The Democratic Advocate.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

Four Years Under Harrison.

When Mr. Cleveland four years ago laid down the trust committed to him, there was a surplus of about one hundred million dollars in the treasury. In the four years succeeding that surplus has disappeared, funds have not been available to meet matured bonds, the taxes have been increased, and Mr. Harrison goes out of office next Saturday with a treasury deficit on current expenses of the government.

The last Congress spent over a billion dollars, and has passed into history as the "Billion-Dollar Congress." While the appropriations were unprecedented, the acts of that Congress were such that the appropriations were made continuous, and made billion dollar congresses certain for a few years thereafter. Senator Gorman, a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and who had closely examined into the matter, a year ago declared that the expenditures of the Reed Congress, as great as they were, would be exceeded by succeeding congresses, and he estimated that by the year 1894 or 1895 the expenditures on account of pensions alone would reach the enormous sum of two hundred millions, or about $16 a year for every voter in the land.

Mr. Gorman's prediction has been verified. The appropriations of the present Congress will be greater than that of the Billion Dollar Congress, but against this must be charged a deficit of more than fourteen millions for pensions coming over from the Reed Congress.

The Tax Conference.

The tax conference called by Governor Brown met in Baltimore on Tuesday night, Hon. Frank T. Shaw presided, and the attendance included a large majority of those invited or appointed. It is probable that nearly all members would have been present on Wednesday, but the conference, after arranging for the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, rules and order of business, adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

Gov. Brown called the conference to order and delivered an address, stating the object in calling the conference together and giving his reasons for vetoing the Hayes bill. He apprehended that certain parts were unconstitutional, and he did not want to subject the people to the expense of making an assessment and then run the risk of the Court of Appeals declaring the act null and void. The Governor's solicitude upon this point was unfounded. The Court has sustained the present assessment law, which is totally at variance with the constitution, and it can always be counted upon to sustain any revenue and tax laws that are passed.

We apprehend that if the people were fully cognizant of the full meaning of the Hayes bill they would approve the Governor's veto of it. Its defect was its exemptions, not its unconstitutionality. In framing a bill there should be no exemptions, except of free grave yards and state, county and municipal buildings. Millions of dollars of property in alleged charitable institutions, in churches, parsonages and in educational institutions that are conducted for profit just as other business is engaged in, are now exempt. Some of the latter are not even content with tax exemption, but are charges on the bounty of the state, and so are some of the alleged charitable institutions. The state ought to provide free homes and medical attendance, clothes and food, for the pauper, insane, and all other institutions should be taxed as other business establishments are taxed. Appropriations for educational purposes ought to be confined to public schools, and the State Normal School ought to be abolished.

The demand of the people is the lopping off of appropriations to private institutions and for the education of school teachers at the public expense, with music and other accomplishments thrown in, and for an assessment bill that taxes every species of property, real and personal, except free grave yards and public buildings owned by state, counties and cities. If all property were listed for taxation the rate would be so low that the burden would fall lightly even on the farmer with a mortgage on his farm.

The progress of the conference will be closely watched. It contains many men eminent for ability, and it is hoped some good may result. Unless some satisfactory conclusion results, extremists may get into the next Legislature and an unjust bill be passed. If wisdom be evolved on the assessment question by the conference, this may be avoided. The people of the counties are in earnest in their demand for a new assessment.

Maryland Influence in Congress.

In the Congress about to end Maryland's delegation has borne a conspicuous part. In the Senate, where Mr. Gorman has been specially prominent for three or four years, the senior Senator has taken a conspicuous part in the debates on all important measures. In the House, Mr. Stump was chairman of a committee investigating immigration, and his report led to the passage of a law drawn by himself and Mr. Rayner on quarantine. Mr. Stump has another bill pending in the House to repeal the section of the McKinley bill imposing a tax, after July 1st next, on black oxide of tin and block, bar and pig tin. Mr. McKaig has paid special attention to rapid mail service in Maryland and the South. He was mainly instrumental in maintaining the fast mail service on the Western Maryland road and Norfolk and Western. Mr. Rusk has looked after the harbor and bay improvements and Mr. Compton has given his aid to all important matters in the state and general appropriations, being a member of the committee on Appropriations, the most important committee of the House. Mr. Brown has been in the House but two months and Mr. Gibson scarcely a year in the Senate.

Mr. Cleveland completed his Cabinet this week by the selection of Congressman Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama for Secretary of the Navy and Richard Olney of Massachusetts for Attorney-General.

After the Fourth of March the wild ducks at Bengies will have a rest.

The Country Looks to Cleveland.

The country looks to Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party for a reversal of the policy of the government for the past twenty years. Public expenditures must be reduced and taxation lowered. These are the demands of the people, and they are more interested in their accomplishment than in the partisanship of the instruments that carry out their will. Party ties, with a large mass of voters, are weakening, and they are looking at public affairs more in a business than a party sense. In the late election they were found with the Democracy, because they had tired of the broken promises of the Republican party and because of its reckless extravagance and wasteful expenditure and of its demagogy in dealing with the matter of pensions.

There are many leaks in the treasury to be stopped, or rather many appropriations that ought to be reduced. There is no pressing need for more war ships and cruisers, the pace in erecting public buildings ought to be lessened, the rush in river and harbor improvements ought to be arrested, and economy can be effected in the expenditures of both houses of Congress and in most all the Departments. But where the pruning knife ought to go the deepest is in the matter of pensions. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, himself a gallant Federal soldier who enlisted at the outbreak of the war from patriotic motives, and before bounties allured so many into the ranks, spoke truly in the House of Representatives on February 10th, when he declared that the most pressing problem that confronts the country was that which is involved by the necessity for a just and patriotic revision of our pension system and the proper scope and limitation of measures that should be enacted to secure such revision.

Pensions have been increasing at the rate of twenty millions a year, and unless wholesome legislation is interposed will reach a maximum cost of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars. In 1889 the expenditures for pensions amounted to $87,624,779.11, and for 1894 there have been appropriated $166,000,000 and this sum is confessed to be many millions short of the amount that will be required. But if no more is required, here is a doubling of the pension expenditures in five years, and several hundred thousand applications for pensions still pending.

The knife must go deep, or the people will want to know why, and the next Administration will be held to a strict accountability. If in the next four years the pension expenditures are reduced some thirty or forty millions, economy practiced in other directions, the Democratic party will be granted a further term. If not, its fate will be doubtful.

If there were no pension list at all, the pensioners and the government would be better off. The pensions granted to civilians, to Mrs. Grant, to Mrs. Logan, to Mrs. Hancock and thousands of others, can not be defended. The government pays liberal salaries, and the certainty of pensions leads to extravagance and not to economy that must be practiced in private life. It is an outrage that persons whose incomes are five and ten thousand a year should be paid five thousand more, while millions of people are struggling with poverty and still are taxed to pay tribute to already rich pensioners. It is an outrage that able-bodied people are maintained by the government at Soldiers' Homes, and are receiving pensions in addition. It is an outrage that persons who could not earn five hundred dollars in private life are drawing more than that amount in pensions and are receiving as much as twelve hundred dollars a year in government employ. It is an outrage that men are drawing pensions and at the same time drawing salaries of five thousand a year as Senators or Representatives. It is inconceivable that prosperous professional and business men should apply for government aid, but the fact is too patent for doubt. We believe we are within bounds when we say that fully one-half of the pensioners do not need government aid, and fewer still are incapacitated from earning a living.

The war has been over nearly twenty-eight years, and persons who received no injuries in the service are applying for pensions for diseases alleged to have been contracted during the war. In some cases the claims may be just, but in the great majority of them hard swearing is necessary to establish a connection with army service and present condition.

Pensions are allowed for many trifling causes, but it was not publicly known until a few days ago that the loss of hair was a cause for claim upon government bounty. Mr. Tarsney asserted it on the floor of the House in his speech of February 10th. In the course of his speech on pension reform, he said—

"Sir, I speak not in jest, but in sober truth and from the record, when I declare to this House and to the country that pensions have been granted under the law of 1890 on account of the loss of hair—on account of baldness."

In another speech a week later, when his assertion that pensions had been granted on account of loss of hair had been challenged, he said—

"And I say to this House now, Mr. Chairman, that if the Pension Commissioner will say that no pensions have been granted either under the law of 1890 or prior laws on account of the loss of hair, after two weeks from next Saturday, when honest employes of that Bureau are free from the fear of punishment from those who control its methods, I will demonstrate to the country the truth of every utterance in my remarks of last Friday."

Up to the present time the Commissioner of Pensions has not accepted Mr. Tarsney's challenge, and no pension demagogue in Congress has pressed Mr. Tarsney for the facts in the cases to which he alluded.

In the last two weeks efforts at pension reform were made in the House of Representatives, and the movement was led by three gallant ex-Federal soldiers. The efforts were unsuccessful, because enough Representatives were afraid to risk their chances of re-election, believing the soldier vote would be alienated, and they would rather see the government brought to the verge of bankruptcy than to go out of public life.

There is no purpose to disturb the pensions of the deserving, and these will readily aid in weeding out the frauds and perjurers. The pruning knife must be inserted and the Congressman who votes against a just reform of the pension laws will be relegated to private life. The people are in earnest, and there are twenty non-pensioners to one pensioner. The pension load is too heavy and must be lightened.

Hawaii is pronounced Hah-wy-ee.

Another Democratic Senator.

William N. Roach, Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the North Dakota Legislature on Monday, to succeed Lyman R. Casey, Republican.

This gives the Democrats forty-five Senators, a majority of one over Republicans and Populists combined. If the Montana Legislature does not elect a Democrat the Governor will appoint one to the Senate, giving two majority. Upon nearly all matters the Populists can be counted upon to vote with the Democrats.

Mr. Cleveland will be backed by a Congress Democratic in both branches after the 4th of March, and the Democracy will be in full control of the government for the first time for thirty-two years. During that period the party has but once had the Presidency, had a majority of the Senate for one year only, but has controlled the House nearly continuously since the revolution of 1874. Since 1874 the Republicans have controlled the House in only two Congresses.

STILL ANOTHER.

The Legislature of Wyoming having adjourned without electing a United States Senator, Gov. Osborn has appointed A. C. Beckwith, a Democrat, to serve until the Legislature elects, and the Legislature will not meet for two years. Mr. Beckwith will succeed Francis E. Warren, Republican.

Tit for Tat.

Republican to Democrat—O, you had to come to the Republicans to get the brains to run the Cleveland administration by the selection of Judge Gresham.

Democrat to Republican—Yes, and Harrison had to come to the Democrats to get the brains to run the Supreme Court, by the appointment of Judge Jackson.

The nomination of John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, to be arbitrator in the matter of Chilian claims, made recently by Mr. Harrison, was rejected by the Senate on Tuesday. The rejection is charged to Senator Gorman, and if correctly so, the state of Maryland owes Mr. Gorman a debt of gratitude.

The Frederick *Examiner* has been sold to Messrs. Harp & Flook, editors of the *Meyersville Guide*. If the firm name were Harp & Flute, we might expect some lively music from the *Examiner*, under the new management. Anyhow they have our best wishes.

Literary Notices.

Worthington's Magazine for March is a royal number. It opens with a superbly illustrated article upon "The Chicago Women's Club," written by Sara A. Underwood, one of its prominent literary members.

"Phillips Brooks—a Study." The writer, Miss Lilian Whiting, was a personal friend of Bishop Brooks, and a communicant of Trinity Church. It is indeed a study of the attractive personality of this man, whose magnetic force, absolute sincerity, abundant sympathy and tenderness, and positive influence for good upon all who in any way came in contact with him, mark him as "one of that series of great spirits who from time to time are sent into this world to communicate to it a new impulse of true progress."

Mrs. Livermore's third paper in the series, entitled "In Ole Virginny, Fifty Years Ago," is the most absorbing in interest of all that yet have appeared. The various interruptions that disturb the sessions of the plantation school; the arrival of the weekly mail; the galeties of Christmas time; the terrible punishment of poor Matt, are the principal points in this engrossing narrative, that, beginning in a humorous vein, works up gradually to a soul-stirring tragedy.

Another paper of striking interest is that entitled "How I Write a Novel." The many friends and admirers of the gifted novelist, artist, and Egyptologist, Amelia B. Edwards, will be delighted with this paper, which was written but a short time before her death and which is published only in Worthington's Magazine.

"Phenomena of the Desert," by Col. Thomas W. Knox, is not a dry subject when treated by this experienced writer and traveler. The author of "The Boy Travelers," is a master of the art of writing in a style that will attract young readers, while still retaining an interest for older people.

The stories in Worthington's Magazine for March, are particularly good.

In "Health Talks," Dr. Starr advocates "Judicious Exercise" as a powerful agent in bringing about health of body and peace of mind. "The World Beautiful," contains an able article, well worth the attention of all thoughtful readers, which treats of the "Springs of Energy," in daily life.

"Our Young People" will find a feast prepared for them in their special department.

A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Connecticut. For sale by all dealers.

The design on the cover of American Young People, the new illustrated monthly magazine published in Chicago, is attracting widespread attention, especially from artists and art critics throughout the country.

In order to encourage and stimulate patriotic ideas in the minds of the youth of America, the publishers of American Young People offer prizes approximating Ten Thousand Dollars in value for the best essays giving the most comprehensive exposition of the symbolism embodied in the design. Competition is open to all persons under twenty years of age in any educational institution, public, private or parochial, in the United States. Not only will the successful competitors receive a prize, but also the school or institution of which he or she is a member.

A SEVERE HURRICANE.

The storm of Sunday and Sunday night was wide-spread, extending from Michigan to the Atlantic Ocean. While not over 50 miles wide on an average, and passing over many towns, cities and villages, yet the destruction was very great in many places, and several lives were lost. The greatest loss was in stopping railroad traffic.

In parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England States there was a snow fall of from 8 to 18 inches, which the wind packed in the cuts and low places. At times the lightning was blinding, the roar of the thunder terrifying and the wind from 35 to 60 miles an hour. Trains of cars were blown from the tracks, headlights of engines smashed in, and the employees compelled to find shelter wherever they could or abandon the trains.

In New York city and Brooklyn many houses were unroofed and several rows of buildings demolished, the streets swept clean, many persons were thrown violently to the ground, and hurled along the streets with signs, awnings, boxes and barrels. In parts of Pennsylvania great damage was done to railroads, county roads, bridges, barns, orchards, fencing and outhouses.

Remarkably low temperature has been reported throughout the West the part week.

In Maryland the principal damage was in the western part of the State.

In Washington county Zion Evangelical brick church, near Cearfoss, was partially demolished. The gable end of the building fell in while prayer meeting was in progress. Forty persons were in the building. The pulpit and organ were crushed and the debris of the falling wall scattered over the building and the worshipers. The floor gave way in one place and a pile of bricks fell through and seriously injured George Barnhart, who lived in the basement of the church. A portion of the roof was also torn off. At D. W. Benchoff's, near Paradise, a cornerib and wagon shed were prostrated and a lot of farming implements were smashed. The roof of Abraham Cearfoss's residence, near Cearfoss, was torn off.

In Howard county outbuildings, hay, straw and fodder ricks and orchards were demolished.

At Havre de Grace a warehouse was prostrated, while street lamps and telephone and telegraph wires were laid flat.

On the Chesapeake Bay there were a number of vessels driven ashore and several crews are reported lost, together with many thousands of bushels of oysters.

In Anne Arundel county many houses were blown down, roofs torn off, fences and orchards prostrated, &c.

Very little damage was done in Frederick and Allegany counties.

The storm in this State was like a tropical hurricane—bounding from place to place and missing many buildings right in the line of the storm, and not doing any damage for several hundred yards.

Pension Reform.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The pension appropriation bill as it finally passed the House of Representatives after a week's protracted and stormy debate was shorn of its Reform provisions and made merely the vehicle for carrying nearly one hundred and seventy million dollars of the people's taxes to the more than one million pensioners now upon the rolls. It was a brave and honest effort made by a part of the Democratic members of the committee of appropriations to throw around the distribution of this vast sum a few reasonable and necessary safeguards, and to make some beginning in that reform which all right-thinking men must desire in our pension system. But they encountered not only the solid and bitter opposition of the Republicans, but also a large and equally bitter opposition in the Democratic membership of the House. The various amendments proposed by the committee or reported in their bill were unceremoniously kicked out of a House nearly three-fourths Democratic, which deliberately voted against any change in the present extravagant laws or the present wasteful, if not corrupt, system of bureau administration. It is needless to catalogue the Democrats who, by speech or vote, resisted every reform, but it is sadly significant that among them were the chairman of the invalid pension committee, and the chairman of the great appropriations committee. Mr. Holman has so long courted the reputation of being a rigid economist, scanning with keenest suspicion every petty appropriation and cutting down with keenest relish every petty salary, that we may be pardoned for pointing out his conspicuous apostacy and his utter and ignominious desertion of the interests of the taxpayers to court the favor of a few hundred or even a few score undeserving and fraudulent pensioners in his district, for there was nothing in the proposed amendments that threatened the pension of any deserving applicant or any real soldier.

An annual pension-roll of over a million, increasing at the rate of fifteen to twenty thousand per month, and soon to call for a yearly appropriation of two hundred million dollars, is a portentious national scandal. This sum is much larger than the pay-rolls of the great standing armies of Germany and France combined. It is more than the pay-roll of the Union army during any year of the war. It has been carried to this huge sum in no small measure by the concerted efforts of a ring of pension agents and pension sharks at Washington stimulating the various Grand Army posts and soldier organizations in the country to constant pressure upon their representatives in both houses for new and profligate legislation. We have not only professional soldiers in the country, but professional soldier friends in Congress. While the recent debate was in progress the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the guise of a public letter of remonstrance to Representative O'Neill, issued his haughty proclamation forbidding any reform in our pension system and throwing the shield of his organization over the fraudulent and unworthy no less than over the brave and deserving ex-soldiers. Indeed, the idea has already gained a strong hold that any one who wore the uniform for a few weeks, whether in the field or in the safety departments of the service, is entitled to be supported by the taxpayers of the country for the remainder of his natural life. An amendment seeking to limit the pensions under what is known as the dependent pension law, which has no reference to wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to those who are in receipt of incomes of less than one thousand dollars a year, was voted down on a yea and nay vote although the average income of the laboring people of the country who are taxed to furnish the pension money is less than five hundred dollars per year.

The incoming administration has thus another great and difficult duty to perform. It must arrest the momentum of the system and seek to introduce into it some protection for the deserving and some protection against the undeserving. The country will look with almost as much interest to Mr. Cleveland's commissioner of pensions as to any member of his cabinet. It is believed by those who know best that the pension bureau has been a political machine in all its history, but never so openly and notoriously as during the present administration. General Raum has been enveloped in scandals, and his predecessor was unequaled for open and reckless extravagance. The country needs first a rigidly honest and business-like administration of the bureau and then such legislative reforms as will confine the country's bounty to those who deserve it by reason of soldierly service and the disabilities incurred in such service, and exclude from that bounty the scores of thousands who saw no real service and incurred no disabilities in camp or on the battle-field. Mr. Hoke Smith, the new Secretary of the Interior, was right if he said, as reported, that pension reform opened a field of distinction and usefulness not inferior to tariff reform. He will enter upon that duty under many difficulties and discouragements, but he will know where to find a few courageous and patriotic helpers. While so many were cowardly and faithless three Northern Democrats stood out with conspicuous fidelity—Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Tarsney, a veteran Union soldier, with many honorable scars upon his body, declared that he was actuated by no higher patriotism or sympathy for his brave comrades when he stood with them at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville or Gettysburg, or suffered with them at Andersonville, than in his effort to restore the pension roll to its true and honorable purpose. But the highest meed of praise is due to Mr. Mutchler, who had control of the bill on the floor, was its chief framer and bore the brunt of the successful assaults upon it. His efforts were doomed to failure, but the ability, patience and honest purpose he manifested stamp him as one of the sturdiest representatives of his Commonwealth, and a man worthy of the respect of all who admire courage and conscience in the public service.

General Beauregard Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 20.—General Beauregard died at 10.30 to-night of heart failure.

The end came quietly and unexpectedly, his recent attack of illness having returned with fatal effect.

BEAUREGARD'S CAREER.

Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was born near New Orleans on May 28, 1818, of French descent. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, which he left in 1838 to take a commission in the artillery service. He was distinguished in the Mexican War at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and was twice wounded.

In 1858 he was placed in charge of the defenses of Louisiana, and in 1861 appointed superintendent of West Point Academy. He held this position a few days only, and resigned from the United States Army on February 20, 1861, taking a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate Army. He was in command of the Confederates at the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. He also commanded at Bull Run in the same year, defeating General McDowell's forces, and was promoted to the grade of general.

In 1862 he took command of the Army of the Mississippi, carried on successful operations against General Grant in April, and on the death of General Johnston assumed chief command, checking the advance of General Halleck till May 30, when he retreated to Tupelo before the Federal forces. Subsequently, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., he defended the Southeastern coast against Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren and the land forces of General Gilmere.

In 1864 in Virginia he was opposed to the attacks of the armies under General Butler and General Grant. He next served with General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina until the surrender of the army in 1865, when he retired from service.

He returned to New Orleans, and became president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railroad.

General Beauregard's military qualities were recognized abroad, and after the war he was tendered successively the command of the Army of Roumania and the command of the army of the Khedive of Egypt, both of which he declined.

A special train from Washington over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad collided with an accommodation train from West Chester and Media, about 10.50 o'clock on Wednesday morning, just after the Media train had left South Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. The third of the cars which made up the Media train was demolished and four of its passengers were killed and twenty or more injured. Those killed were Edward L. Mintzer, Jr., and his wife, of Media; Rev. James Walker, aged 55 years, rector of Protestant Episcopal churches at Rockdale and Lenni, and Marie H. Reed, 17 years old, of Media, Pa. The disaster is said to have been due to the failure of the engineer of the Washington special to obey the red signal on the South street tower.

Mrs. Rhoda Shortridge was arrested at New Castle, Indiana, on Tuesday, charged with the murder of her husband, and Jos. Tullis was arrested at Raymond charged with being her accomplice. William Shortridge died last November. Ugly rumors have prevailed ever since, and his remains were exhumed for examination. Arsenic was found in large quantities, hence the arrests.

Champion Trencher Performer.

Seventeen-year old Perry Fletcher, of Milford, Del., who weighs 225 pounds and wears No. 14 shoes, is possessed of an appetite that cannot be satisfied. Recently he ate for dinner twenty-five large Irish potatoes, four and a-half pounds of beef, one can of corn and one of tomatoes, two chickens, two pounds of scrapple, three muskrats, one quart of beans, a mince pie, a pumpkin custard and washed down the mass of food with seven cups of coffee. Soon afterward he picked up a raw turnip and munched it as if he were still hungry.

On Friday of last week 18 inches of snow fell in New York city in about 12 hours.

The building of the Arthur Bliss Company, at Gardner, Mass., was burned on Sunday. Loss, $125,000.

A tornado at Jacksonville, Texas, on Tuesday night, wrecked several houses and damaged property.

Assistant Cashier Redwine, of the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, Georgia, disappeared on Wednesday a defaulter to the amount of about $65,000.

Joseph Benson, an employe of the Runkin Iron Works, at Pittsburg, was struck by a bar of hot iron, which pierced his neck, on Saturday evening, inflicting fatal injuries.

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, while leaving the Capitol at Washington, on Tuesday evening, slipped on the icy sidewalk and fell, breaking one of his arms.

A storm of unusual severity prevailed on Wednesday over Pennsylvania, New York and New England, attended by heavy snows, in many places from 9 to 30 inches in depth.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover, wife of Rev. John W. Hoover, of the Mennonite faith, died in Waynesboro, Pa., on the 17th instant, after a long illness with pneumonia, at the age of 87 years.

A dispatch from Brisbane, Australia, February 19, says: Steady rain for several days has caused the rivers of Queensland to rise rapidly and to threaten a repetition of the recent floods. Gales have accompanied the rainfall, so that between wind and water most of the railways and telegraph lines have been rendered temporarily useless. Ipswich, Brisbane and several smaller towns are partly under water. In Brisbane the water is but ten inches below the highest mark during the last flood and some ten or twelve lives have been lost. The three vessels which were left stranded in the botanical garden of this city during the last flood have been got back to the river. In Northern New South Wales the floods have done enormous damage to crops.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Manchester, Md., on February 19, 1893, by Rev. C. M. Eyster, William F. Lippy and Miss Mary J. Berwager, both of near Manchester, Md.

At the bride's home, on February 9, 1893, by Rev. C. M. Eyster, William H. Ruby, of near Hampstead, and Miss Cora E. Clas, of near Maple Grove, Md.

At the bride's home, on February 16, 1893, by Rev. H. C. Shindler, David T. Stouffer, of Taneytown, Md., and Miss Clara S. Fidler, of Heidlersburg, Adams county, Pa.

At the home of the bride, on February 5, 1893, by Rev. F. S. Lindaman, Geo. W. Aulthouse, of Carroll county, Md., and Miss Annie L. Crouse, of Germany township, Adams county, Pa.

At Salem parsonage, this city, on February 23, 1893, by Rev. S. A. Diehl, Milton J. Study, of near Silver Run, and Miss Mary C. Zahn, of near Frizellburg, Carroll county.

DIED.

No charge for Marriages and Deaths. Obituaries and Verses 5 cents a line.

In Baltimore, Md., on February 19, 1893, Edna Estelle, in her 10th month, only daughter of Frank E. and Elia M. McClure.

At his residence, near Sam's Creek, Md., on February 13, 1893, William H. Hooper, aged 66 years, 7 months and 16 days. A wife, three daughters and four sons survive him.

Dearest wife I must leave thee
For the land where angels dwell;
But in Heaven I hope to meet you,
Dearest wife, fare thee well.

Farewell, my children, near and dear,
I know you'd love to keep me here;
But Jesus calls, I must obey,
And angels welcome me away.

Weep not for me, my children dear,
You know how long I suffered here;
You know that I endured much pain
And that your loss is my gain.

'Tis true, I left you here to mourn,
And never shall to you return;
But, if you're faithful to the end,
The God of love will be your friend.

Dear father, thou hast left us
In this dreary world alone;
You have gone to join the angels
In that beautiful heavenly home.

In all his pain and sorrow
He was humble, meek and mild,
Only waiting for the Saviour
To claim him as His child.

Dear grandfather, thou hast left us;
For that eternal home above;
Smiles a welcome to you now,
An angel's place thou wouldst secure.

Yet a few more years' hard toiling,
One by one we'll seek you there;
Good bye, father, until we meet
Upon that golden shore to greet.

BY THE FAMILY.

On Wednesday, February 15th, 1893, Laura, aged 25 years, 4 months and 9 days, beloved daughter of Jacob and the late Elizabeth Richards.

I am dying, I know it, I feel it,
My time is drawing near;
Come close father and brother,
Sisters and friends dear.

One last fond look in your faces,
So tender, so true and so kind,
And I will gladly leave this world
And all its cares behind.

I am going to meet my Saviour,
To dwell with him above;
Won't you promise all to meet me
In that land of light and love?

Promise that you will meet me
Where parting is no more,
And I will be the first to greet you
When you reach the shining shore.

I feel no fear of dying,
For Jesus is ever near,
And I hear a sweet voice saying
"Beloved, have no fear."

Hark, I hear sweet angel voices
Softly singing in the air,
Palms of victory, crowns of glory
We all shall wear.

The voices come nearer and nearer,
They seem quite close to my side:
They, too, have come with Jesus
To carry me over the tide.

BY HER SISTERS.

Near Long Corner, Howard county, Md., Bessie V., aged 3 years, 2 months and 27 days, daughter of William and Maggie E. Molesworth.

Sleep on, dear Bessie, take thy rest,
Tho' damp and cold thy bed.
The slumber in thy grave is sweet,
So peaceful are the dead.

THE MARKETS.

WESTMINSTER MARKETS.
Wholesale Prices by E. O. Grimes.
FRIDAY, February 24, 1893.

Flour	$3.00@5.69
Wheat, dry	70.@ .71
Rakings	65.@ .70
Barley	.45@ .50
Oats	.30@ .38
Corn	.45@ .50
Corn in the ear per barrel	2.25@2.50
Rye	.50@ .55
Corn Meal	1.00@1.00
Lard	.9@ .10
Potatoes	.60@ .75
Sides	08.@ .09
Shoulders	.08@ .9
Ham	.10@ .12
Pork	.7¼@ 08
Eggs	.18@ .20
Hungarian Seed	.50@ .61
Wool—unwashed	.18@ .20 cts per lb

FLOUR, FEED, HAY AND STRAW MARKET,
By N. I. Gorsuch & Son.

Flour—Crown, (extra)	$ 3.75 per bbl
" Cook's Delight	4.25 per bbl
" White Lily	4.50 per bbl
" Sea Foam, (patent)	5.00 per bbl
Bran	22.00 per ton
Middlings	22.00 per ton
Timothy Hay	$10 to 11 per ton
Clover Hay	$8 to 9 per ton
Rye Straw	$7 to 7.50 per ton
Wheat Straw	$3 to 4 per ton

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Flour	$1.95@5.00
Corn Meal	1.20@1.50
Wheat	.70@ .77
Corn	.50@ .52
Ear Corn	2.65@2.70
Oats	.39@ .42
Rye	.58@ .62
Seeds—Clover Seed	.12@ .15 per lb
Timothy Seed	$1.85@$1.90 per bushel
Potatoes	.85@ .95 per bushel
Onions	75 cents and .80 per bushel
Hay	$12.00@16.50 per ton
Straw, Wheat	6.50@ 7.00 per ton
" Rye	9.00@12.50 per ton
Hides—steer	07½@ .08½ cts per lb
" cow	.5@ .06 cts per lb
Leather—city slaught'd	.27@ .28 cts per lb
" country	.19@ .23 cts per lb
Butter—roll	.22@ .24 cts per lb
" near by roll	.21@ .23 cts per lb
Eggs	.24@ .25 cts per doz
Poultry—Turkey	.14@ .17 cts per lb
" Chickens	.11@ .14 cts per lb
Dressed Hogs	.6@ 9¼ cts. per lb
Beef Cattle—best quality	$5.12@ 5.25
" " medium	3.75@ 4.12
" " ordinary	2.00@ 2.50
Sheep—fair to good	.03@ .3½

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Lenten Services at St. John's Church:—Sunday evenings, at 7.30, Sermon and Benediction; Friday evenings, at 7.30, the Way of the Cross and Benediction.

Methodist Protestant Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 a. m. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.
A. D. Melvin, Pastor.

Centenary M. E. Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 a. m. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Epworth League Service at 6.45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Class meeting immediately after prayer meeting. J. L. Walsh, Pastor.

Ascension Church.—Holy Communion at 7.30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Sermon at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School (Chapel) at 3 p. m. Evensong and Instruction at 4 p. m. Night service and sermon (Chapel) at 7.30 p. m. During Lent.—Holy Communion daily at 7.30 a. m. Matins, with Litany, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a. m. Evensong daily at 5 p. m. Service and sermon every Friday, at 7.30 p. m. C. N. Morris, Rector.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 a. m. Divine services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Calvin S. Slagle, Pastor.

Salem Charge Lutheran Church.—Sunday School at Benjamin's Church at 1 p. m. Preaching at 2 p. m. Preaching at St. John's Church at 10 a. m. S. A. Diehl, Pastor.

Grace Lutheran Church.—Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning Subject, "The Silent Sufferer." Evening, "Are You Sin Sick?" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.45 p. m.
P. H. Miller, Pastor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

NO. 3126 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Rebecca Plowman, Plaintiff, vs. Catharine Murdock and Edward E. Murdock, her husband, and Charles Plowman, Defendants.

The object of this bill is to procure a sale of the Real Estate of which John T. Plowman, late of Carroll county, deceased, died seized and possessed, situate in Carroll county, Md.

The Bill alleges that said Plowman died on the 17th day of January, 1893, seized and possessed of 29 acres and 34 perches of land lying in said Carroll county: That he left no personal estate on which to administer or for the purpose of paying his debts and funeral charges.

That he was indebted at the time of his death to the plaintiff and to various other creditors and that his funeral expenses remain unpaid.

That he left surviving him a sister, the plaintiff, another sister, the defendant, Catharine Murdock, wife of Edward E. Murdock, of Carroll county, and possibly a brother, who left the State of Maryland about 40 years ago and was last heard of in the State of Tennessee.

That said brother is not known to have married.

That he is not known to be living but is supposed to be dead; nor is he known to have left any children after marriage.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court this 23d day of February, 1893, that the plaintiff cause a copy of this order, together with the substance and object of the bill, to be inserted in some newspaper published at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, once a week for four successive weeks before the 27th day of March, 1893, giving notice to the defendant, Charles Plowman, if alive, or to his children if he died leaving children, warning him or them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on on before the 20th day of March, 1893, to show cause, if any he or they have, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS.
True copy—Test:
feb 25 3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A LOT OF LAND,
Near Westminster, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned Trustee, will sell at Public Sale at the Court House Door, in Westminster, Md., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, A. D., 1893,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., a Parcel of Land containing

7 ACRES AND 20 PERCHES,

More or Less. This land is situate on the Ridge Road, leading from Westminster, past the residence of W. A. Cunningham, is about one-half mile from Westminster and adjoins the land of Jacob Myerly, Dominick Fowler and others, and is the same of which George W. Woodrow died seized and possessed.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one-third in one and the other one-third in two years from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ABRAHAM I. GEIMAN,
Trustee.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
John T. Diffenbaugh, Auctioneer. fe25 ts

HULL'S Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powder.

We offer the above Powder with confidence to Horsemen, Cattle Feeders, Dairymen and Poultry Raisers. Wherever it has been used the most satisfactory results have been obtained.

Recently the capital and manufacturing facilities have been increased, and we are now prepared to fill orders promptly.

The Powders are packed in airtight cans and do not deteriorate with age.

Testimonials from some of the most prominent dealers in the country furnished.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

WM. B. THOMAS, President.
CHAS. E. GOODWIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. P. J. Bennett, George M. Parke,
Wm. B. Thomas, Chas. E. Goodwin,
Jacob P. Hull. fe25 3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of

CHRISTIAN R. SHAFFER,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September, 1893; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1893.

JEMIMA SHAFFER,
fe25 4t Administratrix.

NO. 3088 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

William J. C. Bish, et al, vs. Simon P. D. Bish and wife.

Ordered this 24th day of February, A. D., 1893, that the Account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 13th day of March, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.
True Copy.—Test:
fe25 2t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED MATTER

Remaining in the Post Office, Westminster, Md., February 18, 1893:

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