

The Carroll Record.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TANEYTOWN, MD. BY "THE CARROLL RECORD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY."

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FINE JOB WORK a specialty, at lowest rates. Samples and estimates furnished on all classes of work.
CORRESPONDENTS must avoid personal reflections, of a non-complimentary character, and only make statements which can be easily verified. All communications must be signed by the writer's own name, otherwise they cannot be used.

ADVERTISEMENTS and contributions for the inside of the paper should be handed in by Tuesday evening to the guaranteed insertion.

ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, JAN. 26th., 1895.

TRUTH and honesty are the watchwords of an honorable life, and from a very humble beginning on this line, success is likely to follow. Grit and push are the other ingredients necessary to make an invincible combination.

HUMAN NATURE is not easily changed. This is a statement which will not be doubted. Therefore in writing your ads, keep in mind the wants of the people, and do not try to inject your own preferences. What the people want—they want, and it is the business of the dealer to give it to them.

GOOD TIMES, or at least better times are expected during this year. Well, we will be glad to see them, but it is our private opinion that if we have good times at any time hereafter, without providential reasons, it will be because we make an extra strong "hustle" in our own behalf. Some people will never have good times unless they are fairly knocked down by them, and sat on, in the bargain. The man who waits nowadays, is sure to get left. The times are now run on a fast schedule, and even if you get on the train all right, your safe arrival at the station of prosperity is not assured.

IT is generally agreed among those who know most about the situation, that unless the cotton planters of the south reduce the acreage considerably this year the whole south will be plunged into ruin. The price of cotton has been forced down by bear operators in futures to such a point that cotton growing is worse than wheat producing further north. It is proposed to reduce the acreage about 40 per cent, but whether a general decision of this kind will be carried out is problematic. One thing, however, is sure, the acreage will be less, because many of the planters have neither the cash or credit to secure fertilizers.

THE *Farm Journal* of Philadelphia is the leading monthly farm paper of the United States. It is boiled down, and hits the nail on the head every time. It has over 200,000 subscribers scattered from Maine to Washington, and from Michigan to Texas. It is adapted to farmers' needs in all parts of the United States, and is devoted to stock-raising, the orchard, the dairy, the garden, poultry, the household, the boy and girls, etc., etc. Its breezy, crisp pages contain as much information in the course of the year as many of the high priced weeklies; while its earnest, manly tone and bright common-sense way of treating farm matters leave a good and lasting taste in one's month. The subscription price is 50 cents a year.

The publishers of the RECORD will send *Farm Journal* one whole year to every subscriber who will pay his subscription one year in advance, with 15 cents additional.

Progress in the South.

Much has been said of late years of progress in the south, which has had a substantial foundation of truth. There is no doubt that the people are at last recognizing the importance of the vast natural advantages possessed by this section for certain purposes, and a northern capitalist is now, in most sections, offered some encouragement to come there and enter into business.

The latest report of this sort of venture is, that two of the largest cotton mill companies in the east have decided to build a number of large mills in the south and that eventually their main plants will be located there, and their eastern mills closed entirely.

This may be only the beginning of a reversal of a situation which a little careful thought demonstrates to have been a very strange one. New England has always been by large odds—almost exclusively in fact—the manufacturer of cotton fabrics of all kinds, with apparently no particular advantages except good water power and Yankee ingenuity, and with the disadvantages of high priced labor, and of being far from the point of production of the raw material.

This seems to be all wrong for a production of cotton goods at the lowest possible cost, and the south seems to offer the practical solution of the question. There, there is in certain localities, excellent water power, or if not, coal near at hand. There is practically no freight or handling charges, as cotton can be baled on the plantations and hauled direct to the factory instead of to market. Then again labor in the south is cheap, because of the mild climate, cheap fuel, and low rents.

The south has for probably twenty years or more been supplying their home markets with the coarser grade of cottons, but no effort has been made to do more than this, and no fine goods have ever been produced there, even in a small way. If the new south will only drop old southern ideas and prejudices, its future must be a glorious one; its abundance of raw material such as coal, iron, and cotton, may yet make the section a great manufacturing district, which, with the complete development of its agricultural resources, would seem to indicate that nothing but capital and push is needed to make it flourish.

There is one other thing which stands in the way. It is the same old "bogy"—fear of negro rule in some sections. This too, however, is rapidly adjusting itself, because the negro vote in the south is of its own accord, imbibing political views gained possibly from greater intelligence, or from a less keen sense of gratitude, particularly in the generation which has grown into manhood since the war, and is no longer to be found solidly in one political party. There was a time, and probably is yet to a certain extent, when colored voters were intimidated into voting against their sentiments, but it seems that now many of them from choice vote the democratic ticket. With a division in the colored vote, and with the white vote divided between three parties, the commercial and industrial future of the south is likely to improve as a natural consequence, as it produces more liberality of thought, and a diversity of political ideas.

The Financial Situation.

For once at least the financial situation is so plain that every one can understand it. It is simply this, under the new tariff laws the revenue of the government is less than the expenditures. This simply means that the government must borrow money, cut down expenses, or increase her revenue. We are not only getting behind, but are doing so at the rate of about \$70,000,000 a year. What is to be done?

The present administration has said that the McKinley act was robbery, and has repealed it; now we look to it to give us something better. What will it be? What system of taxation will be the least burdensome? Taxation is a disagreeable word, but the government costs money. Very few good things in this world are to be had honestly without money, therefore good government means a paid government, and a paid government implies that there must be money collected from the people in some way to do the paying with.

This has been in part the difference between the democratic and republican parties. The former favoring only such a tariff as will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the government, while the latter favors a higher tariff to meet the same situation, and in addition protect our industries and create a surplus. The question is, which is right? Has the Wilson bill gone too far, and reduced the revenues too suddenly and too extensively, or is the deficit in receipts attributable to some other cause?

Secretary Carlisle has proposed a remedy but it does not meet with enough indorsement to pass it. It is a "condition and not a theory which confronts us," which largely involves the credit and prosperity of our country, and the country naturally looks to the powers that be to help her out of the scrape. Will it be done—and how—is the question? Right here is an opportunity for true patriotic statesmanship unmingled with politics.

Immigration Statistics.

The annual report of the superintendent of immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, contains in tabulated form a great deal of valuable and interesting information. The number, nativity, age, illiteracy and sex of all the arrivals are given, as well as the port of arrival and stated destination, together with other information which seems to give the public a very good idea of the subject. For the benefit of our readers we reproduce portions of the report.

"During the last fiscal year 288,029 immigrants arrived in this country. Of these, 285,431 were landed, and 2,598 were debarré and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines transporting them. Of those deported, 1,533 were under contract to perform labor made previous to their arrival, and 836 were deported as coming within the prohibition of the act of March 3, 1891. In addition to the above, 417 immigrants who had been landed were returned to the countries whence they came, having become public charges within one year after arrival in the United States. The latter were returned at the expense of the steamship lines bringing them if the cause of their becoming a public charge existed prior to landing; otherwise at the expense of the immigrant fund. To such an extent have our almshouses, hospitals, and insane asylums been relieved of immigrants who became burdens upon public or private eleemosynary institutions within one year after arrival from causes existing prior thereto, that this Bureau is not advised of any now being supported by public or private charities, suffering from insanity or loathsome diseases, or who have become paupers from other causes."

"In 1893, 440,788 immigrants arrived, a decrease of 141,044 as compared with the fiscal year 1892, in which year 581,832 arrived; and during the year 1894, 288,029 arrived, a decrease of 152,763 as compared with 1893; or a

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

total decrease during these years of 293,807 immigrants, this decrease being greater than the total number of arrivals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The decrease in 1893 was caused by the suspension of immigration on account of cholera, and the decrease in 1894 is largely to be attributed to the stagnant condition of our business enterprises, owing to financial causes and the consequent absence of demand for both skilled and unskilled labor; but at the same time it must be borne in mind that much of this decrease is to be attributed to the efficient execution of the immigration laws, by the strict inspection and prompt deportation of the prohibited classes, as each person deported to the country whence he came deterrers many from making the attempt to land here, and also to the refusal of steamship transportation lines to sell tickets to, or embark undesirable persons in foreign countries.

The inability to procure transportation prevents hundreds from reaching our shores who now apply for tickets and are refused passage by the steamship agents at the homes of those contemplating immigration; thus demonstrating that the act of March 3, 1893, is both wise and humane, and secures to our country a greatly restricted immigration, and those who succeed in coming are of the better class of European peasantry. There seems to be no doubt that as the present system of inspection (viz: First, at the home of the emigrant; second, at the port of embarkation, and third, upon his arrival in this country) becomes better understood and is more vigilantly executed it will be more remedial and far-reaching in its effects, and can from time to time be improved by such regulations and Congressional amendments as practical experience demonstrates; consequently the volume of immigration will be restricted upon a wholesome basis and the condition of those arriving will continue to improve.

To show how the inspection of intended immigrants at their homes is enforced, it is only necessary to recollect that by law the steamship companies are required to transport to the country whence they come, all immigrants who on inspection are refused a landing in the United States. So many of late years have been returned, that it has proved a considerable expense to them, and in order to avoid this they have made certain regulations defining the classes who should be refused transportation by their agents, and prescribing penalties for booking immigrants prohibited landing in the United States.

Patriotism and Policy.

The Republicans in Congress ought to join in passing a bill for the protection of the Treasury, for three reasons:
First—It is the requirement of patriotism. They cannot, as some of their narrow partisans advise, "leave the Democratic party in a hole" without leaving the country "in a hole." It is the National Treasury that is embarrassed. It is the nation's credit that is in peril. National bankruptcy would mean universal disaster. To seek a partisan advantage in such an emergency is monstrous.
Second—The republicans are at least equally responsible with the democrats for the present trouble. It was a Republican Congress and Administration that squandered the surplus of \$100,000,000, that ran the expenditures up to a billion dollars, that passed the McKinley act which cut off \$50,000,000 of revenue, that passed the Sherman act adding over \$150,000,000 to the legal tender paper currency threatening the gold reserve, and that scored a net loss of \$122,000,000 in gold to the country in four years and reduced the Treasury's free gold \$97,000,000 in the same time.
These are the precedent and puissant causes of the present currency and Treasury troubles. Have not the Republicans an obligation to help cure or at least alleviate them?
Third—Such aid is a plain requirement of policy. If no measure of relief shall pass now the new Congress must and will be convened in extra session. The Republicans will control by a great majority the House in which revenue measures must originate. With a free-silver or greenback majority in the House and the Populists holding the balance of power in the Senate, will their dilemma be easier than it now is? Do they think they will be permitted to go to sleep and "lie low" until after 1896?

Duty and policy unite in commending patriotic action now.—*New York World*.

Encyclopaedic Dictionary.

The American Encyclopaedic Dictionary is an American edition of the Encyclopaedic Dictionary published in England. By comparison we find that Webster's "International" fills 1681 pages, Worcester's 1696 pages, while the *Encyclopaedic* contains in its four volumes 4750.
This is not a cheap photographic "reprint," but an elegantly printed and bound work, with fine heavy paper, and first-class in every respect. It is not only a complete Dictionary, but is thoroughly

Encyclopaedic in character.

Webster's latest contains 140,000 words, Worcester's 116,000, while the *Encyclopaedic* contains 250,000, including compound words.
It is not only the latest and most complete work of reference of this character, but is the Cheapest, the entire set, (4 vols.) handsomely and durably bound in cloth, only \$7.50.
For Sale by

P. B. ENGLAR
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Call to see it. 1-12 ft

Sherman Gilds.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Good Fresh CANDIES.

A Fresh line of first-class Chocolates and Candy Toys.

CANNED GOODS

of all kinds, constantly on hand.

OYSTERS

served in all styles, and also by the gallon.

Prices on French Candy, and other kinds reduced from

3c to 5c per Pound.

Also, a Full and Complete line of

GROCERIES.

I thank the public for past liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

SHERMAN GILDS,

Near Depot.

Lemons, Dates, Figs, and Nuts of all kinds.

Geo. A. Flickinger,

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

and Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS' AGENT for the Sale of

LUMBER

In all its Varieties.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Our Combination Offers.

We have made terms with the following periodicals by which they will be furnished in combination with the Record at specially low rates.

The *New York Weekly TRIBUNE*, Republican in politics, a great Family, News, and Political paper, Regular Price \$1.00 a year. In combination with the Record only \$1.25 a year.

The *New York Semi-Weekly WORLD*, Democratic in politics, a great Journal, devoted to general news and politics, Regular Price \$1.00 a year. In combination with the Record only \$1.50 a year.

The *COSMOPOLITAN Magazine*, one of the most popular monthly magazines in the country. Devoted to Science, Fiction and Art. In combination with the Record only \$2.25 a year.

The *FARM JOURNAL*, a leading monthly Agricultural Journal, devoted to the interests of farmers and stock raisers everywhere. The orchard, dairy, garden, and poultry features are also valuable. In combination with the Record only \$1.50 a year.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
Taneytown Savings Bank, at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, January 7, 1895.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$51,820 03
Stocks and Bonds.....	18,400 00
Real Estate.....	3,382 82
Due from other banks.....	2,383 69
Premiums paid.....	105 50
Cash on hand.....	3,370 21
Total.....	\$80,168 85

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$10,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	4,000 00
Deposits.....	60,470 85
Due other banks.....	578 64
Dividend in paid.....	62 50
Other undivided profits.....	1,422 86
Total.....	\$80,168 85

THE UNDERSIGNED, a committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Taneytown Savings Bank, did audit the same on January 8th, 1895, and find the above statement correct.

T. H. ECKENRODE,
W. J. JONES,
SAMUEL STONER,
JAMES C. GILL,
Committee of audit.

State of Maryland, Carroll County, to-wit:
On this 17th day of January, 1895, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Carroll county, personally came Henry Galt, Treasurer of the Taneytown Savings Bank, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. FOENSDORFF, J. P.

Notice of Election.

An election will be held in the Banking House of the Taneytown Savings Bank on Tuesday, February 5th, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the said bank for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Directors,
1-19 3r HENRY GALT, Treas.

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GROCERIES.

I thank the public for past liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

SHERMAN GILDS,

Near Depot.

Lemons, Dates, Figs, and Nuts of all kinds.

YOUNT'S

JANUARY

BARGAINS!

5-4 TABLE OIL CLOTH.

Thomas Potter & Sons, and Altha & Hughes very Best Quality. January Bargain Price, 12c per yard.

Ladies' Satin-lined

BLACK CONEY FUR MUFF.

Reduced from \$1.50 to 99c.

LIPPED SAUCE PAN.

Retinned, with bail and handle on back—the 20 cent size, January Price, 9c each.

10 DAY BARGAIN.

Fifty-six piece Floral Tea Set, decorated in Assorted Blue and Brown tints. Regular price \$5.00 per set; 10 day Bargain price \$3.29 per set.

Women's

Self-acting Wool Alaskas,

Small sizes only, 3's and 3½'s, reduced from 75c to 42c the pair.

Bargain Table

of Odds and End in Shoes and Fancy Goods—if you want them the prices will suit.

F. M. YOUNT,

Leading Dealer in

Boots, Shoes, and Notions

TANEYTOWN, MD.

READ THIS!

DEAR SIR:

We take this means of returning our sincere thanks to our kind friends for the favors extended to us by them during the past year, and of requesting a continuance of the same during '95.

It will be our policy during '95, as it has been in by-gone years, to do everything within the bounds of human power, for the satisfaction of our customers.

We are located so close to you that we must do business with you, or get out of business entirely. Hence we

MUST PLEASE YOU!

During the busy Holiday Season, (the best one we have ever experienced), our attention was sometimes delayed, but now that the "rush" is over and business has resumed its normal state, we are prepared to give you prompt attention and

LOW PRICES.

With kindest regards, and with the earnest hope that '95 will be the most prosperous of your history, we remain

Yours Truly,

D. W. GARNER.

Baltimore St. TANEYTOWN, MD.

Reduced Prices.

We have been carrying too heavy a stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

We are determined to reduce it Low Prices will do it; in order to do so we have marked down our larger lots of Fall READY MADE CLOTHING in Men's, Youth's, and Boys' sizes so that they must go sure. We are thus giving our customers Double Cheap advantages for this simple reason, viz, you are dealing right direct with a

Merchant Tailor.

These are opportunities not often presented to you, and it shall only be open until we get our stock reduced to a certain figure. The sooner we can do this, the better we will be pleased.

ROBT. E. PATTON,

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Centre Square.

ATTRACTIVE

SALE BILLS

Printed at this Office,

ONLY TWO MONTHS

more to get Bargains in Good goods. Only those will miss it who do not buy at F. H. Elliot's while he is

CLOSING OUT.

We still have on hand a Nice lot of Overcoats, Suits, and part Suits. Good Boots for men and boys, with whole soles, but only

HALF PRICES

to them. Same luck to the Hats, Caps and Gloves.

We are closing out all our

Woolen Dress Goods,

and all Dress Gingham at cost. Everything else reduced. 1100 yards of 4-4 Piedmont Maslin @ 4c per yd., by the piece; 300 yards of Appleton A maslin @ 5c by the piece; never was sold so cheap. Fine Shirts, 39c apiece; examine them and you will wish that you could have use for them all; to see them is to buy them. Everything sold cheap now, but we cannot give prices here. It makes us feel sick to give such prices as we put on our goods when we sell them, but we are only glad to have you come and take them away. We will wait on you just as cheerfully as if we were selling for profit; all we want is to avoid packing. Come and help us out, and we will thank you for this and past favors.

F. H. ELLIOT,

Near Depot. TANEYTOWN, MD.

ECONOMY!

If you want to follow this motto, direct your steps to the "Old Stand" near the Corner, where you will find a First-class line of

Dress Goods, Coatings

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Court Officers. JUDGES—Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, Chief and Resident Judge, Hon. James Hevle and Hon. Isaac T. Jones Associate Judges. CLERK OF THE COURT—Benjamin F. Crouse. CLERK—Gresham Hall. ADDITOR—J. J. Baumgartner. REGISTER OF WILLS—George M. Parke. ORPHANS' COURT—David H. Hoffacker, Lewis P. Cash, Albert Schaeffer. STATUTE ATTORNEY—Chas. E. Fink. SHERIFF—Elias B. Arnold. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—John H. Stem, David Schorer, Joshua P. Galtrider. COUNTY TREASURER—John J. Reese. SURVEYOR—M. Theodore Yeiser. SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION, Jas. E. Smith, Michael Buchman, Marshall G. Shaw.

Taneytown District. NOTARY PUBLIC—A. H. Zollieckoff. TAX COLLECTOR—Geo. H. Bierie. MAGISTRATES—A. P. Ordronoff, G. A. Flickinger, Henry Galt. CONSTABLE, B. S. Miller. REGISTER—J. S. Fink.

Town Officers. BURGESS—H. D. Mehring. COMMISSIONERS—Dr. G. T. Motter, Edward Kemper, W. Jesse Roberts, Joshua Koutz, E. K. Reaver. BALIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR—B. S. Miller.

Church Notices. Presbyterian Church—From the First of December to the First of April, services will be held every other Sunday in the morning at 10 o'clock, beginning with the second Sunday in December, and every other Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, beginning with the first Sunday in December—Sabbath School one hour before church service—C. E. Society Prayer Meeting 6 p. m. every Sabbath Evening—Weekly Prayer Meeting Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Piney Creek Church—beginning with the first Sunday in December, services every other Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m., and every other Sunday at 2:30 o'clock p. m., beginning with the second Sunday in December. Rev. P. Kioseco, Pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church—Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School 9 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 6 p. m., Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evenings at 7 o'clock. W. H. and P. Missionary Society Sat. at 7 o'clock, 2 p. m. Mission Band, and Junior C. E. alternate Sundays, 3 p. m. Rev. G. W. McSherry, Pastor.

Grace Reformed Church—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7 p. m., Sunday School 9 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 6 p. m., Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evenings at 8 o'clock. Rev. A. Bateman, Pastor.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church—Mass 9 a. m., Vespers, 7:30 p. m., catechism, 3 p. m. every Sunday. On the first Sunday of each month, benediction after mass, concluding the services of the day. Rev. T. D. Mead, Pastor.

Post Office. T. H. ECKENRODE, Postmaster. Mails arrive from Linwood at 9 a. m., from R. R. 5:55 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., from Harney 12:30 p. m. Mails close at office, for R. R. north, 7:57 a. m.; for Linwood 10:10 a. m.; for Harney 8:50 a. m.; for R. R. south, 5 p. m.

Societies. Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 2, Md. meets in Eckenrode's Hall, Thursday Evenings at 7 o'clock. M. F. Fayler, President. Chas. O. Fuss, Rec. Sec'y. The Taneytown Literary Society meets every Friday evening. Dr. C. Birnie, President. Miss Carrie Elliot, Sec'y. The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union meets first Monday evening of every month. President, Sarah E. Snyder, Vice President, Evelyn L. McSherry and Mrs. J. Forward, Rec. Sec'y, Lorena Lefevre, Cor. Sec'y, Anna L. McSherry, Treasurer, G. May Forrest.

Taneytown Markets. Corrected Weekly. Flour, 3.00@4.25 Bran, per ton, 18.00 White Middlings, per ton, 18.00 Timothy Hay, prime, per ton, 7.00 Mixed Hay, per ton, 5.00@6.00 Rye Straw, 5.00@6.50 Wheat, 4.3 Hops, 4.8 Barley, 4.0 Oats, new, 3.0 Corn, new, 4.0 Clover Seed, per lb., 70@80 Potatoes, 35@40 Butter, 20 Eggs, 20 Lard, .07 Hams, .13 Shoulders, .09 Sides, .08 Hides, .02 Hogs, 5.00 Sheep, 2.00 Lambs, 3.00 Calves, 4.00 Beef Cattle, best, 4.00 " medium, 2.00 Cows, \$25 @ \$35 Bullocks, 3.00

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly. Wheat, 58@59 Corn, 46@49 Oats, 34@37 Rye, 54@57 Hay, Timothy, 11.50@13.00 Hay mixed, 10.50@11.00 Hay, Clover, 9.50@10.00 Straw, Rye, bales, 9.00@9.50 Straw, Rye blocks, 7.00@8.00 Straw, wheat blocks, 5.50@6.00 Bran, 10.00@15.00 Middlings, 14.50@15.00 Potatoes, per bus., 45@50 Sugar, granulated, 44 Sugar, confection, 44 Beef Cattle, Best, 4.25@4.80 Beef Cattle, Medium, 3.60@4.00 Swine, fair to best, gross, 4.80@5.00 Swine, Rough, 3.25@4.00 Sheep, gross, 2@2c Lambs, gross, 3@4c Calves, gross, 5@5c

Job Printing. Artistically executed AT THIS OFFICE

BIG POKER STORIES.

THEIR TEXT THE REMARKABLE VARIETIES OF LUCK.

Senator Wolcott's Lucky Draw In the "Brace" Game—The Old Red Ear Story Retold In Condensed Form—"The Personal Confession of One of the Company." "I suppose Senator Wolcott is one of the coolest men living when engaged in a game of chance," said Albert Watson of Denver. "Like most men whose early manhood has been spent on the frontier, he learned the value of a poker hand and the best way to keep cases as soon as he learned law, and he was known as a 'limp-it' player all over Colorado before his fame as a lawyer had spread outside of Denver. When playing faro, he always did and does yet bet as much on the turn of a card as the dealer will allow him to, and when he sits in a poker game the other people want to keep their eyes wide open and play their cards mighty close up to their chests. "Wolcott once found himself in a game of poker where three of the other players were playing a sure game. They were professionals and were after a big bundle of money that he had in his possession as well as looking for that which the fifth player, a mining operator named Durkin, was known to have. Wolcott knew in 20 minutes after the first hand was dealt that the intention was to rob him and wearied his wits trying to find a way out of the game without making trouble, but he couldn't discover a means to save him. At last he was dealt a pat flush of diamonds made up of the 5, 7, 8, 9 and jack. He skinned those cards over and did a mighty piece of thinking. He felt in his bones that a flush would be no account in the world when it came to a showdown, but he chipped in and staid to draw cards. To his surprise, he wasn't raised before the draw. "He looked over his bright red diamonds and concluded to draw a card, in order, if possible, to strengthen the sequence. He pondered a long time between discarding the 5 spot or the picture, and at last tossed away the jack and called for a card. The dealer looked surprised at his wanting any, but gave him the card. Wolcott picked it up and found he had got the 6 spot of diamonds. He never turned a hair. The betting began and he nursed his sequence of diamonds and just staid along, letting the other fellows do the raising. At last it got down to Wolcott and one of the professionals. Finally there was a call, and the other man showed four queens. Wolcott laid down the 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of diamonds and swept in the pot. The game stopped right there. I reckon that was the greatest piece of luck that any man ever had in a poker game."

When Mr. Watson had concluded his interesting recital and the wonderful draw had been expatiated upon, one of his listeners remarked that he reckoned it was his deal. "This is a story of luck, too," he remarked, "but of a different character from that experienced by Senator Wolcott. A friend of mine who lives out in Maryland was playing in a little poker game not long ago. The paraphernalia of the game was primitive, consisting of a single well-tumbled deck of steamboat cards, with grains of corn for chips. My friend was followed by a regular tempest of bad luck, and his corn was down to a very few grains. He agitated his mind for a minute or two and then suddenly announced that he had forgotten to give his horse water and would have to do it. He went out of the house, and being familiar with the premises made his way to the cornhouse, and putting in his hand in the dark got an ear of corn and put it in his pocket. Then he went to the stable, after making a big noise at the pump to let the fellows inside believe he was moistening his animal, and returned in a few minutes to the house. He sat down and proceeded to mill out the 'chips' he had placed in his pocket when he left, and which he had substantially added to meantime. You can imagine his consternation when he found that he drew forth his original dozen white 'chips,' with twice that many red. He had managed to find in the dark the only red ear in the cornhouse."

"I'll make a personal confession after that," said Henry Miller when the laugh subsided. "Some years ago I was prone now and then to indulge in the delights of draw, and there was a friend living near me, over in Georgetown, afflicted with intermittent insanity of the same sort that visited him at intervals coincident with my own. Consequently we usually hunted the animal together. One night we came over this side of the creek together and proceeded to a place on Ninth street, where a public game, with table stakes, was pretty popular. Along about 11 o'clock we both got broke and concluded to go home. The night had grown stormy, and it was sleeting like sin when we left the 'club,' as it was called. A search revealed that we had but one car ticket between us. The bootleg car, without a conductor, were then used on the Metropolitan line, and we conceived the highly original idea of splitting that ticket in half and dropping the two pieces in the box. We boarded the last car over and carried out our scheme. You may knock me down if both pieces didn't fall in the box white side up. The driver glanced at them and then started to open the door, but we both made a break and got off the car. I made up my mind there that my luck was too utterly bad for a poker player, and walking home through that blizzard I determined to try no more poker, and I haven't touched a card in a money game since."—Washington Star.

Cheyenne is a word of doubtful origin. Some say that it is from the Indian sheyenne, meaning stranger; others that it is French, from chien—dog—and that the town in Wyoming of that name was called so from the prairie dog villages common on the plains.

WEIGHT OF BIRDS' HEARTS. They Are Heavier In Proportion Than Those of Animals. Most people will be surprised to learn that the hearts of birds are heavier proportionately than the hearts of animals, including man, but a little explanation will show that this is quite natural. The more the body works the greater the demand upon the heart, upon which falls the duty of driving the blood through the body; hence the heart develops and becomes heavier. Everybody knows that birds are among the most active and hard working of living creatures. The swallow can overtake an express train. The falcon will carry a

load weighing three pounds in the air without hindrance to its power of flight or its speed. In short, they have a tremendous capacity for work.

The celebrated ornithologist, Marey, states that a sea gull weighing 1 1/2 pounds is capable of performing in one second work equivalent to raising a weight of nine pounds one yard high. A man weighing 130 pounds, to be equal to the sea gull, would have to lift 780 pounds one yard high in one second. If a man becomes an athlete or carries heavy loads, his heart grows proportionately. No wonder, therefore, that the hearts of our active feathered friends are strikingly heavy as compared with the bulk of their bodies.

The average weight of the human heart in normal circumstances is five-one-thousandths of the total weight of the body. Dr. Carl Parrot has lately weighed the hearts of various animals and birds and has found the averages to be as follows, the figures representing the one-thousandth parts of the total weight: Pig, 4.52; ox, 4.09; sheep, 6.01; horse, 6.31. The domestic animals thus come fairly close to man. The wild roebuck has an exceedingly heavy heart—11.5.

Most birds are a long way ahead of animals. The carrier pigeon comes out at 12.25; the common sparrow, 10.22; the hobby, an extremely active species of falcon, 10.98, and the song thrush, 25. The heart of the last named is thus five times heavier than that of man in comparison with the total weight.—Pittsburg Times.

Thunderstorm Zones. This subject has been somewhat closely studied by Professor Klossovsky, director of the observatory at Odessa, who has published a paper on the annual distribution of thunderstorms over the globe.

His observations show that a high temperature, a certain degree of humidity and a considerable amount of rainfall are the chief factors favoring the developments of thunderstorms. A colored map which accompanies Professor Klossovsky's paper shows the existence of a zone of electric activity of great intensity on both sides of the equator, and this is also the zone of greatest rainfall. The zone is divided into three sections, the first embracing Asia and Oceania, Indo-China and the Sunda isles to New Guinea. Over this zone the yearly average of thunderstorms is 90 to 100. The second zone starts from the west coast of Africa between 5 and 10 degrees north latitude and 5 degrees to 10 degrees south latitude, while the third zone comprises the tropical regions of America between 20 degrees and 23 degrees north latitude, where the mean annual number of storms exceeds 100.

To the north of this zone, which is formed by the electric equator, the storms decrease in number until the deserts of Africa, Egypt, Persia and central Asia are reached, where the rainfall is scanty and thunderstorms rare. To the north of the zone of deserts, especially over the continents of Europe and Asia, the electric activity is somewhat increased. The data collected from the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere refer principally to the Falkland islands, where the average number of storms is only four.

A Sure Cure. Mrs. Lammet of Warsaw had a felon on one of her fingers. She stopped the ravages of the felon by holding the finger in hot lye. Then she stopped the ravages of the lye by holding the finger in a solution of carbolic acid. Then she stopped the ravages of the carbolic acid by having a surgeon amputate the finger. It is believed that the felon will not bother her any more.—Galesburg Republican-Register.

A Disgusted Witness. A witness in describing an event said, "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins." "What was the name of the other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.—Ohio Legal News.

Many hundreds of manuscripts have been recovered at Pompeii. They were charred rolls, but by the exercise of patience and ingenuity some have been unrolled and read. Nothing of importance has been discovered in their contents.

Mrs. Sheridan. Washington has a good many distinguished women, but no woman at the capital is of more interest than Mrs. Sheridan, the pretty, youthful widow of Gallant Little Phil. Mrs. Sheridan looks remarkably well. She is a slender, comely woman who dresses well, has gracious manners and entertains charmingly at her home. Mrs. Sheridan was many years her husband's junior when she married him ten years before he died, but was devotedly attached to him, and her home is full of mementos in marble, bronze and canvas of the nation's hero, who was also a model husband and a devoted father. "She has three children—two pretty girls, who are now almost as tall as their mother, and a boy, who is named for his father, and who is said to have inherited much of his pluck, his fun and his manliness. The home in Washington is a pretty one and very happy and quiet, where the girls study and the boy learns of his father's fame from every schoolbook. Some little entertaining is done, but although Mrs. Sheridan is fond of society and has many friends she does not go out a great deal."—Washington Letter.

Woman's Independence. "One great trouble with this present hue and cry about woman's work and her independence," said a prominent physician, "is that it makes the young woman put off all thoughts of marrying until too late. I don't mean too late for them to marry, but too late for them to grow into adaptability with their husbands. The years after a woman is first through school and has had her first experience of life, either professional or social, are years of settling down. If she gives herself up to her 'career' and to 'living her own life' and all that, she rapidly gets into a state where she is really unfitted for a marriage. She may find her career with all its attractions and possibilities, unsatisfactory, but at the same time it is difficult for her to grow into domestic life after a few years of professional life. It is all a problem," continued the doctor, sighing, "and I dare say it will not be settled in one day."

With which gloomy conclusion and a sigh the doctor abandoned the question.—Chicago Tribune.

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Continued from first page. Emmitsburg.

PART XIII.

When Mr. Hoffman took charge of the Lutheran church in 1838, the council requested that one-half the preaching be in English. The council at that time was: Abram Lichtenwiler, David Korbart, Samuel Neill, David Buffington, Michael Neill and Abram Neill, trustees; John Bishop and Adam Beck, elders; David Buffington, John White, John Reek and Henry Klutz, deacons.

The Rev. Mr. Keller had been a home missionary in the West before coming here; when he left Taneytown he preached for some time in Hagerstown, Md., and went from there to Springfield, Ohio, where he was instrumental in founding Wittenberg college. During his pastorate here the congregation had grown until it numbered 354 members, and they found the church building too small for them.

On Nov. 7th, 1839, a building committee, consisting of George Mehring, David Buffington and Jacob Zumbum were appointed to remodel and enlarge it. An addition of 20 feet, to be built of brick, was to be put to the north-east side. The committee also had power "to improve the old building or make necessary changes, and in all remodeling are to be guided by the records and incidents. The work of remodeling was begun in Mr. Keller's time, and finished in the beginning of Mr. Sentman's pastorate.

Mr. Sentman took charge of the congregation January 1st, 1841, and was installed May 26th, 1841, at which time the remodeled church was dedicated; both services were conducted by the Rev. S. Schmeucker, D. D., and Rev. B. Kurtz, D. D. Mr. Sentman's charge consisted of Taneytown, Emmitsburg and Emanuel (Bausts) church, with preaching stations at Mt. Joy and Fountain Dale, a sort of home missionary work which will give the younger ministers of this day some idea of how their predecessors of the last generation were obliged to work.

The council of that time consisted of Henry Hess, T. Rudisel, Jacob Zumbum, Samuel Neill, Henry Klutz, George Mehring (of George) Trustees; Henry Swope, Sr., and Laurence Bower, Elders; Thomas Rudisel and Jacob Neill, Deacons.

About this time steps were taken to have the charter renewed, and to put the records of the church in better form. The records in German to be translated into English by the pastor and the "Formal Government" adopted by the General Synod was to be now strictly followed by the congregation. The records show that this was no empty resolution, some unworthy members having at this time received admonition and discipline from the council.

The house now owned by Dr. Wm. Reindollar, at one time belonged to Mr. Gropp; he sold it to the congregation for a parsonage. In 1849 a congregation meeting was called to decide whether the parsonage should be sold or repaired; it was not sold, and in 1851 when Mr. Sentman built the present Lutheran parsonage for himself, he got the rent for the parsonage then owned by the church. In 1858 when Mr. Sentman was in charge, the congregation bought it from him for \$2750.

In 1852 the charge consisted of Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Mt. Joy, Fountain Dale and Key's school house, too large a field for one man to work successfully; by Mr. Sentman, D. D., the division, but for a long time Taneytown and Mt. Joy, with Key's school house as a preaching station, made one charge. Some time during Rev. Samuel G. Finckel's pastorate, Mr. Joy called a pastor for itself leaving Taneytown the full service of the pastor.

The Taneytown church has sent several men into the ministry; the most eminent of them is Rev. M. Valentine, D. D., who was prepared for college by Mr. Sentman. Dr. Valentine is well known as President of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and one of the most eminent writers and preachers in the branch of the church to which he belongs. Professor Harry Reek, although a member of Mr. Joy's church, went for his charge; at the time of his death he was a member of the faculty of Augustana college, an institution under the care of the General Council. In 1855 Nathan Cornell was a student in Pennsylvania college preparing for the ministry. In 1854 Rev. John W. Kreglo, who had just graduated from the college and seminary at Gettysburg, entered the ministry. He began to work in Western Pennsylvania and came home to be married but died of consumption before his marriage was accomplished. In 1855 Daniel C. S. Mehring, son of Mr. David Mehring, a student in the senior class of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, was drowned while bathing in Rock Creek in 1870, during Mr. Bergstresser's pastorate, the congregation decided by a vote of 135 to 4 to remodel the church building. Messrs Benjamin Shunk, Thomas Rudisel and Dr. Samuel Swope, with John McKellip as secretary and treasurer, were appointed a committee to carry out the plans submitted by Mr. Slagle, of Hanover, who was in charge of the work. The work was begun in September 1870, and on January 1st, 1871 the lecture room was dedicated and used through the winter. In October 1871, the church building was dedicated; the services being conducted by Rev. Messrs Milton Valentine D. D., Rev. Dr. Diehl and Mr. Sentman. The building cost \$9000 and was dedicated in the fall of 1871.

Of the former pastors of this church four are living, Rev. Peter Bergstresser, D. D., is in charge of a church in Rockwood, Pa., in Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, D. D., is travelling president for the New York and New Jersey synod, and lives at Hudson, N. Y.; Rev. Samuel G. Finckel is in charge of a church in Lansingburg, N. Y.; Rev. C. O. Roth is pastor of Grace church, Baltimore.

(Continued in our next issue.)

President Cleveland has signed the Public Printing bill.

The United States gunboat Castine has been ordered to Madagascar, where the French are conducting a war of conquest.

The steamers from New York took \$2,100,000 in gold to Europe Saturday. This was a smaller shipment than was expected.

Mayor Dugan and seven Aldermen compose a committee appointed to investigate alleged political corruption at Butte, Mont.

A resolution for an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women has passed the Idaho Senate without a dissenting vote.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Columbia Sprigg Bruce, widow of the late Dr. Bruce of Cumberland, Md. She was a daughter of William McKim, of Hagerstown. She was stricken with paralysis on New Year's day and died on Monday night, 21st. She leaves several children, all grown.

Joseph Parker, of Portsmouth, Va., a student of Mount St. Mary's College of this place, met with a bad and fatal accident on last Friday evening while coasting; he lived about two hours after his fall. Concussion was the cause of his death. His remains were forwarded to his home on Saturday morning. He would have graduated in June, and the graduating class acted as pall bearers accompanying his remains to the station. Rev. E. P. Allen, D. D., president of the college accompanied him to the station. He was about nineteen years old.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hillary Hann was discovered hanging in his stable. For several days his wife had noticed he was acting in a strange manner. He had only left the house three times since when he was missed him, and looking through the house and not finding him, she told her young son to go to the stable which he did, only to discover the terrible sight which presented itself. His daughter had only been married on Thursday; they were to have had a reception on Saturday night when she returned. He held the office of tax collector and town constable both of which he attended faithfully. He left a wife and five children, two of whom are orphans. His funeral took place Monday afternoon from St. Joseph's R. C. church.

The Choral Union which had been suspended for a year has been reorganized, Dr. J. Kay Wrigley, director; Maj. A. Horner, ass't. Rev. Wm. Simpson, D. D., president.

On Friday afternoon, a flag will be raised on the new public school building. Appropriate exercises will be held, and Mr. Boblitz, Frederick Co. school examiner, will be present. The union will be rendered by the Choral Union.

Mrs. Clara Haines and Mrs. Ephraim Bankart of Westminster, are the guests of Mrs. S. N. McNair.

Wheat Raising and Farming.

Agriculture in the United States is one of its chief branches has another very important competitor in the field. The Argentine Republic promises soon to become the greatest wheat-producing country in the world. The planters there have but recently begun the exportation of wheat, but the increase has been very rapid—however, in so steady a way that we cannot speak of it as a mere temporary or spasmodic contribution to the world's supply.

These shipments from Argentina were first noticed in 1892, when about 25,000,000 bushels were sent to Europe; in 1893, the shipments amounted to 45,000,000; in the first half of 1894, the shipments were about 45,000,000, and the indications in Buenos Ayres were that before the end of the year the shipments would aggregate 75,000,000. Another crop was harvested there in December, and this promises to amount to 125,000,000. There are five million people in Argentina, and if we allow five bushels per capita for home consumption, it will easily be seen that in the South American republic there will be a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels, and this will go to the European markets and Brazilian markets once supplied by us. The Brazilians have abrogated the treaty of reciprocity with us, and naturally our flour and wheat once exchanged for sugar, will have to find other purchasers. The shipments of agricultural machinery from this country to Argentina are, at present, greater than ever before, and this shows that the wheat planters there are preparing to enlarge the acreage, as the machines and threshers are being ordered, mowers and reapers, and the agricultural considerations that make this Argentine competition formidable. The climate is mild there, and the food plentiful and cheap. The laborers do not need to be housed or clothed so well as those of Mr. Joy's church, in our warmer climate. Then, again, the Argentine wheat-growing regions are quite near the seaboard, and there is no need for a long and costly land haul to the place of exportation.

These conditions make it wise for us to look to the future of wheat culture in the United States with candor and frankness. It will do no manner of good to underrate the importance of facts, because we hold the Latin of South America in low esteem. It will be no use for us to come in competition with them only when we can beat them, or at least hold our own. We cannot beat them in any game that requires the American farmer to live as the Italian farmer lives, who till the fertile soil of Southern America, where the soil is so rich that the farmer can afford to abandon the field to any competitors, however formidable. In other words, we should by no means consider the possibility of no longer cultivating wheat. But we should cultivate it more wisely.

A Seared Musician.

At Koster & Bial's Music Hall a few evenings since Paul Clavuevalia, the noted and well-known, gave a most startling and interesting performance down the stage almost to the footlights and stood just to the right of the little German flute player, and raised a large steel forty-eight pound cannon over his head. He suddenly let it fall to his shoulder, then allowed it to roll across the back of his neck along his outstretched arm to his hand. The little musician, who was intently watching the act, caught the ball coming just over his head, and with one jump out of his chair and landed astride the orchestra rail.

The juggler with a quick movement, caught the ball just in time to prevent it falling, but the audience roared, and the juggler after he had taken his seat and regained his composure somewhat, began to see the ludicrous side of the situation and he broke out in a broad smile when he put his lips to his lips. Those of the audience sitting near laughed again. This "break up" and the juggler did not play. Finally he was obliged to leave the orchestra for the balance of the evening, and he hurriedly disappeared through the musicians' door amid a storm of applause.

Just the Thing.

Inventor—I've hit a money-making thing last. The preachers will go crazy over it, and it will like hot cakes. It's a church contribution box.

Friend—What good is that?

Inventor—It's a triumph. The coins fall through slots of different sizes, and the preachers, having quarters land on a silver, but the pennies drop into the Chinese gong.

A Modest Mosquito Story.

We were all telling mosquito stories at a New York summer resort when one particularly audacious man said: "Oh, that's nothing. I was off the coast at Barnegat last summer on a fishing trip, and while we were out on deck one evening, a great cloud of mosquitoes, all of them monstrous birds, came out from shore and settled on the boat; and do you know, that in fifteen minutes they had stripped it of every inch of canvas and left the masts bare as beehives."

We held up our hands in deprecation at this tale, when another of the party exclaimed: "Well, don't be astonished. I can vouch for that. It was only a week after that I was on a trip along the coast and the same swarm of mosquitoes came after us." The first speaker didn't seem to appreciate this unexpected support, for he muttered: "Humph! They did, eh? Well, how do you know they were 'the same mosquitoes, eh?'" "How did I know?" repeated the other, with a chuckle. "How did I know? Why, they all had on canvas overalls."—Harper's Monthly.

Single Tax a Cure for Corns.

Will it cure corns? Yes, for two reasons. People will not run around like mules as now, for being an expensive thing, they will be careful in accumulating corns and a bare living, and in addition to that, everyone will be able to wear the finest shoes and the finest material procurable and necessary. If this does not minimize corns, what will be the benefit of the philosopher's age, and wealth getting will be but a means instead of an end of existence, which, as now, is simply a blight on true ambition. It will cure cholera and smallpox and kindred diseases, as these are the direct result of poverty, and the result of the sanitation, and the single tax will abolish poverty, the physical poverty of the poor and the moral poverty of the rich. Which of the two is the least excusable, the most reprehensible, and the direct cause of the other?—Chicago Record.

Individual Church Cups.

An incident happened in Brooklyn the other day which shows that even bar room appliances may be found useful to churches. A committeeman of a Brooklyn church was detailed to select suitable individual communion cups. While calling on a friend, who is a manufacturer of aluminum goods he noticed a pile of tiny cup-shaped articles of the metal and asked their use.

"Those," said the manufacturer, "are aluminum bottle caps, for bar rooms." "Even so," said the committeeman, "they are just what we need for our communion service, so alter the shape of them a little and call them individual communion cups and I will give you an order for several gross of them."

The contract was made then and there.

Recipes for Sweets.

ALMOND NOUGAT.—Take any number of blanched almonds and the same bulk of XXX confectioners' sugar. Put the almonds in a saucepan, and as soon as dissolved throw in the almonds, stirring rapidly at the same time. Pour into a buttered pan and press into cakes with a buttered knife, as it cools very quickly.

MOLASSES COCOANUT CANDIES.—Boil two cupsful of molasses long enough to have become brittle if dropped into cold water. Remove from the range and stir in three cupsful of grated cocoanut. Pour into buttered pans, and when cool form into cones or balls.

CHOCOLATE FILBERTS.—Remove the shells of the filberts and roll the meat in melted sweetened chocolate.

PEANUT CANDY.—Take two cupsful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and one of vinegar. Pour into a kettle to boil. Having cracked and rubbed the skin from the peanuts, put them into buttered pans, and when the candy is done pour it over the nuts.

PEANUT NOUGAT.—Shell the peanuts, remove the skin, break into small pieces or not as preferred. Take the same bulk of XXX confectioners' sugar as of peanuts. Put the sugar in a saucepan, and as soon as dissolved throw in the nuts, stirring rapidly at the same time. Pour into a buttered pan and press quickly into cakes with a buttered knife.

Brevities.

About one hundred and seventy-five naval cadets have received five demerits each for owing small bills at the stores at the academy and in Annapolis.

Leading savings banks of New Hampshire have agreed to reduce the rate on deposits from 4 to 3 per cent, claiming hard times as the cause.

The garrisons at Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazil, have been ordered reinforced, though the uprisings reported from there are said to be merely local.

At Dudley, England, one Town Councilor was fined for assaulting another and breaking out his teeth at a Council meeting held to distribute Christmas gifts.

Senator Frye has introduced a bill for the reorganization of the infantry, to consist of twenty-five regiments, two of which will be composed exclusively of colored men.

Secretary Carlisle and Indian Commissioner Browning have advised Congress to appropriate \$25,000 for the relief of the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, who are said to be starving.

The Harland Shipbuilding Company, of Belfast, is in negotiation with a Liverpool shipbuilding company for the construction of two Atlantic line steamers, each to be 1,000 feet long.

Genealogists have settled that the post John Greenleaf Whittier was descended from Rev. Stephen Balchelder, one of the first Puritan preachers, who held pastorate from 1622 to 1645 in Yarmouth, Boston and Lynn, Mass., and Hampton, N. H.

A hunter out in Washington found twenty elk stags in a snowdrift. He killed them all and left their bodies there. The settlers organized a vigilance committee and started after him. He escaped, but they found his cabin and burned it.

Frederick Knowlton, of Maine, until recently a chief of division in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Navigation, vice T. B. Sanders, reduced to a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

GREATER REDUCTIONS Clearing Sale

have been made on our Entire Stock of OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS.

5 Bargain Days before Stock Taking, Jan. 29th, to Feb. 2nd, '95.

WE MUST VACATE our Tables now occupied, at the earliest possible moment, for our Mammoth Spring Stock.

Now enter on the 5 Day Race for Bargains! J. H. MYERS, CLOTHIER, TAILOR AND GENTS' FURNISHER, Star and Sentinel Building, GETTYSBURG, PA.

A YOUTH CATCHING PLANT.

It Closes Its Jaws and Catches Its Victim as In a Vice.

A New Zealand correspondent suggests that the ravages of certain larvae in some countries might be greatly restricted by the introduction of the New Zealand moth catching plant, Arangia albens. This plant, which is a native of southern Africa, was introduced to New Zealand quite accidentally about seven years ago, and since then it has been extensively propagated there on account of its effective service as a killer of destructive moths.

Wherever the climate is mild the plant is an exceedingly free grower. It twines and climbs with great luxuriance and produces immense numbers of white or pinkish flowers, which have a very agreeable scent. These flowers attract innumerable moths. On a summer evening a hedge of arangia will be covered by a perfect cloud of moths, and in the morning there will not be a single flower that does not impinge on one or two and sometimes as many as four insects of various sizes and genera. The action of the arangia is purely mechanical. The calyx of the flower is rather deep, and the receptacle for its sweet juices is placed at its base. Attracted by the powerful scent and the prospect of honey, the moth dives down the calyx and protrudes its proboscis to reach the tempting food, but before it can do so the proboscis is nipped between two strong, hard, black pinches, which guard the passage, and once nipped there is no escape for the moth, which is held as in a vice by the extreme end of the proboscis dies miserably.

The "rationale" of the process is not yet explained. The proboscis is so very slightly inserted between the pinches (only a minute fraction of an inch) that it apparently cannot affect the generative organs of the plant unless these may be the pinches themselves, whose actual contact may be necessary for reproduction. Upon dissection the pinches, even in their ordinary position, are invariably found to be almost in contact, the separating interval being apparent under a strong lens. It is therefore hard to understand why such a process as the destruction of a moth should be necessary to close this already minute gap.

But, at all events, the thing is done, and effectively, and plants of arangia covering a space of ten yards in length will destroy as many hundred moths every night, and consequently prevent the ravages of 50 times as many larvae. It is, however, a singular fact that in New Zealand, where the plant has often been cultivated for the express purpose of destroying the detested codling moth, Carpocapsa pomonella, that wily insect declines to enter the trap.

Cold Weather Suggestions.

As cold weather approaches women try to devise means for preventing hands and lips from chapping. An excellent remedy to prevent chapping is cold cream. A chemist says that it whitens the skin more than any preparation. It has taken the place of the old time tawny-mutton soap. It should be well rubbed into the skin, and gloves, preferably white, slipped on. The palms of the gloves should be slit in several places to allow the air and prevent cramps of the muscles, and the finger tips clipped off. Vaseline should never be allowed to touch the hands. It turns the skin yellow and leaves a stain on the nails that is hard to clear away.

In winter cold water should be used sparingly. Its action roughens the skin unpleasantly. Tepid water, with a very few drops of household ammonia and a good lather of castile or borax soap, is advisable. If the hands are inclined to redness, the trouble lies in the way of circulation, and slight gymnastics will remedy it.

SALE REGISTER.

Under this heading we will publish free of charge, the date and a brief notice of all Public Sales, when the bids are printed at this office. By announcing dates in advance, two or more sales in the same neighborhood on the same day, may be avoided. We are equipped to print Sale Bills, both large and small, equal to any office outside of the large cities, and our prices are low.

January 20th.—Assignment of Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate of James F. Fringer, deceased. Baltimore St., Taneytown. (See adv.)

March 5.—Live Stock and Farming Implements of Mrs. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

March 9.—Personal property Horses, Cows, and farming implements of J. H. Ramsburg, near Creagerstown. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

March 11.—Personal property and probably the real estate of Mrs. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

March 16.—Personal property, Household goods of Mrs. Mary A. Goulden near Copperville. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

March 20.—Live Stock and Farming Implements of Wm. Philip Englar, on farm of Mr. Davis Myers, near Clinton. Wm. Brown, Auct.

March 20.—Sale of Live Stock and farming implements by Mr. John L. Abaugh, near New Midway. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

March 21.—Personal property, Horses, Cows, and farming implements of Samuel Harbaugh, near Middleburg.

March 23.—Part of the Personal Property of F. H. Elliot, Baltimore St., Taneytown, Md. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Estate of

JAMES DAVIDSON, 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 subscribers on or before the 26th day of July, 1895, at which time otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 26th day of January, 1895.

JOHN E. DAVIDSON, M-C. DAVIDSON, Jan. 26-4 Executors.

Special Offering.

THIS MONTH ONLY!

Men's Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS.

\$3.75 \$4.50 \$6.00 \$7.50 \$9.00 \$10.00 \$12.00

Worth One-half More.

LOUIS ASH & SON. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS, 319 W. Baltimore St., Open till 9 p. m.) BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SUN! 1895. BALTIMORE, MD.

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The Sun publishes all the news all the time, but it does not allow its columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely sensational matter. Editorially, The Sun is the consistent and unchanging champion and defender of popular rights and interests against political machines and monopolies of every character. Independent in all things, extreme in none. It is for good laws, good government and good order.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed of Mortgage from James F. Fringer to Mary A. Rinehart, dated March 26th, A. D. 1886, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in Liber 6, A. M. No. 23, folio No. 381 &c., which Mortgage has been duly assigned to Calvin T. Fringer, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Md, on

WEDNESDAY, 30th. day of January, A. D. 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sharp, All that Lot or parcel of land distinguished as Lot No. 4 on the Plat of that part of said town called "Eckenrode's Addition to Taneytown", fronting about 50 feet on Baltimore Street and running back on New Street about 200 feet to an alley 16 1/2 feet wide, and containing

10,652 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, more or less, improved by a 2 1/2 Story FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED DWELLING HOUSE, with 4 rooms and hall on first floor, and 4 rooms on the second, with backbuilding attached, used for a kitchen, and also a large Frame Stable for 3 horses &c., with a Carriage House attached, room therein for 5 or 6 buggies, and all other necessary out-buildings, all good as new, with water in the house and in the stable, and located about 100 yards from the depot of the Frederick and Hanover railroad station. This property is beautifully located and a very desirable home for any person desiring to live in Taneytown, Md.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash; or if desired by the purchaser reasonable terms can be had by application to the undersigned. A deposit of \$200. will be required of the purchaser upon the day of sale.

For further information call on the undersigned near Taneytown, or George L. Stockdale, Attorney-At-Law, Westminster, Md.

Assignee of Mortgagee.

Geo. L. Stockdale, Auctioneer. J. N. O. Smith, Solicitor. 15-47

GREATER REDUCTIONS Clearing Sale

Winter Dress Goods, Ladies' & Childrens' Coats, Blankets, Comforts, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, etc., etc.

At M. Schneeberger's TRADE PALACE, No. 33 E. Main street, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Our Annual Clearance and Discount Sale.

The Best—New—Fashionable—Correct—Dress Goods. Ladies' and Childrens' Coats. Blankets—Comforts—Ladies' Woolen Underwear—Gent's Underwear—Outing Shirts—Hosiery—Gloves—Linen—Embroideries—etc., etc., represented by all our stock, there are offerings that will make this sale known for many and many a day

In All Departments

most Liberal Discounts are allowed. It is to your interest to anticipate your wants. Come early. Those who have waited for our great January Clearing Sale will not be disappointed.

Our Remnant Department is stocked full with the latest output of at least 10 different mills. Just received 6000 yards of the best Pacific print remnants, well known to you, at.....5c. 1000 yards of "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin, at.....7c.

Additional trains leave Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 10.17 a. m., and 4.15 p. m., and leave Union Bridge for Baltimore and Intermediate Stations at 6.55 a. m., and 12.47 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Sundays only—leave Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 9.20 a. m., and 3.35 p. m., and leave Union Bridge for Baltimore at 6.46 a. m., and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmitsburg at 5.26 and 10.37 a. m., and 3.31 and 6.29 p. m. Leave Emmitsburg for Rocky Ridge at 7.40 and 10.00 a. m., and 2.55 and 4.45 p. m.

Leave Bruceville for Frederick at 7.40 a. m. and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Bruceville for Taneytown, Littlestown and Columbia at 9.44 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

B. & O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and Intermediate Stations, No. 13, daily at 8.51 a. m., for Piedmont and Intermediate, No. 17, daily, except Sunday, at 1.26 p. m., and Chicago Express, No. 7, daily at 1.43 p. m.

Passengers for Chicago Limited, No. 5, or Cincinnati Limited, No. 1, take No. 7 at Hancock and there transfer to No. 5 or No. 1.

Passengers for B. & O. Pittsburg Express, No. 8, take No. 7 to Hancock and there transfer.

Daily. All others daily, except Sunday. Stops only to land passengers from Baltimore.

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