

The Carroll Record.

A Weekly Newspaper.
INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.
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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, MAY 20th., 1899.

ADMIRAL DEWEY has been summoned to Washington, by President McKinley, for the purpose, it is said, of having a lengthy consultation with him in reference to the whole Philippine situation, so as to have it well in hand previous to a possible early session of Congress this fall. There will likely be such a demand for the Admiral to participate in demonstrations in his honor, from one ocean to the other, that the President will be criticised for being so unreasonable as to require a portion of his time—well known, and being "again the government," are fashionable amusements nowadays.

More High School Building.

THE RECORD is not a believer in prolonged discussions between newspapers, because, as the English language is next to inextinguishable, it only depends on the words of the participants to string words together, to carry on such a discussion indefinitely, without in any great measure benefitting their readers. The High School building subject is one of the kind which might be made almost interminable, were it necessary, but such is not our purpose. We had several main objects in the agitation of the question, and these have been brought out: (1) the responsibility for the contract; (2) the cost of the building; (3) whether the whole cost was at the expense of the tax-payers of the county; (4) whether the cost could be paid from receipts in hand, or whether it represents an interest bearing debt.

For the present, we are willing to rest the question, leaving to the judgment of our readers whether \$10,800, is, or is not, an excessive sum to pay for a public school building in Westminster—also, whether in the light of the absolute necessities elsewhere in the county, for new buildings, the expenditure of this large sum was justifiable at this time, particularly as the old Central Hall building, which the new one under discussion replaced, was in a comparatively good condition. The question, also, as to whether or not the \$10,800 has been paid with legitimate receipts of the Board, or borrowed money, may rest for a time.

We must again, however, take issue with the *Sentinel* in its reiterated expression of opinion that Westminster was entitled to a fine large High School building, because Westminster pays a large "surplus" of school taxes in excess of the "expense for conducting its schools." No one knows better than the editor of the *Sentinel*, that such argument is as full of holes as a sieve; also, that it is not improved by reference to the borough system in force in Pennsylvania, by which each locality collects and expends its own school taxes. That system is *late*, there, but *not* law here; consequently there is not the slightest excuse for doing, here, that which is not law, simply because it is law somewhere else.

Nothing could be more contrary to the design of our system of taxation, than the argument that *each district has a right to collect its own taxes and pay its own debts*, thus assuming the functions and privileges delegated in a large measure, to the counties of the state. The sentiment at the foundation of our system, is, that the strong shall help the weak, whether each small sub-division shall elect to do so or not. The collection and expenditure of school taxes is not different, in this respect, from any of the other objects for which taxes are levied, and, if the argument of the *Sentinel* should be followed, in reference to schools, it should logically be followed in all other respects.

Aside from the main question, though in line with it, we might ask—Why does Westminster pay more taxes than any other district in the county? We answer—Because Westminster has, for years, been built up at the expense of the whole county, on account of its being the county seat and consequently the Mecca of everybody having public business to transact. For years, the money of the county has gone there, in taxes Court expenses, attorney's fees, and the natural expenditure of those who were called there on public or legal business until the result is a large town and a great bulk of taxable property. This is indisputable; which renders the argument that Westminster has some sort of right—though not a legal one—to a larger share of the school taxes than is dealt out in the other districts, not only selfish, but silly in the extreme.

In other words, Westminster is entitled to have the wealth of the county dumped within its limits, but is unwilling to return to the districts, in the shape of surplus taxes, its proper portion of the amounts paid on this wealth which has been supplied by the other districts. This is an extreme construction of the argument advanced by the *Sentinel*, but it is directly logical.

Not that the fact has anything to do with the question at issue, but to show that figures are susceptible of various constructions, we will carry the cost of conducting the schools of

Westminster and Taneytown, from the towns to the districts. As the High School advantages, are *district*, and not *town*, advantages, as we understand the subject, the comparison of the per-capita cost should be figured by districts. The *Sentinel* says: "It may be properly shown, too, by contrast, that the Westminster schools have not been the subjects of extravagant favoritism in ordinary expenditures. The report of the State Superintendent of Education shows that for the year 1897-98 there were 460 pupils in these schools, and that their entire cost was \$20,418, or \$44.57 per pupil. Taneytown, for the same period, had 118 pupils, at a cost of \$907.38, or \$7.69 per pupil."

Taneytown is surrounded by school houses, within a radius of less than two miles, which results in reducing the pupils of our town schools, thus increasing the cost per capita. An examination of the same authority quoted by the *Sentinel* will show that Westminster district had 20 teachers, 930 pupils costing \$5869.12, or \$6.32 each; Taneytown had 13 teachers, and 599 pupils costing \$3749.10, or \$6.25 each. This, however, is more by-play, and has nothing to do with the main subject, any more than has the effort to excuse a town, or district, for spending its taxes on itself, without regard to law.

Give the People a Chance.

The *American* very properly advocates the plan of letting the republican gubernatorial nomination seek the man. There is too much self-assertiveness in the field of politics, and not enough *coz-populi*. Too many people are apparently afraid that the affairs of government will not be well and efficiently administered, unless administered by themselves; that the public good rests in their own exaltation, and that the public must be educated to that way of thinking, through a system of political wire-pulling.

The ambition to serve one's state, is laudable, but it should always be subordinate to the unflinching demand of the people for the service. The best people—the best fitted people—do not always fill the offices, simply because they are not likely to be office seekers. Men of the highest integrity and independence seldom offer themselves in the market, and rarely go beyond allowing the use of their names, subject to the plainly expressed will of the majority of their party. In these times, the fight in the primaries, and sometimes at the nominating convention, is so bitter that it is not improbable that a nominee may be "knifed" by his own party, at the polls. On the other hand, when there has been no great measure of plotting for the honor of serving (2) the people, and no contest full of recrimination and wrangling preliminary to a nomination, the unpurged and unanimously chosen standard bearer stands with his party solid back of him, with decidedly increased chances of success, because, he is then truly "in the hands of his friends." By all means, let the people select their rulers; they can be trusted to do it, and do it well.

Oil on Country Roads.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says editorially: "The new experiments in making good roads by sprinkling petroleum over ordinary graded dirt roads have been, according to all reports, astonishingly successful. The results are astonishing principally because of the novelty of the idea. It is true that petroleum has been used for several summer seasons for the sprinkling of the beds of railroads, and it was but a step further to apply the oil to the country highways. Nevertheless, the degree of success that has attended this latest development in the use of petroleum has been so amazing to the highway authorities throughout the country that their incredulity is only being slowly overcome."

The results of the application of oil to the country roads appear to be an almost permanent laying of the dust in dry weather and an entire prevention of mud in wet weather. There is involved first a proper grading and draining of the dirt road in order that the rain which falls upon the surface may have an opportunity to run off. The rain will not sink through the oiled surface into the road bed, and if there are hollow places in the surface of an oiled road the rainfall will lie there until it evaporates.

The affinity of the oil for the earth is reputed to be so great that an hour or so after the road has been sprinkled with oil no trace of grease can be found upon the shoe soles of a person walking upon the highway and no injury whatever is done to the tires of bicycles.

The economy and ease with which oil can be applied to the surface of our dusty or muddy highways promise a relief from the nuisance of bad roads in those sections of the country where it has not yet been found possible to build stone roads. When the dirt road is exactly in the right condition it is superior to any stone road that can be built because of the absence of noise, the absence of shock and injury to the horse, and the smoothness of the surface. But the dirt road is almost never in exactly the right condition. If an infrequent sprinkling with oil will keep it so, then a simple but most important discovery has indeed been made.

The experiments with oil upon the highways have been made in the middle West, where, during the past winter an unheard of comfort has been attained upon highways that heretofore have been a bar to business and a ban upon all social life. The news should be carried to the East as rapidly as possible."

His Life Was Saved.
Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Bottle free by R. S. McKinney's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.



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The Volunteers' Return.
General Otis has cabled from Manila that he will begin to send home the volunteers the latter part of this month. Just how many of them will take advantage of this opportunity to return, it is hard to say, but no doubt many of them have had enough soldiering to last them for the rest of their lives. Not a few of these volunteers sailed from American ports with the idea that they were going on a picnic, and no one could foretell the hard service that came upon them. They have made a splendid record, have done honor to the states in which they enlisted and to the country they have served so well. Quite a number of them will enlist in the regular army, and remain where they are until the government orders them back to the United States.

It was right in General Otis to hold these volunteers in his command until regulars could arrive to take their places. To weaken his force at a time when the fighting with the insurgents was still going on would have been a dangerous policy, and had unpleasant results followed, the commander would have been held to blame. Six thousand or more regulars are now on their way to Manila, and others will be sent, until Otis has all the men he can possibly need to carry on his operations against the rebels. Just how long the chase of Aguinaldo will continue remains to be seen, and the latest despatches do not indicate that an early finish can be expected.

This action on the part of General Otis should silence those Western governors who have been calling loudly and in a threatening way for the return of their state troops. Those volunteers will be sent home just as soon as this can be done without danger to the American cause in the Philippines and not before. *American.*

The New Navy.
Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, is the author of a very notable contribution to the forthcoming June number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, now a giant among the ten-cent magazines. It is entitled "The Building of the New Navy," and is illustrated with nearly forty elaborate pictures and official plans, showing types of all the classes of United States war vessels, from the torpedo boats and destroyers to the most formidable first-class battleships, and the new Maine, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. In the course of this elaborate and comprehensive paper, Secretary Long reviews, in an appreciative manner, the work of his distinguished predecessors in office—Secretaries Hunt, Chandler, Whitney, Tracy and Herbert—whose efficient and patriotic energy in the building of the new navy led up to the glorious results summarized under the present administration.

Closing-out Sale
—OF—
Lumber and Cord Wood.
On Friday, June 2, 1899, On the premises of John T. Motter, Myers' District, Carroll county, Md., about 24 miles southeast of Kingsdale, close to the line between Westminster Pike, will be sold at public sale, 45 000 FEET OF Oak Boards, Plank and Scantling, Fence Posts, Chips, Chunks, Saw Dust, etc.; also 14 ACRES UNCT WOOD, Tree Tops, etc., in lots to suit purchasers. A credit of three months will be given. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., on Friday, June 2, 1899, terms and conditions will be made known by A. M. KALBACH, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 20-2t

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
Real Estate & Personal Property,
In Silver Run, Maryland.
By virtue of authority and direction contained in a deed of trust executed on the 10th day of June, 1898, by Charles A. Stutz and his wife to the undersigned Trustee, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, the said Trustee will offer at Public Sale, on the premises of the first tract herein described, on SATURDAY, JUNE 10th., 1899, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property: One lot of land, containing one-half acre and containing one and three-quarter acres and twenty-five square perches, more or less, less the County of 10 square perches sold to A. W. Feeser improved with a large New Brick House, 24 by 28 feet, 1 room, basement and two cellars, Summer House, New Barn, and other outbuildings, well located water at the door. This property is located about the mile of the Silver Run, Carroll county, Md., and adjoins the property of Charles Kalbach, Arthur Feeser and John Naus; is conveniently situated as to churches and schools, and is now occupied by the said Charles A. Stutz. Second, All that tract or parcel of land, containing one and one-half acres and less, situated near the said village of Silver Run, on the line between the County of Carroll and the County of Frederick, Maryland, and adjoins the old cemetery, the lands of Jacob Kalbach and others, is desirably located for building lots. Both of said tracts or parcels of land were conveyed to the said Charles A. Stutz by deed dated April 1, 1898, recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county in Liber B. F. C. No. 31, folio 38, etc. At the same time and place, the undersigned Trustee will also sell the following personal property to-wit: ONE DRIVING HORSE, falling top buggy, spring wagon, wheelbarrow, sleigh, 2 sets of buggy harness, 1 new large calendar clock, bureau, horse and lap blankets, forks, shovels, hoes, axes, saws, iron and wood, lot of medicines, medical books and many other articles not mentioned. TERMS OF SALE FOR REAL ESTATE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof; one-third thereof in six months and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with security acceptable to the trustee. TERMS OF SALE FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY: All sums of \$50 and under cash; on all sums over \$50 a credit of three months will be given, on purchaser's giving their notes, bearing interest, with security acceptable to the trustee. CHARLES W. WEAVER, Trustee, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 25-2t

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	January 1895	1896	1897	1898	1899.
Loans.....	\$91,134.	\$91,632.	\$109,492.	\$109,908.	\$123,181.
Deposits.....	5,135.	5,135.	10,225.	10,225.	43,235.
Bonds.....	90,131.	94,050.	109,463.	138,550.	177,598.
Capital Stock.....	16,000.	16,000.	16,000.	16,000.	16,000.
Surplus.....	3,911.	5,156.	6,225.	7,572.	8,000.

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HOME CIRCLE.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject relative to "Home" matters, whether of a social, decorative, culinary or general character. Use articles pertaining to Agriculture, Stock-raising, the Dairy, and other household topics. Contributions must be received not later than Tuesday morning to be guaranteed insertion the same week.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors, nor does the publication of them make him their endorser. The public is entitled to the free use of this department, as long as it is not used as a medium for the ventilation of personalities, or for the publication of articles of no general interest or benefit. All communications must be signed by the writer, or authorship acknowledged in a separate note.

We do not disclose the identity of any writer in this department, in order to gratify curiosity, therefore the "non de plume" may be used with a feeling of security; at the same time it must be remembered that it is not to be used as a "personal" card. Write only on one side of the paper, as plainly, and as clearly correct in punctuation, as possible. Communications should be limited to 500 or 600 words at most.

May.

(For the Home Circle.)
Oh, I am May, May, May!
Come to make the earth look gay,
The gentle breeze a fragile form,
And I bring an azure sky.

By brook and rill, the song birds' trill,
And whisper "Summer's near";
With all its bloom to deck the tomb
Of winter dead and drear.

"Mid grasses green, the daisy hides—
And 'neath the mellow skies
The violet waves a fragile form
And opens its dewy eyes.

So now we say—"All hail May!"
Our hearts are all in time
To welcome with a chorus sweet,
The harbinger of June.

TESSIE.

Hey to Dora.

(For the Home Circle.)
Dear Dora: We more than enjoy
your nice letters, and very many
thanks for seed and your kind information
about the pepper berry and
lemon trees. In the near future we
hope to tell you what success we have
in raising both kinds of trees.

As you may see, "Polly" has changed
to "Aunt Polly," and is right here
doing her duty toward the Home Circle.
Memorial Day and Independence
Day are not far away, and I hope
every one of our circle, and more too,
will contribute articles, pertaining to
the events, enough to crowd out Dr.
Pierce's and Druggist McKimney's
advertisements from the Home Circle
columns for two weeks in the year.

I will depart from my usual method
of letter-writing, and tell you about a
May party that I enjoyed so much,
when I was fifteen years old. I have
always remembered the jolly glad-
some happy day of long ago.

Ascension Day was always design-
ed by our village folks as the day for
fishing. Some of the older people
seemed to inherit a certain amount of
superstition from their grand-mothers
and great-grand-mothers. They had
a strong aversion to sewing, or to cul-
tivating the ground on that day, and
it was set apart for visiting or fishing,
and was almost hailed as a genuine
holiday by the young folks.

Before our school closed in April,
about twenty boys and girls, near my
own age, planned to spend Ascension
Day along the banks of Big Pipe Creek.
All anticipated a jolly good
time, and at last the much expected
day arrived with all the melodies,
beauties, and splendors of May. We
started early, as we had three miles
to walk across the red land country
to McKimney's fording, the place at
which we wished to spend the day.
Since we were robust and active, a
three mile walk was a very minute
distance.

Well, it did not take us long to
walk, run, skip, hop and race to the
large grove of majestic oaks and
spruce that extended out to the
creek. We huddled on a mossy slope
to gather mountain tea berries and
wood violets. The boys soon were
picking flowers, and with a deafening
yell, they all raced to the stream
without us. We followed leisurely,
and found them sitting on the beau-
tiful green turf resting and getting the
lines and baits in order for fishing,
and very soon a score of corks were
bobbing on the sparkling water. Few
bites, and fewer fish were the rewards
of our angling.

The boys told us "to spit on our
baits," but all to no purpose. Some-
how the lines would get tangled, and
at length our stock of patience be-
came exhausted and we threw down
our poles, leaving the lines dangle in
the water and concluded that Isaac
Walton's great pleasure was a hum-
bug. We turned to other amuse-
ments and played tag-rings, bingo,
pussy-wants-a-corner, hide and seek,
behind the large trees, prisoner's
base, and town-ball, until the heat of

If a man is going to fight he wants to be well. He wants to be

strong, steady, nerve, vigorous—able to
take and give punishment. One of Roose-
velt's Rough Riders actually starved to death
because his digestive system wasn't strong
enough to extract the nutriment from food
that kept his comrades strong and well and
in tip-top fighting trim.

The soldier isn't the only one who fights
and needs strength. Business men, clerks,
engineers, laborers, all have a fight on their
hands. All have to
fight for a
living. The
strong win.
The weak go
to the wall.

What about you?

Is your blood all right?
Do you feel right?
Are you losing flesh?
Feel "run down"?
Do you sleep well?
Have trouble with your stomach?

If so what you need is Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery. It makes men strong.
It keys the digestive system right up to
concert pitch. It tones the stomach, sav-
es the liver, strengthens the nerves,
enriches the blood—makes a new man of
you.

Puts snap and vim and endurance into
a man.

A. D. Weller, M.D., of Pensacola, Escambia
Co., Fla. (Box 544), writes: "I have taken sev-
eral bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,'
and must say that I am a different man. I
feel better (as my friends called me), to per-
fectness. Four months ago I did not think I
was in shape to assist our 'Uncle Sam' in case of
hostilities, but thanks to you, I am now ready
for the 'Don's'."

the sun made us seek the shade of a
gigantic elm tree which we all admi-
red, and made baskets, trays, and pic-
ture frames of bulrushes, which the
boys gathered in a marshy pool close
by, and then we had auction and sold
them for the benefit of heathen mis-
sionaries, all the while, telling of
William Penn's Treaty under an elm,
George Washington's surveying trip
along the Potomac, and then the de-
scription of the stream before us.
Little Pipe Creek and Big Pipe Creek
form Double Pipe Creek, which
empties into the Monocacy, a branch
of the Potomac, and then these waters
finally reach the Atlantic Ocean
whereon great ships sail.

We had test-word spelling, decla-
mations, singing and riddles; and then
we went to hunt mussel shells, white
pebbles and black Jack-stones up the
creek on a little sand bar. Returning
to our favorite elm, some boy discov-
ered that one of the corks was under
the water; the owner of the line
quickly drew it out, and great excite-
ment prevailed, as a harmless and
hungry fish, five inches long was taken
from the sharp, cruel hook.

This incident incited the boys to
fish in earnest, and they ordered us
to keep quiet and have patience.
They boasted that they would catch
as many fish as old Zebedee and his
sons ever did in the Sea of Galilee.
At noon they quit angling and had
seven little fish, these they disem-
boweled, and strung on a slender
stick, placed each end on two large
stones and built a fire to cook them—
they were not well done, but rare.

Good Talkers.

(For the Home Circle.)
What is wrong with all our circle
members? I surely felt disappointed
to find our page last issue filled with
other matter. I know these are busy
times with the sisters, house cleaning,
garden making, poultry tending, etc.,
to claim our time, yet we must not let
our Editor down so hard—all drop
out at once. We certainly can take
time to write a short letter, and a
number of short letters will make in-
teresting reading.

I had a very pleasant visit paid me
a day or two ago by several friends
whom I had not the pleasure of enter-
taining for many years; after they left
I remarked what a pleasure as well as
a benefit is derived from persons that
are "good talkers." I do not mean
persons that say a great deal and
nothing true, but a good talker with
a retentive memory can interest me,
while I will be satisfied to listen.

How delightful to be entertained by
bright minds—free from gossip—who
can tell you what you do not know,
and just upon a subject that you feel
interested in, or a part of our country
that you have only read about and
have desired to see.

To enjoy the company of such
friends leaves you food for thought.
Impressions are made that will not
soon be forgotten, and the more we
mingle with such friends the less we
desire, light, frivolous, gossiping na-
tures.

Just at this season of the year, all
nature is so beautiful that we can talk
of the flowers and birds that sing so
sweetly, and the green verdure that
covers the fields that but a few weeks
ago were brown and bare, the blessed
rains we have had and the bright
sunshine—so many things to be
thankful for and talk about, that
will leave us no regrets.

Aunt Dorothy.

(For the Home Circle.)
I was delighted with your letter,
and thank you very much for telling
me about the glass flowers. I would
have answered your letter sooner but
waited to tell you about the parade.

The G. A. R. Posts of California are
holding their convention here, and
there are many visitors in San Diego
—delegates. I think they are called
Monday was Dewey day; we were
given a holiday from school. Tuesday
was Carnival day, and we were given
a half holiday to see the parade. By
10 o'clock, the principal streets were
filled with people; they seemed to
come from everywhere. At 10.30 the
parade began to move and was very
long.

The procession was led by chief
of police, Russell, and men. Next follow-
ed the City Guard Band, playing
beautiful music; then came four Com-
panies of soldiers; then followed the
Naval Reserves, the Boy's Brigade,
and the Perris Indian School Band. I
wish you could have seen them. They
were dressed just like we Americans.
Of course they were dark and had
Indian features, but their black hair
was cut close to their heads and it was
pleasant to hear the music they made.
Then followed several Orders—the
Old Fellows, Macalones and others.
A company of marines came next,
drawing a cannon. Then came the
old veterans, about three hundred of
them in line; several one legged ones
rode in carriages.

Two milk white horses, with tails
and manes all crimped, and decorated
with red, white and blue, drew a car-
riage containing the Theosophists. A
Red Cross float was a pretty feature.
The fire companies were next in line,
with handsomely decorated engines,
then the Hopkin's family drum corps;
(they are a grand-father, a father, two
sons and a daughter); the daughter
is about 16 years old and carried a
large drum which she could beat as
well as her brothers. She wore a neat
dress of blue and a soldier's cap. Sev-
eral hundred school children with
flags were also in line. A number of
decorated bicycles and numerous
floats, representing different trades,
closed the procession.

The Carnival in the evening I did
not see, but the morning paper said
that the streets were filled with mer-
ry maskers, and the Indian band boys
when they were not playing tunes,
stared in wonder at the actions and
made up of the civilized (?) pale-faces.
They never saw anything in the peon
or eagle dances of their fathers or
mothers that equaled the doings of
the pale-faces. We are busy at school
getting ready for the last day of
school which is the 22nd. of May, and
we expect a good time.

In my last letter to you, I told you
about the Belgium King. Two more

steamers have come in since then, and
the Belgium King is expected again
Friday or Saturday. On her first trip,
one of the officers had his wife and
little boy ten months old with him.
The lady and little boy took a cottage
on the next street from us, and often
on the way to school I see the little
boy in a baby carriage. His nurse
is an East India boy, called a coolie. I
wish you could see him with his snow
white coat and pants. He is quite a
curiosity to us school children, for he
does not look like us at all. The baby
is cute and seems to like its queer
nurse. We are learning to sing:
A little flower so long grew:
So lonely was it left.
Then heaven looked like an eye of blue,
Down in its rocky crevices.

What should this little flower do,
In such a darksome place,
But try to reach that eye of blue,
And kiss heaven's face.

Please write another letter real
soon. Good-bye,
From DORA E.

Volcanic Eruptions.
Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob
life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve,
cures them. Also Old Running and
Pain Expeller, Sores, Boils, Feloons,
Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns,
Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains,
Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out
itching humors. Aches. Only 25 cents, a box.
Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. S. Mc-
Kinney, Druggist.

No Right to Ugliness.
The woman who is lovely in face,
form and temper will always have
friends, but one who would be attrac-
tive, and keep her health. If she is
well, she is beautiful. If she is ill, she
will be nervous and irritable. If she
has constipation or kidney trouble,
her impure blood will cause pimples,
her complexion will be sallow and a wretch-
ed complexion, which she cannot
be made in the world to regulate
stomach, liver and kidneys and to
purge, bright eyes, and a healthy
skin, rich complexion. It will make a
good-looking, charming woman of a
run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at R.
S. McKinney's Drug Store.

Woman's Diplomacy.
More women fall in love with a man's
love than with the man himself, for the
heart feminine takes to admiration and
devotion like a duck to a mud puddle.
"What made you marry him if you
didn't love him?" one girl will say to
another.
"Why, because he loved me. That
was reason enough, he wasn't it?" will
be the answer. "I knew I didn't care a
hairpin for him, but it was perfectly
heavenly to have somebody around who
was always saying that I was the love-
liest thing on earth and the sweetest
and the most perfect in the brightest. It
was just like coming into my rights."
"Yes, but after a few years of matrimony?"
"Oh, I just had to grow fond of him.
If I hadn't he'd left off all that palaver
after three weeks. Of course I
have to keep his advances in my mind,
telling him how dear and unselfish and
nice he is. And he's so grateful then
that he goes into the same old crazy
spells of admiration that he had when
we were first engaged."

Home Dressmaking.
The home dressmaker may find it
useful to know that when bodies are
faced instead of being buttoned or
hooked, they are held together by
the cords are passed through the bod-
ies, a narrow space between two small
whalebone strips. The whalebone on
each side of the row of eyelets prevents
the cord from wrinkling the bodice.
The places for the bones may be pre-
pared in advance, and when made, as
they are in place, they will be made, as
it is much easier to make the bodice
before the material is stiffened. Very
small, round whalebones are most often
used for the stiffening, as they adapt
themselves more readily to the curves
of the figure than do the flat ones, which
are used in the bodice and forward.
Princess evening gowns are nearly al-
ways laced. It is necessary to line them
with firm material, so that they may
be closely drawn in around the figure,
for a princess gown which does not fit
properly is an utter failure. The lining,
like the outside, must have no seam at
the waist, and the bodice should be
pieces of the bodice are joined, and
well be nicked in in many places and
pressed open. Sleeveless bodices are
made very high under the arms, and
the armholes are kept as small as possible.
Around the edge of the decolletage a
band of velvet or lace is put in to keep the
edge close against the shoulders.

Paris Home For American Students.
Have you heard of the American Na-
tional Institute, of which the corner-
stone is soon to be laid? The founder is
Miss Malinda M. Smith, of New York.
The Institute is to be entirely sustained by
scholarships. Two of \$10,000 each have
been subscribed by Mrs. Walden Pell,
the honorary president, and by another
philanthropic member of the American
college here.

The purpose of the Institute is to pro-
vide a comfortable and pleasant home
for American students in Paris. Accommoda-
tions are to be provided for 500. The best masters in mu-
sic and painting have offered their ser-
vices at half price. Lectures have been
promised by noted literateurs. A nu-
merous scholars will be assured by
members of the musical profession, who
talent is discovered to warrant its con-
ferring. The cost of the building is to
be \$350,000, and it is hoped that it may
be in working order before 1900. Each
of the 45 states of the Union will be
asked to provide one or more scholar-
ships in the Institute for each state.
Students of both sexes (two from each
state) may compete. (Paris Cor. San
Francisco Argonaut.)

How to Make Chinblain Salve.
Procure a beef bone containing a
good deal of marrow, remove the fat,
melt in a jar set in boiling water.
When melted, strain and allow to cool.
Then mix in the following proportions:
Two ounces of white wax, four ounces
of beef marrow and four ounces of
Venetian turpentine. Stir the fats, set
them with the turpentine in a jar of
boiling water and melt over the fire.
When liquid, stir in four ounces of
sweet oil and pour into small jars or
molds in which the salve can be stored
for future use.

Coral Jewelry Set in Silver.
This is a slight waist sets are
handsomely mounted on coral. They
are set in wrought silver mountings,
and many are cut on antique patterns.
The cuff buttons are of the link variety,
and only the top button is set in silver,
while the other is perfectly plain.

the earth and prevented from evapo-
rating by the compost of decaying
leaves and shade of the forest trees
above.

Forest trees have a large root sys-
tem which extends deep into the sub-
soil, thus securing the passage of water
to subterranean depths, which pro-
duces springs. As soon as the forest is
removed above a spring, it ceases to
exist or is diminished to a great ex-
tent. Go into the mountains and ask
old settlers why a certain spring is no
more, and he will tell you that it is
because the trees above have been
cut down. This allows the sun to
bake the soil and to aid evaporation,
by robbing the spring of its necessary
subterranean supply.

removal of the forest has open-
ed the way for the terrible cyclone of
western fame, and already we have
witnessed its terrible work of reduc-
ing our buildings to kindling wood,
or prematurely creating a victim for
the grave. Thus far, in the progress
of the world, the effect has mainly
been atmospheric and climatic, but
soon we shall feel the pressing need of
fuel and building materials for the
cities of the world, and the necessity
of which we have as yet no substitute.

These few facts are presented for the
purpose of inducing people to reflect
before they take the mad course of
destruction any further, and to study
the problem of restoring our now al-
most ruined natural resource.

NORMAN HESS,
Milton Academy.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.
China exports 11,000,000 fans an-
nually.
The queen has 60 housemaids at
Windsor castle.
Marine underwriters paid \$12,000,000
in losses on sea last year.
Wooden legs are used by over 1,000,
000 English speaking men.
Eighty-six per cent of railway tickets
issued in England are for third-class.
The highest price ever paid for a race
horse was \$150,000 for the famous Or-
monde.
Only about one in 1,000 cattle ship-
ped abroad from this country dies or is
lost at sea.
St. Peter's, Rome, can accommodate
54,000 worshippers, and St. Paul's,
London, 32,000.
The earliest church of Staten Island
was formed before 1660 by the Wal-
denes at Stuyvesant Brook.
Last year in 24 cities of the United
States 8,844 divorces were asked for
and 6,800 were granted.

Owing to the difference in the aver-
age death rate it may be said that three
Englishmen live as long as five Rus-
sians.
The only artist buried in Westmin-
ster abbey is George Graham, the instru-
ment maker who invented clockwork in
the year 1700.
Alaska babies rarely cry. When they
do, they are held under a little stream
of running water—usually under a
barred tap—until they stop.
It is believed that aluminum was
originally discovered by C. C. 40, but if so
the discovery was confined to only a
few and was quickly forgotten.
In taking an oath in England there
is now no compulsion to kiss the book.
The law provides that the Scottish form
may be used if the swearer so desires.
The Universalist Register for 1899
reports 187 churches, with 48,856 mem-
bers. Massachusetts is the denom-
inational work and New York comes
next.

In Germany new houses are being
supplied with floors made of compressed
paper. They are soft to step on and,
having no cracks of any kind, harbor
no dust.
A newborn baby in Dover, Me., re-
ceived his first bath the following time
in a bowl of his parents: A bunch of
toothpicks, a toothbrush and a
shaving mug.

The Crystal Palace in London, where
the first world's convention of Chris-
tian Endeavor will be held in 1900, can
accommodate 100,000 persons. Prepara-
tions are making for 25,000 delegates.
"You best a man when he gets the
worst of it," says the New York Com-
mercial Advertiser. "You worst him
when you get the best of it. That is,
say, 'to best' and 'to worst' mean ex-
actly the same thing. Orations in lan-
guage and its developments!"

Perhaps the finest manseum in exis-
tence is that in Agra, India, which
was built by the Emperor Shah Jehon
for himself. It was 23 years in course
of erection, and at 30,000 men were
constantly employed during that pe-
riod. The cost was \$4,000,000.

The original 13 states contained 325,
785 square miles, or 208,502,400 acres.
In 1898 the United States contained
2,720,160 square miles, or 1,683,378,360
acres, in organized states. It also con-
tained 886,270 square miles, or 567,212,
800 acres of territory not organized as
states.

When a Chinese girl is married, her
attendants are invariably the oldest and
ugliest women anywhere to be found in
the neighborhood, who are engaged ex-
pressly to act as a foil to her beauty.
It is said that several exceptionally ugly
old women make a handsome income
per annum by acting in this capacity.

The following curious advertisement
recently appeared in the London Spec-
tator: "Thousands of people would be
glad to know of a religion without su-
perstition, a faith without credulity
and a worship without idolatry. Apply
for theistic literature to Mrs. Laing,
The Theistic Church, Swallow Street,
Piccadilly, London."

When Lord Kitchener went to Cam-
bridge university to receive his degree
of doctor of laws, the undergraduate
celebrated the occasion with bonfires
and a good deal of rowdiness. The uni-
versity senate now recommends that the
rule be passed that henceforth no un-
dergraduate shall take part in the pub-
lic proceedings of the university.

A unique Maori mat composed of the
feathers of the kiwi (the wingless
bird of New Zealand) was sold in Lon-
don auction room the other day. In the
mat were two panels of feathers of the
white variety, which probably no living
person has seen in England. It is said
that it took the tribe whose chief doubt-
less used it as a prayer mat ten years
to collect them. The mat fetched 30
guineas and was bought, it is said, for
the Natural History museum.

A Leviston (Me.) merchant has in
his store an old fashioned clock which
is peculiarly sensitive. It sometimes
stops, and if any one steps into the
store or goes by it will start again, and
if a host of people pass by it will start
itself will start. A man who had hap-
pened to notice it and who had not like
after he had started his furnace in the
fall in the spring, after he ceased to
keep a fire, it would run all right.

In the war of the Crimea, with
1,400,500 troops, there were killed in
battle 58,870; died of wounds, 66,000;
died of disease, 492,200. In the Ameri-
can war of 1861-5 in the northern army
there took the field 2,336,000 troops;
there were killed in battle, 44,240;
there died of wounds, 34,000; there
died of disease, 419,240. In the Spanish-
American war there took the field 274,
717 troops; there were killed in battle,
293; there were wounded, 1,577; there
died from disease, 2,619.

Dr. Georg Brandes, the noted Dan-
ish critic, has refused to go to Berlin
and deliver a lecture there because of
the policy of Germany in expelling
Danes from Silesia-Holstein. He is
leading the agitation in Denmark
against the Prussian movement.

McKellip's Horse and Cattle Powder. Ten Cent Corn Killer.

Lum-Tum Clothes Cleaner.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

"DANGER IN THE EARTH AND AIR; DANGER EVERYWHERE."
A Wise and Venerable Doctor Talks about Advanced Science.
In a leading hotel, in a great city, a famous and aged physician was conversing. Listening to his wise and sententious discourse, were a group of well-dressed men, evidently lawyers, business men and commercial travelers. My firm belief is "that medical science is certain yet to show that all diseases without exception are caused by invisible germs which are living organisms. Here is the germ of that terrible disease diphtheria. Here is the bacillus of typhoid fever, and here is the still more dreadful bacillus of tubercle which causes that most destructive of all diseases, consumption. This of that very common and supposed incurable disease, catarrh."

"I wish, Doctor," said the traveling man, "that you would tell us about catarrh. I have had it for years, and I am thoroughly discouraged."
The Doctor answered: "Catarrh of the bladder, consumption, typhoid fever, and a host of other diseases, is the result of a microbe invading the blood and attacking especially the mucous membrane. This foul and most disgusting disease is especially prevalent in the United States and it is rare to meet one who is not, or has not been troubled, and that much exercise cannot be of any intellectual treat, from fear of the disagreeable odor arising from such catarrhal affections. In its worst phase, the patient becomes loathsome both to himself and his friends."

"I believe," continued this great physician, "that the true way to heal catarrh is to medicate the blood. This can be done only by powerful alteratives which act as blood purifiers. I have used many of these, but I have found that Betsy A. Maretz, of Manistee, Manistee Co., Mich., writes: 'Dear Sirs:—For ten years I was a sufferer from general debility and chronic catarrh. My face was pale as death. I was weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk. I was so dizzy, and a ringing in my head all the time. My muscular power was almost entirely gone, and I couldn't go half a dozen steps without stopping to rest, and often that much exercise caused me to have a pain in my side. It seemed as though the blood had left my veins. The doctor said my blood had all turned to water. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I tried the best physicians in the state, but failed to get any relief. I bought another. When these had been used, I was somewhat improved in health. I continued its use, and felt I was growing stronger; my sleep was refreshing, and it seemed as if I could feel new blood moving through my veins. I kept on taking it, and now consider myself a well and rugged man. I have all the time, and am happy. I am positive that the Sarsaparilla saved my life. The sick headache I have had since childhood, has disappeared, and my catarrh has almost entirely left me. I cannot be too thankful for what Johnston's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I recommend all women who have sick headaches to use your Sarsaparilla.'

MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Sold by WEANT & KOONS, Taneytown, Md.

NEARLY FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD!!

It's a long life, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American people has made it so. It does not allow its youth to pass in idleness, but its life has been passed to their reward, and these admirers are loyal and steadfast to-day, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to their homes and firesides.

As a natural consequence it enjoys in its old age all the vitality and vigor of its youth, strengthened and ripened by the experiences of over half a century. It has lived on its merits, and on the cordial support of progressive Americans. It is "The New York Weekly Tribune," acknowledged the country over as the leading National Family Newspaper.

Recognizing its value to those who desire all the news of the State and Nation, the publishers of the Record (your own favorite home paper) have entered into an alliance with "The New York Weekly Tribune" which enables them to furnish both papers at the trifling cost of \$1.25 per year. Every farmer and every villager owes to himself, to his family, to the community in which he lives a cordial support of his local newspaper, as it home all the news and happenings of his neighborhood, the doings of his friends, the condition and prospects for different crops, the prices in home wide-awake, progressive family.

Just think of it! Each of these papers for only \$1.25 a year.
Send all subscriptions to "THE CARROLL RECORD," Taneytown, Md.

PROF. F. R. MAYER, YORK, PA.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

All kinds of optical work scientific-
ally supplied. Diseases of the eyes
treated, and glasses properly fitted.
Examinations Free.
Inquire at the Buffington House as
to dates of my visits to Taneytown.

[A Native Taneytown-er.]
Chas. A. Golding

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC

in and For The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
No. 435 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

DAVID B. SHAUM, Butcher, and Proprietor of Taneytown Meat Market.

TANEYTOWN, MD.
Keeps constantly on hand and for sale.
FRESH AND CURED MEATS

of all kinds. Highest Cash Price paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs, Lambs and Calves. Also Highest Cash Price paid for Beef Hides and Furs of all kinds. 2-4-m

MICA AXLE GREASE

It's easy to take a big load up a big hill if you use the MICA AXLE GREASE. Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere.

The One Day Cold Cure.

For colds and sore throats use Kermott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine. Easily taken as candy and quickly cures.

A Scientific and Reliable Remedy for Cattle. The Powders will be found valuable in all cases of debility, or where the health has been impaired, or the constitution broken down from whatever cause. Dairymen will find them very beneficial in keeping their Milch Cows in a sleek and healthy condition, and improving the quality of milk.—Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a box.

Removes Corns and Bunions without Pain; gives no trouble, makes the feet comfortable; no poison. Spend 10c and try it.

Effectually removes stains and spots produced by grease, oil, etc. It has no disagreeable odor at the time of application, and does not leave an unpleasant smell.—Price only 15 cents.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Arrests putrefaction and destroys malarious effluvia. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md.

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A Wise and Venerable Doctor Talks about Advanced Science.
In a leading hotel, in a great city, a famous and aged physician was conversing. Listening to his wise and sententious discourse, were a group of well-dressed men, evidently lawyers, business men and commercial travelers. My firm belief is "that medical science is certain yet to show that all diseases without exception are caused by invisible germs which are living organisms. Here is the germ of that terrible disease diphtheria. Here is the bacillus of typhoid fever, and here is the still more dreadful bacillus of tubercle which causes that most destructive of all diseases, consumption. This of that very common and supposed incurable disease, catarrh."

"I wish, Doctor," said the traveling man, "that you would tell us about catarrh. I have had it for years, and I am thoroughly discouraged."
The Doctor answered: "Catarrh of the bladder, consumption, typhoid fever, and a host of other diseases, is the result of a microbe invading the blood and attacking especially the mucous membrane. This foul and most disgusting disease is especially prevalent in the United States and it is rare to meet one who is not, or has not been troubled, and that much exercise cannot be of any intellectual treat, from fear of the disagreeable odor arising from such catarrhal affections. In its worst phase, the patient becomes loathsome both to himself and his friends."

"I believe," continued this great physician, "that the true way to heal catarrh is to medicate the blood. This can be done only by powerful alteratives which act as blood purifiers. I have used many of these, but I have found that Betsy A. Maretz, of Manistee, Manistee Co., Mich., writes: 'Dear Sirs:—For ten years I was a sufferer from general debility and chronic catarrh. My face was pale as death. I was weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk. I was so dizzy, and a ringing in my head all the time. My muscular power was almost entirely gone, and I couldn't go half a dozen steps without stopping to rest, and often that much exercise caused me to have a pain in my side. It seemed as though the blood had left my veins. The doctor said my blood had all turned to water. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I tried the best physicians in the state,

