

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1903.

County Nominations.

For Clerk of Circuit Court.

DAVID T. SMELSER, DEMOCRATIC.

For Register of Wills.

JOSEPH D. BROOKS, REPUBLICAN.

DR. JOHN J. STEWART, DEMOCRATIC.

For State Senator.

JOHNIE E. BARNES, DEMOCRATIC.

CHAS. J. H. GANTER, REPUBLICAN.

For House of Delegates.

DR. HARRY E. BARR, DEMOCRATIC.

JESSE H. HAINES, DEMOCRATIC.

JOSEPH H. KAIN, DEMOCRATIC.

TABER S. MORRISLOCK, REPUBLICAN.

C. EDGAR NUSBAUM, DEMOCRATIC.

AZARIAH OUSLER, REPUBLICAN.

EDW. E. REINHOLDT, REPUBLICAN.

For Sheriff.

JAMES M. PICKETT, REPUBLICAN.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Commissioner.

GEORGE E. BENSON, DEMOCRATIC.

JACOB S. GLADSTONE, REPUBLICAN.

For Judges Orphans Court.

JOHN E. BUFFINGTON, REPUBLICAN.

JOHN E. BOKENRODE, DEMOCRATIC.

JOHN H. MITTEN, REPUBLICAN.

WILLIAM A. MURRAY, DEMOCRATIC.

A. KURTZ MYERS, DEMOCRATIC.

GEORGE H. RUPP, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Treasurer.

JOEL ELAUGH, REPUBLICAN.

FRANCIS L. HANN, DEMOCRATIC.

For State's Attorney.

IVAN L. HOFF, REPUBLICAN.

GUY W. STEELE, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Surveyor.

J. WILLIAM EARNHART, REPUBLICAN.

M. THEODORE YEISER, DEMOCRATIC.

OSTERS and squirrels are now ripe, but both should be taken with caution; the first, for internal, and the second, for external reasons.

ONCE upon a time there appeared a strong possibility of A. Schley being a Presidential candidate, but for some reason, he is mentioned very meagrely these days in any capacity.

OUR EDITORIAL on the need of a state Primary election law has been copied very generously and as generously commended. As necessity is the mother of invention, there should be no delay in making a quick application of the very plain necessity existing in this instance.

NEWSPAPER readers will hail with pleasure the end of the Mudd-McComas campaign, with its disgusting exhibition of party brawling, hoodlums, and trading on the loyalty of voters to individuals, rather than to party.

REPUBLICANISM, as a principle, appears to be in the rear ranks.

THE FACT that the Coal Companies cannot accumulate a surplus stock of coal at distributing points, is because there are more full coal bins scattered throughout the country than ever before. This is not an illustration that "the burned child dreads the fire," but that there may be no fire with which to burn him.

SIR THOMAS LEIPTON has concluded not to "try it again," and this conclusion is an evidence of wisdom, for two reasons: First, American shipbuilding and seamanship are unmatched, and second, Sir Thomas has already wasted, and caused Americans to waste, too much good hard cash, on toy boat racing. Both sides might easily find some other amusement which would result in some substantial benefit to the world.

THE September Review of Reviews has a characteristic paper by Dr. Lyman Abbott on "The Race Problem in the United States," and is followed by a statement of "The Negro Problem in South Africa," from the pen of an English writer, Mr. Arthur Hawkes. The latter contribution is especially interesting as showing, for the benefit of American readers, that the negro question is a vital one in other lands than ours.

Sentiment Against Miners.

The Editor of the RECORD, during a conversation with several prominent men of the coal and iron business, learned that public sentiment—especially in the cities of the state, such as Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Reading—is forming as strongly as it dare, against the Mine Workers Union. One of the gentlemen referred to, especially dwelt upon the fact that capital was now leaving one of these cities—Scranton—and that contemplated enterprises had been abandoned and in some instances established in other cities.

The fact was also emphasized that it was not so much the fight for higher wages which rendered the unions objectionable to the operators, as the fact that they could not employ whom they pleased as their workmen; that labor was not only operating a trust in its own interest, but was working to make a servant of capital and capitalists in taking from their individual rights and preferences of their union. These conditions, while not new, are chiefly valuable because they represent business sentiment in the mining district, which proves to be very much the same as in any other section.

The President's Vacations.

That President Roosevelt has spent more time away from Washington than any of his predecessors, is a matter of some comment, but scarcely of criticism. Except in case of actual war, or of some great National trouble, there seems no vital reason why the President of this country should stick so close to the Executive Mansion, unless it be considered a vital

reason that he would thereby be convenient of reach as an object for the curiosity of tourists.

The fact that the President does not care to pose as a "show" is to be commended, rather than otherwise; this, however, is not likely the real reason of his frequent and prolonged absences. He is not the kind of man to endure confinement. His whole life has been "strenuous"—to use a peculiarly Rooseveltian word—and physical activity so much a factor in his whole life, that in all probability, he would rather not be President than to follow the sedentary habits of many of his predecessors, many of whom, died, either in office, or soon after.

Notwithstanding all this, even his most ardent admirers, secretly, if not openly, wish that he would observe precedents along the vacation line a little more closely. A resident of the United States belongs to the country, and is not as free as many other public officials to choose his habits, or to upset established customs. There is a certain dignity of the office to preserve, even in a country so democratic as ours, and this, our present incumbent likely considers about the most burdensome thing connected with the chief magistracy.

The Bulletin Mailed.

THE RECORD has mailed a large number of Agricultural Department bulletins, this week, to farmers throughout this section of the country, the same having been sent to us, in bulk, by Congressman Goulden. The notice inserted in our news columns several weeks ago that these bulletins could be had on application, failed to move them, hence, they have been mailed haphazard with the hope that they will fall into appropriate hands.

We take it as a bad sign that such documents must go begging. They are prepared at an immense cost to the government and undoubtedly represent information of very much value, notwithstanding the mistaken idea some appear to have that what one reads about farming is more or less theoretical and of no account.

Farmers must get out of this way of thinking, which practically means that they think they "know it all," or at least know better, than their experience, than the writers known from their experience. Nobody ever gets too old, or too smart, to learn, and every opportunity for acquiring knowledge along the special line of one's own business, or occupation, should never be passed by. The fact, therefore, that these bulletins were not applied for, indicates a scant desire to learn more, on the part of our agriculturists.

Double Registration.

THE provisions of the provisions of Chapter 133, Section 25B, in reference to persons who desire registration in Maryland coming from another State:

"All persons who, after the passage of this Act, shall remove to any county of this State, or into the City of Baltimore from any other State, district or territory, shall indicate their intent to become citizens and residents of this State by registering their names in a suitable record book to be procured at the clerk's office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for the several counties and by the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, such record book to contain the names, residence, age and occupation, and the intent of such persons to become citizens and residents of this State shall date from the day on which such registry shall be so entered in such record book by the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, into which county or city such person shall so remove from another State, district or territory. And no person coming to this State from any other State, district or territory shall be entitled to registration as a legal voter until one year after his intent to become such legal voter shall be thus evidenced by such entry in such record book, and no person coming to this State from any other State, district or territory shall be entitled to such certified copy thereof shall be only competent and admissible evidence of such intent. And the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and of the several courts of the several counties shall immediately, upon the passage of this Act, procure a suitable record book for the recording thereof, and the entries arranged alphabetically under the names of such persons. For every person so registered under the provisions of this Section, they shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of 25 cents, to be paid to said clerk by the Mayor and the Council of Baltimore and the County Council of the several counties, respectively."

A copy of such record, duly certified by said clerk, shall be evidence of the right of such person to registration as a legal voter according to the law, and each person so registered shall be entitled to such certified copy upon demand without charge."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said act shall take effect from the date of its passage, etc.

The above law requires, first, the registry of the "intention" to vote in this state, one year after which, actual registration may take place. The law was passed for the special purpose of disfranchising negroes who come to Maryland from Virginia and the District of Columbia, and is a companion to the law which compels voters to absent themselves from the state for six months to return and swear that they intend to continue as citizens. Both laws were intended to apply to the negroes, who are more or less migratory because of their connection with oystering and other southern Maryland interests, but, like the present ballot, they operate against many intelligent whites in both parties, though the reprobation of benefit accrues to the democratic side.

Public sentiment is setting strong against this sort of political jugglery, especially because the conditions imposed by both laws can easily be "fixed" on the records by the party in power. In both laws, the registration of "intention" simplifies the securing of the voting privilege, therefore, those who have the custody of the books can easily make entries for the voters of their party, but require the voters of the opposite side to observe the strict letter of the laws.

As long as we have trickery and partisanship so plainly manifest in our election methods, so long will there be a discrepancy for the laws, and the demerit practiced, whenever possible. The carrying of elections has voluntarily been placed on the lowest plane, and "anything to win," rather than the honest expression of the will of the majority, has been established as the legitimate battle cry. These are facts which cannot be disputed.

Floral Antiseptic

Tooth Powder. Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. It thoroughly cleanses the Teeth, keeps them white and healthy, sweetens the breath, and is healthy. Contains nothing injurious. Can be used on all teeth at McKel-

lip's Drug Store.

About Dollar Wheat.

A convention of representatives of farmers' co-operative associations has been called to meet in Chicago September 8. It can do much good if it does not attempt too much. It may, for example, suggest more accurate reporting of crops, markets and prices. It may also promote the formation of co-operative agencies that will save the farmers expense by eliminating unnecessary middlemen. But the idea that farmers can by any sort of organization do what one of the apparent promoters of the proposed convention seems to think possible—"get a bushel for wheat, 50 cents for corn, and 40 cents for oats throughout the year"—is a delusion, when conditions are considered.

The prices of farm products are like all other prices—the result of demand and supply. The field of competition between farmers is world wide. No country has a natural monopoly of food products of general use and importance. Any attempt then, to fix minimum prices is doomed to failure. Wheat affords a convenient illustration of this general truth. Several tropical and sub-tropical countries, such as China, find it cheaper to buy wheat and flour of us than to raise it. But wheat can be grown in those countries, not so well as in our North-western prairies, but still produced.

Now, if American farmers should succeed by any sort of organization in pushing the price of wheat up to a certain point, they would simply force these countries to buy elsewhere or grow it themselves. The Example of the present bull movement in cotton which has so run the prices up that mills are either stopping or foreign countries are trying to raise the fiber in other places. Make wheat artificially high and less will be eaten, less exported and so in time prices will fall, and sometimes to our general discomfort.

No sort of organization, call it trust or what you will, can permanently override the laws of demand and supply. When wheat is worth \$1.00 a bushel in the world's market, which our Lancaster county farmers would like to see the price, then we will get it and not before. When the world at large will not give this price no organization or bull movement in the grain exchange will get it for the farmer. No difference how firmly farmers may believe they should get \$1.00 (and we all do long for the old-fashioned price), they will not get it unless it is worth that price. They are no friends of the farmer who preach a different logic.—Lancaster Examiner.

Colombia is Hagglng.

Colombia wants more money from the United States as well as safeguards for her sovereignty over the Isthmus of Panama. This is the latest development in the Panama Canal treaty matter, and it is in line with all the information that our Government had before the rejection of the treaty by the Colombian Senate. Since then the Bogota advisers have reported the constitutional objections to the proposed lease and grant of authority to the United States as the reason for the rejection and the sole difficulty in the way of a treaty with the United States, until to-day, when the money question once more came to the front.

In all the negotiations, first over the protocol and then over the Hay-Herran treaty, Colombia insisted upon a larger money payment than the United States was willing to grant, and finally fell back upon a request for a larger annual rental than the \$250,000, which the United States proposed to give. It is claimed by the negotiators as it had been claimed in the Colombian Congress during its consideration of the treaty, that twice that amount, or \$500,000, would be a just rental from the United States to Colombia for the Isthmian Canal strip, and that at least \$400,000 ought to be given, in consideration of amount now derived by the Colombian Government from franchises and port dues on the Isthmus of Panama.

It is understood that Colombia is now asking or is about to ask whether the United States would not be willing to increase the rental to at least \$400,000 and at the same time safeguard the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama.

In other words, it is Colombia's intention to try to secure the acceptance of amendments to the treaty in spite of the positive statements made by our Government officially through our Minister, Mr. Beaupre, and laid before the Colombian Congress by President Marroquin, that amendments would be unacceptable. One reason, of course, is that it is not likely that they would be approved by the United States Senate.

The latest information about the Colombian Government's intention came, it is understood, in two despatches received from Minister Beaupre by the State Department and dated August 17, although no statement of their contents would be made by the State Department, except that they indicate that Colombia was endeavoring to arrange matters so as to secure the Panama Canal in a manner that would be satisfactory to the Colombian people. The despatches indicated that the Colombian Government would do everything possible to bring about a satisfactory settlement.—Exchange.

"Stop My Paper."

Of all the crosses which a newspaper man has to bear, probably the one which adds the greatest burden to his soul is the fellow who comes into the office and for some real or fancied grievance orders the editor to stop his paper. It is the one thing, of the swelling self-importance of the man, as he delivers the message, as if it should and would strike terror in the soul of the editor, that is aggravating. The reasons which cause a man to discontinue his paper are manifold, always trivial and often childish.

A man of real importance in a community rarely discontinues his paper on account of anything with which he may disagree with the editor. It is the fellow who does not cut much of a lemon in the neighborhood in which he lives, who is so sensitive that when he goes out of town that he immediately orders it discontinued and then lays back and waits for the news that the editor has dropped over dead, committed suicide or else is drowning his sorrows in the flowing bowl. To his great astonishment, however, the paper goes right on as before, the sun

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, or your folks, used it. They trusted Sarsaparilla.

It. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

I suffered terribly from indigestion and this blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles promptly cured me.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

It rises in the east and sets in the west just as it did before he "stopped his paper." There is no perceptible tremor of the earth and the editor and proprietor of the paper does not even make a gasp.

All these things do jar the fellow who stopped his paper and it kind of dazes him. He was certain that something more or less horrible was going to happen, because the proprietor was out two cents a week. Finally, however, he realizes that he has made a fool of himself, that those who got out the paper go along the even tenor of their ways apparently unawed, un-influenced and undisturbed, and then he subscribes again. The majority of people who discontinue their paper do so because some social affair, the which they happen to figure was not mentioned in the paper, or else the affair was mentioned and their names accidentally omitted. When the latter happens, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to convince such a person that his name was not purposely omitted, and he tries to secure deadly revenge by discontinuing his paper. And the more modest his social standing, the more sensitive he is.

Men in the forefront of a community's activities, as a rule, are only too glad if their names do not appear in the local papers, and no matter how severely criticised, never dream of discontinuing the offending paper. They realize that the latter amounts to about as much as a fly on a hot griddle and they keep on getting it, and what is just as much to the point, paying for it.—Allenton (Pa.) Call.

Owes His Life to a Neighbor's Kindness.

Mr. D. P. Daugherty, well known throughout Maryland, and Summer counties, W. M., most likely owes his life to the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea, and was unable to move. A physician who gave him little, if any relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which he took in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

White House Changes.

The White House is being made ready for the Presidential family upon its return. The building has been closed to visitors, thereby causing much grumbling and dissatisfaction for some time, while painters and others have retouched and changed the interior to suit the wishes of Mrs. Roosevelt and of Colonel Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. The big, cut-cling chandeliers of the East Room were taken down early in the summer and sent to New York to be diminished in size. They are again being put in place. Considerable painting has been done in different parts of the building.

In the east terrace, the public entrance under the new arrangement, there has been considerable change in the hat and cloak racks built there to accommodate the winter wear of guests at the winter recesses. Several hundred cloak hangers have been added to the boxes or racks, so that the cloaks of the ladies may be properly hung without being harmed by being crushed into a narrow box.

With the exception of a pretty thorough interior painting, the executive offices of the President have not been changed this summer. The walls and the door and window frames had become dirty from use and fresh coats of paint were ordered. The old carpeting was removed and new carpeting was laid. It is impossible that an effort be made at the coming session of Congress to provide more substantial and palatial quarters for the President than the new offices. Hardly a public man in the country admires the office and the executive quarters of the President of the United States ought to be better looking than the one he now occupies, which, although new, makes no imposing or presentable appearance. The building has thoroughly disgusted most Congressmen, and they would be willing to make provision for other plan if a suitable one were presented.—Washington Star.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and saved his life. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Grip, prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

PROPERTIES IN HARNEY

I will positively sell my properties located in Taneytown St., in Harney, Carroll Co., Md., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1903, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which are described and located as follows:

LOT No. 1, about 400 feet front and 180 feet back, improved by a two-story frame dwelling, 21x28 feet, containing 7 rooms and attic, with front and back porch, good kitchen, Wagon Shed and other necessary buildings. Fruit and water convenient to the door and well water. This is an alley lot, adjacent to E. H. Church, and is now in the occupancy of Lewis Keiser.

LOT No. 2, about 18 feet front and 180 feet back, improved by a two-story frame dwelling, 16x24 feet. Lot has side and rear alley, and adjoins the property of Henry Steiner.

LOT No. 3, about 400 feet front, located in rear of E. H. Church.

These properties are all in good condition, very desirably located for homes and are worth the attention of all who contemplate taking up residence in Harney.

Terms: One-third cash on day of sale, or balance on April 1, 1904, when full possession will be given.

9-5-t

ANDREW DEGROTT.

YOUNT'S.

September Specials

Men's Heavy Shoes.

At \$1.25 All solid leather Tip Bal. Best in town for the money.

Shoe Dressing.

At 9c Improved Oil Shoe Dressing, liquid form, will not injure the finest leather.

Pencil Tablet.

At 5c 200 leaves, 6x9, ruled, assorted fancy covers.

Noiseless Slate.

At 5c Small size, 5x7, red felt bound.

Dish Pans.

At 10c 8 quart size, one piece stamped Dish Pan, 14 inches. Diameter across top, 14 inches. This month, only 10c.

Horn Dressing Comb.

At 5c Metal end tooth; a staple 10c Comb at a 5c price.

Hand Brush.

At 5c Dime quality, white fibre, size 4 inches, solid hardwood block with extension slatted handle top. While they last, 5c.

Flower Pot.

At 12c Painted bright red and broad gold top.

Cream Dippers.

At 3c Tin Cream Dipper reduced from 5c to 3c. This month only.

Laundry Soap.

At 2c Good quality, cake shaped to fit the hand; very special at 2c per cake.

Carpenter's Hammer.

At 10c polished and Nickel Plated hard wood handle.

Ladies' Handkerchief.

At 5c fine imported lawn handkerchief, hemstitched a great 5c bargain.

R. & G. Corset.

At 75c up-to-date style usual \$1.00 quality.

Kitchen Knife.

At 5c Brown enameled handle, steel blade, price 8c, reduced to 5c this month.

F. M. YOUNT,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION!

School begins September 14th. The boys and girls all need School Supplies.

We have a full line of

Tablets, Pads,

Pencils, Pens,

Inks, Sponges,

Composition Books,

Paper, etc.

Quality First-class. Large Value for Small Price.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEYTOWN, - MD.

REMEMBER

The Closing Out Sale

AT

Reindollar, Hess & Co.'s

Our Goods must go, and Some of them right now.

Anything we have in Fans, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Lawns and Summer Goods in general, must go, without regard to cost.

We have still a lot of

Shoes

in stock, and some very good ones, which you can buy very cheap. They must be sold.

Now is the time for

Glass Jars.

We have a lot on hand at a low price. Come and get them before they are all gone.

We still have a few pieces of

Mattings and Carpets

