Poetic

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1891.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM J. VANNORT,
Of Kent county.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
JOHN McDONALD,
Of Montgomery county.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
GEORGE M. SHARP,
Of Baltimore City.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
ENOCH B. ABELL,
Of St. Mary's county.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the House of Delegates,
FRANK J. DEVILBISS,
JOHN JAMES WHITE,
WILLIAM D. SLACK,
JOHN H. HAHN.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
WILLIAM A. McKELLIP.

For Register of Wills,
LEVI D. REID.

For State's Attorney,
JOSEPH D. BROOKS.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
MARSHALL G. SHAW,
ALBERT SCHAEFFER,
JESSE MAGEE.

For County Commissioners,
ISRAEL C. RINEHART,
C. C. WOODEN,
THOMAS A. BARNES.

For Sheriff,
GEORGE GUMMEL.

For County Treasurer,
CHARLES H. EVERHART.

The Democrats of Garrett county endorse Mr. Gorman and recommend his re-election to the United States Senate.

United States Senator Daniels, of Virginia, has identified himself with the Farmers' Alliance.

A friend in New York writes to the SENTINEL that "unless present indications fail the Republicans will carry that State by a handsome majority—probably 20,000; possibly more."

The Republicans of Baltimore county have nominated Hon. Hart B. Holton as their candidate for State Senator. Mr. Holton was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1883.

The Massachusetts Democratic State convention adopted an anti-silver coinage plank in its platform. Free coinage don't suit the voters of that State, hence the Democracy takes ground on the subject widely at variance with the attitude of the party in many other States.

We have received the first number of the *Daily Herald and Torch Light*, of Hagerstown, issued on the 1st inst. It is a handsome seven-column paper, typographically clear and well printed, and full of fresh news, showing evidence of ability of a high order in its conductors. This makes the fifth daily now published in Hagerstown. We extend our most cordial wishes for its success.

Some rather confused reports from Chili indicate that that country is not acting towards the representatives of the United States with the respect and courtesy due them. One report states that Commander Schley, of the Baltimore, has notified the government that his ship was surrounded by an armed force for the purpose of preventing refugees from reaching her. The report is discredited.

Senator Gorman said in a speech at Woodstock, on Thursday, that the McKinley bill is the most infamous bill that has ever been passed by any civilized government as far as the masses are concerned, and that "Blaine told them so in his letter." Whatever the Senator's opinion may be concerning the McKinley tariff bill, which is every day commending its provisions to the approval of all classes, he should not misquote Mr. Blaine on the subject.

The communication signed "A Republican," published in the SENTINEL last week, made an admirable suggestion concerning the proper means to be employed in maintaining the public roads in good condition. Road making is practically a science, and the work can only be successfully performed by those who understand it. In parcelling the work out among an army of supervisors numbers are apt to be employed who do not possess the requisite knowledge to make the best use of the means provided for the purpose. The work should be done under the supervision and direction of a competent engineer, who should be supplied with sufficient means to keep the roads in order and then be held responsible for their condition.

An honest ballot reform law is one of the measures imperatively needed in the State of Maryland. The law passed at the last session was not only limited territorially, but some of its provisions were calculated to defeat the very purposes for which it was designed by its projectors. A law so framed that the briber of a voter can never discover with certainty that the vote he bargains for has been cast to suit him, should be passed. It was very apparent at the last session of the Legislature that this and other salutary provisions were not to the liking of the bosses, and hence well conceived and carefully prepared measures were mutilated and changed until their best features were eliminated. Shall this proceeding be repeated? The best method to prevent it and assure a law, just, equitable and fair towards all parties, is to elect a Republican Legislature.

Democrats are urged to stand by the party in this State and county at the approaching election because they claim the result will have a material bearing on the national contest next year. While an appeal of this kind is rather far-fetched, those Democrats who have profited by the tariff legislation of the Fifty-first Congress should remember that the diliberate purpose of their party is to repeal and annul that legislation if possible. The benefits which have accrued to all classes of citizens by cheaper sugar and other articles, under the McKinley law, are to be withdrawn if the free-trade leaders of the Democratic party can compass their purposes, and every household in the land is to feel the weight of the added burden. There is scarcely a home in the country that is not better provided with preserves, jellies, marmalades, &c., at this time than ever before, because cheap sugar has enabled them to use the abundant fruits of the season in this manner. Every housekeeper is aware of the fact. Is not the voter who is benefitted by this condition of things foolish to vote with the party, at this juncture, that deliberately assures him of its purpose to deprive him of the advantages referred to?

Last Chance for Registration.

The officers of registration in this county will sit four days next week, commencing on Monday, for the purpose of registering qualified voters. Any person having the requisite qualifications whose name is not on any list of registered voters, may be registered at any time up to 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The Registrars will sit again on Monday, 19th inst., but only for the purpose of revision and for the hearing of applications for reinstatement by persons whose names shall have been stricken off the lists. No person can be legally registered after Thursday next. All Republicans who are entitled to register, but have not yet done so, are earnestly requested to have their names placed on the lists between Monday morning and Thursday evening next. A full Republican vote may mean a Republican victory, and every vote should be registered and polled.

The Public Roads.

The following article, clipped from the *Baltimore American*, on "the improvement of the public roads" has been sent us by an esteemed correspondent, who says it "is worth publishing." It certainly contains much truth and its suggestions deserve careful consideration:

"Among the most important duties of the next legislature will be the passage of a law for the improvement of the public roads. It is scarcely exaggeration to say that no state in the union has worse roads that Maryland. Many of the youngest states in the far West are better equipped, in this regard, than Maryland. They may not have as many roads, but what they have are superior to the roads in this state, except where nature has taken the matter into her own hands and saved the people the burden of constructing them. The formation of the Eastern Shore is such that the roads are generally good. This is not because of the superior enterprise of that section, but because, in many instances, the country is so level, and the soil so light that it is almost impossible to make them bad by any amount of illusage. On the Westeen Shore, however, the country is hilly, the soil, as a rule, heavy, and the roads are generally execrable.

Even in the summer, when dirt roads, with a little care, can usually be kept in a passable condition, they are often wretched, and not seldom impassable. Much of this is due to thoughtlessness and misapprehension. The farmers, or those who represent them, in pursuit of a delusive economy, refuse to spend the money needed to put them in order. They are filled with the idea that good roads are far more expensive than bad—one of the most remarkable fallacies that can be entertained. In many counties enough money is spent every year to construct fairly good roads if judiciously used, but, unfortunately, it is either put into the hands of petty politicians to be expended selfishly, or road supervisors are appointed who do not act in concert and who have no practical knowledge of road-building. The farmers must rid themselves of the notion that bad roads are cheaper than good. No more disastrous fallacy could be entertained.

Good roads would add many thousands of dollars to the value of property, and in this way alone they would pay. The farmer would save double the tax imposed on him for constructing roads in the increased facilities of hauling and the decrease of the wear and tear of his rolling-stock. Good roads, moreover, would be an invitation to strangers to come and buy, and an inducement to labor to settle in the neighborhood and fill up the quota of farm hands, about which there is now so much complaint. It is doubtful if the initial cost of good roads is really more than bad roads. What is needed is a proper system of road-building, superintended by competent engineers; and for this general legislation will be necessary, as it is tolerably certain that the farmers will not undertake it of their own volition. With a proper system, under competent management, the expenses would be little, if at all, greater than now, and millions of dollars would be added to the taxable basis of the counties and state.

Few more important matters are likely to occupy the attention of the legislature during the coming winter."

How It Affects Prices.

A large mercantile house in Watertown, N. Dakota, gives the followin contrast of prices in 1890 and 1891, in that place, showing the decline since the passage of the McKinley tariff law:

	1890.	1891.
Wire Nails,	$4.50	3.75
Spades,	1.60	.60
Tea Kettles,	.80	.50
14 quart Dish Pans,	.60	.35
Galvanized Pails,	.75	.60
Joint Stove Pipe,	.25	.20
14 quart Tin Pails,	.40	.35
12 " " "	.40	.25
3 " " "	.25	.15
2 " " "	.20	.10
Milk Pans, per dozen,	1.50	1.00
Tin Cups,	.05	.05

These articles are all manufactures of iron or tin plate, the very commodities which the Democratic politicians assured the people would be greatly increassd in cost.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is being strongly opposed for re-election by the leading alliance men of the State, but he will make a strong fight to retain his seat.

More of the Constitutional Amendments.

The third of the series of amendments to the Constitution of the State, passed by the Legislature at the session of 1890 for submission to the voters at the approaching general election, in November, is as follows:

ARTICLE 15. All taxes ought to be uniform upon the same kinds of property or class of subjects, and should be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may by general laws exempt from taxation all public property used for public purposes, all churches or buildings used exclusively for public worship and the furniture contained therein and the parsonages connected therewith, burying grounds not used for private or corporate profit, all purely charitable or benevolent institutions, literary or educational institutions, with the furniture and equipment contained in such charitable, benevolent, literary or educational institutions, and the grounds appurtenant to such churches, houses of public worship, charitable or benevolent, literary or educational institutions and necessary to the convenient use thereof, as the same have been heretofore exempted by law in this State; and all other property in this State not so declared exempt may be taxed, and the General Assembly may, by general law, provide for a tax on the incomes of citizens of this State; yet fines, duties, licenses, or taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for good government and the benefit of the community.

If adopted by a majority of all the electors casting their ballots for or against it this will supersede Article 15 of the Constitution as it now stands, which reads as follows:

"That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the government, but every person in the State, or persons holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the government according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community."

The provision of this article concerning the levying of taxes by the poll has been retained in all the Constitutions of the State since its first adoption in 1776. It originally referred to a system in vogue under the colonial government of the province, when taxes were levied per capita and not upon property. Later it has been considered as in opposition to a poll-tax, and doubtless can be properly construed as forbidding a direct levy upon the person or individual citizen. Cursory consideration will naturally lead to the conclusion that it is a strong expression to say that such taxation is grievous and oppressive. It is worth something to the citizen to be protected by the government of the State in his person as well as in his property. But the system or method usually practiced by other States, and which will be open to adoption by this State if the amendment proposed shall be adopted, is repugnant to good government in that it makes such a tax necessary to be right of suffrage and brings into the politics of the State a fruitful source of corruption and trading in the ballot. There seems to be ample authority under the article as it now stands to levy all necessary taxes, and take the amendment all in all we can scarcely see that it is much of an improvement.

The fourth of the series of amendments proposed is a substitute for the first section of Article seven, concerning County Commissioners, and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of the State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one; their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties shall be such as now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, they shall be elected at such times, in such numbers and for such periods, not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed by law.

This is understood to invest the Legislature with power to authorize the election of the County Commissioners in such manner and at such times that a portion of the Boards only will retire at the end of every two years. Take Carroll County, for instance. Under this amendment the Legislature might enact a law that at the election next ensuing the passage of said law, three Commissioners should be elected, the term of one of whom should expire at the end of two years, and his successor take office for six years; the term of another expire at the end of four years, and his successor take office for six years and the term of the remaining one, first elected, expire at the end of six years and his successors take office for six years. Thereafter, every Commissioner elected would hold office six years, but they would retire in the order of their election, so that one member of the Board would be elected every two years. By this method the Board would always contain two members of two to four years' experience. The system would probably be advantageous, and we see no particular objection to the adoption of the amendment.

Republican Judiciary Convention —No Nomination.

The Republican judiciary nominating convention of the Fifth district to select a candidate in the place of the late Judge John E. Smith, whose place on the bench has been filled by Judge Jas. A. C. Bond, of Westminster, by appointment of the Governor, was held at Ellicott City on Tuesday. There was a full delegation, except from Anne Arundel county, which was represented by Mr. Dennis Claude. The delegates present were: Howard county—J. B. Trimbel, E. W. Dorsey and Col. George W. King; Carroll—Col. William A. McKellip, Wm. R. Steele and Nathan Englar; Anne Arundel—Dennis Claude. A special committee on nominations was appointed, and the deliberations resulted in the unanimously accepted resolution: "Resolved by this convention, that it is deemed inexpedient to make a partisan nomination for judge of the Fifth judicial district, and we, therefore, leave the matter of a candidate in opposition to the Democratic nominee open, that the people of the district, without distinction of party, may take such action in regard thereto as to them may seem right and proper; and further resolved that when this convention adjourns, it adjourns subject to the call of the president for the purpose of ratifying any independent nomination, if such nomination be made and they deem it advisable so to do."

Nominations Declined.

The following communication was submitted to the Republican County Central Committee on Wednesday last:

To the Republican County Central Committee of Carroll County:

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that I am unable to accept the nomination for Sheriff, so kindly tendered me by the last County Convention, and hereby hand in my resignation.

I greatly regret the necessity for this step, but my business interests are such as to render it impossible for me to give the time and attention which a campaign would require of me, or which the duties of the office would require if I were elected, and I so informed those members of the Convention who consulted me.

In taking this step, I must express my keen appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens and the hope that one more worthy may be put in my place who will carry our banner through victoriously.

Very Respectfully,
A. T. BUCKINGHAM.

Bird Hill, September 30th, 1891.

The reasons assigned by Mr. Buckingham having been imperative the Committee was constrained to accept his declination, and Mr. George Gummel, of Manchester district, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Gmmmel is well known to the citizens of this county. He is a well to do farmer and his standing among his fellow-citizens was shown when, as a candiate for Judge of the Orphans' Court, in 1887, he received a larger vote than either of his associates on the ticket.

Mr. John T. Cassell, who was nominated for County Surveyor, also declines to serve in that capacity, and the committee has not deemed it necessary to fill the vacancy. Following is Mr. Cassell's letter of declination:

Mr. Wm. H. Bell, Chairman of County Republican Central Committee:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 24th officially informing me of my nomination for County Surveyor, was not received until yesterday, I not having been at the P. O. in the meantime; the delay being an unusual happening with me.

Am well pleased with the entire Republican ticket, except my own nomination, which I respectfully decline for the following reasons: Many years ago when the State still had small parcels of vacant land to be surveyed and when lands were to be divided among individuals in pursuance of proceedings in equity, then there was sufficient use to justify a continuance of the office of County Surveyor; but those things have all passed away. The vacancies in this county have been taken up, and the former practice of landholders having their lands resurveyed and repatented by the State has been so long abandoned, that but few landholders of the present time know anything about it. Also the few occasional cases in equity requiring the services of a County Surveyor are matters of the past, our records showing no such cases for many years back. In short the purposes that caused the office of County Surveyor to be created in the olden time do not now exist in this county, and therefore the office is and has been for many years a nuisance and ought to have been abolished long ago. The folly of having such an office continued is shown by the fact that J. Henry Hoppe was repeatedly elected to it in the latter part of his life-time, and failing to qualify and take out his commission the office was empty for a number of years. An act of the Legislature, passed at the instigation of the present incumbent, by which the County Commissioners are required to employ the County Surveyor in the locating of public roads, &c., in this county, only aggravates the nuisance by putting work into that office which for ages required no special official to perform.

The Republican party of this county in one of its conventions, a few years ago, regarded this office as a nuisance by making no nomination for it. Now the party is acting very differently, but no matter when nor to what extent my party recognizes the nuisance, I must always decline to be used for such recognition.

If any man in this county pretending to be a surveyor and anxious to have the office of County Surveyor, and he being at the same time generally regarded as a nuisance, let such nuisance man have the nuisance office in welcome.

Yours Respectfully,
JNO. T. CASSELL.

Westminster, Sept. 29th, 1891.

Republican Nominations in Frederick County.

The Republican convention of Frederick county, which met on Saturday last, made the following nominations:

State Senator.—Peter Lugenbeel, of Linganore.

House of Delegates.—H. Clay Anders, of Mechanicstown; T. M. Biser, of Frederick; W. H. Hyder, of Johnsville; Cyrus Flood, of Myersville; Wm. P. Morsell, of Tuscarora.

Clerk of the Circuit Court.—Dr. Samuel T. Haffner, of Frederick.

Register of Wills.—John H. Cutshall, of Woodsboro.

State's Attorney.—Edward S. Eichelberger, of Frederick.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.—Geo. Koogle, of Frederick; Andrew N. Cramer, of Mechanicstown; Isaac Lovell, of Hauvers.

County Commissioners.—Fuller B. Rice, of Jefferson; John P. Jones, of New Market; George C. Huffer, of Middletown; Lewis P. Bolus, of Petersville; A. H. Maxwell, of Emmitsburg.

Sheriff.—A. D. Doty, of Jefferson.

Surveyor.—W. W. Boone, of Linganore.

Washington County Nominations.

The Republicans of Washington county nominated the following ticket at their convention on Thursday:

Sheriff—George Downey.

State's Attorney—Norman B. Scott, Jr.

County Commissioners—Jacob Roessner, J. H. Rohrer, Daniel W. Foltz, John H. Hoffman, Benjamin F. Beard.

State Senator—M. L. Keedy.

House of Delegates—John H. Harp, William D. Cowton, Clinton Miller, A. C. Strite.

Judges of the Orphans' Court—John A. Fleming, John C. Bentz, R. C. Bamford.

Clerk of the Court—Dr. W. H. Perkins.

Register of Wills—Ezra J. Newcomer.

Surveyor—Elmer D. Piper.

The coroner's jury in the case of Wm. Lantz, who died from injuries received in the collision on the Western Maryland Railroad at Timber Grove, last week, rendered a verdict "that the collision was caused by the criminal carelessness of George Robinson, the conductor, and Edward C. Hewitt, the engineer of the freight train by not stopping at Glyndon." They were both committed, without bail, to await the action of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

Andrew Gage, clerk of Madison county, Ark., was assassinated Saturday night at his home, in the suburbs of Huntsville. Gage was standing on his back porch, when the assassin fired from the shadow of an outhouse. Eighteen buckshot entered Gage's body, tearing a hole as large as a man's hand. He died instantly. The assassin escaped.

The Harper Manufacturing Company's woolen mill, Oxford, Me., was burned Wednesday night. Cause, explosion of a lamp. Loss $100,000; insured. One hundred and forty hands were employed.

Suicide of Gen. Boulanger.

Gen. Boulanger, who a year or two ago was a prominent figure in French politics, committed suicide at Brussels, Belgium, on Wednesday. He shot himself on the grave of Madame Bonnemain, a woman with whom he had been infatuated and for whom he deserted his wife. Madame Bonnemain had expended her whole fortune, amounting to a million and a half of dollars, to further his political schemes. She died sometime ago of consumption. Gradually his political adherents, who had supplied him with the means of living in luxury, deserted him, and, stricken with poverty, he ended his life with his own hand. Following is a brief sketch of his career:

Gen. George Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger was born in Rennes, in France, in 1837. His mother was a native of Wales. In 1856 Boulanger was appointed sub-lieutenant of Algerian Trailleurs, and in 1857 he took part in the Kabyle expedition. He was wounded at Turbigo in 1859, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. During the Franco-Prusian war Boulanger acted as chief of battalion in the army of Paris, and in 1880 he was appointed brigadier. At the time of the centenary celebration of the independence of the United States, in 1876, General Boulanger was sent on a mission to this country, and in 1881, with the Marquis de Rochambeau, represented the French government in the ceremony of unveiling the monument at Yorktown, Va., to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. On the way to Yorktown the French visitors stopped in Baltimore, arriving on Monday, October 10, and remaining until Thursday, the 13th, participating in the festivities attending the Oriole celebration. Later on for a short time General Boulanger was attached to the war office as director of infantry. The General's next promotion was to the position of general of division in Africa. In 1886 he became minister of war.

General Boulanger showed his republican sympathies by urging the expulsion of the princes of France, though it was afterward shown that he had written in terms of warm praise to the Duc d'Aumale, his superior officer, when promoted brigadier-general.

Gradually General Boulanger became the hope of the "revanche," or revenge party of France. At the election of 1888 the General was elected member of the Chamber for the Department of the North by 172,528 votes, against 75,901 for his most successful opponent. In July, 1888, General Boulanger fought a duel with M. Floquet, and was severely wounded in the throat. It was at this period of his career that General Boulanger was the ideal of a certain section of the French people, which popularity was greatly enhanced by the famous "Boulanger March," first given to the public by Paulis, the Cafe Chantant artist. Then came the turn of the tide; the idolized General was charged with appropriating $50,000 of public moneys for his own propaganda, and he eventually fled to Brussels, from there to England, and more recently returned to Brussels. Since the General's flight revelation upon revelation showed him to have been a schemer for power, ready to use all sorts of people and all parties to further his own ends.

Hick's for October.

We append the weather predictions of Professor Irl Hicks for October for the benefit of those who may be disposed to give credence to his theories. For our own part we have little confidence in these weather prophecies. At times they may accurately foretell what sort of weather will prevail for a given period, but the conditions are so various and probably conflicting that it seems impossible to reduce the matter to an exact science and make forecasts that will not, sometimes at least, be very wide of the mark. "October," says Prof. Hicks, "will open with high temperatures in all parts, except, perhaps, the northwestern region or sections already passed by storm developments which will be in progress at the beginning of the month. It will be safe to anticipate in all prudent ways violent activity of the elements within thirty-six hours, before and after, of 6 P. M. on the 2d. By that time polar currents will have broken in behind progressive storms, and we will have the not uncommon order of things—storms and warm to the eastward with a cold wave following from the northwest. The fall of temperature will be sudden and extreme. The equinox of Venus is central on the 7th, in connection with reactionary disturbance beginning on the 6th. Another wave of warm equatorial air, resulting in sharp, electrical storms, will express itself on these dates, and be followed promptly by another cold wave. Watch for them! We repeat our oft-expressed belief that the approaching Winter will be one of increasing severity. Look to your food, fuel and shelter for self and stock."

Synod of the Potomac.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church will convene in the First Church, Chambersburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. The delegates from the Maryland Classis will be as follows:

Primarii, Revs. J. S. Kieffer, D. D., J. W. Santee, D. D., E. R. Eschbach, D. D., C. Clever, D. D., A. M. Schmidt, G. A. Snyder, A. S. Weber, C. F. Zinkhan, J. T. Rossiter, W. J. Johnson and A. T. G. Apple; *secundi*, Revs. J. G. Noss, B. R. Carnhan, T. F. Hoffmeier, S. M. Hench, U. H. Heilman, J. M. Mickley, E. R. Deatrick, H. F. Dittmar, C. S. Slagle, G. L. Sataley, D. D., and H. Ditzler; Elders *primarii*, Ezra Williard, Jesse Dehoff, F. J. Davis, Henry Shriver, Geo. T. Shower, M. D., A. C. McCardell, C. M. Keedy, L. Kemp, M. D., C. H. Everhart, G. S. Griffith, and L. R. Schnebly; *secundi*, J. W. Beachley, J. L. Harbaugh, H. C. Foltz, G. J. Ramsburg, W. J. Cramer, J. Saum, J. B. Albright, W. H. Lakin, J. Utz, J. Koutz, and W. E. Fisher.

Excursion tickets on the Cumberland Valley and Western Maryland Railroads can be obtained by applying to the stated clerk of the Synod, Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mercersburg, Pa.

Neglect to obey instructions caused a collision on the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, between Ravenna and Kent, Ohio, on Wednesday, in which three persons were killed and twenty-two injured. The collision occurred between a freight train and the last section of a family excursion train.

For the SENTINEL.

A Fall Confab.

"Do you know that Stranger?
Seemingly he knows me,
A plain plodding granger,
And called me Mister Lee
Whom everyone calls Jake."

"I've known him, Jake, for years;
He never mistered me
Till time for votes and cheers;
He's candidate you see;
His proper name is *fake*!"

DAN D.

From the BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The M'Leans Must Stand Trial.

Two natives of Cape Breton named McLean were arrested recently by the Russian authorities upon the charge of trespassing or poaching on the Russian sealing grounds in Behring Sea. The cases were reported to the Canadian authorities, but it seems that they were part of the crew of a vessel with an American register and sailing under the American flag, so the Dominion authorities say that it is a matter for the United States government to act upon, and that Canada is not concerned about it.

If the facts are as stated by the companions of the McLeans, there does not appear to be anything for this government to do. From the narratives of those who were engaged in the expedition during which the McLeans were captured, it is gathered that it was a marauding foray without the shadow of legality. These men raided the Russian seal islands, and were in the act of killing seals when they were fired on by the Russian guards. All, except the McLeans, escaped and bore off with them their booty, consisting of numerous seal skins, and they have, since reaching port, boasted, without stint, of their prowess in thus bearding the Russian on his own territory.

No excuse can be pleaded for the action of these men if the facts set forth by them are true. They had been warned by both the British and American authorities not to trespass upon the sealing grounds in Behring Sea, and the McLeans had had a double warning from the American government, two proclamations having been issued, one before they set sail for Behring Sea and a joint one subsequently, which was communicated to them by the naval vessels cruising in those waters.

If it was illegal to poach upon the American sealing grounds, it was just as illegal to raid the seal islands, and the only course open to our government on their own showing is to see that they have a fair trial under Russian laws. This is the privilege of every American arrested abroad, and it has been steadfastly maintained by the administration. But if the McLeans receive a fair trial and are punished, they will have only their own folly to blame for their misfortunes.

At Marietta, Ga., on Sunday last, a pair of spirited horses, driven by a colored coachman, ran away, demolishing the carriage and causing the death of two of the occupants, Mrs. F. P. Reynolds and her sister, Mrs. Merritt. A young lady named Alma Kohlheim was probably fatally injured.

An attempt was made to assassinate the the Emporor Francis Joseph of Austria, on Wednesday, by placing bombs charged with nitroglycerine on a railroad bridge over which he was about to pass. The premature discharge of the bombs prevented the accomplishment of the design.

The third annual convention of the Society of Andrew and Philip of the Reformed Church, was held in Baltimore last week, closing on Monday of the present week. The proceedings were of an interesting character. The delegates had an excursion to Washington, D. C.

The Grand Central mine at Kingston, N. M., was sold in Denver, Col., Wednesday, by Thomas O'Neill, its owner, to an English syndicate for $1,000,000 cash. It is a lowgrade property, running from fifteen to twenty ounces of silver per ton and ten per cent. lead.

Nancy Hanks lowered her record of 2.09¼ at Richmond, Ind., on Wednesday, by trotting a mile without a skip or break in 2.09 flat. It was stated that some watches timed her at 2.08¾, knocking off another quarter and duplicating the record of Maud S.

A fatal colliery accident occurred Thursday at the Abergwynfi colliery, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Wales. Eight miners were killed through the fall of a hoisting-car, caused by the overwinding of the pit gear attached to it.

The Bank of Chrisman, Ind., fifteen miles east of Indianapolis, closed its doors Wednesday, and the officials are missing. The failure is due to speculations on the board of trade, and is estimated at from $80,000 to $120,000.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

DESIRABLE FOR LADIES.

The new Fashion Journals published by A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th St., New York, are again on our tables. The superiority of these journals is abundantly shown on every page. "La Mode" is the smallest of the three, and is intended for family use. It has many styles for children, and is only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents per copy. "La Mode de Paris" is an elegant journal, filled with everything of the latest style in in Paris. This is a great favorite with ladies who wish to keep posted in the new styles as they come out. "Album des Modes" is also a popular Parisian publication, many ladies giving it the preference. It is replete with such styles as are patronized by the middle classes, its designs being neat and plain, yet all of the richest character. These three monthly journals claim to give the earliest fashions, and they are all printed in Paris. They contain lessons in practical dressmaking, which are of incomparable value and easy to understand. "La Mode de Paris" and the "Album des Modes" are each $3.50 per annum, or 35 cents for a single copy. Samples can be obtained from the house at single copy prices if there is any difficulty in obtaining them from newsdealers.

THE PANSY FOR OCTOBER.

As with all the magazines published by this firm, this is good clear through. We do not have to read all the stories to know whether it is wholesome for the children. Simple and pure, elevating while entertaining, it is always safe to turn over The Pansy—still in its wrapper—to their eager inspection. The young folks are the better and stronger for their association with such a wise friend and companion. The prospectus for the new volume announces many enjoyable features for the coming year. Serials by Pansy and Margaret Sidney, short stories, poems, a profusions of pictures—it makes one wonder how so much can be given for so little. The Pansy is unsurpassed for Sunday as well as week day reading. $1.00 per year. 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, are the publishers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION,

—OF THE—

First National Bank of New Windsor, at New Windsor, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 25th, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$64,058 65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	799 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	55,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	37,191 78
Due from approved reserve agents	974 28
Due from other National Banks	241 89
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	6,600 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	633 72
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	6,400 00
Checks and other cash items	175 00
Bills of other Banks	5,530 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	4 94
Specie	8,756 00
Legal tender notes	6,480 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of Circulation)	2,475 00
Total	$195,320 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$55,000 00
Surplus fund	11,000 00
Undivided profits	5,358 03
National Bank notes outstanding	48,300 00
Dividends unpaid	495 70
Individual deposits subject to check	73,505 42
Due to other National Banks	1,661 60
Total	$195,320 75

State of Maryland, County of Carroll, ss:

I, NATHAN H. BAILE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN H. BAILE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of September, 1891.

J. WINFIELD SNADER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
JOB HIBBERD,
JAMES ERHARD,
SAMUEL HOFFMAN, } Directors.

Trustees' Sale

—OF A—

Desirable Farm, Dwelling House and Lot of Land,

Near Westminster, Md.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a court of equity, passed in cause No. 2964, the undersigned, trustees therein named, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 17th day of OCTOBER, 1891, all the following desirable real estate:

First. A Farm containing

86 ACRES, 1 ROOD and 38 PERCHES

of land, more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a Two-story Log Weatherboarded Dwelling House, large bank barn, carriage house, smoke house, dairy, large granary and other outbuildings. Large orchard of apple, pear and other fruit trees on the premises. About 12 acres is superior meadow land, about 25 acres is heavily covered with excellent timber, and the balance of the land is in a high state of cultivation. Water convenient to the buildings, and the farm is conveniently watered with a never failing stream. The buildings are in good repair, the barn having been recently erected and the house has been lately repaired.

This property is on Beaver Run, is about one and a half miles from Westminster, and adjoins the lands of Jesse Stoner, Samuel Ogg, Col. Hook and others. The proximity of this property to Westminster, and the line of the railroad from Green Spring Valley, now being surveyed, renders it quite desirable and worthy the attention of purchasers.

This property will be offered on the premises at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Second—A lot of land containing 9240 square feet, more or less. The improvements thereon are a two-story and attic frame dwelling house, hog house, &c.; water in the house, abundance of fruit, peaches, grapes, &c. This property is in excellent condition, having been recently built and is an attractive place. It is on the turnpike road leading from Westminster to Baltimore, and directly on the eastern borders of the city of Westminster.

The sale of this property will take place at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, and the residue in two equal payments, the one to be paid in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, with interest, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers with security to be approved of by the trustees.

JAMES W. LOCKARD,
JOSHUA LOCKARD,
Trustees.

Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
P. A. Gorsuch, Auct'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of Joshua Lockard, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, within two months from the 17th day of October, A. D. 1891.

JAMES W. LOCKARD,
JOSHUA LOCKARD,
Trustees.

sc-26-4s

Private Sale.

The undersigned offers, at Private Sale, that valuable little property lying about half way between Wiest's Mill and Piney Creek Station, near the Stone road, in Carroll county, Md., containing

16 ACRES, 3 ROODS, 10 PERCHES

of land, more or less. The improvements are a Log House weatherboarded, with double cellar, two rooms on first and three rooms on second floor, summer kitchen, bank barn, recently built at a cost of $300, and all other necessary outbuildings; well of good water at the door; all kinds of fruit, with a thriving young orchard coming into bearing.

The above property will be sold for $625, including half interest in 6 acres of growing corn.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. Possession given at once.

Any person desiring further information concerning said property will please call on or address

CHARLES W. OTTO,
New Windsor, Md.

sc-19-2m*

LeGore's

Improved Combination of Lime

is superior to all common grades of lime.

By this system and process, a full combination of the salts of lime are furnished, and as a cheap and powerful agent it beats bone. It has no equal. The choicest carbonates of lime exist here, perhaps, as no where else. We use from three different strata or deposits, burn in separate furnaces, and then mix and proportion it so as to ack on all kinds of soil and crops. This has never been attempted by any other manufacturer. Our rock and improved facilities exceed any in the State. Farmers will not need a pound of bone where this lime is used. Don't be deceived or imposed upon any longer. Be sure you are right and get Legore's combination, and be convinced how easy, quick, and cheap land can be improved and full crops grown. Furnished in car load lots to suit. Farmers can order their own lime. Guarantee a genuine article or no pay. Send for testimonials, prices, etc. Address

J. W. LEGORE,
Woodsboro,
Frederick county, Md.

Sole and exclusive manufacturer of this lime. Be sure and get LeGore's combination.

CAUTION—Do not be deceived by agents representing other grades claiming as good. No other manufactured like it. Order your own lime and save all commissions. I ship on all Railroads. au-15-6m

Economy : Is : Wealth.

Save the Dimes and the Dollars will save themselves.

How can you save them? By dealing at the New York Bargain Store, West Main St., Westminster, where we propose to continue as leaders in low prices. We ask your consideration of the following items:

If in want of SHOES, don't fail to call.
If in want of a cheap or stylish HAT, don't fail to call.
If in want of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, don't fail to call.
If in want of UNDERWEAR for Ladies, Gents, or children, don't fail to call.
If in want of a pair of PANTS, Guaranteed not to rip, don't fail to call.
If you want good GOODS at the lowest prices, don't fail to call.
If you want

Rubber Boots or Shoes,

don't fail to call.
If you want the ATWOOD SUSPENDER, the strongest and most comfortable in the world, don't fail to call.
If you want anything in TINWARE, at way down prices, don't fail to call.
If you want FAIR and SQUARE dealing, don't fail to call.
If you want DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, don't fail to call.
If you want BARGAINS, don't fail to call.
If you want GLOVES, in good, better and best, don't fail to call.
If you want lowest prices on STATIONERY, don't fail to call.
If you want the most goods for the least money, don't fail to call.
If you want to save money, by all means call.

Very Respectfully,
T. W. MATHER,
44 West Main St., Westminster, Md.

aug-29-9t

J. T. Anders,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

and dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

34 E. MAIN ST., WESTMINSTER, MD.

I have the largest and most complete line of

Overcoating, Suitings,

Vestings, both foreign and domestic, that has ever been presented to the people of this county, and I say without fear of contradiction, that I can put up Suits that will compare with any city work, both in fit and workmanship, and at prices that will astonish you. I have employed a first-class cost maker from Philadelphia, and can get up Suits to compare with any of the finest shops in this city. If you will give me a call, you can save money and be happy.

My line of

Underwear

is full and complete and at rock bottom prices. The Glove department never was better. You can get Gloves from 25 cents up to $10.00.

NECKWEAR a specialty. Anything so it is Red. Come and look before you buy.

Suspenders in endless varie