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Babylon & Lippy Co.

Our Greatest Display of Women's and Misses' Fall Suits, Dresses, Coats and Skirts.

If you want to see the very latest and absolutely correct styles for Fall you should see our big display of outergarments.

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Not even has Fashion omitted the gorgeous trimmings this Fall in Jets and the autumnal colorings that go to make your wardrobe complete.

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Coat Sweaters are growing more popular every day. Folks are quick to realize the comfort of these sensible garments for Men, Women and Children.
We have them in all sizes, colors, styles and prices 50c and up.

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The new Fall weight underwear has arrived in all sizes, colors styles and prices. Drop in and try a suit—colder weather is predicted.

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Hardwood Floors

Just the thing for borders for rooms, covered with Rugs; looks like the real Hardwood Floors and is a great saver of money. Ask to see it.

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With every purchase of our New Monthly Peerless Fashion Book, we give you FREE of charge, one pattern, your own selection.
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We handle more stockers and feeders than any firm in the world. A big selection at all times. Sales, 40 to 50 loads daily.

Come to Chicago and we will sell direct to you, or order at once by mail or telegram and we will ship just what you want direct to you at lowest market prices. Write at once for our plan of filing orders. **We can save you money.** Write us for quotations of prices before you buy.

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THE

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Authorized agents will call and deliver a Catalogue.

TRUSTEES' SALE

Public Sale OF THE Main-Court Inn,

Westminster, Maryland,

Completely Furnished And Ready For Business.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the deed of trust of Frederick Ludwig Henry Glendmeyer and Annie L. Glendmeyer, his wife, and Fredericka M. Glendmeyer to B. Frank Crouse, Joseph D. Brooks and Francis Neal Parke, trustees, dated August 18, 1909, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber D. P. S. No. 112, folio 234 etc., the undersigned trustees, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

will offer on the premises at public sale, as an ENTIRETY, all that VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY known as the MAIN-COURT INN, situated at the corner of Main and Court Streets, in Westminster, Maryland, and embracing (1) a valuable site; (2) a handsome hotel, with garage and stable and other improvements; and (3) all the furnishings and equipment of a first-class hotel.

1. The site of the hotel is a lot in fee fronting 147½ feet on Main street and extending back, with a frontage on Court Street of 214½ feet, to a public alley 16 feet wide. The lot contains 117 square perches of land, more or less, and is one of the most advantageously located lots in Westminster.

2. The lot is improved by a brick hotel built at the intersection of Main and Court Streets, and extending 115 feet on Main Street, and fronting on Court Street for a depth of 67 feet. The portion of the hotel on Main Street, next to Court Street, is two stories and an attic high, with a second story porch, 10 feet wide and supported by round colums, on both the Main and Court Street sides; and the other part of the hotel fronts on Main Street and is four stories high, with a side porch opening on the hotel yard. The hotel has a large lobby, office, bar, pool and billiard room, writing room, parlor, sample room, store rooms; and fifty six bed-rooms, of which 48 are furnished. The kitchen has a large and new range; coffee-steamer; ice-chests or boxes and all necessary conveniences. There is a cellar under the hotel, and there is a second or basement kitchen. The hotel has fire-escapes on the side and rear of the building. There are entrances to the hotel on both Court and Main Streets, and a separate entrance on Court Street to the bar.

The hotel has been recently papered, painted and wholly renovated throughout; and is well lighted with new gas and electric light fixtures; and in each bed room there is a newly installed telephone connecting with the private exchange in the office, and giving local and long distance connections. The hotel is heated by steam; and the rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, with wide corridors throughout the building; and bath rooms on second and third floors.

The other improvements consist of a garage; stable and an outside cold storage house.

3. The furnishings and equipments are new, well selected, adequate and complete; and embrace all the furniture, linen, china, table and kitchen-ware and liquors and everything suitable to run a first-class bar; and make the Main-Court Inn ready for immediate use as a thoroughly equipped hotel. An inventory of the contents of the hotel may be had of the trustees.

The Main-Court Inn is within a half mile of the railroad station at Westminster, and two blocks of the Court House, and fronts on the turnpike from Baltimore to Pittsburg, about 28 miles from Baltimore and 24 miles from Gettysburg, and is in the line of large automobile travel and at the end of a pleasant run, over the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike, from Baltimore. Situated in a prosperous and healthful city, at an elevation of about 900 feet above tide-water; cool, commodious and attractive in appearance, with shaded grounds, ample porches; excellent water, gas and electric light; and the lowest county tax rate in the State; a hotel liquor license of $300, the Main-Court Inn offers great advantages as a hotel property.

Immediate possession can be given. THE LAND and PERSONAL PROPERTY described above will be **offered as a whole.**

Terms of Sale: One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security; or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $500 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

For full information and further details apply to trustees.

BENJAMIN FRANK CROUSE,
JOSEPH D. BROOKS,
FRANCIS NEAL PARKE,
Trustees,
Westminster, Maryland.

HARLEY & WHELTLE, Solicitors,
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TEA and COFFEE when purchased from us gives you **handsome premiums,** AS WELL AS **high grade blended GOODS,** at first COST.

Your money refunded if not PLEASED.

School Supplies and a full line of Stationery at JOBBERS prices.

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Both Phones.

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28 AND 30 W. MAIN ST., Westminster, Md.

Jobbers and Retailers.

BINDERS, MOWERS, RAKES, GASOLINE ENGINES, CREAM SEPARATORS, THRASHERS, BUGGIES, SURREYS, RUNABOUTS,

We are prepared to show the farmers the largest and best assortment of Vehicles, Farm Machinery and Household Furniture ever offered in Carroll, Co. If you are in need of anything in our line we will appreciate a call.

1000 Bushels Home Grown Clover Seed WANTED.

HARNESS, HARROWS, SEED PLOWS, GRAIN DRILLS, CORN CULTIVATORS, CORN PLANTERS, FARM WAGONS, POTATO PLANTERS, HAY TEDDERS.

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¶ A high grade College with low rates, $225 a year for board, furnished room, and tuition.

¶ Three courses leading to degree of A. B. Classical, Scientific, Historical, and a course in Pedagogy, entitling graduates to teach in Maryland without examination.

¶ Preparatory School for those not ready for College.

Forty-third Year opens Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1909.

jy 16 3 m

CHARLES W. KING,

arrived from Virginia this morning with a carload of

FRESH COWS,

which can be seen at his Stables in

WESTMINSTER.

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Try a ton of our

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Has no equal on the market. The Genuine Big Vein Georges Creek for Heating, Steaming.

The best is the cheapest.

LUMBER LUMBER

Everything in Lumber for all kind of buildings at Bottom Prices. A complete stock of Sash, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of mill work kept in stock. Call and examine our stock, before placing your orders.

ROOFING ROOFING

Slate, Mineralite and Felt Roofing always in stock. 100 rolls 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing at special price until sold.

WOOD WOOD

Wood sawed, split or in cord to suit.

A satisfied customer our best advertisement.

Yours to serve,

Lumber, Coal & Supply Co.

Both Phones.

May 8 1y

BIG BARGAINS IN BIG BLANKETS AT SHUNK'S.

We have exercised great care in placing our order with the mills, six months in advance of season, so that we are thereby enabled to offer our patrons exceptional good values in the largest and best assortment of

CARRIAGE ROBES,

and HORSE BLANKETS,

ever shown in Carroll county. We have them from 75 cts. to the finest Wool Blankets, including Bear, Siberian Dog and Goat Fur Robes; Water and Wind Proof Montana Robes, Sleigh Bells and Chimes. Also a full stock of all grades of

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, and Suit Cases, Club Bags, Baseball Goods, Dressing Soap, Oils, Leather, Hames, Chains and Harness Accessories. All bought and sold for CASH. Repairing done with dispatch.

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Resp'y J. W. SHUNK, Popular Cash Harness Emporium, 43 E. Main St., Westminster.

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Berry Plants, Asparagus Plants, Privet Hedging, Locust and Catalpa Seedlings. A Large Stock. A Complete Line. Get Our Prices before you Order elsewhere. We save you money. We instruct you and give you the highest quality of stock. Call or write us. Don't wait—do it now.

The Westminster Nursery.

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SALE BILLS printed at this office cheap and attractive. Give us a call.

EDITORIAL.

A Beclouded Luminary.

"If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great that darkness." Matt. 6:23.

The more the light is turned on the proposed disfranchising amendment by the Baltimore Sun the greater mix-up it becomes. From day to day that paper publishes signed arguments and editorials favoring its adoption and these add to the confusion and demonstrate clearly that in the event of the adoption of the amendment no one will be able to say who compose the electorate.

One thing certain, the so-called grandfather clause confers the right to vote upon all males who were entitled to vote under the laws of any State prior to January, 1st, 1869, and upon male descendants of such persons.

But before he shall be entitled to vote, he must register. The amendment makes provision for such registering and declares that he may register by making affidavit that he, the applicant for registration, is a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January 1869, or make affidavit upon information or belief that he is a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January, 1869.

Mr. William S. Bryan, Jr., former Democratic Attorney General of Maryland, over his own signature, in the Baltimore Sun of September 27th, 1909, declares that there are doubtless negroes in Maryland, who would be entitled to register and vote under the "grandfather clause."

Mr. Bryan says:

This proposed amendment will undoubtedly disfranchise a great number of negro citizens. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that it will disfranchise all who cannot meet the requirements of the educational or the property qualifications. Some negroes—a negligible number, it is true—can vote under what is commonly called 'the grandfather clause.' Free negroes who had the requisite property qualifications could vote in Maryland under the Constitution of 1776 until the amendment of 1810. Article XIV, was passed. And in North Carolina free negroes with requisite property qualifications could vote under the Constitution of 1776 until the adoption of the amendment of 1835 (Article 1 Section 3, Subsection).

"In the reconstruction period, under Constitutions put in operation in the Southern States, by the aid of Federal troops, by the Northern adventurers, or "carpet-baggers," who in that time infested that sorely tried section, negroes could vote in most of the Southern States. In North Carolina (Constitution of 1868, Article 6, section 1), South Carolina (Constitution of 1868, Article 8, section 2), Mississippi (Constitution of 1868, Article 7), Georgia (Constitution of 1868, Article 2, section 2), Florida (Constitution of 1868, Article 15, sectional,) Arkansas (Constitution of 1868, Article 8, section 2), Alabama (Constitution of 1868, Article 1, section 2), Louisiana (Constitution of 1868, Title 6, Article 98) negroes could vote prior to January 1, 1869, and there must be some negroes in Maryland who lived in some one of the above-mentioned States in 1868 or who are descended from negroes who lived there at that time.

Mr. Bryan forgets to mention one other class of negroes, who according to his argument would be entitled to register and vote, that great body of negroes of mixed blood, known as mulattoes, who are without question descendants of white men, who were entitled to vote prior to January 1st, 1869.

The amendment provides that the affidavit of such an one on "information and belief..... shall be prima facie evidence of any of said facts so sworn to" and the color of the applicant would be almost incontestable corroborative evidence of the truth of the facts alleged in such affidavit.

The subject is a nauseous one to deal with in argument, by how much the more nauseous the stench that would arise from the investigation of such putrid scandals forced upon the community by the adoption of the scandalous amendment.

If the contention of our democratic friends be true that the provisions of the amendment are to be interpreted strictly; that registrars are to be held to the strict letter of the law, without latitude for the exercise of discretion, then such applicants of the mixed blood could not be excluded.

If on the other hand it is argued that these cases are peculiar and that registrars will have the right to exclude them, it follows that the same registrars can regard any cases which come before them of white men, making affidavit on information and belief, as also peculiar, and determine them according to their own prejudices or political bias; and the door is opened for fraud and corruption unparalled in the history of the frauds upon the electorate perpetrated by the Democratic party in Maryland.

Register! Register!!

The present is a crisis in the political history of Maryland and every man who is entitled to register and vote should exercise his privilege in order that he may preserve to himself the right to vote in the future.

If the proposed disfranchising amendment is adopted, every Republican in the State will be practically disfranchised, and this the Democratic party knows full well. This is the reason that party declares the amendment the chief issue of the campaign. That party would rather see the defeat of its candidates this fall than to suffer defeat of the amendment. And well can it afford to make even this great sacrifice, since by the wholesale disfranchising of those who oppose them, those, who are in the saddle in that party, would be in a position to do as they please in all the coming years.

No Republican who values his right to vote can afford to be indifferent at this time.

If he is not registered, let him be sure to register next Tuesday, October 5th. IT WILL BE HIS LAST CHANCE to register this year.

If his son is not registered, let him see to it that that duty is attended to next Tuesday, Oct. 5th. THE LAST DAY OF REGISTRATION.

If he has moved from one district to another, he should go next Tuesday morning, October 5th, to the district in which he last voted, get his transfer and take it to the registrar in the district in which he now resides and register before sunset on the same day.

"RING PERIL" vs. "NEGRO PERIL."

First is Real, Latter Imaginary, says Frank E. Williams, Republican Candidate for Comptroller.

"Black Line" Ballots Under Fire—General Bonaparte and His Colleagues Start the Fight.

Baltimore, Sept. 28th.—In accepting the nomination for Comptroller at the hands of the Republican party, Frank E. Williams sounded the key-note of the Campaign, when he declared, last Wednesday, that the "Negro Peril" is a myth, but the "Ring Peril" is not only a reality, but a menace fraught with such danger that no good citizen can afford to ignore it. In support of his first contention, he referred, among other proofs to an editorial in the Baltimore SUN of Sept. 20th, 1895, in which that erratic journal solemnly declared, that "There is no possibility of negro domination in this State" and attributes the agitation of it at that time, to "the low cunning of the bosses" whose only object in doing so was "to try to save themselves by raising a false alarm against a danger that in no way threatens us."

RING DOMINATION IMMINENT.

That the danger of "ring" domination is upon the other hand not only real, but imminent, becomes startlingly apparent when the registration and election figures are studied. Without going into all the details, it is a sufficient warning to say that, with the negro vote eliminated the present Democratic "machine" will have almost undisputed control in every branch of the State and City government. With a majority of 50,000 in the State and 20,000 in Baltimore, it would, of course, choose both Governor and Mayor, thereby securing all the appointive offices in both. With a majority of at least 50 per cent in every county in the State, except Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett, it would have 23 senators, out of 27, and 84 members out of 101, in the House, thus controlling that body overwhelmingly. In Baltimore City it would have a safe majority in every ward except three. With these figures before us and with the memory of what happened under the domination of the Gorman-Rasin "Ring" can it be doubted for an instant that their successors who now run the "Machine," if vested with such enormous power, would treat both State and City to a saturnalia of "graft" and corruption compared with which the work of the old-time Ringsters would appear insignificant?

BLACK LINE BALLOTS UNDER FIRE.

Second only to Mr. Williams' address of acceptance in point of importance, was the hearing of the "Black Line" cases before Attorney General Straus, on Friday, 17th inst. Former U. S. Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, U S. District Attorney John C. Rose and former State Senator Henry M. McCullough made the arguments on behalf of the Republican State Central Committee, and Mr. Leigh Bonsal appeared for the independent Democrats. The Democratic "Machine" had no representative, the presumption being that they could find no reputable lawyer, even among their own ranks, who would attempt to defend such an infamous outrage upon the electorate of the counties involved. The points made in the arguments were that the entire scheme is illegal because: 1st. It is the work of the two Democratic Supervisors of Election alone, the Republican Supervisor being debarred from even entering a protest. 2nd Because it is a direct violation of the provisions of the Election Law prohibiting emblems, the "Black Line" being declared equivalent thereto, if not better than any emblem. 3rd. Because it is designed to assist, and actually does assist, illiterates of one party in voting while it confuses those of the other party, even if they are not illiterate. Attorney General Straus listened attentively to the arguments and promised to render an opinion in a few days. The hearing was the result of persistent efforts upon the part of Chairman John B. Hanna, acting under instructions from the State Central Committee, to force the Governor and the Attorney General to take specific action in the matter long enough before Election Day to permit of other steps in the event of an adverse opinion in the pending cases.

WHOLESALE DISFRANCHISEMENT.

A third item of importance was the disfranchisement of at least 1,000 white voters in Baltimore City on the first day of registration by means of the infamous measure passed at the Special Session of 1901, at the instance of U. S. Senator John Walter Smith, then Governor, and the other Democratic bosses and known as the "Little Naturalization Law, of Maryland."

F. D MADEIRA.

Four Facts.

When the retainers and defenders of the Democratic Machine in this State boast of that Machine's management of its fiscal affairs and denounce all criticism of that management as "hot air," it is of interest (not simply to point out their breaches of trust) but to show them a few "facts" that demonstrate how such affairs can be handled when business men instead of ring politicians, take hold of them. (1) It was a Republican Treasurer, Gen. Thomas J. Shyrock, who inititiated and successfully carried through a funding of the debt of the State (carying 6 per cent. interest) into a bond at 3 per cent., thereby reducing the State tax-rate by 4 cents. (2) It was a Republican Comptroller, Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, who broke up the practice of certain State collectors, notoriously Clerks of the Court, receiving interest on State funds and applying it to their own use as a perquisite of office, and required the interest to be paid to the State, to which it belonged. He even instituted suits against former officials who had appropriated such funds and recovered considerable money to the State, including $16,000 from the late I. Freeman Rasin. (3) It was a Republican Comptroller who collected and turned into the State treasury $413,029.34 of overdue or delinquent taxes, some of them due for more than ten years, and some of it forced from collectors whose terms of office had expired for more than five or six years, and yet had never paid one cent of the taxes charged against them. (4) It was a Republican Comptroller who went into the Courts and recovered $140,000 in taxes on the gross receipts of four railroad companies, in the State, establishing in addition a liability whereby these railroads pay many thousands of dollars annually to the State without question, AND WHICH THE STATE HAD NOT MADE ANY EFFORT TO COLLECT HITHERTO.

Yet these Democratic ringmasters ask the people to continue them in power on the ground of their good record in the management of the State's affairs. That sort of "hot air" may do for campaign claptrap where people don't know. But it will not go with those who are familiar with the "FACTS." Does the editor of the Cecil Democrat want his "hot-air" loaded down with a few more FACTS. If so, we can give them to him. Or he can discover them for himself, if he would only spend as much time studying State affairs as he spends in devising ways and means to hold his "job."—Cecil Whig.

LICENSE ISSUE IN WASHINGTON CO.

IT WILL BE VOTED UPON AT THE ELECTION.

Provision Also Made for a Vote in Carroll County, but, as the Law Is Unsatisfactory to the Anti-Saloon League, There Will Be No Vote—To Conduct an Aggressive Campaign.

(Baltimore American, Sept. 25, 1909.)

Washington county is the only county which at the coming election will vote on the question of license or no license for the sale of liquor. The law authorizing the election was passed during the last session of the General Assembly.

A law was also passed providing for a vote on the liquor question in Carroll county at the coming election. Before the question could, however, be submitted to the voters petitions had to be presented to the Board of Election Supervisors asking for the vote. No effect has been made to circulate petitions and none will be made. Mr. W. H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-saloon League, has advised this course, because he does not believe that the referendum act is satisfactory, since it permits the manufacture of wines and of other intoxicants in the county even if a majority should vote to make the county "dry." Mr. Anderson believes that a more satisfactory referendum law for the county can be secured at the next General Assembly.

Since the adjournment of the legislature the license question has been voted upon in two counties, Worcester in entirety and in the "wet" districts of Prince Georges. The former county went "dry" by a large majority. In the "wet" districts of Prince Georges the advocates of no license lost by a majority of about 250. The Antisaloon League did not conduct the fight in the county. Its leaders were Judge George Merrick and William B. Clagett, who were not on speaking terms.

FIGHT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Antisaloon League is taking a lively interest in the pending fight in Washington county. It is in charge of Mr. Cyrus P. Keen, who is a representative of the Antisaloon League. Superintendant Anderson and Mr. J. Bibb Mills, counsel for the league, have made several visits to the county and have advocated the "dry" course.

The counties which promise to be storm centers in the next legislature because of the liquor question are St. Marys, Charles, Carroll, Frederick, Washington county if it goes "wet" at the approaching election and the "wet" districts of Prince Georges. The Antisaloon League will of course make fights for a referendum law for Baltimore City and county and for all the "wet" counties.

Yesterday marked the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Prohibition party. Founded in 1869, in a convention held in that city, the Prohibition party placed a national ticket in the field in 1872, and has participated in every Presidential campaign since then. Thus it has had a longer life than any other two or three of the minor parties combined. It has taken part in more national canvasses than did the Federalist party of Washington, Adams, Hamilton and Jay, or the Whig party of Clay, Webster, Crittenden and Bell. It is within 15 years of being as old as the Republican party.

The party has never won an electoral vote. It has sent no candidate to Congress. Moreover the vote for Chafin, its presidential nominee in 1908, was not as large as that which was given to Fisk in 1888, or to several of its nominees since then. Nor is there any indication that the vote will be larger in 1912 than it was in 1908, when it fell off from the total of several preceding years. Yet the party has had some influence in the national politics. The vote which it gave in New York to St. John, its presidential candidate of 1884, defeated Blaine and sent Cleveland to the White House. To this accident is due the return of the Democats to power temporarily. Had it not been for that mischance Cleveland would not have been thought of for a subsequent nomination and the Republicans might have had an unbroken stretch of power from Lincoln's day to the present.

PARTY'S CONQUESTS.

Nobody who writes the political history of the past third of a century can omit mentioning the Prohibition party. When it made its advent Grant had just entered the presidency. It has been here through all the social and political mutations since that time. It will probably remain for several presidential campaigns more. Prohibition has made many conquests in the past 10 or 12 years. It has captured half a dozen Southern states and is likely to control more of them. The political Prohibitionists, however, have had very little hand in winning the triumphs which have been scored against intoxicants. Nevertheless the party has helped to make some history and is entitled to recognition.

Pickles One Cent Each.

Recently while passing a grocer's I saw this sign in the window, "Pickles 1 cent each," and the following thoughts came to my mind. Pickles are "1 cent each"—pickles were "1 cent each" when I was a boy; should I ever be blessed with a son, he would buy pickles at the same price; should he be followed by an heir, the price will still be the same to him. Pickles always were, are, and will be "1 cent each." Recently, while driving with a friend, we passed over the little bridge which crosses the brook at Brook Farm, and we spoke of the little colony of brilliant men and women who once lived there, and we said, "Men may come, and women may go, but the brook goes on fovever." The brook, however, is subject to conditions; sometimes it is high and sometimes it is low; but the price of pickles is subject to no changes. The price is always the same—"Pickles 1 cent each."

The great steel trust with its millions of capital and its corps of great financiers, has tried to keep a uniform price on that product, but has failed. What the steel trust has failed to do with steel, the corner grocer has accomplished with pickles. The president recently called together the governors of the different states, to consult about certain affairs of the country. Would it not be well if he were to assemble all the corner grocers and say to them, "You have succeeded in maintaining a uniform price on one commodity. You have succeeded in doing what the greatest business enterprise of the country has failed to do. You have established a fixed relation between money and merchandise. This is the basis of all permanent prosperity. Will you not take charge of the finances of the country?"

When this is done merchandise will be no longer cornered, people will not buy because commodities are going higher, nor will they hold off from purchasing in the hope that they will go lower. Business will be always uniform, and prosperity will smile on the country. In this land of uncertainty is it not a great satisfaction to know that there are two things which never change—the price of pickles and the Ten Commandments?—From Lippincott's Magazine.

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