

BRIEF POLITICAL NOTES.

Facts and Fancies Relative to the Present Maryland Campaign.

The Democratic state candidates will address a public meeting, Saturday night, October 24th, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Westminster.

The Republican candidates for state offices will be in Westminster on Tuesday night the 20th, and deliver addresses in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The "ideal" ballot, published in our last issue, has been generally commended, but the opinion seems to prevail that "it is too good to be true."

William Jennings Bryan said recently, "I will not talk about other possibilities, but Mr. Cleveland himself will not be the candidate, and he will have absolutely nothing to do with naming the man."

It is reported that in one of the Eastern Shore counties "Republican" tickets will be placed on the official ballot, the purpose of it being to confuse negroes, owing to the similarity of the names to "Republican."

Now that the prohibition candidates for the state offices will not be on the official ballot, the county candidates are withdrawn. The practical way for prohibitionists to accomplish something, is for them to vote for those on the ticket, most favorable to prohibition.

There is much concern among members of the bar about the election of Chief Justice McSherry. His friends feel confident of his re-election, but the circuit is divided, and the balance between the two parties that they do not consider it safe to take anything for granted nor to relax their efforts in his behalf.

President Roosevelt wishes it known that he takes no part in the Maryland election and is thoroughly in sympathy with the Republican ticket. With this in view, and desiring to extend his good wishes to the candidates, he had Mr. S. A. Williams, the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, at lunch at the White House last Friday, by special invitation.

Many of the workers on both the republican and democratic sides are preparing for a long spell of cold weather, and the reason they give is that no party cares much about the weather, but they will not begin to pick up until after the weather settles down to what is generally to be expected in the fall.

A voter who is blind, or is physically unable to mark his ballot, cannot, as heretofore, have a friend to assist him for a "straight" ticket, or otherwise as he may direct, without giving the name of every person for whom he wishes to vote, and the voters, therefore, it is a question of memory as to how many candidates they can vote for. The statement that the voter does not vote for the "republican" or "democratic" candidates, will not answer.

Thursday's American contained an object lesson in the marking of ballots, showing two crosses, or marks, which have been passed on by the court of Appeals, and which were accepted and others rejected. In all cases where a clear attempt was made to make a cross, or an X, the mark was accepted, and where it was not, the necessary marks were made, as in a star, or when the cross was supplemented by a dot, or when a V, all other peculiar marks were made, or such were rejected.

The Morning Herald says: "The failure of the prohibition candidates to file their nomination papers within the time limit, means much to the republicans. The prohibition party, the democrats concede this. By failing to present candidates this year, the prohibitionists are debarred from making nominations next year. They cannot stand on the ticket unless by petition."

Nine negroes who were arrested in Sparrows Point for violation of the election law, were dismissed, as they were clearly proven innocent. The Republicans claim that the arrests were made to intimidate the negroes, and the manifest purpose of indignation, claiming the procedure did prevent some persons from being arrested. It is a pity that they assert that they had a right to make the arrests, and that the only reason the accused were dismissed was because the evidence against them was faulty.

It begins to look as if the present campaign will be one of the most controversial between the leading candidates on the two tickets. In all their recent speeches the several candidates have been making up the statements made previously by candidates of the opposition party and answering them. Then in turn they are answered, and so on. Mr. Williams appears to be confining himself to answering Democratic charges generally, but Mr. McSherry, Mr. George Whitelock, does not mind referring to his opponent, Mr. William Sheppard Bryan, by name. Mr. Bryan, on his side, is busy with arguing with the Republicans, while Mr. Warfield sails along evenly, criticizing the Republicans and lauding the Democrats.

President Roosevelt is intensely interested in the political situation in Maryland in view of the fact that the democratic party has made the colored man the issue in the campaign. President Roosevelt knows that his friendship to the colored race and his demand for fair play for the colored voter has been used as a covert argument against him, and he on that account has a deeper interest in the coming election in Maryland than he does in any other state. Maryland being a border state, the President feels the most intense anxiety that public sentiment in that state will indicate its aversion to the race issue as a party factor. He feels that if the republicans carry Maryland this fall his attitude will be completely vindicated. For that reason he is making every effort to harmonize all the present conflicting elements in the republican party in the state.

Reese-Buckingham. William D. Reese, a merchant of Westminster, and Miss Ada M. Buckingham, of near Finksburg, were married at Grace Lutheran church, Westminster, by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Miller, on Wednesday afternoon.

The bride was attired in French blue crepe de chine, with Persian trimmings and a black velvet hat. The ushers were A. Atlee Horner, of Baltimore, Claude Buckingham, a brother of the bride, and Charles W. Moore, of Westminster. Miss S. Jane Reaver played the wedding march.

Mr. and Mrs. Reese left on the evening train for a trip to New York, and on their return will reside in Westminster.

Chief Items of General Interest.

The Chicago & Rock Island R. R. system is now the longest in the world, having about 18,000 miles of track.

We are informed that Thomas Taylor, of Middleburg, an employee of R. D. Watson, the campaigner from Emmitsburg, has had the necessary formalities concluded which makes him a citizen of the United States.

Senator McComas lost his dress suit case containing clothing and jewelry, valued at \$300, while en route to Frederick. It is thought the case was stolen at Bucoeville.

Many fakers who came to the Hagerstown Fair expecting to secure prizes went away disgruntled, going to Raleigh, N. C., and Richmond, Va. There was a noticeable absence of pickpockets and suspicious looking characters.

The trial of James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, who was charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, in Columbia, on January 15 last, ended on Thursday in an acquittal. The jury was out for twenty hours before arriving at a verdict.

Charles C. Gorschuch, of Westminster, has sold to the Savage Mountain Fire Brick Company, of Allegany county, for \$75,000, all of his interest in the Savage Mountain Brick Works, near Frostburg, Allegany county. He also conveys a number of lots in McColias, Frosts and Frosts fifth additions to Frostburg.

While Joseph McKinney and Oliver Mehring, of near Harney, were engaged in driving some hogs from the pen near McKelvey, last Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, after a brief illness of stomach trouble, he was buried from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Haines, near Valley Forge, on Monday afternoon. He was 65 years of age.

Phil Krieh, of near Indianapolis, Ind., who says he is the heaviest man in the United States, weighing 715 pounds, is the guest of his cousin, ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court, J. Frank Krieh, in Hagerstown. He exhibited himself at the Hagerstown Fair, and always sleeps on the floor. His cousin offered him a bed, but the fat man said he would be sure to break it if he got in.

The U. S. Secret Service has discovered a new counterfeit \$10 United States note. The note in hand is of the series of 1901, Lyons, register, and is a very fine specimen of the work of Lewis and Clark. It is a well executed lithographic production, printed on the same quality of bond paper without any attempt to imitate the color of the seal, numbering and large X with superimposed "ten" on the reverse of the note is pink instead of carmine.

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The Uniontown friends of Harvey T. Routon will be pleased to read the following, from the Waynesboro Western Marylander, dated October 14th: "Routon is urging him to become a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff. These friends are not averse to a liberal free list, but think our intended courtesy should be met with at least a slight recognition of the motto: 'One good turn deserves another.'"

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The felicitous occasion was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. McKinstry to their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin, and his bride, beautiful in all the charms of young womanhood. That this ideal world with its sometimes selfish, sorrowing moods still exists in the world is a fact which is vivid interest in the love affairs of its young people, was evidenced by the large and stormy throng of guests who came through the gates of the "At Home" to witness the wedding.

Of course the charmed centre of this happy scene was the young bride, Miss Myrtle Reed hereafter to be known as "Myrtle of the Restorer" in Gotham and to petition at the door of every house that the dwellers reform their lives according to the teachings of the Restorer. The bride was dressed in a simple, but elegant, gown of white satin, and her hair was styled in the latest fashion.

The bride and groom were surrounded by a large number of guests, and the evening was spent in the most enjoyable manner. The bride and groom were the center of attention, and their happiness was evident to all.

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CARROLL COUNTY JURORS.

Drawn by Judge Thomas for the November Term of Court.

The November term of the Circuit Court will begin on Monday, the 9th. The panel of jurors, by districts, is as follows: Taneytown—David C. Ott, James Kuhns, John V. Eyer, Benjamin J. F. Uniontown—Charles A. Marquart, Howard E. Kooztz, Harry E. Erb, George A. Eckenrode.

Frederick—Charles J. Hensinger, John H. Bittle, John A. Dell. Woodlerys—Henry M. Buckingham, Arthur Hill, Wesley M. Bond, Charles W. Spence.

Freedom—Christopher Hanson, Charles F. Beck, Adolphus Chenoweth, William K. Trewhitt, Thomas Hennessy.

Manchester—George Rupp, Andrew E. B. Myers, Charles W. Motter, Howard T. J. Rhodes, George W. Brown.

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Cement Pavements, or Walks.

We are glad for the opportunity to publish the following on the subject of cement walks, especially as the article is the result of experience in Taneytown, where walks of this kind have been extensively laid this year.

"Depth of excavation depends greatly on soil; if walks are to be laid on each side by soil, 15 to 18 inches should be excavated and filled up to within 4 inches of level with ashes, stumps, broken bricks, or other material; this is necessary to prevent frost getting under pavement. Stakes and strips should be set on the surface to keep the walk straight, then fill to within one-half inch of top of strips with concrete mixed in proportion as hereinafter stated; ram well as previously directed. Before the sub-surface is hard-set fill the remaining one-half inch with top surface which should be composed of one part of cement to two parts of sharp sand; or coarsely ground marble dust, or crushed trap rock screened down to one-eighth inch in size. Obtain an even surface by working the top dressing backward and forward with the edge of a board resting on the strips on the side; when it is sufficiently worked to have filled all the pores, trowel even surface. Work in concrete in 4 to 6 inch blocks. Blocks should be laid in four or five foot squares; lay every other block, returning to lay intervening blocks. Water proof paper should be laid between blocks to prevent the sections adhering to each other. Use a good cement for dusting, but use equal parts of cement and sand. Gravel or broken stone should be used in cases where it is found too much water has been added to the mixture. Protect the surface against erosion of sun and against currents of air.

Walks laid according to the above will require seven to eight cubic feet of concrete for every 100 square feet. Curbs and gutters should be made in one foot that they may bind together. The concrete should be laid in four or five foot each, the facing or ending should be finished with a coating of one part of cement to one of sand. It leaves a smooth surface, and soon as the boards can be removed to admit the same; the edges should be beveled off. One barrel of Lehigh cement, of Colorado, Mr. Smith was about 68 years of age.

Death of Charles E. Smith. Charles E. Smith died at his home near McKelvey, last Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, after a brief illness of stomach trouble. He was buried from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Haines, near Valley Forge, on Monday afternoon. He was 65 years of age.

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EX-JUDGE REIFSNIDER.

A Victim of Neuralgia of the Heart after a Brief Illness.

Ex-Judge Charles T. Reifsnider, one of the leading lawyers and best known men of this county, died at his home in Westminster, Maryland, Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, after a brief illness of neuralgia of the heart, from which he had suffered greatly for some time.

He was educated in the schools of the county and Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg. He studied law in the office of the late William J. Ross, of Frederick. He was admitted to the bar for a short time in 1863, and served for several months as first lieutenant of Company F, Seventh Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, in the Federal Army. After he was admitted to the bar he took an active interest in politics, and in 1867 was elected to the State's Attorney of this county on the Democratic conservative ticket. He retired at the end of his term, in 1871, and devoted his entire attention to his private practice.

In 1888 he again became active in politics, and warmly advocated the cause of the good of the county on the Democratic conservative ticket. He retired at the end of his term, in 1871, and devoted his entire attention to his private practice.

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State Nominations.

For Governor. EDWIN WAREFIELD, DEMOCRATIC. STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS, REPUBLICAN.

For Comptroller. GORDON T. ATKINSON, DEMOCRATIC. L. E. F. DENNIS, REPUBLICAN.

For Attorney General. WM. SHEPARD BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC. GEORGE WHITELOCK, REPUBLICAN.

County Nominations.

For Clerk of Circuit Court. DAVID P. SMELSER, DEMOCRATIC. WILSON B. STRAW, PROHIBITION. WESTER W. SWIGART, REPUBLICAN.

For Register of Wills. JOSEPH H. BIRNIE, DEMOCRATIC. FRANKLIN P. PENNY, PROHIBITION. DR. JOHN J. STEWART, REPUBLICAN.

For State Senator. JOHNIE E. BAESMAN, DEMOCRATIC. CHARLES H. GARDNER, REPUBLICAN. CHARLES R. WOODS, PROHIBITION.

For House of Delegates. JOHN D. ARMARCO, PROHIBITION. DR. HARRY F. BARKER, DEMOCRATIC. GEO. W. CLINTMAN, PROHIBITION. JESS W. FUSSELL, DEMOCRATIC. JAMES D. HAINES, DEMOCRATIC. JOSEPH H. KATZ, REPUBLICAN. HARVEY S. MORGAN, REPUBLICAN. AZARIAH OUSLER, DEMOCRATIC. EDW. E. REINHOLD, REPUBLICAN. EDW. G. REINHOLD, REPUBLICAN. EDWIN H. SHARETT, PROHIBITION. HARRY A. STONE, PROHIBITION.

For Sheriff. LEWIS W. JONES, PROHIBITION. JAMES M. PICKETT, REPUBLICAN. WILLIAM H. WILSON, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Commissioner. GEORGE E. BENSON, DEMOCRATIC. JACOB S. GLADWELL, REPUBLICAN. GEORGE A. LEISTER, PROHIBITION.

For Judges Orphans Court. JOHN E. BUFFINGTON, REPUBLICAN. JOHN E. BUCKLE, DEMOCRATIC. WM. D. ENGBELMAN, PROHIBITION. WILLIAM H. LONG, PROHIBITION. JOHN H. MITCHELL, REPUBLICAN. WILLIAM A. MURRAY, REPUBLICAN. A. KURTZ MYERS, DEMOCRATIC. JOSEPH A. PEELING, PROHIBITION. GEORGE H. RUPP, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Treasurer. FROEL BRADSHAW, REPUBLICAN. FRANCIS L. HANN, DEMOCRATIC. WALTER P. HAWKINS, PROHIBITION.

For State's Attorney. IVAN W. HOPE, DEMOCRATIC. GUY W. STEELE, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Surveyor. J. WILLIAM BARRETT, REPUBLICAN. M. THORNDIKE YEISER, DEMOCRATIC.

The Race Problem.

Negro domination in Maryland is an overdrawn issue, and one which does not, in reality, exist. That which all good citizens should fear, and protect themselves against, if possible, is the rule of ignorance, of better stated, of the intellectually inferior classes. In so far as negroes belong to the latter, and in so far as their political influence is bestowed upon those incapable of giving us the best government, they represent a power to be feared and nullified as much as possible. As a political factor, however, except as their numbers may make them more or less formidable, they are no danger to the Republic. It is the sum and substance of the question of negro domination in politics. Society, like its own laws, is irrespective of politics and party affiliation. There can be no mixture of the two. Whether or not a negro inferior votes equally with a white superior, cuts no figure in the social life. A white tramp may be given political superiority in the matter of voting—over a negro professional man, but this fact has no influence whatever in the social elevation of the former. The two cases are wholly analogous, so far as the fear of the wronging of the right of suffrage on all carries with it social equality among all.

Barring partisanship, or as men differ with respect to the distribution of political power, the negro cannot, because of racial characteristics, be dissociated from any one, or innuendoes, race or classes, the dominance of which in the affairs of government would be disastrous to the very best popular rule attainable. It is too much to expect, possibly, that the general subject will ever be accepted from this standpoint. The one thing, above all others, which might bring it about—and one which is not improbable—that the negroes, and their companion dangers—the illiterate foreign element—would be the division of their political, or voting, power, between the two great parties to such an equal degree that neither color nor nationality would be an index to political connection.

This is neither a defence of the negro, nor an attack against the dangerous and undesirable foreigner; for, in any movement which considers the one, justice compels the consideration of the other; one cannot truthfully be maintained as the only menace to good government to the total ignoring of the other; and, because of the political affiliation of these two classes—one largely in the republican party, the other largely in the democratic party—we cannot understand how a one-sided political issue can be maintained, considering the subject collectively, directed against but the one class. Along this line of thought, the following, from the Gettysburg News, practically coincides with our views:

"A red man was discussing the negro problem. 'Yes,' he admitted, 'the blacks ought to be transported to Africa. Then send the whites to Europe, and the land will be free to its original owners. Not even then for the Indians, who probably will be exterminated, considering the subject collectively, directed against but the one class. Along this line of thought, the following, from the Gettysburg News, practically coincides with our views:

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About County Affairs.

The following is a portion of a lengthy letter by C. T. Coekey in last week's issue of the (Towson) Tryon. While writing on for local application, most of the sentiments expressed are sound and apply to Carroll, as well as to Baltimore, and Carroll. 'The citizens of our county need and desire advancement. To obtain it we should have good government or no government, be civilized. We want a government of and for the people, and not of and for the party. We have learned reform and civility from the American people. We have had abundance of such experience as should educate ourselves for all positions of honor and respectability, especially that of attending to our own business and not trusting it to the care of party or office seekers who have no interest in the government only to gratify their ambition in politics. All legislation should be for and conducive of good government. We need self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by systematic trade, systematic benevolence and equitable legislation. No such execution of our laws will give us a government worth all it cost. While our county is in good shape, it is not in condition to enter into political luxury. Will the election of the nominees of either or both parties guarantee to the people at large, now at this critical juncture, and now looming before us, that they will legislate specially for such government as we desire and not subject themselves and their children to the beseeching and profligate of good or bad government or care for the wishes and welfare of those who honored them with their votes? This is a matter all taxpayers should consider before casting their ballots. This fall, remembering the fact that our county depends upon the ability, honor and independence of the gentlemen elected to represent the county and State at the coming session of the Legislature. It is hoped they will be full grown and not children, nor chaffincks, as many of our laws would indicate. Taxpayers, indeed, of ability, fully equipped with knowledge of the true and full meaning of legislation and its benefits, what it is intended, what new laws are required, what should be repealed or amended, and when the session is over they can conscientiously return to their homes fully assured they have done credit to themselves and honor to the government they have so nobly, and justly represented, and receive that welcome plaudit: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' It is by thy work we judge; we may try thee again. Also much depends upon who shall represent us as County Commissioners, whose arduous duties are to collect and disburse to the great advantage possible, our many thousands of hard wrought dollars, which have many times been wrung from us by unjust and unreasonable legislation, bad management and careless financiering. It was in 1837 that Chicago became an incorporated place. It was in 1839 that it was laid out and definitely settled and named. Thus, it is only sixty-six, or at most, seventy-three years old. Why, then, does it then modestly pretend that its stupendous achievements are the result of a hundred years of activity? Why has it selected this year and this time of the year for its centennial celebration? Because in the early fall of 1837 the white man first definitely took his stand in the marshes which were to yield an mighty Chicago. He, an ex-Indian, this first stand was a fort—Fort Dearborn—and it disappeared, and all the white men with it in the War of 1812. For eighteen years thereafter the marshes were untroubled save by the hastening savage and the pioneer hastening after him. Then came the canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River system, by way of the adjacent headwaters of the Illinois River—this in 1827. 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It places all road building and improvement under the charge of the Maryland Geological Survey, for specifications and general direction, with elaborate details as to bidding for contracts and their faithful performance. Section 6, which provides for raising funds for the work, is as follows: "When the work under any such approved contract shall have been fully completed as provided in said plans and specifications and it shall be so certified by said Maryland Geological Survey, the Comptroller of the State of Maryland shall pay to the Board of County Commissioners of such county, for use on the roads of said county, not to exceed one-half of said contract. Provided, that said sum not exceeding one-half of the cost of said work to be paid by the State of Maryland, shall be paid one-half the amount of the estimate furnished by the Maryland Geological Survey for said work, and that the ratio of the amount to be paid by the State to the maximum amount allowed to be paid under the provisions of this act shall be uniform in all cases in any one year throughout the State, and provided further, that no portion of the cost of acquiring land for said road or for damages caused by the construction of said road shall be paid by the State. "And provided further, that no one county of the State shall receive a larger proportion of the total amount appropriated by this act than the proportion which the existing miles of public road in such county bears to the existing miles of public road in the State of Maryland, as estimated in each case by the Maryland Geological Survey, unless authorized by a balance of the amount to be expended in any one year remains in the State Treasury on September 1, of each year, when said amount is apportioned among any counties thereafter applying therefor in the order of their application."

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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 I feel that I am now cured of the disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years. If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney troubles, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Only 50c.

What Our Schools Must Do. Strong words on the educational question are coming from the South. In an address on "The Schools of the People," just published by Edgar G. Murphy, of Montgomery, Ala., discusses illiteracy in the South, and educational methods from a new standpoint. "What he says commands attention, because no one has spoken with greater frankness or greater eloquence of the race question in the South, and its relations to the education of whites and blacks. Mr. Murphy defends the educational separation of the races, contending that the double system, while imposing heavy burdens upon the people, has been of advantage to both races, and has in fact created a standard and a leadership for the negro. This problem of education, that seemed most difficult of solution, has been solved. Another formidable problem confronting the South is that of distribution. For example, there are in Massachusetts twenty cities having a white population of more than 25,000. There are in all the Southern States only fifteen cities having a white population as large. Massachusetts alone has forty-seven cities with a white population over 10,000, all the Southern States together have only forty-four such cities. The total white population of Alabama and South Carolina does not equal the white population of the city of Chicago. These facts are given by Mr. Murphy to show that for many years the educational problem in the South will be different from that in the North. Still another formidable problem is illiteracy. Of the native white illiteracy of the United States the South, with only 21 per cent. of the white population, has 64 per cent. There are in the United States 217 counties in which more than 20 per cent of the white men of voting age cannot read and write; 212 of these counties are in the Southern States. There are 54,000 white illiterates in South Carolina, an army of white people greater in number than the aggregate white population of the five largest cities in that state. The white illiterates of Alabama exceed in number the aggregate white population of the fifteen largest cities in the state. The percentage of illiteracy is as large in other states, but Mr. Murphy finds no hopelessness in the situation, because: The illiteracy is not the illiteracy of the degenerate, but simply of the uneducated. Our uneducated white people are of native American stock, unbroken in ancestry, untroubled in spirit, untroubled in capacity, to learn, and worthy of the best that our country and the century may bring them. However, Mr. Murphy insists that "the supreme task of any system of schools is not the mere removal of ill-

The Secret of Chicago.

It was in 1837 that Chicago became an incorporated place. It was in 1839 that it was laid out and definitely settled and named. Thus, it is only sixty-six, or at most, seventy-three years old. Why, then, does it then modestly pretend that its stupendous achievements are the result of a hundred years of activity? Why has it selected this year and this time of the year for its centennial celebration? Because in the early fall of 1837 the white man first definitely took his stand in the marshes which were to yield an mighty Chicago. He, an ex-Indian, this first stand was a fort—Fort Dearborn—and it disappeared, and all the white men with it in the War of 1812. For eighteen years thereafter the marshes were untroubled save by the hastening savage and the pioneer hastening after him. Then came the canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River system, by way of the adjacent headwaters of the Illinois River—this in 1827. And in 1837 Chicago was born because the city must inevitably be town as important a spot as the meeting of East and West, the junction of the Great Lakes system extending to the East with the Mississippi River system extending to the West and South. When nature tossed up that little watershed, she planted her forbidding marshes in vain—for the "plague of skunks," as the word Chicago is said to mean in the Indian tongue, was bound to be a great city. To-day it is in the first place, the world, and in ten years it will be the world. It is the epitome of the country. More than forty languages are spoken in it; it is the largest city of second and third generation Americans except Philadelphia; it is the second largest Bohemian city in the world, and the third largest Norwegian city, the fourth largest Polish city, the fifth largest German City. It is more cosmopolitan than New York, yet it is in all probability the intensely American of our large cities. Into it, to become its guides and leaders, drain energetic, eager, intelligent youth from the towns and farms of all that mighty and magnificent Western country. And notoriously the West has a pride in the Republic to-day that is only equalled by its pride and confidence in the Republic that is to be to-morrow.—Collier's Weekly.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

Current Items of Local News, of Special Interest to Home Readers.

Miss Gertrude Gardner has returned from the City.

Miss Jennie Galt, who has been quite ill, is still confined to bed, but is slowly improving.

St. Joseph's Catholic church has been greatly improved with a slate roof and slated balcony.

Wm. B. Crapster, of Washington, D. C., paid his home, in this place, a visit the first of this week.

Maurice C. Dutera left, on Friday for a trip in the South, where he expects to spend several weeks.

We have received 25 additional copies of Choice Maryland Cookery, and can therefore supply the work as long as this lot lasts.

As the hunting season will soon open, farmers who desire to "advertise" should take advantage of our 25c offer for the whole season.

Watch our advertising columns for store news. The busy season is commencing, and there will be many bargains announced, worth looking after.

The fence sale at Lutheran cemetery, advertised in last issue for this Saturday afternoon, has been postponed until next Wednesday afternoon.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather last Sunday, communion services at Piney Creek were not held, but will be held on Sunday, 25th, at 10 a. m.

The Taneytown Republican Club will be addressed, to-night (Friday) by Samuel S. Ford. The Band will be present and a large turn out is expected.

Capt. Jerry Kepner, the well known conductor on the Fredk Division, has been quite ill for several weeks, but is now somewhat improved, though still confined to bed.

W. E. O. Hiner, of Copperville, has been appointed to select choice fruit for exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and will be glad to hear from all who have very fine specimens of fruit of any kind.

Communion services will be celebrated in Grace Reformed church, on this Sunday morning, October 18th., the weather of last Sunday having been so inclement that the service was not held then, as intended.

Ordinance No. 68, just issued, places the Borough tax at 4c on the \$100., as follows: for general purposes, 30c., for water loan, 8c., for municipal building loan, 10c. This is a reduction of 2c from last year, on the water loan.

No services will be held in the U. B. church, this Sunday, as the pastor, Rev. A. B. Mower, is absent attending the annual sessions of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Conference, which closes at Chambersburg, Pa. B. O. Slonaker is the lay delegate from this charge.

In our mail, this week, we received the following: Mr. Leonard Taylor has some fine peaches, the largest measuring ten inches. Under the circumstances, there is nothing for us to do but to take the statement as "hearsay evidence." Referred to Mr. Hiner for further investigation.

The manufacturers of the Englar mail box, in Illinois, have made an offer for the patent, as they desire to secure sole control of the box. A deal will likely be concluded, in which case the sale of the boxes in Taneytown to individuals will stop, unless some dealer carries them in stock.

Baltimore street was surveyed, this week, with the object in view of sewerage of the street. We have no definite information on the subject, but the impression prevails that the idea will be carried out, probably on the mutual payment plan by such property owners as desire to connect with a sewer.

Daniel H. Fair left at the RECORD office a blackberry twig, which contained a number of large berries, some of which were ripe, while others were red. The warm fall weather has been responsible for many second growths of fruit and berries. George Hape also left at this office a branch of fully developed locust blossoms, and states that a tree on his premises is in full bloom.

Fewer gallons; wears longer; Devoe. Keyville.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Ritter, who are among our oldest citizens, have recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Harry Dern has built a large silo, with a capacity of about 150 tons, and placed it in his corn crop, which did not fill it. He will therefore give the plan a fair test.

Some of the corn in this section is excellent, while some is very poor. As a rule, the corn which was well worked, is good.

New Western Maryland Schedule. The new Western Maryland schedule, which went into effect on Sunday appears in this issue. There are but few material changes affecting the removal of the Blue Mountain express and the addition of afternoon and night trains from Baltimore to Union Bridge, leaving the former place at 2:35 and 11:25 p. m.

Letter to Dr. C. Birnie. Dear Sir: You understand chemistry; how'd you like to earn \$1000? Devoe lead and zinc—that's the name of our paint that takes fewer gallons than mixed paint and wears twice as long as lead and oil—its color, turpentine dryer, and linseed oil. If any chemist finds any adulteration in this paint we'll pay his bill and \$1000 besides.

It's nobody's business what we put in our paint, of course; but we want it known. For lead and zinc are used all ground together by machinery, are the stuff to paint with, and lead and oil mixed by hand is not. We want it known that one word describes the best paint in the world; and that word is Devoe.

Are you going to paint? Yes, truly. E. W. DEVOE & CO., Your Truly.

Good Roads Needed. The subject of good roads cannot be much longer kept in the background, says Farm and Ranch. Trolley cars from one town to another, rural telephones and free rural mail delivery are enough in their way, but paved country roads are necessary to the well being and happiness of the rural districts. When this is accomplished then will the best elements of city life seek country homes for comfort, escape from the evils of city life to evade the heavy taxation necessary to support urban population, and to enjoy the freedom of the country without the smoke and din of the city streets.

THE ROAD PROBLEM

SHOULD UNCLE SAM ASSIST IN HIGHWAY BUILDING?

Some Views of Prominent Men For and Against the Improvement of Roads in the Rural Districts by Government Aid.

In view of the large proportions recently assumed by the movement for federal aid in road building a number of prominent men in different sections have been asked to briefly state their views on the question.

President William H. Moore of the National Good Roads association, speaking from the standpoint of a most ardent advocate of national aid, says: "Unless the people in the different states take hold of the road improvement question vigorously and raise local funds which to start the work they cannot expect the federal government to come and dump a lot of money into their laps."

"Operation for which?" said the citizen. "Appendicitis. There's a great deal of it going around."

"But I haven't a shave and a hair cut," he remarked. "I'm in the good old days when every barber was a surgeon who a worthy citizen walked into a barber shop and stretched himself comfortably in the chair."

"Guess I'll have a shave and a hair cut," he remarked. "I'm in the good old days when every barber was a surgeon who a worthy citizen walked into a barber shop and stretched himself comfortably in the chair."

"Don't care if I do," replied the worthy citizen. "I'll have a shave and a hair cut."

"Then, after the shampoo and after the citizen's wig had been powdered, the barber inquired, 'Anything else to-day, sir? How would you like an operation for appendicitis, sir?'"

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Paine's Celery Compound

CURES RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism, which does its terrible work in the muscles, joints, and tissues, is caused by uric acid which gathers in the blood. To get rid of this poisonous acid which produces the irritations, pains, agonies, inflammations, and swellings peculiar to rheumatism, Paine's Celery Compound should be used without delay.

No other medicine gives so prompt relief, and the quick results it is the only medicine that prevents a return of the dreaded disease. Paine's Celery Compound braces the nerves, the blood is quickly cleared of all uric acid, and the digestive organs perfectly toned. Do not treat with indifference the slightest rheumatism, for it is the forerunner of months of suffering.

Mr. S. D. Conway, St. Louis, Mo., was permanently cured by Paine's Celery Compound after repeated failures with other medicines and physicians; he says: "I am 64 years of age, and have lived in St. Louis, Mo., and all this time with the exception of three years, I have served in the Engineers' Department as Inspector."

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THE MILLER BROS. CO.

WE ARE READY.

The Store Show now Complete.

Scarce a counter or shelf in this store that is not filled with those stylish and worthy goods that you are always accustomed to get here.

We don't know of a want in this general line of Dry Goods that couldn't be filled, and should it be something out of the ordinary we will be glad to get it.

We are Ready to Supply.

That New Dress, Tailor Made Suit, Skirt, Waist, Blankets, Underwear, Gloves, Carpets, Millinery, (Clothing, Shoes and Hats, for Men, Boys and Children), besides all the many lines contained in this great establishment.

The store that makes a child as safe a buyer as the best judge of goods. Because there is only one price to all.

Two Telephones and our Mail Order Department at your service.

THE MILLER BROS. CO. POPULAR CASH STORES, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

Special Notices.

Short advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 5c. per line each issue, and 10c. for the first line. No charges under 10c. Cash in advance.

WANTED—1000 doz. large clean Eggs, 25c; 400 Calves, 6c; delivering 75c; young chicks, 10c; old chicks, 10c; Ducks, 4 lbs., 10c; Guinea 40c pair; 12 lbs. and up, 25c; 25c; 25c; good strong pigeons 20c; Headquarters for Shellbarks—at SCHWARTZ'S Produce. Milton Fisher, Manager.

WANTED—8 or 10 corals Oak Wood, quick delivery.—REINDELLER & CO.

NOT FOR SALE.—The property recently advertised by JOHN H. HENLEY, has been withdrawn from sale.

LOST.—On road from Emmitsburg to Westminster, Tuesday afternoon, one small leather satchel. Finder please return to this office, and receive reward.

OPENING NOTICE.—On Friday and Saturday, Oct. 18th. and 19th. We are now ready to show all the latest Fall and Winter Millinery. All are cordially invited.—MRS. M. J. GARDNER.

WANTED.—A good farm hand. Free B. Wilson, Allegany Co., Rawlins, Md. 10-17-21.

LOST.—On October 4th., between my home and Taneytown, a pair of spectacles. Finder please return to MARGARET BAUMGARDNER.

SPECIAL PRICES on Hats, for this Saturday, October 17. Be sure to call on W. T. & Koons', Taneytown, Md.

TWO STOCK BULLS, for sale by LEONARD BABYLON, at Oak Grove School-house. 10-17-21.

MARCH 12.—Sale of Live Stock and Farming Implements.—EMANUEL OHLER.

FARM FOR RENT.—Near Bethel Church, apply to LUTHER N. HILTBRECK, 557 Abbottstown St., Hagerstown, Pa. 10-17-21.

PRIVATE SALE, Cheap.—House and Lot of 4 Acres, close to St. James Church. Good Buildings, Fruit, good water, etc.—ELMER RISSMAN. 10-10-21.

MARCH 14.—Public Sale Farm Implements and Stock, Hiltbreck farm, near Bethel church.—THEODORE E. SHILDT. 10-10-21.

LOST.—About six weeks ago, a good quality umbrella with silver tip. Finder please return to the Record office. Reward if returned. 10-21.

CIGARS.—For a mild sweet smoke, try K. B. "Pen-Mar." 5c straight—at S. C. KEAVER'S Postoffice Building. 10-10-21.

OCT. 24.—Public Sale of personal property of Ann C. Hiltbreck, deceased, a home of Geo. H. Hiltbreck, on Littlestown road. See Posters. 10-10-21.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure No Pay.—Price, 25 cents.

PRIVATE SALE—Farm of 150 acres, on road leading from Uniontown to Taneytown, about 4 miles from former place. Good buildings and land in good state of cultivation. Possession given April 1, 1904.—THOMAS ECKARD, Uniontown. 9-26-04.

MANAGER WANTED.—Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining counties. For well and favorably known House of solid financial standing. \$30.00 straight cash salary and expenses, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address MANAGER, 610 Monocacy, Chicago, Ill. 10-10-21.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. All Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists return the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NO TRESPASSING. The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading weekly, until Dec. 15th, on the payment of 25 cents.

All persons are hereby forbidden not to trespass on my premises, with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of hunting, or for any other purpose. Any person so trespassing renders himself liable to the enforcement of the law in such cases.

Perch of Land, including the above farm, and a very high state of cultivation. The improved by ELLIOTT & CO. 10-10-21.

These properties are desirably located, 5 minutes walk to store, school or church, and are worthy attention of any one desiring to purchase such a home. Price will be made to suit the times and terms. See Excelsior from all benefit of said estate apply to D. H. WILHELM, on the premises, P. O. Address Union Bridge, Md. 10-16-21.

Notice to Creditors. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, Md., an order of administration upon the estate of SARAH P. SHRIVER.

THE ROAD PROBLEM

SHOULD UNCLE SAM ASSIST IN HIGHWAY BUILDING?

Some Views of Prominent Men For and Against the Improvement of Roads in the Rural Districts by Government Aid.

In view of the large proportions recently assumed by the movement for federal aid in road building a number of prominent men in different sections have been asked to briefly state their views on the question.

President William H. Moore of the National Good Roads association, speaking from the standpoint of a most ardent advocate of national aid, says: "Unless the people in the different states take hold of the road improvement question vigorously and raise local funds which to start the work they cannot expect the federal government to come and dump a lot of money into their laps."

"Operation for which?" said the citizen. "Appendicitis. There's a great deal of it going around."

"But I haven't a shave and a hair cut," he remarked. "I'm in the good old days when every barber was a surgeon who a worthy citizen walked into a barber shop and stretched himself comfortably in the chair."

"Don't care if I do," replied the worthy citizen. "I'll have a shave and a hair cut."

"Then, after the shampoo and after the citizen's wig had been powdered, the barber inquired, 'Anything else to-day, sir? How would you like an operation for appendicitis, sir?'"

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