

THE TANEYTOWN RECORD.

Vol. 3., No. 8.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

\$1.00 Per Year.

Locals and Personals.

Rev. H. E. Jones, Field Secretary of Ursinus College, was in town this week.

P. B. Englar has had ten applicants for the vacant clerkship in his store.

Lutheran C. E. Society will hold a festival on the school lawn this Saturday afternoon and night.

Mr. Upton Birnie, of Philadelphia, is spending a two weeks vacation with his family in this place.

Mrs. Rachel A. Meitzel of Baltimore, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry L. Fair, of Frederick Street.

The assessors commenced work in Union Bridge district on Friday 21st., having finished in Taneytown on Thursday.

Edward Kemper has sold his butchering business to Bollinger Brothers of Emmitsburg, who will take charge on the first of April next.

A considerable quantity of peaches were sold here this week at \$1.00 per bushel, and 80c. per crate. The quality of the fruit was fair.

The Taneytown Juniors visited Union Bridge on Tuesday afternoon, and defeated the Junior base ball club of that place by a score of 23 to 13.

Prof. Springer of Milton Academy will be at the residence of Prof. Meier, on the evening of the 24th., to meet the former and prospective patrons of his school.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adams of Stadler's Run, W. Va., are visiting Mrs. Adams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Cluts, Mr. Adams is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company.

Three insane inmates of Montevue, Frederick, have escaped from that institution since last Saturday. Their names are Ira Davis, Henry Parsons and Samuel Ebberts, and all of them are more or less violent.

Koontz & Wagner will soon begin to remodel the old green grocery stand on Baltimore St., and will turn it into a modern bakery and grocery store. The plate glass for the front arrived this week.

Edward Fleagle, a former resident of this vicinity, now in business in Yonkers, N. Y., is visiting relatives here. He left his subscription for the RECORD, as he is still interested in Carroll county events.

A six year old daughter of Mrs. Mary Weaver (nee Galt) of Hunters-ton, Pa., died on Monday, of peritonitis. The funeral was attended by Robert W. Galt and Mrs. R. S. McKinney, of this place, brother and sister of Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. Wm. Hoover and daughter Ruth, and Mrs. Jas. Ross and son Leroy, are visiting Mrs. Hoover's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoover, near Harney. Mr. John Delaplaine and Miss Jennie Ovelman, of Waynesboro, spent Sunday at the same place.

An illustration of the delightful regularity of our climate is shown in the fact that within ten days the temperature has ranged from 10° to 54°—and still it has not rained. The fellow who says it first gets cold, and then rains, don't know what he is talking about.

Republican primaries will be held on Saturday August 29th., at county convention in Westminster on the 31st. At this convention delegates will be elected to represent the county at the congressional district convention to be held in Baltimore, September 9th.

Remember the RECORD when you settle up an estate as Executor or Administrator. We can print all sorts of legal notices, as the law calls for publication in "some newspaper published in the county." Do not take this business away from your home paper, and do not let your counsel persuade you to do it.

The question of the length of the terms of the assessors is being agitated in Baltimore, and Judge Hull says he thinks the assessors may continue their work without re-appointment, after September the 8th. This coincides with the view expressed editorially in this issue of the RECORD.

Following the example of Gov. Frank Brown, his immediate predecessor, Gov. Lloyd Lowndes will issue a proclamation designating Monday, September 7, Labor Day, as a legal holiday, and recommending its proper observance by the citizens of the State. The executive departments will be closed.

The School Commissioners of this county have appointed the following persons to free scholarships at Western Maryland College: Misses Maud B. Yingling, Clementine E. Roberts, Goldie Steele, Eva Grace Handley, Margaret Fuller Reese, Messrs W. Wampler King, Arthur G. Null, Vernon V. Ridgely, Charles E. Hardy and Walter H. Smith.

Charles W. Angell has two large pumpkins growing in his garden from seed which he sent to the city for. When they were quite small, one of them developed a bright gold color, while the other very nearly resembled silver; then it occurred to him to consider them as representatives of the political parties, so he named one of them "Gold bug," and the other, "Free silver." For a time the silver colored one grew the fastest, but now the gold one is ahead, and promises to stay so. Charlie thinks his pumpkins clearly predict the result this fall.

NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Items of current news boiled down, for busy readers.

Rev. Sam. Jones delivered two of his characteristic speeches at Emory Grove last Sunday. The first was devoted largely to politics, and the gist of it was in favor of prohibition. He has been preaching there all week.

James E. Taylor, at one time well known in this county in connection with the Taylor Manufacturing Company, was buried in Westminster on Tuesday. He was married to Miss Josephine Parke, and leaves a son and daughter. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.

Wm. T. Stauffer, of Walkersville, Frederick county, left home Sunday night last to drive a friend to Frederick Junction, and has not returned or been heard from since. He drove a sorrel mare to a falling top buggy. His family and relatives are very much exercised over his prolonged absence.

Notwithstanding the mayor's proclamation, the streets of Frederick are full of unmuzzled dogs, and on account of the excessive heat prevailing, the citizens took it upon themselves to exterminate the dogs. About thirty of the canines were poisoned during several nights in the past week.—Guide.

A Hagerstown last week took a mortgage for \$11,000 on a man's farm at 4 per cent interest. The borrower had been paying 6 per cent, but money there is plentiful, and the lender was obliged to make the rate at 4 per cent, and yet the hue and cry is that money is "scarce!"—not enough in the country! etc.—Waynesboro Gazette.

Washington Camp No. 15, P. O. S. of A. of Winfield held a picnic, on last Saturday at Round Top, near the village, which was largely attended. Addresses were made by State President Dr. Luther Kemp of Uniontown and Rev. Campbell of the M. E. church of Winfield. Music by Winfield cornet band.

The Chambersburg Opinion relates a curious though not altogether novel experience of a resident of that town. Stewart Seiders, who had some fingers cut off, suffered agony in that part of the hand where the fingers ought to have been, and the fingers were found to be buried in a criss-cross manner, and were reinterred side by side. The pain then ceased.

R. W. Russell, aged 35 years, a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fell from a freight train at Mount Airy, at 7:35 p. m., Sunday, and was instantly killed by the wheels of a car passing over his body. Russell had only been in the employ of the company three months. He was married, and boarded at 1737 Hanover street, Baltimore.

While driving from Blue Ridge Summit to Devil's Race Course a party from Summit Villa came in contact with a rattlesnake. The reptile was striking at the horses when the driver broke its back with the butt end of the whip. It measured 46 inches and had eleven rattles. The ladies in the party cast lots for the skin and Miss Clarke, of Baltimore, won. The skin is in the process of tanning and will be made into a belt.

Emory's Grove camp meeting ground, five miles north of York, was devastated by fire at 8 o'clock, Monday morning. Thirty-five double cottages, a large tabernacle and a dining hall were reduced to ashes. The loss will reach about \$10,000. Many of the cottagers lost all their personal property and watches, jewelry and money were consumed in the fire. There were between seven and eight hundred cottagers on the grounds at the time of the fire.

In reply to an inquiry from the Government about the progress of the work on the new assessment in Howard county, the board of commissioners wrote that in two districts only, the third and fourth, was the work completed. The commissioners, speaking of the work which they will be required to perform as the Board of Control and Review, gave it as their opinion that they should be allowed to proceed with their duties in that direction as soon as one or two districts are returned to them completed.

Maryland may yet be represented at the Indianapolis Convention, and a new ticket placed in the field against Bryan. Ex-Congressman Raynor favors the plan, and an effort will be made to encourage a sentiment in this direction. Letters have been sent to prominent democrats in Baltimore city and the state, known to be in favor of sound money, and from the replies already received it seems clear that Maryland will encourage the movement, even if there is no electoral ticket placed in the field.

Mordecai Gosnell, a blacksmith, who lived at No. 131 Chestnut street, Wednesday morning by being struck by one of the trains of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad. The body was horribly mutilated. The accident occurred near Huntingdon avenue. Mr. Gosnell was walking on the tracks in front of the train, which is known as the Baltimore accommodation from Belair. The train had just entered a short tunnel, and the engineer, Harry Griver, could not see the man until the train had emerged from the darkness and rounded a curve. The train was then only about twenty feet from Mr. Gosnell, and could not be stopped in time to prevent the accident.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Judge McSherry says the right of Suffrage must be Protected.

Judge McSherry, in his charge to the Grand Jury on the convening of the August term of Court in Frederick on Monday, called the attention of the jury to the various new laws passed at the last General Assembly, and directed particular attention to the Election Law; his opinions on the questions of bribery and intimidation will be read with interest by many. They are as follows:

"Amongst all of the acts of Assembly passed by the legislature of 1896, perhaps the most important is the new election law; and it is the most important, because it deals with a subject which touches the foundation of popular government. This statute is designed to throw additional safeguards around the election franchise; to make the exercise of the right of suffrage fair and honest elections."

Judge McSherry then spoke at length of the provisions of the law against bribery, and of the right of suffrage, and commented on its sweeping terms. "It makes no difference in what disguise the intimidation is effected, or in what manner the means resorted to be clothed," he said; "and it matters not how indirectly the attempt to hinder the voter from exercising his right of suffrage is made. Every device is within the statute, and a resort to any scheme will incur the severe penalty prescribed. If a creditor threatens to call in his mortgage debt or to demand payment of a promissory note or other claim unless the debtor shall vote as the creditor wishes, the creditor thereby makes himself amenable to the law. If an employer threatens to dismiss or discharge his employee, or to cut down his wages unless the employee shall vote as the employer requires, the employer, by that threat, no matter how covertly or indirectly made or communicated, renders himself liable to prosecution, to serve a term of five years in the penitentiary. And it makes no difference who the employer may be, he may be a private individual or an officer, superintendent or boss of a corporation or of a firm."

Whether, since the passage of this law, any of the things prohibited by it have been done or not, I am unable to say," continued the Judge; "but that the legislature believed these things might be done or attempted is evident from the fact that they are forbidden to be done, and that a heavy penalty has been provided for the commission of persons who should be guilty of doing them. It is hoped this statute will not be violated. But if it should be, as is altogether probable in the present period of excitement, this grand jury, which will not be finally discharged until the second Monday of December, will be prompt to convene and will be given the matter in charge to the end that the guilty parties may be brought speedily to trial, and swiftly subjected to certain punishment."

Death of Mrs. Ursula Reinhold.

Mrs. Ursula, wife of James Reinhold of this place, died suddenly of heart disease, early Wednesday morning. She had been in declining health for several years, and has had a number of severe attacks when her life was despaired of, but recently she had been somewhat improved, and on the morning of her death did not complain of feeling worse than usual. At the moment of the fatal visitation she was alone in her room, having just finished dressing, and either fell to the floor, or off a chair. Her only daughter, Miss Louisa, who was in a lower room, hearing the fall and suspecting its meaning, promptly called her father and the two rendered what assistance they could, but death was almost instantaneous.

Mrs. Reinhold was a lady of a kindly and retiring disposition, and most highly respected by all. She was a sister of the Misses Galt and James C. Galt of this place, Mrs. Upton Birnie, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Galt, of Copperville. Internment took place in the Lutheran cemetery, this Friday afternoon. She was in her seventieth year.

Union P. O. S. of A. Pic-nic.

The camps of the P. O. S. of A., located at Taneytown and Middleburg, will hold a Union Pic-nic near the latter place on Saturday, September 12th, in which all the camps in the state will be invited to participate. There will be plenty of speaking and music and a number of other amusements, and every effort will be put forth to make the event a great success. Special rates will be secured over the Railroads, and no doubt it will be the greatest pic-nic ever held in Carroll county. Coming as it does, on "Old Defender's day," will add to its chances for being a memorable event. The RECORD will present a complete program in a later issue.

To the Frizzellburg Base Ball Club.

EDITOR RECORD.

In reply to the challenge published in the Sentinel last week by the Frizzellburg Base Ball Club to the Taneytown club, we have the following reply:

First; the statements made in reference to our club, and the game in question, are utterly untrue from beginning to end.

Second; our club does not play ball for money, but for amusement. Our players are neither gamblers or masters of invective, and have no desire to indulge in either.

Third; we are willing and ready to play the deciding game on neutral grounds at any time, without any stake on the part of the club, providing it can be done in a friendly manner.

Fourth; we will agree for a committee of three to arrange the details of the game; each club to appoint one member of the committee, and the two so appointed to select the third.

Fifth; that the game shall take place before September 13th., and that only home players, or those who participated in the last game, shall make up the teams.

TANEYTOWN BASE BALL CLUB.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

The Fourth of July in San Diego. An Interesting Letter.

Perhaps it might interest some of your readers to know how the "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated here. The 126th anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America was a notable day in San Diego. This town of San Diego, it may be interesting to remember, was one of the few civilized communities west of the Alleghenies at the time the patriots of 1776 declared their independence and went to war with England. True, San Diego did not amount to much then, for about all there was here beyond the balm of the climate was included within the walls of the old Mission whose walls are fast crumbling to dust.

The day was ushered in by a salute of 46 guns on the plaza, fired by members of the Naval Battalion. At ten o'clock the City Guard band gave a concert on the plaza band stand, which drew a large crowd, when Mr. Neale read the Declaration of Independence. The Hon. Thomas Eitch was the orator of the day, and is known as the "Silver-tongued Orator." He spoke at length about Justice, Liberty, and equal rights for the American people, and wound up by saying, "To-day we stand upon the far south-western confines of a republic whose shores listen to the wash of the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic and Mexican seas, and across the gulf of six score years we send to those who founded this mighty nation the assurance of a love and gratitude that shall not fail till the sea gives up its dead."

In the afternoon a brisk breeze was blowing, and thousands of people crowded on the steamship wharf to witness a boat race. At 2 o'clock the signal gun was fired, and 38 yachts started for a mile race. They were beautiful with sails all up, and resembled one of a lot of butterflies. There were also swimming races, tub races, and duck catching on the bay which was much enjoyed. In the evening the grand water carnival was held. One of San Diego's young ladies was queen of the occasion (she was voted queen at 10c. a vote; the money was used to pay the expenses of the day) she had her throne on a large barge lighted with red, white and blue electric lights; the throne was draped with American flags and rugs of bright colors; the pillars were Nile green and pink, while the wings were trimmed with the flags of all nations. The queen sat on the throne attired in an exquisite satin gown, with a guard on either side; below stood the maids of honor, in quaint court gowns, and attendants in appropriate garb.

As the procession started, thousands of pieces of fire works were sent up from the boats, and from either shore. The tars on the Carradale mounted aloft and stood at each yardarm, sending out rockets and Roman candles. The sailor lads, Britishers though they were, sent up three hearty cheers for Uncle Sam, which were received with answering cheers by the people on shore. Meanwhile the long lines of illuminated vessels passed and repassed before the youthful ruler of the transitory realm, while the city band sent forth its best music until all the Longs had passed before the queen and saluted her; and she did the most brilliant spectacle ever seen on the bay, and lasted far into night.

Vacation is quickly passing; bathing in the surf, fishing, clam hunting, picnicing, bicycling and excursions are the order of the day here. Fruit is not so plentiful as last year, but there is an abundance of melons. The water bonds were voted for and carried, and work has begun on the system. The weather has been delightful here this summer, there being but two days that a woolen dress was uncomfortable. There are now hundreds of excursionists here enjoying the sea breeze. We are glad to know the RECORD is prospering, and although it is always more than a week old when we get it, we always find it interesting.

Yours Respectfully,
J. C. ECKENRODE.

Payment in Gold.

The Baltimore Sun's Hagerstown correspondent contributed the following item to its issue of last Monday, which illustrates the old saw, "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander."

A man went into a local lawyer's office the other day to borrow \$3,000, offering as security a mortgage on a \$10,000 property. The lender demanded that the words "payable in gold" be inserted in the mortgage. The borrower said he did not object. After the mortgage was drafted the lender drew up a check for \$3,000. The borrower examined it and, finding it was payable in gold, said he was obliged to pay back in gold, he thought it just that he should be paid in gold. The lender said his banker would not cash the check in gold, whereupon he tore up his mortgage and said he would not be paid in gold. The deal could not be made. The borrower had no difficulty, however, in getting \$3,000 on a \$10,000 property, and he was not required to pay the debt in gold.

German Baptist Meetings.

A special district meeting for the Eastern District of Maryland, will be held in Union Bridge, on Tuesday, 25th. inst., at 1.30 o'clock, p. m., to arrange for the Annual Conference of 1897, to be held in Eastern Maryland.

The ministerial meeting for the Eastern District of Maryland will be held in the Sam's Creek church, on the 26th, and 27th, of August, at 9 o'clock. All are invited.

A NEW YORKER'S OPINIONS.

On Bryan's and Cockran's Speeches, And the Situation.

New York, August 19th., 1896.
Editor RECORD.

Assuming that your readers would be pleased to know the exact facts regarding the great notification meeting held in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening last, August 12th, I have dictated the following letter.

First, a description of the Garden may not be uninteresting. It is an immense brick building 200 by 500 feet, covering an entire block bounded by 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th streets, on the north by 27th Street, on the east by Fourth Avenue and on the west by Madison Avenue. The great amphitheatre is on the ground floor with two tiers of galleries, numerous boxes, and seats on the main floor. Its acoustic properties are excellent, and the electric light is of the latest of 12,000 people, its capacity, an ordinary tone of voice is distinctly audible to every one. The writer on one occasion had the duty assigned him by the G. A. R. of presenting a stand-ard of colors to a uniformed brigade of the American Guard, Public School and the 6888 Central Postal Directory, his voice pitched too high, showing the ease with which a speaker can fill the entire auditorium in a moderate tone of voice.

In this hall fully 12,000 people assembled on tickets alone, as none others were admitted, and fully 30,000 filled the neighboring streets and sidewalks, and the entire city. The demand for tickets was stupendous. The writer had fully one hundred letters from half dozen different places, and was unable to obtain more than a dozen. The heat of that day and evening was intense, the mercury ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade. The Garden during the meeting, causing great suffering to the audience.

Being present and in a position to see what was going on, the statements of the press hostile to the candidates were untrue as to the number who left before Bryan finished his speech. A liberal estimate of the number who left would be 2500 and the only wonder is that more did not go, when the great discomfort from the heat is considered. It was a remarkable showing of the power of the great speaker, and, as respectable and intelligent as I have ever seen, did not get out to the street where some little air was in demand.

Bryan presents a splendid appearance on the platform and his voice, gestures, and manners immediately attract attention and demand respect. His presence is commanding, his smile magnetic, and his voice rich and resonant. As a speaker he is an orator, language flowing freely and in eloquent periods. He disappointed many of his audience as he read the greater portion of his speech, though at times he dropped his manuscript and spoke from the heart. He is a high pitch of enthusiasm. His determination to closely follow his manuscript was both wise and foolish. He is a man of great energy, and every reporter present; hence misrepresentation was impossible and he thus reached fully forty million readers of the country.

The speech sounded admirably, was well received, and caused favorable comment from such well known gold standard papers as the New York Herald, Times, World, and others. The Sun, is the bitterest and most vituperative of all the enemies of Democracy, excelling the regular Republican organs in their abuse of Bryan. It does not possess much influence as it has been on every side of the fence, first Whig, then Republican, then Democratic, then Greenback, then Tammany Hall, now plutocratic.

The RECORD, which is second only to the World in circulation, is strongly in favor of Bryan. It has reached 335,000 copies daily, while a firm advocate of the Democratic candidates and platform, is unusually well informed. He is a man of considerable experience has secured articles from the leading writers of a gold standard. The World, is on the fence, but leans toward gold.

Without going into a discussion of the merits of a single or double standard of values of money, as much can truthfully be said on both sides, I will say that the situation is badly mixed, and if any of your readers imagine that either side has a walkover on the 3rd of November, they had better look out for a cyclone.

On the 19th of November, their feelings and expressions. It is generally admitted here by leading Republicans that if the election occurred in the present state of affairs, they would be in a bad way. Bryan and Sewall would win, but that the campaign of education to be inaugurated by Chairman Hanna and his committee will revolutionize the sentiment of the voters in the mean time. To this the Democrats (ninety per cent at least in this state will really support the Chicago ticket and platform) say hold up, we are going in for the same kind of a campaign and when the masses learn "what's what" look out for a cyclone in favor of Bryan and Sewall.

Last evening the so-called Sound Money Democrats had their innings in the same place with Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, who was joined by J. Pierpont Morgan and a few others have been the chief gainers in the sale of government bonds under the present administration, as Chairman, and W. Bourke Cockran as the orator of the occasion. The hall was comfortably filled but not crowded. Fully one-third of those present were republicans who came to encourage the break in the democratic ranks. The atmosphere on this occasion was fairly high, degrees cooler than when Bryan spoke in the same place, making it air endurable.

As usual in all large meetings a certain number of people, who go out of curiosity, left the hall before the speaker was half through his speech. Cockran has the reputation of being a great orator, founded on his speech against Cleveland at Chicago four years ago. I have heard him several times on the stump but on this occasion he disappointed his admirers by an ordinary, not up to the mark, speech. He was eloquent, but not up to expectations, and a large number of his audience were disappointed.

His attack on the farmers was as unskillful as it was unwarranted, as well as his characterization that the opposition was no more than "mild radicals." Among the Vice Presidents from Maryland were noticed such distinguished reformers as William Pinckney White, John K. Cowan and John Gill. The battle is now on and no matter what the result may be in November, God reigns and the country is safe in the hands of the patriotic and intelligent President-elect, whether it be McKinley or Bryan.

Littlestown, Pa.

On last Sunday, Mrs. Barbara Crouse, widow of the late Daniel Crouse, died after a brief illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday; the services were conducted by Rev. F. S. Lindaman. Mrs. C. was aged 88 years.

On Monday Mrs. Sarah Jones died, after a lingering illness, from consumption. Rev. Mr. Blunt officiated at the funeral. Mrs. Jones was aged 58 years.

We are having exceedingly dry weather, a number of rains passed around us, but we are dry and dusty.

The Adams county Prohibition convention met in Gettysburg last Friday and put the following ticket in nomination for the fall election: Congress, Wm. S. Albright, York city; Legislature, H. T. Slaghtlaup, Littlestown, L. W. Helke, Tyrone Township; Clerk of Courts, H. W. Forrest, Littlestown; Register and recorder, J. C. Peas, Tyrone; County Treasurer, C. E. Slaybaugh, Butler; Commissioners J. J. J. Hunter, Liberty, and C. G. Griest, Butler; Director of Poor, David Knobs, Franklin; Auditors, W. Rudisill, Cumberland, and M. B. Bollinger, Tyrone.

Littlestown is to have an electric plant for lighting and heating purposes.

VERITAS.

Correspondence.

Uniontown.

Samuel A. Shroff representing the North Western Life Insurance Company, is in town.

Guy W. Sagafosse has opened a sale and exchange stable. Only first class horses are dealt in.

Dr. David Wilson and son Edgar, of Washington, D. C., are at Thos. H. Routsou's.

John W. Wright has been paid in full his insurance on barn and crop destroyed by lightning some weeks since, by the Dug Hill Company.

Frank Carbaugh sustained a very painful injury to his right knee by being thrown from a horse on Thursday morning. Dr. Luther Kemp rendered the necessary surgical aid.

Chas. A. Zile, and family, John T. Zile, wife and daughter of Baltimore, and John Wolf and family, spent Thursday of last week in Gettysburg, enjoying the sights on the battle field.

Mrs. Eva Lemon and daughter, Blanche, of Baltimore, were visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. David Segatose, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. David Reichter of Hagerstown, were the guests of Obadiah Fleagle this week.

Miss Emma Harmon spent Tuesday evening of this week with her sister, Mrs. Lambert, of Pleasant Hill, Wednesday with her cousin Miss Schaffer, of Baltimore, Thursday with friends in Hagerstown and vicinity, and Friday with friends in Taneytown.

Middleburg.

Potato digging is the order of the day, Mr. J. D. Engel expects over two thousand bushels of very fine potatoes.

Mrs. Eli M. Dutterer has also taken up several hundred bushels, the finest he ever raised.

Fruit of all kind is very scarce, and Mr. Wilson L. Crouse, of near this place, has not started his large order mill yet, when last year, at this time, he was running day and night.

Mr. William J. Reifsnider is having quite a number of city boarders, amongst them being Rev. J. W. Miller and family, of Baltimore, who are having a good time fishing and boating on Big Pipe Creek. Mr. R. gave his boarders a trip to Gettysburg, which they enjoyed very much.

On the 8th, of September, there will be trotting and running races on Mr. R. W. Walden's half mile track on the Clover Brook farm. The trotting horses will come from Rocky Ridge, Greerstown and Utica, Frederick county; the running horses from Union Mills, this county, and Utica, Frederick county.

The P. O. S. of A. of this place in union with the Taneytown Camp, will hold a big pic-nic at Middleburg station on Saturday, Sept. 13th.

Maidensville.

Mrs. Sarah Long, familiarly known as "Aunt Sallie," who has for some years past made her home at Samuel Haines, near here, died at the home of Mr. Jesse Eckman, New Windsor, on Tuesday, a victim to the hot weather. She was about ninety years of age, and highly respected by all who knew her. She leaves a great-granddaughter. Her remains were interred at Winter's church, on Thursday morning, Rev. G. W. Baughman officiating.

James McDonough, who wandered from Kalbach's saw mill, was found in Westminster and taken home one day this week, by Mr. Kalbach.

The cool weather we are now having is quite acceptable, compared to the hot weather we have had. But owing to scarcity of rain, the water is low, roads are very dusty, and corn is scarce.

Our lime-bean truckers made their second shipment of beans this week. The crop is poor, and the price poor.

Miss Jennie Davidson, of York, Pa., is visiting her father.

Miss Mollie Spielman and a friend from Baltimore, are the guests of Mr. Henry Spielman.

The Winter's church Sunday school will hold their annual festival on the last Saturday in August. The Linwood Band will enliven the occasion with some of their excellent selections.

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Littlestown is to have an electric plant for lighting and heating purposes.

VERITAS.

Union Bridge.

Mrs. Jos. Kelley, of Baltimore, Md., who was visiting friends here last week, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Haines are sojourning at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Wm. Hobson, of Philadelphia, Pa., who had been visiting friends here, returned home on last Sunday. Mr. Hobson is Messrs L. F. Miller & Son's, salesman at their Philadelphia warehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Wisotzky of Gettysburg, Pa., spent several days this week with Mr. J. T. Clark. Mr. W. is freight and ticket agent of the W. M. R. R. Co., at Gettysburg.

Mr. Frank Russell and wife, of New York city, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Russell.

Mr. Jno. E. Kelly, of Hagerstown, Md., who is introducing a book entitled "Historic Review of the Silver and Money Question," spent Tuesday with Mr. J. E. Lambert. Mr. Kelly is the author of this book, and each and every voter should secure a copy between this and election day, as it contains some valuable information on the money question.

Mrs. W. A. Clark and children, of Smithburg, Md., are visiting Mr. J. T. Clark's family.

Mr. H. E. Little returned from his visit to Waynesboro, Pa., and vicinity.

Mrs. Thos. Wilson and son, of Washington, D. C., visited friends here this week.

Quite a number of persons, from here attended Emory Grove camp on Thursday.

The Carroll Record.

A Weekly Newspaper.
INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TANEYTOWN, MD.
BY THE CARROLL RECORD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22nd., 1896.

A SOUTH Dakota editor says he has two subscribers who frequently get full, and every time they are in that condition they come in and pay a year in advance on subscription. One of them is already credited to 1901, and the fraternity throughout the State is crazy to find out what brand of whiskey he drinks.—*Ex.*

IAN MACLAREN'S new short story, the last he will write until after his American visit, has been secured by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, for publication in the October and November issues. It is called "The Minister of St. Bede's," and said to be in the brightest and cleverest MacLarenesque vein. Besides its charm as a delightful romance, the story is said to be notable for the admirable character that the author has created for the chief personage—the minister of St. Bede's, as the loyal lover of an humble Scotch lassie.—*Ex.*

THE EDITORIALS which appear in the RECORD are not copyrighted; therefore, our exchanges are perfectly welcome to use them, either wholly or in part, whenever they see fit to do so, by giving proper credit. It is exasperating, to say the least, to have our efforts spread before another set of readers by an editor who palms them off as original, thus dishonestly placing to his credit that which properly belongs to another. In common with all newspapers, the RECORD uses news clippings without in every case giving the origin, but never carries the practice to the editorial page.

Assessor and Assessed.

The article in the RECORD last week, on "Slow work of Assessors," was not intended to be personal, but simply to call attention to the duty of both sides—the assessors, and the assessed—and to note a matter of fact; *i. e.* that expressions were being publicly made to the effect that the work was progressing too slowly.

The people are very apt to criticize too harshly all public officials. It is no doubt true that some offices are simply sinecures, while others are salaried out of all just proportion to the work to be done, yet very many people in the public service work hard and faithfully and earn every dollar of their pay, and more. Just now, when the payment of money for any purpose is a very disagreeable operation, it is natural that those officials who receive high salaries, or who receive an amount per day greater by far than most people can earn by very hard work—as in the case of the assessors—come in for a liberal share of criticism. This must be expected and might as well be clearly understood. This action, however, on the part of the people, does not necessarily prove their claim, and the assessors who are honestly doing their duty under the law, need have no qualms of conscience.

Before one can honestly criticize the assessors, he should first understand the contract under which they work. If the law provides for too short a working day, or too short a time in which the work is to be done, or makes the details of the work complicated and cumbersome, the fault must lie with the power which makes the law, and not with the instrument which carries it out. If the law provides long pay for short days, those who are fortunate enough to secure the positions would be little less than fools to find fault with the law, and work ten hours instead of six. The people who criticize should understand this. On the other hand, the assessors should see their position clearly, and understand that six full hours of earnest work are expected of them, providing six hours is a days work under the law.

After an examination of the law as passed, we failed to find a days work for the assessor clearly stated. It says that the Board of Control and Review shall sit daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., but it says nothing about the assessors being entitled to the same hours. Nor does the law seem to state clearly anywhere that the Governor has the power to extend the time; that contingency is spoken of in reference to postponing the sittings of the Board, but that is all. The question is being agitated as to what will be the outcome in case no extension is granted; whether the assessors will be compelled to complete the work without extra pay, in case it be not done by the 5th. of September, or whether the time must be extended at the regular pay of \$4.00 per day.

Then too, it is questionable whether the law really limits the time. It is generally understood that the work was to be done by the 8th. of September, but no section of the law says so specifically—only by intimation—but merely gives the time for the meeting of the Board of Control and Review as being the second Tuesday in September, unless the

time for completing the assessment should be extended by the Governor. Taking this view of the subject, which seems to be allowable from a reading of the law, there is no necessity for the Governor to extend the time of the assessors, but they may simply keep on until they are through. The Hering bill provided that "Between the first Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in September" the assessor shall, whenever he may deem it necessary, view all goods and chattels, and value each item at its cash value, etc. It also provided that in case the returns of the assessors should not be made by the second Tuesday in September, that the Board of Control and Review shall assemble "not later than the second Tuesday in November." The law as passed, does not contain these references to a time limit.

Still another question, is the one of correct procedure. Many claim that the work is not being done as the law intended it to be. Section 180 says: "If any person or corporation has failed to make the schedule and return provided for in Section 173 of this act, within the period of twenty days after the delivery or mailing of said schedule to said person or corporation, it shall be the duty of the assessor who has furnished said schedule, to proceed at once to assess and value all of the property of every kind belonging to said person or corporation so failing, and which is taxable in said assessment district under the terms of this act, and to value and assess such property at its full cash value, and no said assessment when so made by said assessor there shall be no right of appeal to such persons or corporation failing to make the schedule and return required by the said Section 173 of this act."

From a reading of the above it seems reasonable to infer that the law only intended the assessors to personally visit and assess the property belonging to those who failed to fill out and return the schedules; and, as a penalty for failing to return the schedules, the property owner was denied the right of appeal from the decision of the assessor, after he had so valued it. Surely, this method of assessing—the delivery of the schedule to the assessors—would have taken up much less time, and there would not now be a question of extension. It looks as if the law itself is a patched up affair; that it was made from two bills, the authors of which had materially different ideas as to the methods of placing in operation a re-assessment law. There was much trouble in securing a conference report on the measure, and doubt up to the last minute as to the approval by the Governor of the mortgage tax clause, therefore it is quite probable that the verbiage of the law suffered on account of the difficulty and delay attending its passage.

Trial of Free Books.

The opening of the public schools next month will be attended with unusual interest on account of the trial of the Free School Book law passed at the last legislature, and the operation and success of the venture will be carefully watched. The first difficulty has already arisen—the distribution of the fund. It is claimed that the Carroll, in common with some other counties, does not receive the amount it is entitled to, but the distribution seems to have been made according to the provisions of the law, consequently if any blame is to be attached, it must be to the law.

The sum of \$150,000, annually, is to be divided between the white and colored schools of Baltimore city and the counties, and of this amount, Carroll county receives a little over \$4000. for the purchase of books. It seems probable that this sum may be insufficient to place the law in full operation the first year, and that it will be too large for succeeding years; certainly it will cost more the first and second years than it will there after to supply free books, particularly if a large number of pupils have heretofore been buying, and not renting, their books. A large portion of those who own their books will naturally come in for free books, as they cannot reasonably be expected to use the books they have paid possibly from \$5.00 to \$10.00 for, when they are entitled to the benefits of the law as well as those who have heretofore been renters.

Teachers, as a rule, regard the new law with suspicion, and foresee a great amount of work and trouble. Certainly, there must be regulations as to the proper care to be taken of the books by the pupils, with penalties in certain events; otherwise the free system is likely to be much abused. Books which are lost, or are needlessly damaged or destroyed, should be charged up to the pupil, and this is bound to make trouble. Some pupils may be given cleaner and better books than others, and here is a chance for a charge of favoritism. Altogether, the lot of the conscientious teacher is not to be envied, unless the new system works differently from the way we think it will.

There will always be those who object to using books handled formerly by others, consequently a certain quantity will be sold outright, as heretofore, but the number will not likely be very great, as by far the larger number bought in past years was on account of the small difference between the cost of renting and actual ownership. Now that the use of them is to be free, only the wealthier class, and those who fear contamination, will be purchasers.

The RECORD has always been opposed to absolutely free books, except in cases where parents are clearly unable to buy them, or pay rental. Every child, no matter how poor, should be educated, and it is to the interest of the state that this be done free of charge, rather than not have it done at all. This system however, should not be general, at least it should not have been made so at one jump. Everyone should properly regard the great worth of education, and should endeavor to secure one, yet, the principle of securing something of value, for nothing, should not be encouraged, even in a matter of such vital importance as schooling, as the lesson thereby taught is apt to be mischievous and has a tendency to depreciate the value of the prize.

The proper law to have been passed, in our estimation, would have

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

been a law which would have given free books and tuition to those unable to pay, and to all others, a lower rate of rental and a lower price for books than heretofore in force. Such a law would have required less money to operate than the present one, and would, we believe, have produced in all its phases greater satisfaction in results. Carroll county has always been selling books at a fair profit, while Frederick furnished them at actual cost; the latter, was right, and the former, wrong. The law we have in mind would have supplied all books at about half the present prices, or about one-third less than actual cost to the state. This would have increased the number of book owners—a most desirable effect for many reasons—and correspondingly decreased book renters. The people, however, seem to want "Free Books," and it was a prominent issue in the last campaign, and the legislature did the best it could in the matter; we hope, therefore, that the law will be found to work satisfactorily.

HARNEY CIDER FACTORY!

Having just put in a new Hydraulic Cider Press, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day, I am prepared to

Manufacture Cider,

at reasonable rates, to all who will favor me with a call. I guarantee satisfaction, and will attend promptly to all who come.

Andrew Stonesifer,
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Sherman Gilds,

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Good Fresh CANDIES,
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CANNED GOODS,
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Ginger Snaps,..... 5c.
Mason's Best Water Crackers,..... 5c.
Ladies' Friend Baking Powder 5c.; with Teaspoon given with every can. Raisins, 5c. per lb.; Syrup and Coal Oil always in stock.

ICE CREAM
by the quart or gallon; also made to order in any flavor. All kinds of

TEMPERANCE DRINKS,
Zollickoff's, Roberts', and Myers' Flour; Robert's Corn Meal.

BUTTERMILK SOAP, 10 Cents.
I have now on hand a nice line of Cigars and Tobacco; also Lamp Chimneys.

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Near Railroad, TANEYTOWN, MD.

MODEL BAKERY.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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Look out for us; we are in the push, and can sell goods as low as the lowest; we defy competition.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES,
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MASON'S BEST CRACKERS!
A Full Line of

FRESH GROCERIES,
Confectioneries, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Dried Fruits of all kinds, Canned Goods, Soap of various kinds, including the well known "Sunlight Soap" which has a wide reputation. Lamp Goods and Fixtures.

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of all kinds, including the well known brands of Alta Rose, West's, Roberts', and low excellent brands of Spring wheat, known as the Wonder and Cyclone.

Rice, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Patent Crackers, Sardines, Salmon and Canned Oysters. We are again prepared to serve our patrons with MILK SHAKE, POP, LEMONADE, as cold as ice.

Eggs and Lard taken in exchange. Prices lower than ever.

The institution opened for work Sept. 5, 1888, with 11 students. Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, then but 27 years of age, was the only professor and served for \$500 per year. Rev. Basil Knicker was sent to Europe to solicit subscriptions, and succeeded in getting 5000 volumes of books and \$8000 in cash.

He told of how, in 1830, the seminary building was ordered to be built, and later the professor's houses. The old seminary building during the war was converted into a hospital, for which the government donated to them \$600.50. He stated that during the 70 years of its existence the seminary has not been before the church in a large or money. The means of its endowment came largely from legacies.

At last there came a time when a number of men became members of the Board who tried hard for the removal of the institution to Washington, D. C. When Rev. Stock entered the Board seven years ago, his was the only voice among eighty raised against removal, and was the only vote recorded against it. About this time Samuel Eichleberger, in his will a clause donating \$23,000, provided the Seminary should stay at Gettysburg. The Board was economical, but ran into a debt of \$40,500. The property now consists of two semi-urban buildings, four professors' houses, a frame dwelling for a hospital, and about 28 acres of ground, estimated to be worth about \$165,000. The endowment fund has been increased to over \$150,000 by the late Henry Singmaster. The seminary has a debt of nearly \$35,000, to be paid by seven synods. This synod's share for the debt is \$12,800, and he requested the people of St. Mark's to do their duty next Sunday.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost always a dangerous and fatal Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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THIRTEENTH YEAR opens Monday, September 7th.
For Catalogues address the PRINCIPAL, Union Bridge, Md.
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and bag the August Bargains at our store.

They won't come to you!

We propose to have special tables of odds and ends embracing the entire stock—

GENUINE BARGAINS

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SHOES, NOTIONS,

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Every day we are marking down new pieces.

What you saw yesterday, may not be here to-morrow, but its place will be filled by something else.

Every time you are near our store you had better walk in and look around.

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Crescent Bicycles.

Our \$50. Wheel will satisfy any one who wants a strong, durable bicycle.

The Ladies' Boys' and Girls' sizes in Crescents, are beauties.

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TANEYTOWN Roller Mills

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

THEIR SUPERIOR BRANDS OF FLOUR

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FOR BOTH SEXES.

EDWARD REISLER, A. M., Principal.

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Prepares students for COLLEGE, BUSINESS AND TEACHING.

Location pleasant and healthful.

Boarding in the town at reasonable prices. School tickets on railroad at low rates.

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CASH SALE!

If you are in need of any

HARDWARE

it will pay you to call and get prices before buying elsewhere, as I am closing out my entire stock of

Hardware, Paints, Oils,

Stoves and Tinware,

at extremely Low Figures; a great many goods sold

Regardless of Cost!

As the season is about here for

Plow Shares and Drill Points, Pitch and

Dung Forks,

which must be sold before the season is over, you will save money by buying now.

We have on hand a lot of Brass

PRESERVING KETTLES,

worth from 80 cents to \$1.00,

which we are selling at 40, 50 and 60 cents.

We have on hand a big lot of

TIN FRUIT CANS,

that will be sold very Low.

A lot of 24 and 26 inch Painted Fly Screen, which we offer at 8 and 9 cents per yard.

Sewing Machine Needles,

7c per dozen.

ONE BICYCLE,

good and strong; in perfect order,

for \$28.00.

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C. SILK & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

Caps, &c.

Owing to a contemplated

change in the firm, the entire stock must be sold, even if at

BELOW COST.

Come and be convinced at the

Astonishing Prices,

Yours Respectfully,

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J. FRANK WEANT,

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Butter, Eggs, Potatoes

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Potatoes in Car Lots a Specialty.

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All persons in need of dental work should give me a call as I will save them money. Teeth extracted with little or no pain. The very best sets of teeth only \$10, and guaranteed for five years. Temporary sets at low prices. Filling and all kinds of dental work at bottom prices, and all work guaranteed. I will visit persons within 12 miles without extra charge. Will beat my rates, Pleasant Valley, on the second Thursday of each month. Give me a trial.

Yours Respectfully,
G. W. DEMMITT, Dentist.

Wind Storm Insurance.

Tornado, or wind storm, insurance costs but a trifle, and affords protection against a danger which is becoming more frequent than fire.

The Continental Insurance Co., of New York,

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issues such insurance at the lowest rates, on dwellings, barns and other buildings, for a paid up policy for three years. For further information apply to

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Taneytown, Md.
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A Little Late,

—BUT—

Still They Go!

What we mean by this, is, we have again filled our stock with the Nicest Lot of

Summer Dress Goods

we have had this season. It is a little late, but our trade demands it, and we are selling them every day. Come and see the NEW LINE! We know you will be pleased.

SUSPENDERS.

We have a big lot of Sample Suspenders. You can take your pick for 10 cents a pair.

Peaches and Raisins.

We are now selling the Finest Peaches we have had this season, at 5 cts. per pound, but, these are about the last we can get for this money.

White and Brown Sugar.

After to-day we will sell good Brown Sugar at 4c to 4 1/2c per pound. White Sugar, 5c per pound, or 5c by the barrel.

Glass Jars.

Are you in need of any Glass Jars? We are now offering them at 55c, 60c, and 80c per dozen. These goods were bought early, and that is why we can sell them at these figures. If we had to buy now, they would cost from two to three dollars a gross more.

Q. & Q. Tobacco, 20c lb.

It is going fast. When this lot is all, the price will be higher, as the factory refuses to fill any more orders at these figures.

Stoneware.

If you need any Stoneware, here is the place to get the good article. We keep nothing but the straight goods. They always sell.

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HISTORY OF TREVANION.

BY J. H. TAYLOR, 1896.
PART VII.

In 1855 they built the barn and finished up the other things as we see them now. When Mr. Dallas bought in '55, the Shorb family, of Littlestown, Pa., sent Charles Weirick here to farm the place, and he was a hustler; he farmed, hauled the material for the buildings and the flour to Baltimore, and boarded the workmen, sometimes twenty at one time. He left in the spring of '70 with \$5,000, having bought a farm from Absalom Smith, three miles east of Emmitsburg, where he lived, and died in 1878 and was buried in St. Joseph's cemetery, Emmitsburg.

When Weirick left, Mr. Dallas stocked the farm and employed Louis Deborsh Shorb, a son of Dr. James Shorb of Mt. St. Mary's College, to direct things. He died recently in California, as head of the Agricultural and Horticultural Department of the state; he had charge of the California exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago, and was himself a wealthy fruit grower. He remained here until Mr. Dallas farmed. Mr. Joseph Eck rented the mill and run it until it was sold.

Along comes the dark days of 1860. John Brown had armed the slaves to help their way to freedom, and in the Senatorial investigation which followed, Sumner and Stevens had admitted that they had been told of Brown's plans, and favored them, with the remark that as members of Congress they should not have known anything about it. Then Free-soil and slavery had disrupted the democratic party and Abraham Lincoln was elected on a platform hostile to slavery, and under such circumstances it was not surprising that the slaveholders thought it time to dissolve so unbecomingly a partnership. Then came secession, encouraged by the Abolition press, with "Let the erring sisters go in peace." Then came Sumpter and the war, and all took sides.

Mr. Dallas, with that nice sense of justice, which was the controlling principle of the man's life—the same Dallas that was found defending the ill-used negro, and welcoming the beggars at his door—casts his lot with the slave holder, who, he thinks, is about to be deprived of guaranteed vested property rights, without warrant of law or adequate compensation, and deliberately, by deciding the property to his wife, and making a will, he awaited an opportunity to join the rebel ranks, which came in September 1862, when, having crossed into Maryland, they sent scouts through here to get recruits.

He joined with the Westminster contingent; taking with him Michael Weishaar, Karl Kaufman and Con. Webb, he started to join the rebel column, which they overtook at Sharpsburg, taking with them five horses. But he had scarcely crossed the river until he discovered the grave mistake that he had made. To march with a musket and swing a heavy sabre he was unable, and to command he was not fitted if there had been an opening, and to eat in idleness the bread of a soldier did not suit his sense of justice; and to return, Fort McHenry stared him in the face.

Here was a dilemma; but, his friends, he had them north and south and wherever known, spirited him off to Canada where he remained until the close of the war. Col. Wm. A. McKellip claims the honor of bringing about his unmolested return and he holds a warm corner in the heart of Mr. Dallas' friends ever since. Though his return brought joy to the heart of Mrs. Dallas, who was chastened by three long years of weary waiting and praying, guarded by a young kinsman, James Augustus Shorb, of Littlestown, the halcyon days of old did not return with him.

They were surrounded by people who in their loyalty had forgotten their kindness of old, and were clamoring to have the property confiscated, and there were pettifoggers then, as now, who disgraced the honorable title of lawyer, and they whispered in the ears of those that went with him and returned, "You can make him pay you wages since you left," and to the friends of those who did not return, "You can recover damages equal to a husband's or son's support."

That declaration of General Grant to a reconstruction Congress, "Before you march into Lee you shall take my sword," will live in history as a bright monument to an honorable nature when the marble that entombs his remains at Riverside Park has crumbled away; that did more to lift the gloom of despondency from the vanquished rebels than all the amnesty proclamations ever uttered, for therein they saw an honorable man that would respect his parole, and in a position to make others do it, but it had not been made in early '65 and we sat in gloomy expectation of what was to come, and in the darkest hour, along comes the tempter and for a sum very inadequate, the Dallas' agreed to walk out and leave him everything, and on October 31, 1865, Louisa Dallas, and W. W. Dallas, decided to James L. Shultz, Trevanion and all its contents for the sum of \$36,000.

The Dallas' moved to Philadelphia, where they remained three years, and with them went social life at Trevanion. About 1869 they returned to Westminster, where they built a fine house and lived there until the first of May 1873, when Mr. Dallas died, and now lies buried in the shadow of the vine-clad church of the Ascension—a fitting resting place, whilst awaiting a reunion with a generous soul. Mrs. Dallas lived there for some years, until after the death of Kitty Portney, when she sold her Westminster property and went to Baltimore, where she now lives in the retirement of an honored widowhood, keeping green the memory of her cherished Will.

Of the Dallas employees, the millers were Doc. Grimes, J. H. Taylor, William Eck, John Grayson and Joseph Eck. The coopers were, first, Amos Shoemaker—and he was a hustler, fourteen or fifteen barrels a day from

the rough was his average days work—and he may admit that this was the beginning of his afterwards successful career. Uriah Stonessifer followed Shoemaker. The blacksmith was Henry Picking, and the farm was run by colored folks under the direction of the two Shorbs.

Amongst the slaves that stood by them to the last were Lydia the cook, and her sickly son George, who Miss Kitty Portney often nursed from death to life again. They took them along to Philadelphia and provided for them, and George grew to be healthy and lived to become a famous waiter at Atlantic City; and when Mrs. Dallas pays her yearly visit to the city by the sea, it is a labor of love for George to anticipate every wish of Mistress Louisa.

Shultz, the speculator, soon found that to run the place, the prospects of a 7 per cent dividend were slim, so he rented the farm to a David Henler, and the mill to a party who carried on a dashing business at the expense of the patrons and ended by a travesty of justice called Maryland law; they were able to take the wheat that the farmers had stored in the mill for their summer's bread to pay the miller's rent—a smoky spot on Trevanion's fair shield.

As in the case of Mr. Dallas, so in that of Mr. Shultz, the Shorb family, relatives of his, sent David Henler to farm for him; he continued through his ownership and staid with Charles McFadden until the spring of 1876, when he removed to a farm that he had bought, lying about two miles south of Mt. St. Mary's college, where he died April 17, 1887, and is buried in Mt. St. Mary's cemetery.

Mr. Shultz made a sale of the horned stock and implements the first spring, about \$4,000, worth, and at the sale the spring before he left, the furniture and remaining stock, about \$3,500, worth, after he had sold the place. The blacksmiths were David Trump and Harry Shildt.

The use of Capitals.

1. Every entire sentence should begin with a capital.
2. Proper names and adjectives derived from these, should begin with a capital.
3. All appellations of the Deity should begin with a capital.
4. Official and honorary titles begin with a capital.
5. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.
6. Titles of books and the heads of their chapters and divisions are printed in capitals.
7. The pronoun I and the exclamation O are always capitals.
8. The days of the week and the months of the year begin with capitals.
9. Every quotation should begin with a capital letter.
10. Names of religious denominations begin with capitals.
11. In preparing accounts, each item should begin with a capital.
12. Any word of very special importance may begin with a capital.

Brave Young Manhood.

Loudly the thunder reverberated and anon the inky heavens were rent by flashes of lightning that lit up the room with a blinding glare.

"I read in the paper only this morning," shuddered the young man, nervously moving to another chair, "that a man out West was struck dead by lightning while holding his sweetheart in his arms."

The pretty girl sat for a moment in silence, plaiting her fingers thoughtfully.

"George, dear," she said at length, and her voice was demure and soft and low, "don't—don't you think that the—the storm is—er—passing away?"

And as the next flash, fiercer and more blinding than all the others, illuminated the apartment, it revealed the young man with the light of a high courage glowing in his countenance.

He was facing death, but he didn't appear to worry about it.

He Was Sure of Her.

A young man about twenty-five years old was sitting in the waiting-room of the Brush street depot with a year-old baby on his knee, and his alarm and helplessness when the child began to howl were so marked as to attract attention. By and by a waiting passenger walked over to him, with a smile of pity on his face, and queried:

"A woman gave you that baby to hold while she went to see about her baggage, didn't she?"

"Yes."

"Ha! ha! ha! I tumbled to the fact as soon as I saw you. You expect her back, I suppose?"

"Of course."

"Ha! ha! ha! This is rich! Looking for her every blessed minute, ain't you?"

"I think she will come back."

"Well, this makes me laugh—ha! ha! ha! I had a woman play that same trick on me in a Chicago depot once, but no one will ever again."

Young man, you're stuck! You've been played on for a hayseed. Better turn that thing over to a policeman and make a skip before some reporter gets onto you!"

"Oh, she'll come back," replied the young man, as he looked anxiously around.

"She will, eh? Ha! ha! ha! I joke grows fiercer! What make you think she'll come back?"

"Because she's my wife and this is our first baby!"

"Oh—um—see," muttered the fat man, who got over feeling tickled at once, and in his vexation he crossed the room and kicked a dog which a farmer had tied to one of the seats with a piece of clothes line.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured the lot of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but at last, and surely began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure I saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

General and Political.

Hon. William J. Bryan has promised to make a speech in Baltimore before his return to the west. It is supposed that he has made the promise in recognition of the services of Senator Gorman.

The executive committee of the National Democratic party was in session in Chicago on Monday, and formally issued a call to the democrats of the United States for a national convention at Indianapolis September 2nd.

At last it seems that there will be an amicable settlement of the Venezuela boundary difficulty, as Lord Salisbury is said to have yielded his claims on certain territory in consideration of the payment of sufficient indemnity to reimburse actual British settlers in the territory.

It is announced that Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the north pole in a ship built upon the lines of the Fram. Dr. Nansen, however, says that he will, perhaps, conduct a sledging party which will attempt to make a dash from Franz Josef land north in the direction of the pole. In the light of his recent discoveries and observations in the arctic circle, Dr. Nansen is of the opinion that it would not be difficult, certainly not impossible, to reach the north pole in this fashion.

Another great political demonstration was held in New York on Tuesday night, when Hon. Bourke Cockran addressed an audience of 18,000 in Madison Square garden, in answer to Candidate Bryan's speech of acceptance. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League. Mr. Cockran was received with great enthusiasm, and his address was a powerful argument against the Chicago platform.

Candidate Levering made a forcible speech in favor of prohibition at Mt. Gretna, on Wednesday. The principal points made were, that a vast amount of money is annually spent for liquor, which is thus lost to legitimate channels of trade, and that much of the trouble and hard times complained of is directly traceable to the liquor traffic. He said that the liquor traffic would not be allowed to exist, were it not for the revenue derived from it, which, however, has the effect of reducing the taxes of the rich, and adds to the burdens of the poor.

Department clerks in Washington are agitating the question of their right to assist after office hours the campaign committees of the several political parties. The democratic congressional campaign committee, it is said, is short of funds and a large share of its work in the way of distributing literature is performed by volunteers, who serve without pay and most of whom are employed in the government departments. It is estimated that by this means the committee is now saving about \$135 per day, its force having been considerably increased of late. Some question has arisen as to whether or not this service did not constitute offensive partisanship and a cause for removal.

For more than a year the government of Spain has been struggling to subdue the uprising in Cuba, and has employed her best generals and the flower of her standing army. Her two leading commanders, Weyler and Campos, both of whom had previously seen active service in Cuban revolts, have been in charge of the Spanish forces, and so far neither has apparently brought the war any nearer a termination than it was nine months ago. Now Spain is to make what is generally regarded as her last onslaught on the rebels, and, failing in this, it is declared, she will ask either for peace or acknowledge the independence of the island.

Bishop Whipple as a Sprinter.

A good story on the venerable Bishop Whipple. The scene is laid in St. Paul and the story runs as follows:

One evening in the fall, and after dark, as the bishop was walking along the street he noticed a little fellow trying to ring the door bell of a fine residence. He was too short to do any more than reach it, and although he stood on his tiptoes and stretched vigorously, no sound came from the bell. The kind-hearted prelate felt called upon to assist him, and so, ascending the steps, asked:

"Shall I help you, my little man?"

The boy intimated that such a course would be gratifying to him, and the bishop rang the bell. Thereupon the little fellow remarked:

"Now we'd better both run like hell!" and decamped as rapidly as possible.

It took the bishop just a moment to remember that it was hallowe'en, and it is said that he made tracks and got around the corner about as rapidly as did the little boy.—Wabasha (Minn.) Herald.

Forget it.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget all the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault finding and give little thought to cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident, and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life. Resolutely ignore what was disagreeable yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for to day, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things which are lovely and lovable. Regrets and worries over the past are no use of season, sah.

Hy Stacks—Never mind that—I'll season 'em myself.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A LAWYER HIRED BY THE DAY.

And the Reason He Quit This Job Precisely on Time.

With the name of Rufus Lockwood is recalled to mind one of the most extraordinary geniuses that the state of California ever produced. It is many years now since Lockwood held sway in the courts of San Francisco. He was, in his day, perhaps the best lawyer in the state, and it was only because of his utter indifference to pecuniary matters that he did not have a large fortune behind him.

Lockwood went at one time to Horace Hawes, a very distinguished lawyer, and the author of the consolidation act which is now in force. Hawes had a reputation for close figuring, and Lockwood knew it. He said, "Mr. Hawes, I'll hire myself to you for one year from now at a salary of \$25 a day, payable every night."

"All right," said Hawes, delighted to engage the services of the brightest mind in the state at so low a figure—for the salary was not a great one in these days—and the bargain was sealed. It was 11 o'clock in the morning. But from that time on, it is said, Hawes never missed an opportunity of reminding Lockwood of his bondage. He would say, in the presence of others, "Lockwood, go fetch that book," "Lockwood, do this or that," etc. Lockwood never said a word, but did as he was bidden, and Hawes enjoyed his triumph.

Finally it came to the day when the year's engagement terminated. There was a most important lawsuit on hand, of which Lockwood had made a careful study. No one in the state could possibly have handled it as he did. Well, on the day in question Lockwood stood in court, an array of lawbooks in front of him, and expounded his views in masterly fashion. Suddenly he looked up at the clock and saw that it was 10 o'clock. Closing the book from which he was quoting, he turned to Hawes, who was sitting beside him, and said: "Mr. Hawes, a year ago today at this hour I contracted to work for you one year. My time's up, the contract is canceled and I am going."

Thus did he repay his master for the humiliation heaped upon him. Hawes was in the greatest consternation. He could not possibly take up the thread of his case, and he begged and implored him to proceed. But Lockwood remembered, and he turned a deaf ear to all persuasions. He kept his word; the contract had expired.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Square Deal.

But of all the attractive features of this charming spot, Rothenburg, the annual festival, celebrating the capture of the town by Tilly during the Thirty Years' war, ranks first. At that time, and indeed until 1803, Rothenburg was a free city, taking an active part in the peasants' war of 1525 and in the Thirty Years' war of the following century. It was in the course of the latter, in 1631, that the celebrated Tilly appeared before Rothenburg and demanded its capitulation. This the citizens refused, with the result that the gallant little town was besieged and taken. Tilly and his generals proceeded to the rathaus and demanded the municipal keys of the burgo-master. At the same time Tilly imposed a fine of 50,000 thalers and garrisoned the town with his soldiers.

The burgo-master pleaded in vain for some mitigation of the penalty, until the victorious general, after remaining for some time on the ramparts, conceived the extraordinary notion of offering to restore the freedom of the town on condition that one of the inhabitants should come forward and empty at one draft an immense beaker of beer containing about 3½ liters (over three quarts). This was an unheard-of feat, even in those hard drinking days, and for some time his offer remained unaccepted. The opportunity of freeing the town from a foreign yoke seemed, however, too important to be lost, and accordingly a patriotic citizen named Xenz resolved to attempt the difficult task imposed by the conqueror. As a matter of fact, he drained the beaker at one draft, and, although tradition relates that a severe illness followed the feat, still he saved the town. For Tilly kept his word and restored the independence of Rothenburg.—Chambers' Journal.

A Feature of Phenix.

"I am struck," said a well known traveler the other day, "with a few features in Phenix that mark no other town on the coast. One of them is the custom of posting up black bordered notices of invitations to funerals. I've seen them done some of the little towns in the gulf states, but nowhere else. I know it's a sort of habit only from a conversation I had with an old timer. He said that about 20 years ago, when the town was new, there were no newspapers, and even after the only vehicle of news was a weekly paper. There was no ice to be had, and burials had to be done quickly, especially in the summer time. The only way to bring the news of the death and funeral to the attention of the public was by means of notices stuck on the poles, and the custom has continued to this day, when no necessity exists."—Arizona Republican.

A Noted Talker.

Dismal stories are told of Lady Hester Stanhope's portentous power of talk. "I," says her hapless doctor, "have sat listening for 8, 10, nay, 12 or 13 hours at a time!" Mr. May remained from 3 o'clock one afternoon till the next morning late at night with her, and Lady Hester once kept Mr. N. so long in discourse that he fainted away. No wonder Mr. N. soon expressed a wish to return to Europe.—Temple Bar.

Very Dear.

"Aren't the old songs dear?" she asked.

"Yes," he said feelingly, "dear at any price."—Detroit Free Press.

A Moorish Legend.

A certain prime minister to a sultan of all the stupid people in his empire and let him have the correct list. The vizier set to work, and at the head of the list, which was a very long one, he placed the name of his sovereign. The latter happened to be a good humor, and merely inquired how he came to merit that distinction.

"Sire," the minister replied, "I have entered you on the list because only two days ago you entrusted large sums of money for the alleged purpose of buying horses abroad, to a couple of men who are entire strangers, and who will never come back again."

"Is that your opinion? But suppose they do?"

"Then I will cross your name and place theirs at the head of the list."—Mondo Pittoreque.

Equal to It.

Hy Stacks—Say, you, bring me an oyster shell.

Waiter—"Scuse me, sah, but oysters is out of season, sah."

Hy Stacks—Never mind that—I'll season 'em myself.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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If you secure some of these bargains, please remember where you got them, and come again.

We will mention just a few of the many articles slaughtered during this sale,

- | | | |
|------------|---|------|
| 12½c | Dimitry Lawns, at | 6c. |
| 12c | 4-4 Percaloes, at | 8c. |
| 8c | Pacific Lawns, at | 3c. |
| 75c | 48-inch Black Crepon, at | 48c. |
| 25c | Table Damask, at | 19c. |
| 10c | China Matting, at | 8c. |
| 20c | Japanese Jointless Matting, at | 15c. |
| 25c | Japanese Jointless Inlaid Matting; cotton wove, at | 16c. |
| 30c | Heavy Jointless China Matting, at | 18c. |
| 40c | Union Ingrain Carpets, at | 23c. |
| 30c | Jute Carpet, the wonder of the season, at | 18c. |
| 25c | 4-4 Floor Oilcloths sacrificed at | 16c. |
| 15c | Felt Window Blinds 6 feet long, at Roller Attachments. | 12c. |
| 12c | Men's Seamless Half Hose; at | 8c. |
| 15c | Ladies' Seamless Hose; at | 9c. |
| 12c | Ladies' Fast Black Ribbed Hose, at | 8c. |
| \$1.00 | Men's Lau'd Fancy Percaloe Shirts, at | 69c. |
| 1000 yards | Pacific Prints, at | 4c. |
| 75c | Ladies' Corsets in all sizes, greatest value ever offered, at | 48c. |
| \$1.00 | Boys' Dark Striped Suits; just the thing for warm weather, at | 59c. |

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Lime (CaO) Ave. Sol. Lime.....	97.61	96.00	97.00	96.80
Magnesia (MgO).....	.43	1.08	.43	.72
Oxide of Iron and Alumina.....	1.07	1.30	1.00	1.80
Silica.....	.89	1.63	.41	.08
Undetermined.....		.00	.56	
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Calcium (Lime) Carbonate.....	98.39	per cent.		
Magnesia Carbonate.....	.60	"		
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Pic-nic Register.

All picnics, Sunday School, or other kinds, will be given free notice under this heading, when the bills are printed at this office. Hand in your data now, so as to avoid, if possible, the holding of two on the same date.

Aug. 22.—Walnut Grove Sunday school, pic-nic, in Henry Lambert's grove. Double Pipe Creek Band and refreshments.

Aug. 22. Annual Pic-nic at Banst church. Union Bridge Band will furnish the music. All are cordially invited.

Sept. 5.—Oak Grove Sabbath school pic-nic in Abe Kront's grove, near the old stone school house. Refreshments of all kinds. Taneytown Band.

September 12. P. O. S. of A. Reunion, in Walden's grove, at Middleburg school, W. M. R. Taneytown and Double Pipe Creek Bands.

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Schedule in effect June 28th., 1896.			
read down		STATIONS	Read upward
A.M.	A.M.		A.M. P.M. P.M.
..... 11:25	5:25	le Cherry Run, ar	8:45 1:20 9:00
..... 11:28	5:28	.....Bir Pool.....	8:48 1:17 9:00
..... 11:30	5:30	.....Clear Spring.....	8:53 1:04 8:45
..... 11:40	5:40	.....Charlottesville.....	8:58 1:24 8:35
..... 11:46	5:46	.....Wm'sport P.....	8:59 1:49 8:35
..... 12:15	6:15	ar Hagerstown le	8:06 1:25 8:15
P.M.	P.M.		A.M. P.M. P.M.
..... 6:08	6:08	.....Williamsport.....	8:25 1:00 8:25