

THE CARROLL RECORD.
(NON-PARTISAN.)
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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.
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SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, 1905.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd pages must be in our office by Tuesday noon, each week, otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

A New Political Power.

The public is beginning to owe a great deal to a few bold and fearless magazines for publishing articles relative to the use of money by corporations for corrupting legislative bodies. Because these bold statements are appearing now, practically for the first time, does not necessarily mean that wholesale "boondoggling" of the class named is a new thing; it rather means that its publishers have been but newly discovered, and at the same time a new power for directing the political sentiment of the country has appeared.

We will not attempt to dissect the morals back of the innovation, possibly the magazines have adopted the feature as a money-making scheme, just as the newspapers of the country have for so long lodged the same subject because of its being to them a money-losing proposition. Whether magazine political morality is the pure article, or not, it is at least taking its place, for the time, and is proving immensely popular with the masses who are being given an insight of corruption and trickery long suspected but not known face to face.

The newspapers afford sullen, cautious, with copious extracts, and help along the new order of publicity from a more or less safe distance, ready to either run or stand, whichever proves to be most popular. The signs of the times are hopeful for a newer and better order of things; for, although the task of educating voters to the point of effecting resistance to the corrupt use of money is almost a hopeless one, it must be commenced, before success can come, and be continued persistently. Port Arthur was considered impregnable, but it has nevertheless fallen, after great sacrifice and many battles.

The same warning which Governor Warfield conducted, recently, with reference to Baltimore city and its government, must be sounded everywhere and it must be kept up. The people will right wrongs and display the measure of patriotism which stands for good government, if they can be shown the dangerous thing and how to fight it; they will measure up to their responsibilities after they are effectually disabused of the idea that going to the polls on election day, and voting for the regular party nominees, does not constitute the true sum of their responsibility.

It is not enough, and has not been enough for years, to know that party nominees are intelligent. The much talk of an "educational qualification" has a tendency to deceive men with the idea that intelligent suffrage is the best suffrage, but it is nothing of the kind—it must be honest, as well as intelligent. With the recent startling disclosures as to corruption in Massachusetts and Rhode Island—where educational qualifications protect (?) suffrage—more information, we need no further evidence that we must take a deeper interest in politics than heretofore, if we would be a potent force for good government.

We must know, absolutely, that those who are given public place are incorruptible, and in order to know this we must know all about how nominations are made. In many sections it is a known condition that the best men are not nominated to office because they have no show whatever to secure nomination. In order to secure the prize, one must be, through thick and thin, a party man, he must be loyal to "the organization" and not have rebellious opinions of his own; he must first be satisfactory to the "bosses," to state the situation clearly, or his virtues must seek another market.

The only, and plain, reason why legislatures are bought, and laws favorable to selfish interests enacted, is simply because the material constituting our nominees is faulty—it is the most desirable, perhaps, for party success, but it is the quality which will stand firm and strong for the best interests of the people. Right here there must be a disassociation of long-standing ideas which connect party success with the best general results; there must be a separation of the "bosses" of the party from the masses of the party, for these two are no longer synonymous as representatives of the best attainable results from popular suffrage.

The solution, and real conclusion, of the whole business is that the people must "butt in" where—where—where—primaries are being held; they must start, from the ground up—and that is the primary election—to send the best men to party conventions, irrespective of whether they are the most aggressive party workers or not. It has for too long been an established custom in politics that the "workers" must have the honors; it is this custom which is directly responsible for all the boondoggling and rottenness that we now complain of. If parties cannot be held together without a system of rewards to the faithful, then let the parties go to perdition, for the good of the Nation is of much greater importance than the success of any one political party. But, they would not go—they would simply make up their minds to be good.

Drifted Roads.

Every winter when there is much snow, the question of opening drifts is more or less discussed, and as regularly no conclusion is arrived at. It is usually the case that certain persons do more than their share of this work, for which they receive no pay, and for this reason there is much dissatisfaction, of a more or less well founded character, while those who do not directly feel the need of open roads are correspondingly unconcerned. The delay of mails, the hardship of delayed market-men, the baker, the milkman and children from attending school, all make the question one of great importance, and certainly one which should receive official attention. In towns, property owners are required to keep sidewalks clear of snow penalty of fine, while the streets are of course looked after by

the town authorities; as the public roads are more in the line of the streets of a town, it would seem that the county road supervisors are responsible for their being kept open, rather than the abutting property owners. We are therefore of the opinion that the County Commissioners, through their district road supervisors, are entitled to free the roads from drifts just as they are bound to keep them in good condition for travel under other ordinary, or extraordinary, conditions. When a flood carries away a bridge, or culvert, or damages a road-bed, there is no controversy as to whose duty it is to repair the damage, and there should be none in case of drifts, as the latter is a result of weather conditions as well as the former.

There does not seem to be any good reason why responsible men, able to do the work, should not be appointed, in advance, with authority to open the drifted roads, for which service they will be paid. This would increase county expenditures, but it would be a justifiable expense. When we consider the many unjustifiable charges which the tax-payers settle—such as public printing bills, and excessive legal fees—for which they receive so little direct benefit, there is no good argument why public travel should not be maintained at public expense, for the direct benefit of the public.

What the Reader Missed.

A "new wrinkle" in newspaper publishing is a department which tells of "what was missed" in the preceding issue, and it is a surprising fact that it has made a hit, which goes to show that half-reading a newspaper is a fixed habit with many; but, surely there is good excuse for it, in the crazy-quilt style in which many newspapers are presented to the reading public, which means that the genius who invented the "what was missed" column, uncovered a defect in newspaper-making, rather than a fault of the reader.

Sky-scraper headlines, illustrations, and the demands of advertisers, have about destroyed the typographical sobriety of the average newspaper, daily and weekly, until it must be a positive relief to the senses of most people when they have the opportunity of reading a paper which looks as if it was made for reading, and not for a "find the news" puzzle picture. It may be modern journalistic art to mix things up, but we cling to the old fashioned belief that most people do not care to stand on their heads to find out what is going on, and that they prefer to read without either a guide or interpreter.

It is somewhat aggravating, we think, to be compelled to investigate whether newspaper illustrations of men and women represent "illustrations citizens" or whether they are living examples of those who have escaped being killed by a certain brand of "old Rye"; whether they represent the latest American Duchess, or whether they are models for French fashions. Also, to have the eyes fall down through a column of big type headlines, only to be directed to the s'enth page to hunt for the details, which are said to be "interesting" and a lot of paid reading matter. It would be a great deal more desirable to tell the reader how not to miss the news worth reading in the current issue, than to jolly him in the next for having been the victim of the make-up juggler of the last issue, which has already gone the unknown way for which back numbers are famous.

Popular with the People.

Walter Wellman, the well-known Washington correspondent, recently, had the following to say of President Roosevelt: "What nettles some of the big men of Congress more than anything else is the consciousness which they have ever with them that Mr. Roosevelt has the people behind him. It is a matter of common remark among the members of Congress that Mr. Roosevelt has the country hypnotized. They admit he is the most popular President we have had in the White House in many a generation. They are aware that in the eyes of the people of the United States whatever the President does is sure to be right, and ten chances to one if Congress does not respond to his every wish the country will damn Congress and praise the man in the White House. As one Senator put it to-day: 'If Roosevelt tells us to do the country will not blame the President for having failed to carry out its policy.' It will say, 'He's all right—the trouble is with those damned fools in Congress.'"

Floral Antiseptic.

Tooth Powder. Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. It thoroughly cleanses the Teeth, keeps them white, the breath sweet, and the gums healthy. Contains nothing hurtful. Price like a bottle at McKellip's Drug Store.

Our Electoral System.

At every election time there is generally a good deal of condemnation of the electoral system. It is called a useless formality; a cumbersome and inaccurate method of choosing the President by popular vote or a denial of the inherent right of the people to choose the Chief Executive. The insistence that the Electoral College stands in the way of the right of the people to choose the people's President shows in a very direct and forcible manner how in practice and thought ideas. The idea of the State's rights of the Constitution was to provide a select body of men who should be far above the breezes of popular clamor, or above any political influence, and that these persons chosen for their exalted wisdom and patriotism in the several States should act for the States in a much wiser way than the people were by any possibility capable of doing.

Under the old constitutional provision governing Electors it was soon found that the Electors managed to throw the choice of President into the hands of Representatives, and it was changed to its present form in 1804 in the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. In the debate on several of the questions then arising one Campbell, of Tennessee, arose in the House and said that the Government was formed by the people of the United States and not by the States convened in their State capacity. He was severely rebuked, and was told that the Constitution was adopted by the several States acting in their corporate capacity. Ideas have changed since that time. The States may under the Constitution choose the Electors "in such manner as the Legislature may direct," but for the last half century all the States have been permitting the people to choose Electors by popular vote instead of by the Legislature.

If, then, the right of the people under our political ideas to choose the President is conceded by the universal sentiment of the time, why should the electoral machinery, it is asked, be permitted to stand between the people and the President? The answer to this question is, first, that it is prescribed by the Constitution, and that the very fact that electoral system has been in use with very satisfactory results for a century is an argument in favor of its retention; and the second answer is that it is extremely difficult to suggest any better mode of electing a President. The Haynes-Tilden contest, and the frauds, excitement and the danger which grew out of that contest, are often used as an illustration of the defects of the Electoral College under an erroneous impression. The attitude of the Louisiana returning board, which, under the pretext of two ignorant negroes, refused to count the majority of 8,000, is supposed to illustrate a defect of the electoral system, but really has no bearing in the case. The Constitution permits the several States to choose Electors in their own way, and in that instance the carpetbag government had chosen the returning board in mind that the Louisiana Legislature, under the rule of a corrupt carpetbag government, could juggle the returns under any system.

The one strong argument against the present electoral system which has stood the test so well is that in favor of choosing Electors by districts, say congressional districts, with the Electors standing for Representatives-at-large and for the two Senators to be chosen at large, instead of the present method of electing all Electors on a general ticket. The method would reduce the units or political divisions in a presidential election from States to districts as to most of the Electors, and would approach nearer to the present method of electing members of popular sentiment. Under the present system, where thirty-four votes for President go as the state of Pennsylvania goes, there is too great a concentration of interest and of campaign funds on pivotal and doubtful States.

But we look for no change within the present generation in the electoral system, which in its deliberate formality seems to accord well with the dignity of the office of the Chief Magistrate, who is to-day the most powerful governing official in the world; and the success of the electoral machinery is to be judged in the language of the German historian, Neumann:

"Nowhere in human annals can there be found so long a line of rulers as the series of the Presidents of the United States, not one of whom has proved unworthy of his high office, and every one of whom, without exception, has been capable, patriotic and devoted to the interests of his country."—*Phila. Ledger.*

Mr. Kirksey's Recommendation.

Mr. Kirksey writes—Give a positive guarantee with every box of Rydale's Stomach Tablets and Liver Tablets, and have never been asked to refund the money in a single instance. I have used these tablets in my family with best results. W. L. Kirksey, Morgantown, N. C. Rydale's Tablets are prepared by The Radical Remedy Company, Hickory, N. C., who authorize every dealer in their preparations. The Attorney General, N. C. Rydale's Tablets are prepared by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The President on Indian School Appropriations.

The President has written officially to Secretary Hitchcock on the subject of granting contracts for the education of Indians in denominational schools, and states that the Indians have the moral right to educate their children at the schools they choose. The letter, in part, is as follows: "Early in 1902 petitions on behalf of various Catholic and Episcopal schools were brought to my attention by certain ecclesiastics and laymen, who requested the Interior Department to distribute the rations and annuities through the mission schools of their several churches when the children were in the care of the schools. The Attorney General decided that this request was illegal and could not properly be granted. Over a year afterward the request was made, originally on behalf of certain Catholic schools in 1903, also on behalf of a Lutheran school in 1904, that where there were Indian money held in trust for the territories by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on these Indian moneys being distributed among the individual Indians or in such other ways as the Secretary of the Interior might direct, and where certain of the Indians petitioned that the moneys so distributed should be used for the education of the children of the Indians themselves and not to the public, and that these moneys belonging to the Indians themselves should be applied in accordance with the desire of the Indians for the support of the schools to which they were sending their children."

There was in my judgment no question that, inasmuch as the legal authority existed to grant the request of the Indians, they were entitled, as a matter of moral right, to have the moneys coming to them used for the education of their children at the schools of their choice. Cases of course, to see that any petition by the Indians is genuine, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled. But if these two conditions are fulfilled, it is, in my opinion, just and reasonable that their wishes respected when they request that their own money—not the money of the public—be applied to the support of the schools to which they desire to send their children.

The practice will be continued by the Department should Congress show any disposition to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the Department of Justice is erroneous.

It is, however, greatly to be desired that the bill introduced by Representative Lacey and providing for permission to allow these annuities in severalty to the Indians exactly as is now done with land should be enacted into law. Its enactment and administration would prevent questioning of any question of this character, for each individual Indian would then be left free to use the money to which he is entitled, and would have no part in the support of the school to which he desired to send his child.

The practice will be continued by the Department should Congress show any disposition to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the Department of Justice is erroneous.

Startling But True.

People the world over were horrified on learning of the burning of a Chicago theater in which nearly six hundred people lost their lives, yet more than five thousand persons were crowded into the same year, with scarcely a passing notice. Every one of these cases of pneumonia resulted from a cold and could have been prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. A great many who had every reason to believe that they were safe from pneumonia were warned off by the prompt use of this remedy. The following is an instance of this sort: "Too much cannot be said in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and especially for colds and influenza. I know that it cured my daughter, Laura, of a severe cold, and I believe saved her life when she was threatened with pneumonia."—W. D. Wilcox, Logan, N. Y. Said by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.
"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My cough was soon healed and my lungs dropped away."
Mrs. Pearl Hyde, Guthrie Centre, Ia.
Sole Agents, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
All druggists.
One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

Value of Advertising.

Advertising space in a newspaper, says the Helena (Mont.) Record, is a commodity. It is a thing of value to the man who uses it, and he bargains for it as he would for anything else of value. If he needs it and believes it is worth the price asked for it, he buys. If he does not believe the bargain would be to his advantage he refrains from buying.

It is exactly as if the merchant were bargaining for any other thing he needs in his business. He makes his choice of store fixtures and he selects his stock by the same rule.

Just as in the case of the staple goods that line his shelves and fill his show-cases and are piled on his counters, the value, based upon quantity and quality.

The business man buys advertising space in the newspaper at a certain price per inch, the price based upon the circulation of the newspaper and the quality of its subscription list—quality having particular reference to its availability for his purpose.

If it reaches the class of people he specially desires to interest in the kind of goods he has to sell, and reaches the people in the locality in which he specializes to do business, and if it reaches more persons of the kind he is looking for, in the community he is interested in than another newspaper does, then it is worth more to him. He pays accordingly.

Business men do not advertise 'just to help the editor along,' as they did in the early days of the clarions of the cross-roads. The advertising expense account is a part of the well-regulated business, and it is gaged with a view to making a profit out of it.

Politics in Washington.

Writing on "The Game of Politics," as played on the nation's board at Washington, the clever woman who is using the pseudonym "Marie Columbia," in *The Delinquent*, in the March number has some remarks of special interest in regard to statesmen and politicians in general and women politicians in particular. She says: "Above all others in Washington, of course, the statesman and the politician abound. One naturally does not class them under one head, for, in most cases, it is a far cry from the politician to the statesman. A politician never by any chance considers anything but the next election, while the statesman does sometimes think of the next generation. There always seems to have been some economic principle at work in Nature in her creation of statesmen."

The Woman, The Man, And The Pill.

She was a good woman. He loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good; his wife made it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife. Now he takes a Pill after pie, and is happy. So is his wife. The pill he takes is **McKinney's**.

McKinney's Cathartic Liver Pills.

Price, 25 Cents.

ROBT'S MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Big Reduction Sale!

GO TO Reindollar, Mehrling & Co's FOR BARGAINS! EVERYTHING IS DOWN!

During the next eight weeks, while the Eckenrode Building, S. W. Corner of Square, is undergoing extensive repairs, we propose to give our patrons unprecedented BARGAINS. Those who deal with us regularly know that we are always right in our prices, but to the stranger who has not yet entered our gates, we would say:

We are Getting Ready to Move, and this is your best market for the following articles:

A lot of \$2.25 Felt Boots at \$2.00.

A lot of Heavy Wool and Cotton Blankets, Cheap.

A lot of Heavy Underwear, regular price 50c; our price, 40c.

A lot of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, regular price, \$1.25 and \$2.50; our price, 25c and 75c.

A lot of Hats, regular price 50c and \$1.00; our price 25c and 75c.

A lot of Lamps and Queensware, very cheap.

COME EARLY and get your pick of the Bargains. Everything in our Store will be sold at Short Profits, so as to have as little to move as possible.

All parties indebted to us will please call and settle, as the firm will change hands about March 1, 1905.

Very Respectfully,

Reindollar, Mehrling & Co.

Taneytown, Md.

1-5

The High Street Produce Company.

— OF TANEYTOWN, MD. —

Under the above name I will continue to conduct the produce business in

KOONS WAREHOUSE

adjoining the Railroad, in Taneytown, where I will always be ready to purchase all kinds of Produce, Hides and Tallow.

Poultry, Eggs, and Calves.

We do not publish prices, but will pay the Highest Cash Price the market affords, and hope, by fair and square dealing, to secure the confidence of the public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed for delivery of calves.

G. W. MOWERY, Mgr.

9-10

Your Neighbor

Is he a subscriber to The Carroll Record? If not, put in a word for it, and at the same time do him a kindness.

YOUNT'S
HERE'S a strong bid for your attention in the values offered in these specials. The attraction is in the quality, and prices.
Shoe Special for Men.
\$1.78 per Pair.
In buying Shoes you always want a reliable Shoe that fits well, looks well and will wear well and you don't want it to pinch. That's the qualifications of these Shoes, and the price is only \$1.78; worth \$2.50 pair. Men's and Kid or Box Calf, tip, lace, made over Morgan last; strictly up-to-date and new stock just received 10 days ago. All sizes.

Men's Rubbers, 49c.

Special lot of Men's Rubber Shoes worth up to 75c pair; all sizes. This lot went last long at the price.

Your choice, 49c Pair

Decorated Toilet Sets.

\$1.98 per Set.

10 piece Decorated Toilet Sets, assorted decorations, Blue, Brown and Gray. Extra large set comprising, large ever and basin, covered chamber, hot water pitcher, hand towel ring, brush vase and covered soap dish with loose drainer. These sets are worth \$2.50.

Special Price, \$1.98 per set.

Anti Rust Pail, 43c.

10-qt. Anti Rust Pail with strong riveted handles, guaranteed not to rust through.

Special Price, 43c.

1 Gallon Coal Oil Can.

Glass Coal Oil Can encased with strong woven wire.

Special Price, 38c.

Special in Mirrors.

Size 12x16 in., American glass with hard oak frame, worth 40c.

Special Price, 29c.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

The Woman, The Man, And The Pill.

She was a good woman. He loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good; his wife made it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife. Now he takes a Pill after pie, and is happy. So is his wife. The pill he takes is **McKinney's**.

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Is he a subscriber to The Carroll Record? If not, put in a word for it, and at the same time do him a kindness.

Hesson's Department Store.

Another Large Invoice
— OF —
Fine Dress Goods and Waistings has Arrived and are Selling Rapidly.
Quilting Cotton, at 8c and 10c.
Men's 50c Heavy Wool Shirts, at 39c.
A few Bed Blankets remain to be sold at a sacrifice.
All Trimmed Hats at less than Half Price.

D. J. HESSON, - - - Taneytown, Md.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Capital and Surplus, \$40,000.00.
Deposits, 344,788.76.
Loans, 362,395.74.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receives Deposits subject to Check. Pays Interest on time Deposits. Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on approved security. Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors. Legal Depositary for Trust Funds. Collections promptly attended to. Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian. We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar proof Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size. You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

DIRECTORS.

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President. G. WALTER WILT, Asst. Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS, EDWIN H. SHARETTTS, HARVEY E. WEAST.

If You are Looking

For Bargains in Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishings

It will pay you to visit our store and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Having taken the agency for a new line of **Ladies' Shoes**, we will close out our present stock of \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes at \$2.50.

Remember we carry everything that is new and up-to-date in Neckwear, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Overalls, Suspenders, Trunks and Suit Cases. Give us a call.

W. M. C. DEVILBISS,

22 W. Main St. - - - Westminster, Md.

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