

FOR ECONOMY AND SATISFACTION GO TO J. T. ORNDORFF'S DOUBLE STORE, LEADER IN FASHIONS. WE FLAG THE TRAIN.

Everybody on the Bargain Seekers' Railroad sign at our signal. HONEST GOODS! LOWEST PRICES! The wise and economical get right here.

WE SELL AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTY, TAKING QUALITY OF GOODS INTO CONSIDERATION. J. GEISELMAN & SON.

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE. (Chartered by the Legislature of Maryland, 1852.) WINDSOR LADIES' SEMINARY.

For Young Ladies, with Preparatory and Primary Schools for Girls. For Young Men, with Preparatory and Business Schools for Boys.

These Institutions have distinct and separate courses of study and government, and offer advantages not surpassed in the State.

Full Terms open September 10, 1884. These Institutions have distinct and separate courses of study and government, and offer advantages not surpassed in the State.

J. Q. STITELY & SON, LIBERTY ST., WESTMINSTER, MD. Having associated with me in business my son Oliver, the business will now be run under the name and firm of J. Q. Stitely & Son.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery of All Kinds. The Champion Cord Binders, Reapers and Mowers, Oliver Chilled Plows, Lebanon Wrought Share Plows, Hensch Cultivators.

SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS Both riding and walking; Evans Check Row Corn Planters, the Wyard Hand Planters, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters and Masticators, Thomas Hay Rake, The Bullard Hay Feeder, Empire Engines, Separators.

And Clover Hullers, The Empire and Bickford & Huffman. GRAIN AND GUANO WHEAT DRILLS, Wheat Fans, Single and Double Shovel Plows, Wheel Trains, Also a FULL LINE OF REPAIRS.

The Buckeye Iron Pump. Cucumber Pumps and Tubing. All kinds. We now call your special attention to the celebrated Emerson & Fisher BUGGIES AND PHAETONS.

Have just received a fresh carload of them, and are now ready to accommodate our many friends and customers with the best Buggies in the State for the money. AN UNRIVALLED COMBINATION.

Do NOT WAIT UNTIL THE RUSH COMES! BUT GO AT ONCE TO THE LARGEST MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

In Westminister, AND SELECT YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Finest Stock of Piece Goods EVER SHOWN HERE. All the Latest Novelties in CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY. First-Class Tailor has Charge of our Custom Department.

READY-MADE CLOTHING! Of the Best Quality and Make. NO CHEAP, SLOP-SHOP WORK CAN BE FOUND IN OUR STOCK.

SHARRER BROS., Wantz Building, OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH, WESTMINSTER, MD. HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS? M. C. STRASBURGER HAS REMOVED INTO A LARGER STOREROOM, WITH A NEW AND INCREASED STOCK.

GROCERIES and Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Tinware, BOOTS AND SHOES, And Notions.

I HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK, AND WILL SELL GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN CARROLL CO. Light Brown Sugar at 6 1/2 cents.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. A Full Line of Confectionery, which cannot be surpassed in quality. And sell them at way-down prices.

I have just laid in a large stock of HAMS, BACON, CHIP BEEF, and BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, out to suit. IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY, GO TO Strasburger's Cheap Store.

MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company OF CARROLL COUNTY. OFFICE, WESTMINSTER, MD. J. W. HERRING, President.

RICHARD MANNING, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN T. DIFFENBAUGH, General Agent, Westminster, Md. DIRECTORS:—Dr. J. W. Herring, Alfred Zollicoffer, Edward Lench, David Prugh, Granville S. Haines, Granville T. Hering, Dr. Samuel Swope, R. Manning, Charles B. Roberts, David Fowley.

political joints are worked by wires in the hands of Mahon & Wise. One of his most disgraceful acts was the changing of the State depositories, by which it is thought the State will lose a large amount of money.

It is a painful thought, that with very many the ideal of home is much lower than formerly, while the ideal of house and furniture towers up grandly. The dreams of youth and maiden on the threshold of life have practical interpretations; they are of getting up and going ahead in the world.

It has become fashionable to travel, and people cross the ocean, seeking in foreign lands the ancient glories which their own country denies them. They complain that we have no antiquities, and forthwith the old house is torn down, furniture of a half score years is heaped up into sky parlors, and family plate goes into the furnace, coming out brim full.

Not every one who is regarded as well educated and capable of reducing his thoughts to writing in a style that would be considered good composition, is able to write an excellent letter. Numerous instances exist in which the school-boy, the apprentice and the young business man, are extremely deficient in this respect.

Those who write for the press, often in a necessarily hurried manner, sometimes find difficulty in driving their pens fast enough to keep pace with the rapid flow of thought. They become careless in punctuation and spelling. The manuscript of Horace Greeley and Col. Forney was almost as perplexing as though it was in cipher or hieroglyphics; and to one unaccustomed to their hands half the interest was destroyed in the contents of their letters, owing to the effort expended in deciphering the apparently Chinese characters.

A Wonderful Cure. A very important cure, through the use of tea made from dry chestnut leaves, has been brought to our attention, and as it is well authenticated we publish it in the hope that others may be benefited thereby.

Dr. A. Trautner, in Harper's Magazine, writes: I wish that my readers could enjoy what I have often enjoyed, the glorious view, which at the time of the inundation is peculiarly fascinating from the summit of the mountains which bound the valley of the Nile, on the eastern side.

At other times of the year the valley of the Nile, seen from this height, resembles a green and blooming garden. Waving corn fields, deeply green clover meadows, high-grown Indian corn and beans, sugar cane and cotton plantations, cover every inch of cultivated ground, interspersed with groups of palaces and groves of acacias in the midst of which the villages nestle.

The grand simplicity of subject, combined with the delicate and artistic handling of lines and the marvellous blending of colors which go to make up the Egyptian landscape, cannot but fascinate every artist; and all who have once seen and studied it are drawn irresistibly again and again to the deeper study of these problems of art.

This is the time that, in Cairo, a most curious and interesting fete is celebrated, one which has its origin in a heathen custom, namely, the so-called "breaking through of the Nile," and takes place when the Nile has reached a certain height.

On the deck is an awning, under which the passengers can while away with friendly cigarette and cooling sherbet the intervening hours. In the imagination of the Egyptian, to-day this boat represents the splendid vessels which, in ancient times, the "Birds of the Nile" ("Aruseh"), a maiden, bride of noble birth, was brought annually as a sacrifice to the god, and who, clothed in a bridal array, was doomed to a watery grave.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in their seasons of sorrow for help and comfort. One soothing touch of her kindly hands works wonders in the feverish child; a few words fall from her lips in the ear of a grieving sister do more to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish.

True Asiatic Cholera, a virulent form of specific cholera, always originates in Hindoostan. The year 1766 marks the recognition of cholera, the first epidemic of this epidemic connected with the great Indian festivals at the temples. These epidemics recurred in 1768 and 1781, in which latter year 5,000 English troops, after camping on foot pilgrim grounds and drinking polluted water, were attacked.

In two days 3,000 were affected. Three times 12 to 36 years subsequently the great epidemic of 1817 occurred. This proceeded up the Ganges as far as Allahabad and then deflected southward as far as Bundeled, in which the Marquis of Hastings was carrying on war with 30,000 men against the Maltrats. In two weeks 9,000 men succumbed. Bombay prepared for it, but it reached there, going from village to village, only one year and six months after it had been first introduced.

In India the epidemic spread in every direction, being conveyed in ships south to Ceylon and also west and east to Africa, and from there to Muscat, at the foot of the Persian Gulf; thence down again southward to Bombay. In 1826 another pestilence appeared in the north of India and epidemic cholera broke out at Hurdwar. Thence it was carried back to Calcutta. It spread over the Asiatic caravan route, extending to Moscow, and was distributed all over Northern and Western Russia, whence it was conveyed to Berlin and Hamburg and on to London. After it had prevailed in England and Ireland it was carried over to Canada in 1832 by emigrant ships, and one regiment in Quebec lost 200 men in a week. From Canada it was distributed to all the national posts and forts in the West, and from there was carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans by October 1, 1832, where 6,000 persons died in one week in the city. The next twelve-year epidemic commenced in lower Bengal in 1841 and advanced over India. It was eventually carried to Holland and England and thence to Havre. It was also again brought to New Orleans and spread to St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

The last great twelve-yearly epidemic commenced in India in 1855. The pestilence was carried to France and finally reached New York, and from there was distributed in 1866 in every direction over the United States west as far as Kansas. There has been no return of cholera in this country since 1866, though it was predicted for 1877.

Oil in Pennsylvania. There are 20,000 oil producing wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 6,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks. There are nearly 38,000,000 barrels of oil stock in the region in tanks. The money actually invested in petroleum production since 1860 is estimated to be more than \$425,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 was capital from New York City. The speculative transactions represent more than \$400,000,000 annually. The lowest price crude petroleum ever brought was ten cents a barrel in 1861. In 1859, when there was only one well in existence, Colonel Drake's Pioneer, at Titusville, the price was twenty-four dollars a barrel. The Standard employs 100,000 men. The product of its refineries requires the making of 25,000 oak barrels of forty gallons each, and 100,000 tin cans, holding five gallons each, every day. This first American petroleum ever exported was in 1862. Ches. Lock of Pittsburgh sent nearly 600,000 gallons to Europe in that year, and sold it for \$2,000 less than the cost of transportation. In 1883 nearly 400,000,000 gallons were exported, for which \$60,000,000 were returned to this country.

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