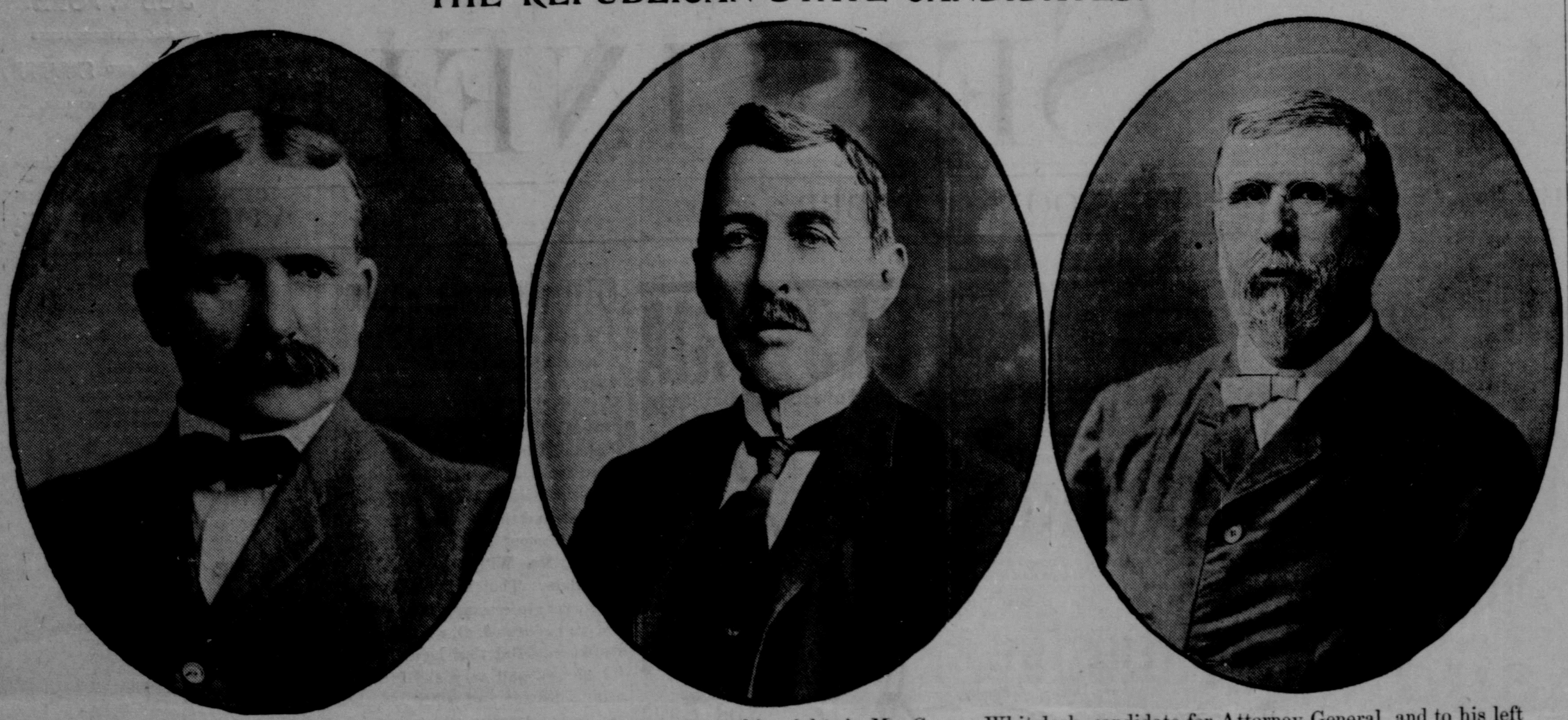
THE REPUBLICAN STATE CANDIDATES.



In the center is Stevenson A. Williams, candidate for Governor; to his right is Mr. George Whitelock, candidate for Attorney General, and to his left Mr. L. E. P Dennis, candidate for Comptroller. They were formally notified Tuesday of their nomination.

American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, - MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1903.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS,
of Harford county.

For Comptroller,
LEMUEL E. P. DENNIS,
of Somerset county.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE WHITELOCK,
of Baltimore city.

For State Senator,
CHARLES J. H. GANTER.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
WEBSTER W. SWEIGART.

For Register of Wills,
JOSEPH D. BROOKS.

For State's Attorney,
IVAN L. HOFF.

For Sheriff,
JAMES M. PICKETT.

For County Commissioner,
JACOB S. GLADHILL.

For County Treasurer.
JOEL EBAUGH.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
JOHN E. BUFFINGTON,
WILLIAM A. MURRAY,
JOHN H. MITTEN.

For House of Delegates,
EDWARD E. REINDOLLAR,
EDWARD G. RICHARDSON,
HARVEY S. MORELOCK,
HARRY F. BAER.

For County Surveyor,
J. WILLIAM EARHART.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 3RD, 1903.

Don't forget that Tuesday next, October 6th, is the day to be registered, or to get transfers, in case of removal from one election district or precinct to another.

MARYLAND EDITORS MEET AND LUNCH WITH CHAIRMAN HANNA AND THE REPUBLICAN STATE CANDIDATES.

The editors of Republican county papers in Maryland were invited last week by Mr. John B. Hanna, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to lunch with him at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, on Saturday, and meet the State candidates of the party; and numbers of them accepted the invitation. All three of the candidates greeted, and were in turn greeted by, the gentlemen of the press, at the Carrollton, but Mr. Dennis, the candidate for Comptroller, was unable to remain to luncheon. United States Senator Louis E. McComas, Stephen R. Mason, and E. Clay Timanus, of Baltimore, were among the other guests on the occasion. The luncheon was given in the lower private dining room of the Carrollton. Mr. Hanna sat at the head of the table with Mr. Stevenson A. Williams, the candidate for Governor, to his right and Senator McComas to the left, with Mr. George Whitelock, candidate for Attorney General, to the right of Mr. Williams.

The menu was elaborate and attractive, but the most interesting feature of the occasin was the speech-making, which began before the feast was ended.

Mr. Hanna, after explaining that the object of the luncheon was to bring the candidates into closer touch with the members of the Republican press of the State, introduced Mr. Williams, who responded, in substance, as follows.

The present campaign involves not merely the right of many men to vote, but the power and influence of that part of the community who have the courage to rise above party and vote independently.

The Democratic managers deny this and contend that their amendments to the election laws were aimed at illiterates only. This, like many of their other contentions, is a pure techinicality. They are to be judged not simply by the language of the law, but by its original form, the debates attending its passage, the motives they had to desire certain effects, and the effects themselves as they resulted in its operation. The colored vote had existed in Maryland in greater proportion to the white vote long prior to 1895, and the managers had not lifted a voice against the illiterates during all these years, but when the results of the elections from 1895 to 1900 became known, it was apparent that the sphere of independence was growing and that such vote had come to stay, and that the politicians of both parties would have to reckon with it. This was the managers' trouble. They dared not fight this independent vote in the open, and adopted the insincere plan of aiming at the so-called illiterates in the hope of thus cutting out such a large percentage of the Republican vote over the state that the mass of the independent vote could not overcome it. This is the plain, unvarnished fact which every Democratic politician knows, and the candid ones are ready to admit privately.

Luckily for the Republicans and the independents, this plan has disfranchised many worthy Democrats all over the state, and these men will reckon with their party in November. In 1899 the Democrats, under promise of good behavior, were returned to power. Many independents thought their punishment had been sufficient, and were willing to take them at their word and try them. How have these promises been kept? Not one of them has been fulfilled.

These are the lines of attack which should be pressed home by you gentlemen to the voters in this campaign, and when the facts are thoroughly understood the result in November will be a triumphant Republican victory.

Mr. Williams' speech was warmly applauded, and the chairman, at its conclusion, called on Mr. Whitelock, who, in response, said, in part:

Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to meet the Republican editors from the counties of Maryland. Our cause is a common one in this campain; to obtain complete success we need your co-operation. There are slight dissensions, perhaps, in the party in Baltimore at the present time, but they will be completely obliterated in the course of the next few days. If in various sections of the state there is also some small factional disturbance it will entirely disappear. I was born a Republican, as my father was a staunch Republican before me. He believed that the political welfare of the commonwealth depended on the prevalence of Republicanism, and with this belief labored for 30 years to see the party carry the state. Unfortunately, however, he died just before realizing this ambition. To me, who witnessed the consummation, it is humiliating to see the state again lost after the excellent administration of Governor Lowndes. If it was important to acquire it in 1895 it is equally important to regain it in 1903. Therefore the present election is the most significant for many years. Counting on your co-operation, I feel assured of success at the polls.

To my mind, gentlemen, there is one battle cry which should alone give us the victory, and that is the issue of fair elections. As nearly as I can recall the only extra session of the legislature for a long period previous to that convened by Governor Smith was in 1861. The state was then threatened with an armed invasion; her citizens were at a loss to understand how the grave problems of the hour could be met, and the legislature was naturally convened to consider the question. As I read the constitution, it is for such exigencies only that the power is vested in the Governor to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary sitting. Without any such weighty reason Governor Smith called the old legislature together to amend the ballot law. The members were elected on no such issue. The reasons for the extra session were palpable, and the scheme succeeded temporarily. It meant disfranchisement by mystification. The independent, thoughtful people of the state need nothing more than an an explanation of this unjustified conduct to make them denounce the plot at the polls. Stevenson A. Williams fought the Democratic ring vigorously in the crisis of the extra session and he is appropriately our standard bearer in the present emergency. As I have said, there is no doubt whatever of the significance of the extra session of the General Assembly or of the meaning of the legislation there adopted. We were all proud of the election law written on the statute books by the Republicans after 30 years of strenuous effort. Let us, then, denounce the action which repealed that law; denounce it in the public press and on the hustings, and under the leader who fought the plot at Annapolis we shall be victorious in November.

After Mr. Whitelock's speech Senator McComas was called upon and spoke at considerable length. After expressing his pleasure at the opportunity to enlarge his acquaintance with the Republican editors of Maryland, and speaking of the value of the newspapers of the country places and county seats, he became reminiscent and said:

"Years ago when I was very young, I observed their power, and when but a little tot, as it were, recall one of the hottest political campaigns the state has ever witnessed. That campaign was won by the terse articles appearing in county papers at the time, and in the heat of the battle I recollect distinctly a man who is now the veteran editor of the state—a man who 46 years ago toiled hard for the cardinal principles of the party. I refer to Mr. Seabrook and the campaign of 1857, when he was a candidate for Commissioner of the Land office on the ticket with Gov. Hicks, and I recall hearing him speak in the Court House at Hagerstown. Continuing he said:

At no place can a true discussion of politics be found better than in the country home. It is an easy matter to walk into a country home and at a glance tell the politics of the citizen occupying the house. There is the country paper, the baby is playing with a country almanac, the housewife has spread a copy of the county paper over her rising bread. But you must beware; the telegraph, the telephone and swift express trains are carrying metropolitan journals right into your territory. Still at the present time this enterprise does not interfere with the prestige of the county paper. In the city the man takes one or two, or all, the daily papers, and gains as many different accounts of different news items, according to the policy of the several papers.

IN THE COUNTIES.

In the counties it is different. The one county paper comes to the fireside; the one story is there, and from it is molded the action of the subscribers and the members of their families. When grandmother calls for her specks it is to read the county paper, not the city paper, and from the information gleaned by her, her opinions and advice are disseminated in the household.

The Republican party began to be a factor in Maryland politics when Republican papers carried the battle cry to the fireside. The growth of the party has been measured with the growth of your papers. You editors should go home, boil down three columns of editorial matter into short, sharp editorials on the fight of the individual man for a free ballot, honestly counted, measure it into a half column, and keep hard at it. Tell the people they lost the fair election laws through the Democratic party. At the present time there isn't a Democrat you meet on the street but when election law is mentioned will admit that he is ashamed of the victory secured through the extra session. They will try to tell you that, while it is a terrible thing, there are one or two good features in it. Mr. Williams crystalized the one issue—an honest ballot. You may think what you will about tariffs, police, liquor license and everything else, yet you want to feel absolutely sure that when you express your opinion on any subject through the ballot that it will be counted as you cast it. The ticket chosen for the Republican fight is by the people of the state, and all are satisfied. The party is now a united party, and there was never a higher or holier cause, and you can well expect to elect the whole ticket.

Senator L. E. McComas' allusion to the editor of the SENTINEL as the veteran of the Republican press of the State resulted in a call for a speech by that gentleman and he responded and spoke with great earnestness of the necessity laid upon the Republican party to do everything within its power to prevent the further disfranchisement of citizens of the State entitled, by the Constitution, to the right of suffrage, and to restore the elective franchise to those now barred from its exercise by the present election law, among whom, in Carroll county at least, are as many Democrats as Republicans, if not more.

Speeches were also made by Major Henry R. Torbert, of the Cecil Whig; W. W. Brown, of the Cumberland News; J. H. C. Barrett, of the Cambridge Era; Stephen R. Mason and others.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Messrs. Stevenson A. Williams, Geo. Whitelock and L. E. P. Dennis, the Republican candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller of the Treasury, respectively, were officially notified of their nominations on Tuesday, at Republican headquarters, No. 202 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

The notiffcation speech to Mr. Williams was made by Ex-State Senator Louis Putzel, of Baltimore, and Mr. Williams responded as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN: In accepting this nomination tendered me by the Republican State Convention I desire to express to you and all Fellow-Republicans the deep feeling I have of the honor conferred upon me by that nomination, and especially by the exceedingly handsome way it was brought about. It gives me great pleasure to receive notice of this nomination at the hands of your chairman, and also to hear the words just spoken by my friend Mr. Putzel, and to say to him and to you all, that I believe I have received credit largely due him for work done at Annapolis.

"In making up my mind in May and early June whether or not I would stand for this nomination, I remember feeling very much pleased by the compliments that came to me from various sources. I thought it was a time to keep my head and not be carried away by them to accept the nomination. I could not help but feel that if I accepted it would be due in large part to flattery.

"While I was in this frame of mind I met a clergyman friend and he said: 'Williams, what are you going to do about that nomination?' I told him I was in doubt what I should do and would not determine for some days. He promptly said, 'You had better make up your mind and accept it, as it is your duty; perhaps it was for that you came to the kingdom.' This remark set me to thinking on another line and as I know myself, I believe a sense of duty also influenced me in my determination.

"In accepting the nomination, gentlemen, I most cheerfully, heartily and without reservation subscribe to the policies set out in the platform of the party. There can be no doubt about their desirableness for the public good and for the good of the State.

"The election law should be amended; both platforms say so. The primary election law should be extended to the counties; both platforms say so. And so the fostering of the oyster industry, the improvement of our public school system and the inauguration of a plan for improved public roads are approved by the platforms of both; but on each of these questions the Republican platform is more specific and more advanced, and it further advocates the passage of a corrnpt practices act, the amendment of our corporation law so that the power of the General Assembly to grant and amend charters is abolished and thereby a blow is struck at the sale of legislation, and the passage of legislation to remove the liquor license board and police force from politics. On these points our opponents are silent this time.

"In this campaign, however, there is a principle which towers far above all others. It is, shall an active and aggressive minority party live in this State? There must be a minority party, for it is the only thing that can keep a dominant majority party in line and save the State from utter disruption and chaos. This became the great issue years ago. The majority party had undisputed sway for years, and had promised and promised reforms, but these never materialized. Then came the revolution of 1895, and the Democrats were turned out for four years. Again on promises of reform, they were permitted to go back into power in 1899.

"The independent voters were with the Democratic party in 1899, and said, 'We will give you another chance.' Have they lived up to the promises they made? I say no, and I believe the real reason to be that the Democratic party is controlled by an oligarchy which holds and disposes of all the offices and forces men to its terms through the use of these offices. They have never broadened this oligarchy, and they never intend to do so, for thereby they keep the control in their own hands.

"It is not only through office brokerage that this oligarchy has made itself strong and perpetuated its power. It has an even greater power—the power to draft legislation to suit itself, to sell legislation. It has the power of "graft.' It accepts money for protection from punishment. It has enriched itself and members of its party, and has intrenched itself in power and cannot be dislodged. Is this not a correct statement of the conditions as they exist in the Democratic party today?

"The effect of these practices on the young men of the State is tremendous. Their ideals in politics are shattered. In their place grows the conviction thrt this grafting, this selling of legislation, this office-brokerage business, are the only real things in politics, and the effect is felt in both parties and throughout the entire community. I believe that a party should have principles to which it can ever remain steadfast, but this oligarchy laughs at such an idea as impracticable, and the young men of both parties—for it affects us as well as the Democrats—seem to believe the same thing.

"Such being the case, it becomes important that the people should be impressed that these are not the correct ideas of political management, and that the oligarchy's policy is a damnable heresy. If these facts are correctly brought home to the people of the State, I believe they will rise again in their might, as they did in 1895, and sweep this oligarchy and its hangers-on out of power.

"But these Democratic leaders have sense enough to know that they cannot always win upon broken pledges with their distorted ideas of political morality. They know that they must have so-called principles with which to hoodwink the people. Their plea is negro domination. They play on race prejudice. This is a question that must be met and dealt with in the cold light of reason, and not of prejudice. We all know race prejudice exists. But this alleged fear of negro domination is merely a campaign dodge. There are four whites to one negro in Maryland, and no white man can put his hand over his heart and say truly that he fears the negro will ever dominate the State. Is there a white man in the State who wants negro domination? Is there a negro in the State who wants it? If so, I have never met, nor heard of one, and our opponents know that this cry is put forward merely to save the oligarchy.

"Furthermore, this oligarchy claims that the negro's vote has hurt Maryland. I say the negro's vote has been a vote for good, for the independents in 1895 could never have swept the oligarchy out of power without the negro's help. But the oligarchy goes on crying negro, negro, and to prevent an imaginary danger proposes to pass laws designed to disfranchise him. We do not need such laws. While the United States Supreme Court decisions are that each State can pass franchise laws within the limits of the court, it is held that each State must be a judge of its own good, and what was good for Mississippi or Alabama is not necessarily good for Maryland.

"This election-law question is the great question in this campaign, and we may go down under the discussion of it, though I do not believe we will, but we will go down struggling to the end for the right, and this question will never be settled until it is settled right. When the people of Maryland understand this question, when they understand the pretenses of the oligarchy, when they understand that its promises today of good government are no more than the promises it made in 1899—I say when the people understand the utter falsity of the Democratic position, the selfishness and rapacity of their leaders and the puerile cry of race domination, the people will rise in their might, and the result in November will be a sweeping victory for the Republican party. [Applause.]

"The best testimony as to the part these State leaders take in legislation at Annapolis is an order of the last General Assembly contained in the House Journal of February 21, 1902, as follows:

Ordered, That the attempt of the cabal of professional politicians, who assume to manage the Democratic party, to seize the powers of the House of Delegates in order to control its proceedings and dictate its legislation, is an invasion of the prerogatives of the House, is derogatory to its dignity, reputation and sovereignty, is a serious embarrassment to useful public service upon its part, an assault upon the Constitution and upon representative government and a grave menace to the rights and liberties of the people.

"Could there be a more stinging condemnation of them? Yet this order had the votes of all the House but five. And yet the gentlemen who are guilty of such conduct, who have successively pledged a primary election law for the state, a corrupt practices act, an improved educational system and fair elections, and have utterly failed to carry out their pledges, ask you to retain them in power for fear that the white man's rule may pass with their defeat.

"And why did they kill all their measures as they were successively offered in the General Assembly? Merely because a young Democratic member of the House had the temerity to offer them and secure their passage by the House without consulting the bosses. And they were afraid that Straus' success would encourage like independence. They preferred to break their pledges rather than permit any such ambition to grow." [Cheers and shouts of "Bravo."]

State Senator H. E. McMcCullough, of Cecil county, made the notification speech to Mr. Whitelock, who responded briefly, expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred by his nomination and pledging his utmost ability in the discharge of the duties of Attorney General, if he shall be elected.

The notification speech to Mr. Dennis was made by Mr. W. Tyler Page, of Baltimore county, and Mr. Dennis accepted in a brief and pertinent reply.

Senator McComas presided on the occasion and made a short but telling address. Congressman Mudd was also present and was called upon for a speech, which he made in his characteristic and forcible manner.

The Maryland State monument on Orchard Knob, near Chattanooga, Tenn., in honor of the Marylanders who fought in the famous battles during the Civil War, in that vicinity, will be dedicated on Thursday next, 8th inst. The occasion will doubtless take many Maryland people to the scene. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad will issue excursion tickets for the trip, which will be on sale on the 6th inst. The rate will be $18.95 to Chattanooga and return. Persons desiring to take advantage of the opportunity can obtain all the information required by applying at the Penna. R. R. ticket offices, N. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, or to O. M. Chilton, central passenger agent Seaboard A. L. R., Continental Trust Building, Baltimore.

Dr. A. M. Kalbach Sued.

From Balto. Evening News, Sept. 28.

Miss Elizabeth A. Macklin, by Mr. D. G. McIntosh, her attorney, filed a bill of complaint in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, at Towson, this morning against Adam M. Kalbach. The bill states that Miss Macklin was the owner of a mansion and nearly 600 acres of land near Woodensburg, Baltimore county, known as Montrose, and that she paid $35,000 for the property and expended $12,000 additional in repairs and re-embellishing the mansion. About 1895 she borrowed $15,500 from the corporation "For the Relief of the Widows and Children of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland" and the Church Home and Infirmary of the city of Baltimore on a mortgage. The bill states that she regularly paid the interest on the mortgage until December 11, 1902, when she requested the mortgagees to allow her until June, 1903, in which to fix up her affairs and then she would pay off the mortgage and interest, but that no time was allowed her.

The property, the bill states, was advertised for sale by Messrs. Edward N. Rich and E. Guest Gibson, assignees, and was sold on May 9, 1903, for $20,100. The bill avers that prior to the sale Mr. Kalbach came to the plaintiff and made arrangements with her to buy the property for her, provided she would give him some timber rights in the land, and accompanied her to the sale for that purpose and bought the property. It is declared that the plaintiff, under the agreement with Mr. Kalbach, gave him certain rights on the land, and the deed was made to Kalbach and not to her, under an agreement. Mr. Kalbach paid certain sums of money and has since expended certain sums of money in cultivating some portions of the land.

Mr. Kalbach and his employees, it is alleged, now act strangely toward the plaintiff in the enjoyment of her property, and have assumed a threatening manner toward her, and it is declared that she cannot get Mr. Kalbach to make a settlement with her, and she asks the Court that a receiver be appointed by the Court to take charge of the premises. She asks, further, that a sale may be made of the property under the jurisdiction of the Court, and that Mr. Kalbach be compelled by the Court to make an accounting to her of all money paid out by him in her behalf and that he paid out of the proceeds of sale. The bill also asks an injunction restraining Mr. Kalbach or his employees from molesting or interfering with Mrs. Macklin in the peaceable enjoyment of her property.

Don't fail to Register Tuesday next.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

FOR SALE.—500 Fine Second Growth Chestnut Posts. Mrs. George Barnhart, Sandyville.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by all druggists. Only 50c.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

A basket picnic and celebration will be held by the Sunday School of the Church of God at Warfieldsburg, on the grounds adjoining the Bethel at that place, on Saturday, October 3rd, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing after night. There will be music, recitations, speaking, &c. Refreshments will be sold for the benefit of the school.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

A LOVE LETTER.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at all Drug Stores.

WESTERN MD. RAILROAD EXCURSION RATES TO FAIRS.

The Big York, Pa., Fair will be held October 5, 6, 7, 8 and, 9 1903, and the Western Md. R. R. will sell cheap excursion tickets thereto, including coupon of admission to the fair, good to return until the 10th. Train will run direct to the fair grounds.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR AND EXCURSION RATES.

The Western Md. Railroad announces the sale of excursion tickets to the big Hagerstown Fair, from October 12th to October 16th, inclusive, good to return until October 17th, inclusive. On Thursday, October 15th, a special train for the fair will leave Westminster at 7.50 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations to Chewsville, and returning, leave Hagerstown at 5.50 and Fair Grounds 6.00 P. M. On Wednesday and Thursday, October 14th and 15th a special train will start from Baltimore, stopping at all stations to and including Westminster; returning, leave Hagerstown each day at 5.25 and Fair Grounds 5.35 P. M. Excursion tickets will be good on regular or special trains.

BROKE INTO HIS HOUSE.

S. LeQuinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at all Drug Stores.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

SAVES TWO FROM DEATH.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed by all druggists. Trial bottles free.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

HOUSE and LOT at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1903, at 12 o'clock m., on the road from the Uniontown turnpike to the New Windsor road. The lot contains 4 Acres, more or less; good buildings; fine spring of water; fruit. If you want a comfortable home attend the sale.
CHAS. E. YINGLING.
oct 3 3t J. Thos. Roop, Auct.

ROR RENT.

A desirable residence at 73 West Main Street, location central. Terms reasonable. Apply next door.
oct 2 3t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

A 2½ story Dwelling and Lot No. 237 East Main Street, Westminster, Md., will be offered at Public Sale, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1903,

at 2 P. M. The dwelling has 8 rooms and bath room; furnace, gas and city water, &c. The lot is 30x198 feet to an alley. Everything in first-class condition. For particulars see bills.
ELEANOR O. BAUMGARTNER,
JOHN J. BAUMGARTNER.
oct 3 3t F. A. Crawford, auc.

NO. 4065 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

J. Edwin Sheets, mortgagee, plaintiff, vs. Jonas C. Myers and Grace B. Myers, his wife, mortgagors, defendants.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1903, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by J. Edwin Sheets, mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1903; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of three succesive weeks before the 26th day of October instant. The report states the amount of sale to be $1861.00.
JAS. H. BILLINGSLEA, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
oct 2 3t JAS. H. BILLINGSLEA, Clerk.

NO. 4001 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

Jesse F. Shreeve and others, plaintiffs, against John C. Shreeve and others, defendants.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1903, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, as a Court of Equity, that the sales of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Jesse F. Shreeve, trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sales, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of October, instant. The report states the amount of sales to be $315.63. The report further states the amount of the income collected the sum of $66.13.
JAS. H. BILLINGSLEA, Clerk.
True copy.—Test:
oct 2 3t JAS. H. BILLINGSLEA, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE Personal Property, TO BE HELD SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1903,

at 2.30 o'clock, P. M., at the farm formerly belonging to George R. Carr, on the Deer Park Road in the Fourth election district of Carroll county, known as Deer Park Farm and Trouting Streams, situate about 3 miles from Finksburg Station on the Western Maryland Railroad and about 5 miles from Reisterstown. The property consists of the following: Four Male Bay HORSES, each about 15½ hands high; 1 Female Bay Horse, about 15½ hands high; 2 Short Horn Bulls, mixed breed, about 4 years and 6 months old; 10 COWS, mixed breed, one about 2 years and 6 months old; four about 3 years and 6 months old; three about 4 years old, and two about 5 years old; all being in good sound condition and described in a bill of sale from George R. Carr and wife to Walter W. Parker, dated 8th of February, 1902, and recorded among the chattel and bond records of Carroll county, in liber J. H. B. No. 20, folio 50, &c. Under and by virtue of the power and authority thereby conferred upon the undersigned, this sale is to be held.

Terms of Sale.—CASH.
WALTER W. PARKER,
Mortgagee, 23 Central Savings Bank
oct 2 4t Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.

A Three-story 12 room Dwelling House on Pennsylvania Ave., Westminster. All necessary outbuildings, including fine stable. Both well and city water. Apply at this office.
sept 18 4t*

THE MILLER BROS. CO.

TO-DAY,

Saturday, October 3,

is the last of the

OPENING DAYS.

CONCERTS BY THE

First Regiment Band

OF 34 PIECES.

YOU ARE

CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE MILLER BROS. CO.

Popular Cash Stores, Westminster, Md.

CHARLES C. GORSUCH, President. JOHN T. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. I. GORSUCH SON Co.

INCORPORATED.

RYE IS THE CROP FOR LATE SEEDING.

Farmers will do well this fall to put in a large crop of Rye and we most respectfully urge them to do so, and to use our

PEERLESS FERTILIZER

as an assistant. There is nothing better.

We are now in need of

100 Tons of Rye Straw.

We also want SEED RYE. Remember it requires 500 Hundred bushels of Wheat every day to meet our demands.

Please keep us in mind when you have anything for sale; also when you want a cheap but good

Fertilizer, or Mill Feed

of any kind, of our own make. We are buying

Hay, Wheat and Rye Straw

and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit your business.

Yours Respectfully,

N. I. GORSUCH SON Co.,

WESTMINSTER, Md.

jy 3-93-1y

A GOOD COON DOG WANTED.

A good quiet trailer preferred. Address
John A. Stambaugh,
R. F. D. No. 1,
Bittinger, Pa.
oct 2 3t*

CIDER MAKING.

I will Make Cider at my mill on Green St., in Westminster, near depot, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week until further notice.
LEWIS A. HALLER.
aug 21 tf

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