confined principally to the building trades, the carpenters leading the list. In New England the stonecutters and quarrymen united with the building trades. The carpenters movement for eight hours was general in the large cities of the East and West, excepting Baltimore, Cincinnati and several other places.

A great mass meeting of workingmen was held in Union Square, New York, at night.

Three thousand carpenters in Philadelphia struck, and by noon a number of the bosses had conceded.

Eighteen hundred carpenters went out on strike in Boston, and two thousand in Detroit. In the latter city some of the bosses conceded.

The biggest demonstration in any American city was in Chicago, where over 30,000 men were in the procession carrying banners inscribed for eight hours.

At Johnstown, Pa., the carpenters, bricklayers and stonemasons came out for nine hours and an increase in wages.

Kansas City, being a non-union town, there was no agitation of the eight-hour question. The packing-house employes are trying to organize, but so far with little success.

All the stonecutters at Montpelier, Vt., struck, as did also the granite cutters of New London, Ct.

At Lancaster, Pa., only one firm of boss carpenters refused the union demands, and the hod-carriers received an advance in wages.

At Taunton, Mass., all the boss masons but one granted nine hours' work and ten hours' pay.

The shoe and leather workers of New England, though still agitating the eight-hour question, have made no formal demand.

The brewery employes of Toledo, Ohio, obtained a reduction in the hours of labor.

The quarrymen and drillers, at Westerly, R. I., went out.

In Cincinnati, five hundred moulders were the only men on a strike.

The carvers at the chair manufactories in Grand Rapids, Mich., went out for eight hours.

In Haverhill, Mass., the master carpenters signed the agreement granting nine hours as a day's work, at the old pay of $15 per week.

Two hundred sash, door and blind makers of Rochester, N. Y., struck for nine hours without reduced pay, and ten factories are idle.

The reduction in wages of the United States Expressmen was enforced.

The boss bakers of Buffalo, N. Y., granted the ten hours' demand of the men.

The German printers was the only trade that made demands in Pittsburg; all the building trades had made their scale nine hours, and the bosses promptly accepted. The tinners received an advance of twenty-five cents a day.

## Florida Warned.

For some time past it has been impossible for the officers of the United States District Court, of the Northern district of Florida, to serve or execute process of the court. One officer in the discharge of his duty was killed and his murderers are yet at large. The authority of the government is set at naught and the United States laws openly and flagrantly violated. President Harrison has wisely determined that "this condition of things cannot be longer tolerated." He has, therefore, directed Attorney General Miller to instruct U. S. Marshal Weeks, recently appointed, "as soon as he has qualified, to proceed at once to execute such writs of arrests as may be placed in his hands. If he apprehends resistance, he will employ such civil posse as may seem adequate to discourage resistance or to overcome it. He should proceed with calmness and moderation, which should always attend a public officer in the execution of his duty, and at the same time with a firmness and courage that will impress the lawless with a wholesome sense of the dangers and futility of resistance." "You will," the President directs, "assure the officers of the law and those who have foolishly and wickedly thought to set the law at defiance, that every resource lodged with the executive by the Constitution and the laws will, as the necessity arises, be employed to make it safe and feasible to hold a federal commission and to execute the duties it imposes."

In pursuance of the President's order Attorney General Miller has issued to Marshal Weeks the following emphatic instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, April 16, 1890.

*Robert G. Weeks, U. S. Marshal, Jacksonville, Fla.:*

*Sir*—You have, doubtless, ere this received your commission as United States marshal for the Northern district of Florida. For several months past it has been reported that in certain counties in your district warrants of arrest issued by United States courts have not been executed, because of resistance, actual and threatened, by those sought to be arrested and their partisans. This state of things cannot and will not be longer tolerated. A letter from the President, of which I enclose a copy, speaks for itself. You will at once proceed upon the lines indicated in that letter, and will report promptly any attempts to interfere with you in the discharge of your duties. I am informed that recently, in some places, the marshal seeking to serve writs in ordinary civil cases has been refused the ordinary accommodations, such as horse hire, hotel entertainment, to enable such service to be performed. By such means the officers of the government can be put to great inconvenience, but they cannot and will not be prevented from executing the process of the court. Means can and will be found for transporting and subsisting the government officers wherever it is necessary for them to go, in order to arrest and bring into court offenders against the law.

Very respectfully,
W. H. H. Miller, Atty. Gen.

The annual convention of the Republican League of Maryland will be held at Concordia Opera House, Baltimore, at 12 M., on Wednesday next. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other business will be transacted. It is understood that all the present officers will decline re-election. They are, Daniel L. Brinton, President; Henry Lingenfelter, Secretary; J. C. Rose, Treasurer.

## Death of Dr. Wm. R. Wilmer.

Dr. Wm. R. Wilmer, Ex-Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, died at his home in that city on Thursday of last week, aged about 60 years. He was a son of Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilmer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was himself a devoted adherent of that denomination. He practiced his profession in Charles county, of which he was a native, for a number of years. He was an ardent and active Republican, and in 1872 was appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue. He held several other important political offices, including that of Naval Officer of Baltimore, to which he was appointed in 1882 by President Arthur. Dr. Wilmer was a man of noble character and worthy of the high esteem in which he was always held by those who were most intimately acquainted with him. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Chapel burying ground, Charles county.

The Frederick correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing under date of 29th ult., says: "During the past few weeks a wild animal of some kind has been roaming over the country north of Johnsville, this county, and has alarmed the people of that vicinity very much. It is described as having a cry like that of a young child in pain or distress, and has been heard by Jacob Hyder, George K. Sappington, H. Morningstar, Reuben Bohn and other residents of the neighborhood. No one has yet seen the animal except Mr. George C. Morningstar, who says it is between four and five feet long, has a slim body, small pointed head and a tail about eighteen inches long. When first seen the animal was in pursuit of a small shepherd dog of Mr. Morningstar's. It came within a few yards of him, but as he was unarmed he could do nothing but shout to frighten it off. The animal has found a hiding place in a hay shed on the place of Wm. Diehl, and burrows in the hay to a great depth."

The United States Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Fuller, on Monday last rendered an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of state laws providing for the seizure of liquor brought into the state in original packages. Such laws, the court holds, are an interference with interstate commerce. After the liquor becomes the property of the importer the state may, under its police power, regulate or prohibit sale, but it has no power, in the absence of express congressional authority, to prohibit the transportation of the article from another state and its delivery to the importer. The case in which the decision was made was that of Gus Leidy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. J. Hardin. It was brought up on appeal from the Supreme Court of Iowa, and this court reverses the decision of the state court. Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewster dissented. The case is one of great importance to Prohibitionists and liquor dealers.

Baltimore had a hailstorm on Sunday that could not well be called old fashioned, as it was something entirely new in the history of that city. The storm burst about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon and raged for a time with terrific violence. Hail-stones of immense size were precipated, breaking the glass in many thousands of windows and causing damage to property estimated at $60,000. Stories of the dimensions of some of the icy missiles seem incredible, yet are well authenticated. Many of them weighed a quarter of a pound. One gentleman stated that he picked up four on the porch of his dwelling that weighed in the aggregate nineteen ounces. On the whole Baltimore is rather proud of her experience, but would rather not have it repeated.

Kemmler, the condemned murderer, who was to have been executed at Auburn prison, New York, on Tuesday last, by electricity, got a further reprieve at the last minute, by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court. The writ is made returnable at Canandaigua, N. Y., June 17th, 1890. So the execution is stayed until some date after that mentioned. The ground on which the writ was prayed is that the method of the execution proposed is in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Under the liquor license law for Baltimore county, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, objections were filed by the W. C. T. U. of Reisterstown, in the circuit court, at Towson, against the issue of licenses to several applicants in that place. On Tuesday the objections were overruled in the cases of David Vondersmith and John W. Hiteshue, by Judge Burke, and licenses were ordered to be issued.

William H. Bange, a cigar manufacturer, aged 20, son of George W. Bange, sewing machine dealer, accidentally shot and killed himself at his father's house, in Hanover, Pa., at 8 o'clock, Thursday morning, while engaged in cleaning his double-barreled breech-loading gun.

Mrs. Mahala Rhine, one of Howard county's oldest residents, died at her home, near Pine Orchard, Sunday evening.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**For Sale Cheap.**

A McCORMICK REAPER AND BINDER, used two seasons and as good as new. Apply to PETER BAILE, New Windsor.
my-3-4t

**For Sale.**

DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, Nos. 43 and 45 West Main Street, Westminster, Md. Possession given soon after sale.
my-3-3t* B. W. BUCKINGHAM.

**For Rent.**

TWO comfortable DWELLING Houses in Westminster, one of 8 rooms, stable and other outbuildings, at $8 per month, and one of 5 rooms, at $4 per month. Possession given at once. Apply to M. SCHAEFFER & CO., Westminster, Md.
my-3-3t

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of GEORGE W. WOODROW, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November, 1890; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1890.
DAVID D. BONSACK, Administrator.
my-3-4t

**Pure Rye Whiskey.**
Hurrah for Adam Rohrbach!
Double Copper Distilled Whiskey.

I am retailing from a pint to 4½ gallons; also selling by the barrel. Come and try it before you buy. My place of business is two miles north of Manchester, Carroll county, Md.
my-3-3t ADAM ROHRBACH.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

THE undersigned, Administrator of Geo. W. Woodrow, deceased, and by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll county, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in the West End of Westminster, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Union street, on *TUESDAY, MAY 13th*, 1890, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Personal Property, to-wit: Three fine driving or work Horses, 1 good two or three horse Western Wagon with bed, 1 new top spring wagon and spread, 1 new jump-seat jagger, cutter sleigh, 1 cart and harness, 1 set buggy harness, 2 sets breechbands, 2 sets lead harness, hay cutter, Osborne Mower, horserake, buggy spread and new set of double harness, pair hay carriages, 2 furrow plows, 2 shovel plows, corn plow, double A harrow, lot of lumber, wheelbarrow, stack of straw, log, butt and breast chains, 2 riding saddles and bridles, flynets, 2 strings of bells, stretcher, ladder, jackscrew, triple, double and single trees, forks, shovels, ground chisel, wood saw, axe, baskets, grindstone, iron kettle, tubs, barrels, churn and stand, cook stove, coal stove, bureau, extension table, sideboard, corner cupboard, bedsteads, sink, lot of chairs, side saddle, gun, sausage stuffer, lard cans, lot of carpeting, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms.—All sums of five dollars and under, cash; on all sums above five dollars a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving their notes, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.
D. D. BONSACK, Administrator.
my-3-ts

**Frank J. Devilbiss**
NEW WINDSOR.

I have purchased in New York the largest and handsomest assortment of
**Imported Dress Goods**
ever offered here. Acknowledged by each and every one to be superior to any ever shown in town. These goods are marked at persuasive prices and must go.
**Black Dress Goods.**
**Grenadines a Specialty.**
Dress Goods from 5 cents up.
Calico 5 cents.
Good Ginghams 5 cents.
**Immense Stock of Carpets and Mattings.**
Rag Carpets at 20 cents.
Good Matting 10 cents.
Everyone is pleased with our
**SHOE STOCK,**
and all we ask is for you to look at them, and we will take chances on the sale.
Our $1.20 Button Shoe is worth $1.50.
Our $1.45 Bright Dongola Button is worth every cent of a two dollar bill.
We make a specialty of Tender Feet Shoes that make life worth living.
Gents' Kangaroo Shoes now all the rage.
Thompson, the Tailor, is making sad havoc of our beautiful
**Cassimeres.**
Our stock is replete in every department and prices are down on the ground floor.
Hope to have your early call.
Very Respectfully,
FRANK J. DEVILBISS,
Sole Agent for Longman & Martinez Paints.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Wool and Lard. my-3-3m

**FERTILIZERS**
FOR
**CORN AND POTATOES.**

In this week's advertisement we especially wish to call attention to our brands of Fertilizers which we especially recommend for Corn and late Potatoes. Every spring, for many years, we have recommended farmers to plant their usual acreage in potatoes, and we again assert there is no crop that averages better prices or gives fairer returns to the acre than potatoes. To insure large potatoes and a good yield use
**Gorsuch's Champion Diamond Raw Bone Phosphate,**
which we sell at the low price of
**$23.00 Per Ton.**
The quantity which we sell of this brand enables us to mark it down to this remarkably low figure. As for Corn, we are absolutely headquarters for the successful brands of Fertilizers for this crop. We defy competition in any department of our business, and we would suggest to the farmer not to be led away by agents where goods are comparatively new, but come to the house that has been established for 30 years.

**WANTED.**
All the good Wheat remaining in Carroll county to use in our new steam mill, which will start up August 1st.

**N. I. Gorsuch & Son,**
WESTMINSTER, MD.
my-3-2m

**BARGAINS I HAVE!**
**BUYERS I WANT!**
My Large New Stock Must be Sold.
The Old and Reliable Firm of
**U. L. REAVER,**
Next Door to Postoffice, Westminster, Md.
I invite attention to my extensive stock of
**Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas.**
I buy direct from manufacturers and by so doing I retail goods at prices paid by wholesale dealers.
I deal only in Shoes, Hats and Trunks, and aim to sell only such articles as I believe will prove of good value to the purchaser.
The price, in plain figures, is marked on every article sold by me. I have low and medium priced Shoes ranging in prices of
**Women's Nice Sunday Shoes from $1.25 to $5. Men's Shoes from $1 and up. Children's Shoes from 25c. and up.**
**Stiff and Soft Hats.**
The largest and best variety to select from. I have the late Brown Fedora at $2.
STRAW HATS—A genuine Sunday Mackinaw Hat for 25c. Malaga Straws 10c, and all other goods at correspondingly low prices.
For a fair and square deal call on
U. L. REAVER,
my-3 Next Door to Postoffice.

**BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD.**
Been in the Market 21 years.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., MILLINERS. Baltimore, 1884.
Mr. C. P. Knight, Sole General Agent N. J. E. Paint Co.—Dear Sir: In January, 1878, our store was painted with the Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company. We used tints that generally show the effect of exposure, but the paint has retained its color, gloss and freshness. We shall take pleasure in using it in future.
Yours truly, ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

THOMAS J. MYER & CO., 90 W. FALLS AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD. Baltimore, October 21, 1882.
Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir: The Enamel Paint manufactured by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company, which you furnished me years ago for painting the exterior of my residence in Baltimore county, has given entire satisfaction, and to-day presents as handsome appearance as when first applied. It has stood the exposure wonderfully well. I will in the future use no other paint for the same purpose. Very respectfully, THOS. J. MYER.

D. J. FOLEY, BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 50 South Street, Baltimore.
Dear Sir:—I have used the Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company, and cheerfully recommend it to those who need painting. Yours truly, D. J. FOLEY.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, March 29, 1888.
Mr. C. P. Knight, 211 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th instant, requesting me to express my opinion of the Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company, to hand. More than six years ago I bought the above paint to paint my dwelling at Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md., and it is with unfeigned pleasure I can say it is in every respect all you claim for it. Yours truly, JOHN HUBNER.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM, BALTIMORE, MD.
Mr. C. P. Knight, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in adding my name to the many endorsers of your valuable Liquid Enamel Paint. Our institution is painted both inside and outside with it, presenting a beautiful appearance. SISTER MARIA.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir: Having used your Liquid Enamel Paint for many years, testing it thoroughly for inside and outside work, we earnestly recommend it.
SISTERS OF THE VISITATION, B. V. M., Mt. DeSales, Catonsville, Md.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Baltimore, June 1, 1889.
Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir: The Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company has given me entire satisfaction. My country residence and all outbuildings at Nacirema—and, also, The American Office, on which hundreds of gallons were applied—were greatly admired by the many guests entertained by me on the 15th of May. Very truly, FELIX AGNUS.

HARFORD NATIONAL BANK. Bel Air, April 25, 1887.
C. P. Knight, Baltimore—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that during the last five years I have used very considerable quantities, in various colors, of the Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel paint Company, both on my building and at the Custom House, Baltimore, Md., and with entire satisfaction. The paints have proved to be durable, bright and of uniform color, and I feel safe in recommending them for outside and inside work. Yours res'py., EDWIN H. WEBSTER.

Towson, Md., May 1, 1889.
C. P. Knight, Esq.—Dear Sir: It has been about ten years since I painted my house with Liquid Enamel Paint, made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company, and it has given great satisfaction, looking elegantly yet. Yours truly. JOHN H. SCHARFF.

C. P. KNIGHT, Sole General Agent, 211 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
L. A. J. LAMOTTE, Local Agent, Lamotte, Md.
L. H. SCHULTZ & SON, Sykesville, Md.
A. ANDERSON & CO., Mt. Airy, Md.
Local agents wanted in all towns in Carroll county. Send for sample cards of colors.
ap-19-3m

**A WONDERFUL INVENTION.**
THE CELEBRATED
**BREAK-WATER CHURN,**
Which will make Gilt-edged Butter in from one to five minutes and produce
More Butter than any other Churn.
J. Q. STITELY & SON
have secured the exclusive right of Carroll county, Md., to sell the churn. No farmer can afford to be without one. Call at our place and examine before buying
J. Q. STITELY & SON,
ap-12-3m Westminster, Md.

**NO. 2808 EQUITY.**
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.
George H. Zimmerman assignee vs. Simon K. Golibart and Emma K. Golibart his wife, mortgagors.
ORDERED this 25th day of April, A. D., 1890, that the account of the Auditor, filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 12th day of May, next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.
WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
True copy—Test: WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.
apr-25-2t

**Commissioners' Notice.**
THE County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1890, for the transaction of business.
By order, CHARLES BRILHART, Clerk.
apr-19-1m

**Straw Hats!**
WE HAVE GOT THE GRIP
ON A BIG LOT OF
**STRAW HATS**
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
And they are going aflying at the prices we are selling them.
**Straw Mattings!**
PLAIN AND FANCY,
In great variety and at surprisingly low prices.
**J. T. ORNDORFF,**
LARGE DOUBLE STORE,
West Main St., - Westminster, Md.
ap-19-tf

**WE ARE NOW READY**
To supply the spring trade with one of the finest selections of
**SPRING SUITINGS AND PANTALOONINGS,**
Both foreign and domestic, that has been offered in this county, and are prepared to make up
**Suits in First-Class Style**
And with the same old guarantee I have always given,
**A FIT OR NO SALE,**
And at prices that will compare with any other house for same quality and make, as that is the only way to compare prices. Buy your goods where you live, or live where you buy your goods. Encourage home trade if you want the town to improve and prosper. My line of
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**
Cannot be surpassed in the county. A fine line of
**Wool Shirts, Dress Shirts,**
Underwear, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders; Umbrellas at all prices.
**OUR LINE OF GLOVES**
We make a specialty; also
**OUR LINE OF NECKWEAR**
Cannot be surpassed, always looking for the latest. We also keep a nice line of Gents' Jewelry, such as Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Chains, Charms, Rings, &c. Give me a call and it will pay you.
J. T. ANDERS,
ap-19 Westminster, Md.

**GEO. C. ANDERS**
**Spring Opening at Oak Hall,**
NEW WINDSOR, MD.
People may differ about politics, religion, and who shall sell intoxicating drinks in this community with restriction, but all agree that our stock is superior, our prices the lowest. Our prices have touched the point where the thermometer should have been the past winter—DOWN TO ZERO.
**Our Dress Goods**
are worthy your careful inspection. The Trimmings to go with them are just lovely. Dress Ginghams, Satteens and Challies in great variety. NOTIONS of all kinds in abundance.
**Our Clothing Department**
is larger than ever. A cheap Suit for $3.50. A nice Cutaway Suit for $10. We will present each one with a nice hat with suit from $8 up. Our HATS are always the latest.
Boys' Clothing a specialty. We start them at $1.25. A ball and bat given with each suit from $2 up.
Splendid line of CARPETS from 16c. to 75c. Mattings all prices.
**Queensware in Abundance.**
Our stock of Evitt Brothers' Shoes is prettier than ever, from $2 to $5. We have others. A nice Button Shoe, solid, with tip, for $1.25. Tackless Shoes at $2, worth looking at.
**Gents' and Children's Shoes all Prices.**
We invite you to inspect our stock. While others give you the blarney we will give you the bargains. We urge upon you to look around. Look before you leap. Look at our stock and leap for joy. We have many jobs in Hats, Shoes and other goods we will close out for less than half value. Thanking you for past favors we hope to receive your liberal patronage during the season.
Respectfully yours, GEO. C. ANDERS.
P. S.—Eggs and Lard taken at highest price in trade. ap-12

**CHANGE**
IN
**GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.**
**M. W. BABYLON,**
(SUCCESSOR TO J. W. NELSON),
15 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.,
DEALER IN
FINE :: FAMILY :: GROCERI [redacted]
FLOUR, BACON, LARD, FISH, &c.
Queensware,
Glassware,
Woodenwa [redacted]
Crockeryware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and headquarters for
FINE LIQUORS AND WIN [redacted]
For Family and Medicinal purposes.
Give me a call. ap-19-

HAVE YOU SEEN PHILIPPOTEAUX'S WONDERFUL
**CYCLORAMA**
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG?
If not, don't fail to see it when you visit Baltimore. It's worth a trip of 100 miles to see Pickett's Great Charge of 17,000 men.
If you do not see it you will always regret it. CORNER MT. ROYAL AND MARYLAND AVENUES, NEAR UNION DEPOT. Open all day and evening. ap-26-3m

BEST Lanterns at BABYLON & GILBERT'S

**S. Kann, Sons & Co.**
1890
**Spring Opening**
1890

NOVELTIES WITHOUT END!

We open this week a beautiful stock of SPRING NOVELTIES, selected by our own buyers with special regard to the wants of our patrons. It is not only more complete than anything yet offered—it is far more varied and attractive. We are showing styles this spring that kick their heels at all former ones, and we can not say that the cost of the best will range higher than the cost of the medium grades of other seasons. Our close buying, combined with the competition among manufacturers, have brought down the prices on all grades.
S. KANN, SONS & CO.

As is our custom we shall offer SPECIAL BARGAINS, during the opening week, on all goods.
New Dress Stuffs.
New Dress Trimmings.
New Hamburg Edges.
New White Goods.
New Carpets.
New Mattings.
New Oil Cloths.
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.
New Notions.
New Hosiery.
New Handkerchiefs.
New Neckwear.
New Umbrellas.
New Remnants.

While our stock is full and fresh we would like very much to have the ladies of Westminster and surrounding country pay us a visit and examine our spring styles.
S. KANN, SONS & CO.,
11 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns.
Telephone call 299. mh-22

**Skin Diseases**
SKIN AND ITS DISEASES.

The DERMATOLOGICAL AND NEUROTIC INSTITUTE was established here seven years ago for the special purpose of treating and curing Diseases of the Skin and Nervous Diseases by DR. C. W. BENSON, and his success is well known. Patients come from every county in the state, as well as city, to be cured, and they are not disappointed.

It makes no difference how bad, obstinate or long standing the case may be, if it is curable, he will cure it, having devoted eighteen years to the treatment and cure of these diseases. Skin diseases and nervous diseases are difficult and hard to diagnose and cure except by an experienced specialist, and people waste much money in advertised medicines and going to doctors who cannot, in the nature of things, know much about the special diseases, and who, as a rule, are not prepared nor have the remedies for their proper treatment. Dr. Benson at his institute is thoroughly prepared in every particular to diagnose and treat Skin Diseases and Nervous Diseases successfully, and all sufferers from any form of these troubles, whether in adults or children, will save time, money and much suffering by placing themselves under the care and treatment of Dr. Benson, who is a graduate of medicine of the University of Maryland, and who practiced medicine in a general way for ten years; but eighteen years ago gave it up, and became a specialist in these diseases. He has a laboratory in his building, and all medicines he prescribes are prepared under his own supervision.

SKIN DISEASES
Includes the treatment of the Hair and Scalp, Loss of Hair, etc., as well as the Eczemas, Tetters and Acne or Pimples, Black-heads and all kinds of Skin troubles, from a roughness of the Skin to the worst forms of eruptions and sores.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS.
Dr. Benson permanently removes them from ladies' faces, lips, etc., with the electric needle, and guarantees them never to return. Also, Warts, Moles and all blemishes are permanently and perfectly removed by the Electrolysis without blood or leaving any mark whatever.

NERVES! NERVES! NERVES!
Who is it that does not at times wish they had no nerves? Nothing renders a person more wretched than to be nervous or to suffer from some form of nervous disease, and nothing leads to more trouble and disaster than neglected nervous diseases. They are the origin of insanity and suicide, of paralysis and despondency, loss of power, prostration and exhaustion, and should not be neglected. Why remain wretched and miserable and in danger of worse troubles when you can be cured? There are no classes of diseases that yield more promptly to proper treatment in the hands of a specialist who understands them than nervous diseases. Since specialists have devoted their time to the study and cure of nervous diseases, great strides have been made in curing them. Diseases that were a few years ago considered incurable are now cured without difficulty, and many who were hopeless sufferers, as they thought, are now rejoicing in perfect restoration. So much for science and specialists. Electricity has worked a reformation in the treatment of nervous diseases, and has accomplished wonders. But skill, practice and experience is required to apply it with effect. The different kinds of electricity and batteries vary as much in their ef- [redacted]
BALTIMORE, MD.
Hours from 9 to 5 Daily, and every Night from 7 to 9, except Wednesday and Friday nights. mar-8-3m

**Public Sale of Building Lots.**
JOHN H. KEEN will offer for sale 10 Building Lots, on Liberty street, Westminster, on SATURDAY, MAY 3d, 1890. The terms will be easy. Sale positive. Come to the sale.
R. C. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.
ap-26-ts



©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2297-0269