AMERICAN SENTINEL.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897. VOL. 66--NO. 32.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS AT THE JANUARY SESSION IN THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND A BILL WAS PASSED PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE BY ADDING AN ADDITIONAL SECTION TO ARTICLE FIFTEEN THEREOF, TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION ELEVEN OF SAID ARTICLE, WHICH SAID BILL AND AMENDMENT ARE IN THE WORDS FOLLOWING, TO-WIT:

CHAPTER 459.

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State by adding an additional Section to Article fifteen thereof, to be known as section Eleven of said Article.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, (three fifths of all the members of the House concurring), That the following additional section be, and the same hereby is, proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State; and, if adopted by the legal voters thereof as herein provided, it shall stand and be known as Section eleven, of Article fifteen of said Constitution:

11. Appointments in the Civil service of the State, in the municipalities and counties of the State, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained as far as practicable by examination, which shall be competitive, except appointments which are subject to confirmation by the Senate, and the General Assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the foregoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article fourteen of the Constitution of this State and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot used at said election shall be printed, after the lists of candidates, the question concerning the adoption or rejection of said proposed constitutional amendment, so that each voter at such election can designate thereon in the manner prescribed by law, whether his vote is "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment" as he shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the State of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved, April 4th, 1896.

Now Therefore, I, LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bill proposing said constitutional amendment be published in at least two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the Second day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven), at which election the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
RICHARD DALLAM,
Secretary of State. jy-31-14t

Western Maryland Railroad

CONNECTING WITH
P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg, Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown, B. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Bruceville, and P. W. & B. R. R. at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS

Taking effect Sunday, June 27th, 1897

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE	1. A M †	11. AM. †	15. AM. †	23. PM. †	29. P M †	53. AM. ‡	55 P M ‡
New York							
Philadelphia							
Washington							
Baltimore	4.30	8.11	10.17	4.01	6.67	9.3	9.35
Arlington		8.35	10.40	4.23	6.56	9.7	3.00
Mt. Hope		8.39	10.45	4.27	6.40	9.58	3.03
Pikesville		8.46	10 50	4.33	6.47	10.05	3.1
Owings Mills		9 00	11.02	4.47	7.00	10.16	3.22
Glyndon	5.11	9.11	11.13	4.58	7.10	10.26	3.34
Emory Grove		9.12	11.15		7.18	10.28	3.35
Finksburg		9.21	11.28	5.12	7.19	10.41	3.47
Carrollton		9.37	11.38	5.25	7.46	10.55	4.01
Westminster	5.40	9.53	11.53	5.42	8.00	11.12	4.17
Avondale		10.00	12.00	5.49	8.12	11.20	4.57
New Windsor	5.53	10.10	12.10	6.02	8.23	11.32	4.9
Linwood		10.16	12.16	6.07	8.49	11.40	4.4
Union Bridge	6.00	10.30	12.26	6.15	8.55	11.46	4.5
Middleburg		10.36	P M.	6.19	P M	A.M.	P M
Bruceville	6.06	10.38		6.23			
D. P. Creek		10.33		6.27			
Rocky Ridge		10.40		6.36			
Thurmont	6.24	10.53		6.47			
Edgemont	7.43	11.45		7.32			
Waynesboro	†7.30	12.02		7.51			
Chambersb'g	‡8.19	12.56		8.28			
Shippensburg	†			8.55			
Hagerstown	7.30	12.15		8.05			
Williamsport							
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.			

TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE	22. P M †	4. AM. †	8. AM. †	12. P.M. †	18. P.M. ‡	52. AM ‡	54. P M ‡
Williamsport							
Hagerstown	4.10		7.02		2.07		
Shippensburg			6.00		1.25		
Chamb'rsburg			6.32		1.40		
Waynesboro			7.07		2.19		
Edgemont	4 4		7.36		2.41		
Thurmont	5.21		8.16		3.51		
Rocky Ridge			8.26		3.31		
D. P. Creek			8.33		3.38		
Bruceville	5.38		8.37		3.44	6.45	
Middleburg			8.39		3.46	6.48	
Union Bridge	5.45	6.37	8.45	12.55	3.54	6.58	3.58
Linwood		6.41	8.49	12.59	3.59	7.02	4.2
New Windsor	5.53	6.46	8.54	1.04	4.04	7.09	4.08
Avondale		6 56		1.14	4.17	7.25	4.8
Westminster	6.07	7 02	9.11	1.29	4.37	7.32	4.28
Carrollton		7.16	9.25	1.34	4.42	7.50	4.43
Finksburg		7.25	9.35	1.41	4.55	8.05	4 56
Emory Grove		7.32		1.52	5.03	8.15	5.05
Glyndon	6.17	7.40	9.43	1.53	5.04	8.20	5.09
Owings Mills	6.46	7.52	9.52	2.04	5.15	8.35	5.19
Pikesville		8.02	10.00	2.13	5.28	8.44	5.31
Mt Hope		8.11	10.05	2.19	5.36	8.51	5.37
Arlington		8.14		2.22	5.39	8.54	5.40
Baltimore	7.18	8.37	10.27	2.42	6 03	9.20	6.05
Washington							
Philadelphia							
New York							
	P M	A.M.	A M.	P M.	P M	A M	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday.

BLUE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS.

Going west.—Leave Baltimore 3.22 P. M. Westminster 4.25, New Windsor 4.40, Union Bridge 4.47, Bruceville 4.53, arriving at Hagerstown 6.47.

Going east—Leave Hagerstown 6.43 A. M., Bruceville 7.37, Union Bridge 8.04, New Windsor 8.11, Westminster 8.24, arriving at Baltimore 9.31.

Express No. 25.—Leave Baltimore 5.00 P. M., Finksburg 5.51, Carrollton 6.04, Westminster 6 21, Avondale 6.28, New Windsor 6.30, Linwood 6.45, Union Bridge 6.50.

Accommodation No. 2.—Leave Union Bridge 5.22 A. M., Linwood 5.29, New Windsor 5.38, Avondale 5.57, Westminster 6.08, Carrollton 6.34, Finksburg 6.38, arriving at Baltimore 7.46.

Passengers for and from Cherry Run, Williamsport, P. V. and intermediate points, from and for stations east of Hagerstown change at Hagerstown.

EMMITSBURG R. R. Trains East will leave Emmitsburg daily, except Sundays at 7.10 and 10.00 A. M. and 3.50 and 5.50 P. M. arriving Rocky Ridge at 7.40 and 10.30 A. M. and 3.20 and 6 20 P. M. Trains west will leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8.30 and 10.40 A. M. and 3.31 and 6.36 P. M., arriving at Emmitsburg 8.55 and 11.10 A. M. and 4 00 and 7.06 P. M.

FREDERICK DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Daily except Sunday.)—Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 8 38 A. M. and 9.35 and 10.40 A. M. and 5.38 and 6.25 P. M. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown and Columbia leave Bruceville 9.47 A. M., and at 3.45 P. M.

Through Trains for Hanover and Gettysburg and points on Baltimore and Harrisburg Division leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7.22 A. M. and 3.32 P. M. Through cars for Gettysburg and intermediate points leave Baltimore also daily, except Sunday at 10.17 A. M.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager
B. H GRISWOLD Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

DR. JOSEPH T. HERING. DR. THOS. J. COONAN.

DRS. HERING & COONAN

have this day formed a co-partnership for the practice of medicine. Office will be at the present office of Dr. Hering, opposite the Union National Bank, Westminster, Md. Office hours 7-9 A. M., 12-2 P. M., 6-8 P. M.

JOS. T. HERING,
THOS. J. COONAN.
July 16, 1897. jy-17-tf

New York Bargain House,

Westminster,

The Same Goods for less money or better Goods for the same Money.

Household Necessities.

We have some rare bargains this week to offer you. We name in part:

10 piece Decorated Toilet Set, imported goods, worth $3.00, your's for $1.98. 12 piece do., worth $5.00, yours for $3.50.

GLASS WARE. GLASS WARE.

5c Cream Pitchers 2c. 10c Cream Pitchers 5c.
15c Cream Pitchers 10c. 10c Mustard Pots 3c.
Beautiful Sauce and Preserve Dishes, the 10c quality, for 5c.
Beautiful clear Glass Tumblers, 25 and 30c per dozen.
$1.00 Tumblers for 65c. 50c Tumblers for 30c.
See our Salt and Pepper Shakers, 2 for 5c.
Tea Spoons 5c per dozen. Table Spoons 10c per dozen.
Silver Plated Tea Spoons, 35c per set. Silver Plated Table Spoons, 50c per set.
Fitted Lamps, the 25c kind, 15c each. Large Batter Spoons 3c.
Large Batter Spoons, better grade, 5c each.
Large Gingham Aprons 10c each. Large Bath Towels 10c each.

Straw Hats must go; most any price will do.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.

You must have 'em. We've got em. Atiractive in style, good in quality and low in price. See them.

Yours to serve,

NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE,
31 East Main Street, Westminster,
T. W. Mather & Sons. Opposite Catholic Church.

Greatest Sacrifice Sales OF HIHG GRADE CLOTHING

EVER OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF CARROLL, BY

Sharrer & Gorsuch,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

TO CLOSE OUT OUR REMAINING STOCK OF

Summer Clothing,

will sell for the next 10 days, 150 choice Suits at prices far below cost.
75 Suits, were cheap at $9.00 and $10.00, reduced to $6.75.
Suits as low as $2.50.
50 youths' Suits, 14 to 19 years, reduced to less than cost.
The biggest bargains ever seen in Children's clothing, sizes 4 to 15 years.
$2.00 and $2.50 Suit reduced to $1.50.
$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Suits reduced to $2.50.
About 30 choice Suit patterns, made to order in the best manner, at about one-half their real value.
New Shirt and Neckwear received every week.
Bargains in Summer Underwear.

SHARRER & GORSUCH, Opposite Catholic Church.
se-12-1y

REMOVAL.

G. E. BAUGHMAN, D. D. S.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. CHARLES BILLINGSLEA,
DENTIST.
Office 114 East Main Street, Opposite Union National Bank, Westminster, Md.
Will visit the following places:
UNION BRIDGE—1st Wednesday of each month. nov 12 97

W. B. Wooden, C. E.,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
All kinds of Land and Town Surveying done on shortest notice. Am equipped with first-class modern instruments and have access to most valuable papers in the county. Terms reasonable. P. O. address, Box 46, Hampstead, Md. ma-24-tf

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Steel Tanks, Steel Roofing, both Galvanized and painted, also Galvanized Rain Spouting.
You will save money by coming to the
Medford Cash Store,
before buying any of the above named articles.
Highest price paid for
FRESH EGGS.
All kinds of Lumber very low.

Wagon for Sale.
A good as new Canvass Top Spring Wagon, with Iron Axles. Heavy enough for 2 horses. Suitable for a farmer. Will be sold cheap.
my-1-4t Apply at this Office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE LITTLE FARM,
Near Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Noah C. Wantz and wife to Henry T. Wantz, dated April 7, 1884, and recorded among the real estate mortgage records of Carroll county, in liber F. T. S. No. 21, folio 500 &c., and duly assigned by several successive assignments to the undersigned, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1897,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all those contiguous pieces or parcels of land mentioned in said mortgage, containing

44 ACRES, 3 RODS, 11 PERCHES,

more or less; the improvements thereon consist of a Two and one-half story Log Weatherboarded Dwelling House, new dairy and summer house combined, good barn, wagon, carriage and machine shed in one, 2 new corn cribs, hog house, and other necessary outbuildings. All the buildings are in good repair. About 3 acres of the land is in Timber, chestnut and roak oak, and the balance is under a high state of cultivation. There is a pump and well of excellent water at the dwelling, and water is carried thence by pipe to the barn; there is also a fine orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premises.

This property is situated in Carroll county, Md., on the county road leading from the Pleasant Valley road to the Roop road, about 2½ miles from Westminster and the same distance from Pleasant Valley, and adjoins the lands of Daniel Coltrider, Samuel J. Erb, John H. Brown and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof; one-third in one and the other one-third in two years, the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

LEWIS D WANTZ, Assignee.
Jno. Milton Reifsnider, Solicitor.
R. C. Matthews Auct. jy-10-5t

NO. 3488 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.
EX-PARTE.

Davis Myers and Charles T. Reifsnider, trustees and plaintiffs, vs. J. Christian Geiman and wife, and others, defendants.

Trust estate of David J. Geiman, deceased.

ORDERED, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1897, 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 16th day of August 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.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.
True Copy.—Test:
BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.
jy-31-2t

NO. 87 INSOLVENTS.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

In the matter of the Petition of Adam Giggard for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland.

Ordered, this 13th day of July, in the year 1897, that Monday, the 23rd day of August next, be and the same is hereby fixed for Adam Giggard, petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, in the above entitled cause, to appear in said court and answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that said petitioner or Ivan L. Hoff, his permanent trustee, shall give notice thereof to the creditors, endorsers and sureties of the said insolvent petitioner by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper, published in Carroll county, for five successive weeks before the said 23rd day of August next.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, CLERK.
True copy—Test:
BENJ. F. CROUSE, CLERK.

Published at the request of Ivan L. Hoff, permanent trustee of the said Adam Giggard. jn-17-5t

Maryland Agricultural College,
College Park, Md.

MARYLAND SCHOOL of TECHNOLOGY.

Your course of instruction.—Agricultural, Mechanical, Scientific, Classical.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon their life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements, baths, lavatories, closets, steam heat and gas. Books, room, heat, light, washing, board, medical attendance, $154 for scholastic year. $5 caution money on entrance. $6 for material for each practical laboratory. A 120 page catalogue, giving full particulars, sent on application. Daily sanitary inspection by physician to the college. Attention is called to the short course of ten weeks in agriculture. Particulars sent on application. Term commences September 13th. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.
jy-24-8t

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.
Established 1773.
THE DAILY AMERICAN.
Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid.

One Month	$ .50
Daily and Sunday, One Month	.75
Three Months	.90
Daily and Sunday, Three Months	1.20
Six Months	1.65
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	2.40
One Year	3.00
With Sunday Edition, One Year	4.50
Sunday Edition, One Year	1.50

The Twice-a-Week American.
The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Six Months, 50 Cents.

The Twice a-Week American is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department, and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports, are special features.

Entered at the postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 13, 1894.

SPECIAL CLUB RATES.

The Twice-a-Week American, with any of the following named journals, will be sent one year, to separate addresses, if desired, at the price given in the first column of figures

NAMES OF JOURNALS.	Club Prices of The Two ...	Regular Prices of the Two ...
American Agriculturist	$1 90	$2 60
Atlantic Monthly	4 50	5 00
American Farmer	1 40	1 50
Century Magazine	4 75	5 00
Cosmopolitan	2 40	2 50
Christian Union	3 75	4 00
Demorest's Monthly	2 75	3 00
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	4 50	5 00
" Popular Monthly	3 75	4 25
" Pleasant Hours	2 60	2 70
" Budget of Wit	1 90	3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	1 90	2 00
Harper's Weekly	4 50	5 00
" Magazine	4 50	5 00
" Bazar	4 50	5 00
Household	1 85	2 00
Lippincott's Magazine	3 25	4 00
Rural New Yorker	1 95	2 00
Scribner's Magazine	3 75	4 00
Scientific American	3 75	4 00
St. Nicholas	3 75	4 00
Turf, Field and Farm	4 90	5 00

CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.,
Felix Agnus, Manager and Publisher,
American Office, Baltimore, Md.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the stock of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Westminster, Md., that the directors have made the third and final call for subscriptions for stock, payable August 2nd, 1897.

CHARLES C. GORSUCH,
President.

Wm. F. Derr. | Wm. F. Derr.

GREAT MODEL EMPORIUM,

Babylon Building, near Rail Road.

Our thanks are due to the people of Westminster and 20 miles around for the very gratifying manner in which they responded to the invitation to our special sales during July. This month we shall try to outdo ourselves by giving you equally as good if not better values in Desirable Dry Goods, than during these sales. Here are some of the attractions:

IN OUR MILLINERY DEPT.

A few elegantly trimmed Hats, only about a dozen, they are worth really $2.50 to $3.00, now 75c each.

30 very nobby Sailor Hats, in Black or White, goods sold up to this time at 75c and $1.00, now 39c each.

In our Cloak Department.

42 Ladies' Capes and Jackets, lovely new styles, suitable for early fall wear, $5.00 and $6.00 values, at $2.48 each.

20 Children's dark Blue Cloth Reefers, something no child should be without, all sizes, 4 to 12 years, you get them while they last at 97c each.

In our Shoe Department.

50 pairs Boys' and Youths' Dark Tan Lace Shoes, all sizes from 9 to 5, have been good values at $1.50, you take your pick at only 98c pair.

One lot Boys' Bicycle or Tennis Shoes, mostly large sizes up to 5, with corrugated rubber soles, many pairs as you want for 39c pair.

In our Underwear Department.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, ribbon neck and arms, splendid goods, instead of 15c we ask 10c, 3 for 25c; they're in all colors, pink, blue and white.

Girls' Muslin Gowns, of elegant quality, with tucked yoke, in every size, the 50c kind, for only 37c each.

Infants' Muslin and Cambric Slips, all qualities and good values, 25c to 60c each.

The Great Model Emporium,
WILLIAM F. DERR,
Westminster, Md.

Select Story.

COUSIN LINN.

"Young ladies, this is your cousin Linn," said our father, coming into dinner one day and presenting a tall young man.

Helen and I giggled. Cousin Linn was tall, and he did not know what to do with his tallness. His embarrassment at sight of two grown, and, I may say, handsome young ladies, was plain.

"What a gawk!" we thought.

Dinner did not much improve our opinion of our relative, and it was with dismay that we heard as we left the dining room:

"Girls, I leave your Cousin Linn to your devices this afternoon. I have no doubt you can entertain him." Then father strode out of the door and back to business.

The wretch—I mean our new relative, of course. That very afternoon we were to have paid a number of neglected calls that could not longer be put off.

Entertain him! Oh, yes, we would entertain him. And we did.

"Just wait," said my sister Helen between set teeth. "He shall show us how himself."

So when Cousin Linn had finished his cigar—he seemed to linger over it an unreasonably long time—and entered the parlor, his rather sleepish gaze met a batting of four light brown eyes, whose owners were prepared to make out whatever mischief he invited.

The first few moments passed tamely enough. Cousin Linn was a twig of a branch of the family tree that flourished in a neighboring state too far away for us to know more than that we there boasted also an Aunt Lucy and a Cousin Kate. We put Cousin Linn down as an ordinary farmer boy, with a little more than his share of the farm and of the boy about him.

Just as we expected, Cousin Linn himself gave us the first hint of how he was best to be held up before the power of ridicule and scorn. In despair at our brief replies to his well meant conversational efforts, his eye fell upon the piano, and he, in gratitude of spirit, fell upon its neck. He asked us to play, Poor man!

Sister Helen began. Now, if there was one thing we girls prided ourselves upon, it was our musical talent and education, or, rather, we were proud of the talents and father of the education, which he had paid for with mingled feelings of satisfied duty and outraged pocket.

But that day Sister Helen appeared possessed. She played nothing but the simplest tunes, jigs and reels and even had the audacity to pick out several good old hymns with one hand. I followed her lead, and our poor old piano was made to bring forth sounds that no self-respecting cow would have died to.

"Can't you play, Cousin Linn?" asked Sister Helen. Law, that girl's smile was as innocent as a baby's, but it meant mischief for our cousin. That individual, who had applauded us loudly, looked at his shoes and said yes, he could play a little. He would try, even after our brilliant performance.

Cousin Linn's musical education had evidently been on the line laid down in our programme. He reeled off country dances with the ease of a cow walking a railroad trestle. If our selections were tum-te-tumty, Cousin Linn's were tum-te-tumtier. And to watch him picking out the tune, using one, two or three fingers of each hand, his long hair bobbing about his ears as he ducked his head at every note, set us in a fit of silent laughter.

"Let's take him with us," whispered Helen as he neared the end of a "number." And of course I jumped at the idea of more fun with Cousin Linn.

"I'm agreeable," said the young man when we asked him.

He spoke better than he knew.

So off we set. To every girl of our acquaintance we paid a visit, and at every house we made new sport of Cousin Linn and his piano playing.

First, we would play when asked, and always the same tum-te-tums. Of course, the girls took the cue from a wink and did the same, while Cousin Linn sat there, his great eyes staring at his shoes, and saying never a word except "Yes'm" and "No'm."

Then, "Cousin Linn can play," one of us would demurely say, and Cousin Linn always toed the mark and the pedals.

So it went on. We left one household after another in convulsions of laughter, until we came to Miss Matilda Craig's. It happened that Miss Craig played first and we were unable to give her the cue. Poor, good Christian soul. She played the piano as she did everything else, as her conscience bade her, just the best she knew how. So after Miss Matilda had given us the "Turkish Retreat," and "Wellington Booth Quickstep," and other carefully rendered selections, Helen and I could do no less. We thundered at Bach and thrilled at Chopin in the best conservatory style we had been taught and snikered in our sleeves (they were wide then, too, my dears, but at the bottom and not the top). How Cousin Linn gaped. I actually thought the man's eyes would pop out of his head.

Then we made him play. He had to be almost dragged to the piano this time, but we were eager and curious to see him go through with his little jigs and reels again after our old masters.

So Cousin Linn took his seat at the instrument. Somehow, as he sat there idly fingering the keys for a moment, the stoop went out of his back and the dull look faded from his eyes, and he seemed almost handsome.

Suddenly he threw his head back like a warhorse and struck a chord. I never heard a like sound come from Miss Craig's old piano or any other. Grand and full and sweet, it sounded in the ears of our guilty consciences like the trump of doom. Again he struck the keys, and we felt that if it had not been for the expense and trouble to poor Miss Craig we would have liked then and there to sink through her best parlor carpet.

Then our cousin flung back his long hair and started off in earnest. What it was he played I have never known, but if it be possible to crowd more runs, cadenzas, shakes, arpeggios and other tests of technique into one piece of music I have never heard that piece. The music seemed to flow from him like a river, and it was a pleasure to watch the swift and easy movements of his fingers. With hardly a pause and never a look from the player at his two shamefaced auditors, the tones of the piano drifted from the grand to the light and airy, from the classic to the modern, and finally into a soft and dreamy adagio that brought tears to the eyes that had just before beamed with the laughter of mischief.

And all the while poor little Miss Craig looked on, with folded hands, and never dreamed what a tempest of remorse she had stirred up in two hearts.

"Well, remorse meant repentance, and repentance meant reparation.

"We must take him back everywhere and show what he can really do," said Sister Helen as she lingered behind with me at Craig's gate, pretending to fasten my sash. So back we went. Our faces, longer than the shadows of the falling evening, told every girl friend that something was wrong, and when we had played and they had played and Cousin Linn had played they knew what it was. And when we had closed the last gate and turned homeward we were two sad and conscience-stricken girls and one silent and solemn man.

But as we neared the house Cousin Linn's downcast eyes began slowly to turn toward us, and as they fell upon our woe be-gone countenances the preternaturally grave lines went out of his face like a dissolving view in a stereopticon, and he fell down—the man actually fell flat down in a fit.

And we solemnly picked up our skirts and left him there groveling in a convulsion of laughter that scared the birds from every tree in the block.

Cousin Linn came again to the house many times afterward. He often played for us, but the painful subject was never referred to. We did not consider him awkward any more. In fact, I was beginning to think him handsome when one day I came unobserved into the garden, where he and Helen sat, and heard her ask for the first time his forgiveness for the trick that had recoiled so shamefully upon us.

I thought the man would fall into one of his hateful fits and turned to go, but he only bent over her and whispered his reply, while I stole back through the trees to the house.

So the end of it all was that I had a new cousin, and, though she is three or four times removed, to this day I love her well, for she is my sister Helen.

Reviving Prosperity.

The following compilations from letters written from various parts of the country, show unmistakable evidences of improvement in business conditions and clearly indicate that a period of substantial prosperity is beginning, such as the country has not known since the Presidential election in 1892. The revival is of a character to indicate permanency as well as increasing development:

Coldwater, Mich., July 20, 1897.

This is an agricultural section and there is comparatively little to report in the way of increased manufacturing. Two large establishments, however, are just just being constructed, one a $10,000 factory building for the Tappan Shoe Mfg. Co., which will employ about 250 hands; another, a Portland cement factory, which will employ about 150 hands. Business houses generally report satisfactory conditions and good prospects.

East Liverpool, Ohio, July 20, 1897.

All of the factories in this great pottery manufactering place are showing an improvement in business. The midsummer trade is better than in years and the usual summer shut down was briefer than customary on account of the heavy demands of trade. A new and large pottery is to be opened this fall. The glass factory reports an unusually heavy business for this year and a new lady's factory has just been opened for business.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 20, 1897.

All manufacturing establishments in this place are unusually busy. The Youngstown Bridge Works and the Youngstown Car Mfg. Co., both report a splendid business and are employing large numbers of men. The pay-roll of the manufacturers of this place during the past few weeks has been larger than at any time in the past four years and the prospect that the Amalgamated Association Scale will be signed soon adds to the certainty of a heavy business and general prosperity among the working and business people of the place.

Deposit, N. Y., July 20, 1897.

The factories of this place are running on full time, with no complaint. The Pearl Button Factory, which was the only one affected by the tariff, is again running on full time.

Flint, Mich., July 20, 1897.

All of the manufacturing establishments of this place are fully occupied, and many of them have increased their force materially. The sash and door factory reports its sales one-third greater than last year, the hardwood sawmill, which is engaged in cutting crating for the vehicle factories, has largely increased its service, and the six concerns engaged in the manufacture of vehicles are running eleven hours per day and ten months in the year instead of making the usual shutdown at the end of nine months.

Kenosha, Wis, July 23rd, 1897.

There is no lack of employment here for those desiring work, either in the factories or adjoining farming sections. The Bain Wagon Factory, one of the largest establishments of this place, is running thirteen hours a day, while all of the factories are making full time. An evidence of prosperity among the workingmen is seen in the large number of new homes being erected, which makes a good demand for building material.

Ottawa, Kan., July 23rd, 1897.

This being an agricultural section, there is little to report regarding improvement in manufactures, though the improved condition of the farming community is clearly visible. Grain is bringing better prices, money is easier, and farmers are feeling better in every way.

Dewanee, Ill., July 21, 1897.

There is a general improved condition in all lines of manufacture and trade. Merchants report an unusually good spring trade, and the great establishment of the Western Tube Co. located here is employing nearly its full force of men against about one-third of the force which was employed last year.

Elgin, Ill., July 24th, 1897.

There is a marked increase in the number of people enployed in the great manufacturing establishments of this place and in the hours of employment also. The Elgin Watch Factory which has been running only four or five days in a week, is now running on full time, and has increased the number of hands very considerably. The Illinois Creamery company has just opened an establishment here which will give employment to 100 or more persons. The Illinois Watch Case Company is employing more people than it did at this time last year, and is so full of work that it has made its summer vacation unusually brief. A large show factory of this place is also increasing its force, and there are no idle men to be seen anywhere.

Sterling City, Texas, July 22, 1897.

This being an exclusively agricultural section, there is little to report aside from the improved condition among stock growers and farmers, and the consequent effect upon business of the towns. In both of these cases, however, there is a marked improvement. Better prices for stock, increased wages for sheep shearers and increased demand for men employed in herding stock; improved business conditions generally, with a greater feeling of satisfaction among the people than has been seen for years.

Hampton, Va., July 19th, 1897.

There is a marked improvement in prices received by those engaged by the people of this community, who generally devote their attention to agriculture, oystering, fishing, etc. As a result there are marked improvements both in matter of building, advance in value of farm and town property, and a general increase in confidence and business activity.

Southwest City, Mo., July 26, 1297.

There are evidences of increased business activity both here and in adjoining towns, and among the farmers also. Many of the business enterprises here have increased their help, and two establishments, a large flour mill and distillery which had been idle for the past two years, reopened for business on the first of the month.

LETTER FROM WESTERN NEBRASKA.

CHAMPION, CHASE CO., NEB., JULY 21st, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—I have recently received a couple copies of your paper, and notice that you have quite a number of correspondents, and have thought you might give a little space to a former resident and native of your locality, as I lived in and around Frederick city, during the first 24 years of my life, although I have been away from Maryland for over the above mentioned time, I will always cherish fond memories of my boyhood days, spent among the people of your good old State. Well, perhaps your readers would be interested in a brief description of the West. One in seeing the great western plains for the first time is at once sensibly affected at the great change presented to the view. Instead of mountains and diversified hills and valleys, which he has left behind, his gaze rests upon an extended plain which he can travel over for hundreds of miles in any direction without any change in the general landscape. But it is my purpose in this letter to speak more particularly of Western Nebraska, where I have made my home for the last 11 years. Previous to that time all the country west of the 100th meridian was government land, and only occupied by what were called the cattle kings, who owned thousands of head of cattle and sheep, had all the luxuriant native grasses for their stock, and made barrels of money. But with the settlement of the country in 1886 and 1887, they were either compelled to sell off their herds or move on farther west.

At first the settlers gave their exclusive attention to opening up farms and homes, keeping barely enough of cows for milk and butter. But after meeting with almost repeated reverses in trying to raise grain, those that are left here are giving more of their attention to cattle, and most every one now has a herd—varying from 15 to 300 head. We have feed here for thousands more cattle, and I think no one could make a safer or more profitable investment than to put some money into cattle and make arrangements with some one here to take care of them on the shares. If any of your readers wishes to investigate this matter I would be willing to correspond with them and give all the particulars. I might mention one instance to show the profit. A man last winter furnished the money to another man to buy 26 cows to keep for one half the increase for 3 years. The cows cost $25 a head. They all had calves last spring, which he can sell this fall if he choses for $15 a head. This would net him 30 per cent. interest on his investment, but he need not sell now, as they cost him nothing to keep for 3 years. Well, I suppose what I have already written will occupy all the space you care to spare. May write again if desired.

G. W. GETZENDANNER.

Be prudent in speech and never talk in a passion.

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