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Wm. J. Derr *Wm. J. Derr* *Wm. J. Derr*

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New House and Lot at Reese P. O., on Baltimore & Reisterstown pike, about three miles west of Westminster; 2 story frame, 1 1/2 acres; good fruit, fencing and outbuildings. Possession at any time. Call on or address MAURICE GREEN, Reese, Md. aug 19

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The Patent Record is a monthly publication. Its name does not indicate its real character. While it gives attention to patents and inventions, the magazine contains much reading of a miscellaneous character, highly interesting and instructive. The illustrations are superb, equal to the best given by any magazine in the country.

The September number will be issued soon, and each subscriber to the Advocates will receive a complimentary copy. After looking it over, those who desire to subscribe to it can get it for 50 cents a year.

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FAMILY GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE, FLOUR, SYRUPS, TEAS, COFFEES, EXTRACTS, CAKES, CRACKERS, AND CANDIES.

you which will find always fresh. We take COUNTRY PRODUCE in Exchange and pay Cash.

Exchange and pay Cash.

Orders solicited and goods delivered promptly in the city limits.

All goods must be as represented. Come and see them and learn the prices. No trouble to show goods. Years.

W. H. DAVIS,

(at the old Morningstar stand.) On and after August 1st I will have a Bargain Counter that will pay you to see. July 30 if

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Having purchased the stock of GROCERIES AND QUEENWARE OF M. W. BABYLON, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND, I have taken charge of the store, and have added a stock of Choice WINES AND LIQUORS.

I solicit the former patronage of the store and of the public in general.

Fresh goods at all times and at reasonable prices. JOHN L. ORENDORFF, sep 19

J. FRANK LONG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on COURT STREET.

REPUBLICAN PIRACY EXPOSED.

The True History of the Free School Book Bill.

From the Baltimore County Democrat. Much credit is claimed by the Republican party for having provided free text books for the pupils in the public schools of Maryland. The platform adopted by their State Convention on September 6th asserts that their party "give free school books to the children of the people."

This audacious claim has been repeated by all their campaign speakers, great and small, with tireless iteration. The real author of the measure is the Hon. John Walter Smith, now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland. As Senator from Worcester county, Col. Smith introduced the bill in the State Senate in 1892. It passed the two houses of the General Assembly, both Democratic, in 1892 and 1894. That it was killed on those two occasions by Governor Brown does not detract from the credit due Col. Smith as its father. In 1896 the Republicans controlled the House of Delegates, and we remember how they wasted nearly the whole session in unceasingly wrangling over the distribution of offices.

In the year 1897 Governor Brown introduced his bill in the Senate, and fought it out on the same line, the bill being often in imminent danger of defeat through Republican amendments.

We have consulted the Senate Journals for 1892, 1894 and 1896, and we give references to those records that will abundantly show to whom the people of Maryland are indebted for the law by virtue of which our schools have become, in fact as well as in name, free public schools.

Page 361—By Mr. Smith, was introduced a bill to introduce an Act to appropriate a sum of money to aid in the purchase of free books for the scholars of the public schools of the State of Maryland. Page 469—Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill favorably, and it was read a second time.

Page 447—The bill was read the third time, and passed. Year 18, says 2. Pages 933 and 934—The Clerk of the House in the year 1894 reported and delivered a Senate Bill entitled An Act to appropriate a sum of money to aid in the purchase of free books for the public schools of the State of Maryland.

This we see that the bill for providing free text books was introduced by Hon. John Walter Smith, and passed by a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House of Delegates. The bill was vetoed by Governor Brown, after the adjournment of the General Assembly, not because he disapproved of its object, but because he believed that the finances of the state were not then in a condition to bear the additional expense to be incurred by the issue of free school books.

His reason for withholding his signature to this and other bills are to be found on page 934 of the Senate Journal of 1894.

Page 187—The President (Hon. John Walter Smith) introduced a bill to appropriate a sum of money to aid in the purchase of free books for the scholars of the Free Public Schools of the State of Maryland, and also to repeal and re-enact with amendments sections 59 and 60 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," subtitle "Text Books," so as to provide for the use of text-books free of cost to all pupils of the public schools.

Page 272—Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill favorably, and it was read a third time and passed. Year 21, says 0.

The bill was then sent to the House of Delegates. Page 797—The bill was received back from the House of Delegates, endorsed "Passed by yeas and nays."

On March 25th, 1894, Governor Brown sent to the Senate a lengthy message relative to the "Free School Book Bill," covering five printed pages of the Journal. The Governor objected that a specific amount, \$125,000, was appropriated by the bill, which he considered would probably be less than the actual annual cost of the books, and no provision was made for such a contingency; also, that the bill did not sufficiently designate the time when the appropriation was to be made.

His objection was that the appropriation should be disbursed. The Governor also expressed his fears that the appropriations made by this and other bills would interfere with the payment of the existing indebtedness of the State, at a time when, "owing to the general depression," and the low values of property, real and personal, the revenues of the State are more likely to decrease than to increase; and that "the treasury was in no condition to meet such demands."

The Governor's message was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Sloan and Mead. The former very shortly reported, in a long and needless "Discontent." No use to complain. The long skirt is here and will stay the winter. Stylish ones are tight in the back and with a long seam opening at the left side. Many other new ones, however, show one or more plaits reaching to the waist at the back and with a placket hole below.

THE SORROWFUL TREE. There is a tree in Persia to which the name "the sorrowful tree" is given. Perhaps because it blossoms only in the evening.

When the first star appears in the heavens the first bud of the sorrowful tree opens, and as the shades of night advance and the stars thicken stand the sky the buds continue gradually opening until the whole tree looks like one immense white flower. On the approach of dawn, when the brilliancy of the stars gradually fades in the light of day, the sorrowful tree closes its flowers, and ere the sun is fully risen not a single blossom is visible.

A sheet of flower dust as white as snow covers the ground around the foot of the tree, which seems lighted and whirled during the day, while, however, it is actively preparing for the next nocturnal festival. The fragrance of the blossoms is like that of the evening primrose.

If the tree is cut down close to the roots, a new plant shoots up and attains maturity in an incredibly short time. In the vicinity of this singular tree there usually grows another, which is almost an exact counterpart of the sorrowful tree, but less beautiful, and strange to say, it blooms only in the daytime.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

There is a happy man in everything. It is said that a sensible old lady heard her married daughter say: "If my husband doesn't do such and such a thing he'll find himself in hot water." "My child," said the old lady, "a man is like an egg; keep him in hot water a little while, he may boil soft; but keep him there long and he hardens."

The Earth's Worst Spasm.

From the Fall Mail Magazine. It is just sixteen years since the most stupendous and appalling of all the convulsions of nature which have occurred either in ancient or in modern times took place. On August 27, 1883, at 10 a. m., the greater portion of the island of Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda, was destroyed, while two new islands were created by volcanic action. We, in England, remember the fact mainly on account of the magnificent sunsets which followed the event and were witnessed all over the world. These sunsets, it is now hardly necessary to state, were caused by the impalpable dust and vapor particles which had been ejected from Krakatoa to a height of twenty miles or more from the surface of the earth, and were still floating in the upper air.

The eruption caused a great seismic wave of the sea, which overwhelmed the villages on the neighboring shores and drowned upward of thirty thousand persons. The height of the crest of this wave has been variously estimated, but at Telok Betong, in Sumatra, the water reached within 6 feet of the Residence, which stands on a hill 75 feet above the sea, and the Dutch man-of-war Berouw, anchored off the coast, was carried by the wave up to the masts in a matter of minutes, and was left, high and dry, more than 30 feet above the sea level.

If a man were to tell us that while walking down Piccadilly he had heard an explosion which had taken place at Guildford, or any town situated some thirty miles away, he would be thought to be under a misapprehension. But if he told us that he had heard one that occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at a distance of three hundred miles, we should have no doubt as to the condition of his mind. It is nevertheless a fact that the explosion of Krakatoa was heard in every part of the three hundred miles, but also at a distance of three thousand miles. It was heard in India, and it was heard in Australia, and also in the island of Rodriguez, which is about 2,968 miles from Krakatoa in a direct line. Moreover, the seismic wave of the sea referred to was not only felt in Sumatra, but also in Cape Horn, which is 7,500 miles distant from the Straits of Sunda. But perhaps the most extraordinary of all the phenomena connected with this cataclysm of nature was the atmospheric disturbance, or air wave, produced by the explosion.

This air wave, it is stated, although the times around the earth, and it has been remarked that "the character of this disturbance would seem almost incredible, were it not for the fact that it is attested by the barograms of every great meteorological station on the world's surface."

From this it may be seen that the air wave could easily be calculated with tolerable exactitude. It is given by Lieutenant General Strachey as two hours and fifty-six minutes Greenwich mean time, which in local time would correspond with 9.58 o'clock on the morning of August 27.

It may be mentioned, also, although the great explosion did not take place until 9.58 a. m., during the whole of the preceding night a continuous roar, like the discharge of heavy cannon or thunder, had been heard, so that the people in the towns and villages of Java and Sumatra were terrified, and did not dare go to bed.

Even on the previous night, the 26th, the sky, we are told, "presented the most terrible appearance, fierce flashes of lightning penetrating the dense masses of cloud over the island, clouds of black matter were rushing across the sky, rapidly recurring detonations were heard continuously, and large pieces of pumice, quite warm, rained down at a distance of ten miles."

It is hardly a matter to be wondered at, when we are told that at Carion, Java, 355 miles distant, native boats were dispatched to assist an imaginary vessel in distress, and at Achern, 1,073 miles distant, it was supposed that a fleet of 160 fathoms or more. Moreover, the bed of the sea some five or six miles to the north appears to have been raised many fathoms. It is unnecessary to point out how stupendous must have been the force generated under Krakatoa at the time of this eruption, and how many thousands of millions of tons and sent up a stream of millicious and vapory particles to a height of twenty miles above the surface of the earth. We are naturally led to inquire what was this force, and how was it generated.

The primary source from which proceeds the energy which produces volcanic action is unquestionably the internal heat of the earth. At the base of the crater of a volcano is the top or commencement of the channel or passage whereby communication is maintained with the heated interior, and when the force of steam, even from underground springs, percolates through the ground and finds its way down to this channel and to the hot molten rocks below, it at once generates steam, and those of us who have been unfortunate enough to have had a kitchen boiler burst know something of the explosive power of steam, even in small quantities. But the following observations with reference to this subject will give our readers a clear perception of the subsequent stages of an eruption when sea or other water reaches the heated rocks below a volcano.

The water combines with the material of the rock, and by this combination the melting point of the rock is reduced; it only requires the subjection of the hydrated compound to such heat as would be supplied by the anhydrous steam in a fluid condition to disengage steam and other gases in enormous quantities, and to produce outbursts proportionate to the pressure and the strength of the inclosing walls. If, while this process is going on, water in large quantities gains access to the surface of the heated mass, solidification might take place, and the escape of gases through the crater would be temporarily checked. When at last the accumulated force bursts the newly formed crust, this and other obstacles would be speedily removed by the tremendous violence of the blast, and the sides of the crater might either be blown away or fall into the scorching lava. Such appears to have been the working of the final and self-destructive eruption of Krakatoa.

After two months of illness, the American Strawboard Company, of Tiffin, Ohio, has resumed operations with a full force of men. The factory was closed by the State Board of Health because the refuse from the mills was killing the fish in the Sandusky river.

Recent heavy rains and the early frost, it is reported, will make the New Jersey cranberry yield only about 40 per cent of the usual crop.