

MRS. BAIRD SUICIDES.
A Taneytown Lady Hangs Herself in the
Hallway of her Home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baird, widow of the late John Baird, of Taneytown, committed suicide at her home on Baltimore St., on Wednesday night, Oct. 1, by hanging herself from a beam in the hallway between ten and eleven o'clock, by William Bankard, a nephew, who was called in to see a case in the back way, as usual, lit a lamp which had been placed on the kitchen table for him and then stood in the hallway leading to the front hall. On investigation, he was horrified to find Mrs. Baird hanging curiously fastened to the hall railing at the head of the stairway, and to the balusters.

Coroner N. B. Hagan was notified and after viewing the remains decided that the case was clearly premeditated suicide, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

During the day, Mrs. Baird had apparently been in her usual frame of mind, going about her household duties and seeing to it that she was working at the place and talked to her noticed nothing which would indicate mental derangement or disposition toward self-destruction. From evidences in the house, she had apparently prepared very carefully for her end.

The rope she used had been taken from two beds. It was doubled and the ends tied at two places, one at the head of the bed and the other at the foot. It is supposed that she went part of the way down the steps, gathered up the rope and formed a noose around her neck and then dropped over the stair railing. When found she was entirely suspended, being held up by the noose. Her false teeth and hair comb were found on the steps, and in her room upstairs clothing had been laid out, including such as she desired to be buried in.

The rash act was no doubt committed during a feeling of depression, which was the result of poor health and loneliness; to her stepson, John H. Baird, who had left her after a long illness, she had indicated that she had either laid down on it, or probably retired for the night, when she thought of suicide entered her mind and she then arose and made the preparations described, and accomplished the deed. She left no writing or other evidence in explanation.

Mrs. Baird's maiden name was Hendrickson, and she leaves a number of relatives of that name in Frederick. She was the second wife of John Baird, Sr., who died in 1887. During her residence here she has always been known as a lady of quiet disposition, friendly but not effusive, and a thrifty and neat housekeeper.

Funeral services were held this Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of which she was a member. She was about 63 years of age.

Wormy Ice Water.

The statement is a startling one, but nevertheless true, that citizens of Taneytown have been afflicted with wormy ice water this summer. Four samples of water were examined this week, in which ice from different houses had been placed in glasses. On one eighth to fully a half inch in length, white in color, very slender, and at times curved, which seemed as if the eyesight is keen, these worms may not be distinguished, but by the use of a magnifying glass, they can be readily seen. They are likely to be taken for bits of lint, or feathery particles of dust, but they are nevertheless alive. Looking through a piece of glass, they are hard to see, but, in a perfectly clear glass held over a dark object, and by looking down into it, they can be readily seen.

As yet, nobody has seen them in water not containing ice, which is in evidence in the city. It is not the water, which is at fault. While the thought is not a pleasant one, it is presumed that the worms have been swallowed by our citizens this summer.

A Taneytown Manse Baby.

Some of the older inhabitants of this vicinity will perhaps recall the Rev. James Williamson, who was pastor of the Christian Reformed church from 1849 to 1854, and may also remember that a little daughter was born to him during his ministry. Now, after the lapse of fifty years, there comes a letter from India, written by this daughter who is working as a missionary in that country. She is now about 60 years of age.

Postmaster Wanted at Morgan.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Post-office Morgan (Carroll county) Post-office, for which it seems to be unable to find a postmaster. It is said on good authority at the department that the office which was established by the establishment of rural free delivery that it is difficult to find anyone who is willing to accept the position. The place, situated in a remote spot, is a small one, and has for some time been endeavoring to be relieved of the office. This cannot be done until a suitable person is appointed and qualified. Recently Mr. E. C. Snyder was appointed postmaster of the place and the problem was thought to be solved. Postmaster Snyder, however, has not received word that Mr. Snyder does not care for the place. The present postmaster must therefore resign some time before the end of his present job.

MARRIED.

SHANE-BROOK—MAYERS.—On Sept. 20, 1903, at the Reformed, Parsonage, Silver Run, by Rev. S. Hartman, pastor, Mr. Howard A. Shanebrook to Miss Effie Catherine Mayers.

SMITH—BARNES.—On Sept. 29th, 1903, near Winfield, by Elder W. H. Franklin, Mr. Lee T. Smith to Miss Zelma L. Barnes.

HAINES—BAIRD.—On Sept. 30, 1903, near Denning, by Elder W. H. Franklin, Mr. David B. Haines to Miss Effie L. Baird.

MCKINSTRY—MESSLER.—On Oct. 1, 1903, near Linwood, by Revs. Enders and Clarkson, Mr. William McKinstry to Miss Mary L. Messler.

DIED.

Obituary, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free of charge.

DEVLISHES.—On Sept. 23, 1903, near Middleburg, Flora Loraine, daughter of Arthur and Clara Devlishes, aged 3 months and 7 days.

HILTEBRICK.—On Sept. 28, 1903, in Harney, Mrs. Ann C. Hiltbrick, in her 73rd year.

CAYLOR.—On Sept. 24, 1903, near Uniontown, Mrs. Margaret Caylor, aged 99 years, 2 months, 3 days.

Church Notices.

Union Bridge church, Reformed church, St. Paul's church, 10:30 a. m.; Baptist church, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Maclester, pastor.

Brief Items of General Interest.

The famous contest in Westminster, between the Water Companies, has been decided by Judge Jones against the old Company.

President Roosevelt and family returned to Washington, for the winter, on Monday. The President's health is of the very best, and his interests are as hard as those of a prize fighter, the result of wood chopping, rowing, and general outdoor exercise.

The Pen-Mar season, which closed Sunday, was the most successful in the history of that popular resort. The Pen-Mar season, which closed Sunday, was the most successful in the history of that popular resort.

Twenty dollars a month on a farm is better than \$35 a month in a city store. A general thing at the end of nine months the farmer boy has \$150 in cash, and a pair of overalls, two or three suits of clothes, a pair of golf socks, and is \$17 in his pocket at the end of the year for the latter job to one of the former.

The board of managers of the Frederick and Emmitsburg Turnpike, over the road on Saturday and found it in excellent condition. The party consisted of Chief Justice, Judge, Sheriff, Hiram R. Heck, P. N. Hamaker, J. C. Cronise, George Houck, Charles S. Snook and George A. Duerksen, who were on duty at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg.

After the death of John McAllister a search of his papers failed to reveal any will. His estate is being administered by his brother Theodore McAllister. When inventory was taken a tool box was gone through, and a box containing some tools and other articles was over, there was found a will. On Monday letters of administration were revoked, and the estate was administered to Theodore McAllister—Gettysburg Compiler.

The Civil Service Commission has just received a call from the Philippine Government for 150 male teachers, with salaries as follows: \$5 at \$1,200; 70 at \$1,000, and 75 at \$800 per annum. The examination will be held on October 19 and 20, in various cities. Teachers appointed are eligible for promotion to higher grades in the service, the salaries ranging from \$900 to \$2,500 for teachers and from \$1,500 to \$2,000 for division superintendents.

The Clarion, of Thurmont, says: "A Maryland exhibit at St. Louis, Mo., will be a Kansas exhibit without corn and it has so happened that this year, immediately preceding the exhibition, one half mile south of this place has 'saved the day'; on Monday last Mr. Foreman sent about a half bushel of real pictures, fruit, and other products to the Maryland Agricultural College; when they will be sent, properly displayed in glass, to St. Louis."

In spite of the efforts other cities are making to secure the republican national convention next fall, the opinion prevails in Washington that it will go to Chicago. The republican party is nominating Garfield, and in 1880, Blaine in 1884, and Harrison in 1892. The republican party has been wandering about the country, visiting Minneapoli in 1892, St. Louis in 1896, and Philadelphia in 1900. It is now time, many republicans believe, to go back to Chicago where the first successful republican candidate was nominated, with results most momentous.

The largest political picnic ever held in this section of the state was the one at Mt. Airy, last Saturday, when 5000 persons were present. The day was the notification to the democratic state candidates—Edwin W. Wardell, for Governor, Dr. Gordon T. S. Bryan, for Attorney-General—of their nomination by the recent state convention.

In addition to the candidates, the following distinguished democrats were present: Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. J. V. Bachman, Col. Bryan and Schley, of Washington; Col. Spencer C. Jones, of Montgomery county; Mr. William S. Bryan, and in fact every speaker of the day. It was the paramount issue of the campaign with the democrats.

On the whole, as an opening event of venturing of personal property and debts. Edward Shorb, executor of Washington Shorb, deceased, reported sale of real estate, room let to a party.

The last will and testament of John Deckenbaug, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Mary L. Deckenbaug, who received order to notify creditors.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 1903.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Poole, deceased, granted unto William H. Sharp, guardian to John C. Sharp, settled first and final account.

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PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE.

A Full County and Legislative Ticket Placed in the Field.

Contrary to common expectation, the Prohibitionists of Carroll county, through a few of their representatives, placed a full county and legislative ticket in the field, at a meeting held in Westminster, on Tuesday, except for State's Attorney and County Surveyor. Whether the nominees will all consent to serve, remains to be seen, but County Chairman, J. A. Weiland, was authorized to fill all vacancies.

There will now be fifty-two names on the ballot to be voted in November, which fact considerably increases the chances for spread, or respect, of the party. Heretofore, it has been conservatively estimated that one-tenth of the ballots cast would be rejected, but the undoubtably increase the percentage.

It is said that the best way to get out of a bad law is to get out of it. It is to be hoped that the results of our coming election will be so unambiguous that the "puzzle" of the election law appears to be as much of a "puzzle" as the ballot.

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The students were Miss Jessie Hollenberger, of Union Bridge, and Mr. Joseph McKinstry, of Baltimore, who were accompanied by a wedding march was skillfully rendered by Miss Addie Messler. The bride's gown was of white satin and she carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The bride and groom were given in white, and the bride wore a white and red. The bride and groom received the congratulations of their many friends and all were heartily served with refreshments in the dining room. The presents were numerous, useful and valuable. The young couple are held in high esteem by their friends, and they have embarked upon the sea of matrimony with the best wishes of a host of friends. They will be accompanied by a train for Philadelphia and other points north.

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Brief Political Notes.

Read this department, until election day, for the party campaign to go to read and mark your ballot.

Ex-Attorney General John P. Poe has announced himself as democratic candidate for the U. S. Senatorship. Counting the vote this year, will give us all the experience in that line that he is likely to want for the balance of his life.

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The Mining Journal (Frostburg) says: "Hon. Lindor Rayner comes into the contest for United States Senator too late—unless he is aiming to succeed Hon. Gordon T. S. Bryan. He has been nominated and these can not go back to their nominators. The detour of the 'on' between Smith and McComas."

The ballot to be voted in Washington county, in November will contain the names of 80 candidates and will be the largest ballot since the new election law was adopted. The detour of the 'on' between Smith and McComas."

Col. William Kilgour, of Montgomery county, has received a letter from Hon. Edwin Warfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, requesting him to accompany him in his campaign for the state. Colonel Kilgour has for some time past been suffering from an attack of rheumatism, but if he can accompany him, he says, he will accept the invitation.

If 333 ballots were thrown out last year, the usual number of registered voters, there will be 17 times that many this year, or 5,699, there being 17 times as many cross marks as in any previous year. It is a year's subscription to the paper who figures in advance, the nearest to the correct number of "puzzles," so let us have your number.

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THE MILLER CASE.

Labor Unions Cannot Dictate who may be Government Employees.

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NON-PARTISAN.

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P. B. ENGLAB, Editor and Manager.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd., 1903.

State Nominations.

For Governor. PROHIBITION. WILLIAM GIBSON, DEMOCRATIC. EDWIN WARFIELD, DEMOCRATIC. STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS, REPUBLICAN.

For Comptroller. DEMOCRATIC. GORDON T. ATKINSON, REPUBLICAN. E. P. DENNIS, REPUBLICAN. DANIEL W. MILES, PROHIBITION.

For Attorney General. DEMOCRATIC. W. SHEPARD BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC. FRANK HIGGINS, REPUBLICAN. GEORGE WHITLOCK, REPUBLICAN.

County Nominations.

For Clerk of Circuit Court. DEMOCRATIC. DAVID P. SMELSER, DEMOCRATIC. WEAVER W. SWARTZ, REPUBLICAN.

For Registrar of Wills. REPUBLICAN. JOSEPH D. BROOKS, REPUBLICAN. DR. JOHN J. STEWART, DEMOCRATIC.

For State Senator. DEMOCRATIC. JOHN E. DANFORTH, DEMOCRATIC. CHAS. J. H. GANTER, REPUBLICAN.

For House of Delegates. REPUBLICAN. DR. HARRY F. BARR, DEMOCRATIC. JESS W. FUSSELL, DEMOCRATIC. JAMES D. HAINES, DEMOCRATIC. JOSEPH H. KAIN, DEMOCRATIC. HARVEY S. MORELOCK, REPUBLICAN. AZARIAH OSTRICK, REPUBLICAN. EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, REPUBLICAN. EDW. G. RICHARDSON, REPUBLICAN.

For Sheriff. REPUBLICAN. JAMES M. PICKETT, DEMOCRATIC. WILLIAM H. WILSON, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Commissioner. DEMOCRATIC. GEORGE E. BENSON, DEMOCRATIC. JACOB S. GLADHILL, REPUBLICAN.

For Judges Orphans Court. REPUBLICAN. JOHN E. REFFING, REPUBLICAN. JOHN E. BOKENRODE, DEMOCRATIC. JOHN H. MITTEN, REPUBLICAN. WILLIAM A. MURRAY, REPUBLICAN. A. KUTZMYER, DEMOCRATIC. GEORGE H. RUPP, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Treasurer. REPUBLICAN. JOEL EBAUGH, REPUBLICAN. FRANCIS L. HANN, DEMOCRATIC.

For State's Attorney. REPUBLICAN. IVAN L. HOFF, REPUBLICAN. GUY W. STEELE, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Surveyor. REPUBLICAN. J. WILLIAM EARHART, REPUBLICAN. M. THEODORE YEISER, DEMOCRATIC.

Pledging of Delegates.

In Mr. Warfield's personal declaration of political principles, there occurs this paragraph:

"I do not believe in pledged delegations to conventions; they are dangerous. The people should speak at the primary election."

This is a strong utterance in favor of the people speaking through their representatives. In other words, it is opposed to the election of those who may see proper to misrepresent their constituents, thus setting themselves up as creatures greater than their creator, and thereby causing a subversion of our governmental idea—"of the people, for the people, by the people"—and instead, we have government, by and for the people, by the individual.

Occasionally, we hear loud and eloquent protests against being "pledged," or "instructed," the plea that it restricts manhood, nullifies intelligence—makes of one an automaton. In a very few instances, this may be true, but they are likely to apply only in those cases in which the "pledge" should not be imposed. We admit that the "pledged" representative or delegation may be unwisely created, but, even then, the responsibility rests with the people, and not with their representatives.

In all instances, in which the people at their "primary" or other assembly—are fully assured of the method in which they desire to be represented, they have the sovereign right of exacting a "pledge" to this end from their chosen representatives, and to this there can be no valid objection. Their representatives have an equal right to decline being "pledged," and, in such instances, another choice should be made. In a few words, representative or delegates, are properly servants of the people who send them; otherwise, they do not represent.

Even when a personal pledge is not exacted, but resolutions of instruction are adopted, instead, personal honor requires representatives to hold sacred the implied confidence reposed in them. Any other course is traitorous.

"Anti-bribery League."

The RECORD recently mentioned, and commended, the fact that an "Anti-bribery League" had been organized in Wicomico county. It is now said that this organization is growing in membership more rapidly than was expected, and that the movement is being very anxiously watched by those who are opposed to it. While the detailed facts which led up to the movement in Wicomico are disreputable in the extreme, it is highly probable that they can be duplicated in every county in the state in sufficient number to warrant the adoption of this "Anti-bribery" plan throughout the state.

A correspondent to the Morning Herald, from Salisbury, recites the conditions existing in the county, at election seasons, since early in the 80s, but, lack of space prevents the reproduction of his startling statements in their entirety. The following paragraphs are given as covering the history of the past six years:

"In 1890, at the presidential and congressional election, the democratic candidate was elected, and, having no money, made an anti-bribery campaign. Half a dozen prominent republicans were arrested on election day, charged with bribery and attempted bribery, but the grand jury at the March term failed to indict any of them, although the evidence produced at the preliminary hearing in some of the cases was very strong. Then followed the whirlwind campaign of 1893, which, although only a congressional campaign, was one of the most active ever waged by Governor Smith, who was the democratic candidate. The democrats side-stepped from the parties of virtue and spent money as if it grew on trees. \$30,000 was spent by both parties together in Wicomico alone in that campaign.

In the general election of 1899 restraint was thrown to the democrats, who bought and selling was done openly on the street by both parties. In 1900 at the congressional election the democrats were again without money, while the republicans were amply supplied with funds. But this time the democrats made no pretense of superior virtue

and let their opponents have their own way? The republicans won.

In the general election of 1901 both sides again had no money, and the democrats were maintained. In 1902, at the congressional election, the democrats again were penniless. The nomination for Congress on that day was made by a vote of 100 to 100, and a stand on a high plane of civic morality nominated James E. Kilgus, the avowed enemy of vote-buying and the avowed friend of the issue of pure elections. They lost, and with their loss came the callousness of earlier days, so that this year the party refused to discuss its position of last year on the voting-question."

The article concludes with a general statement as to the demoralizing influence of such practices; that a candidate for Clerk of Court is expected to contribute easily a year's salary to the campaign fund, a candidate for the legislature \$250, County Commissioner \$100, State's Attorney \$500, and other offices in proportion; that the floating vote has enormously increased and that it is publicly for sale to the highest bidder; and finally, it says:

"It is this condition that the Anti-bribery League is trying to remedy. Strange as it may seem, the democrats are the only party who do not know that vote-buying and selling is a crime. It has been practiced so openly and flagrantly that the republicans have been so firmly fixed to the man who could buy the most votes that excellence in the art of vote-buying became regarded as a boast, and it was heavy cooperation to the work of the league. It will be interesting to see whether, in face of the politicians and the indifference of the great majority, the experiment will be tried to punish the crime will amount to anything."

Criticising School Methods.

"Change is not reform," once remarked John Randolph in one of his political harangues—a saying we often overlook. That we have made vast improvements in school appointments and certain methods cannot be denied; but that we have been wise in doing away with all the old is a matter of doubt. It is dangerous to be so enamored with what is new that everything in the past is not only antiquated, but worthless. A moment's thought will show that our forefathers did some things extremely well. They gave this country a wonderful government. They turned out some very able thinkers and writers. Their educational system may have been crude in certain lines, but it produced the advanced men of today. In view of this, their methods are entitled to respect, if not our emulation.

Professor Greenwood, superintendent of public schools in Kansas City, calls attention to the old in a suggestive manner, and in words that will compel us "to stop, look and listen."

In the first place, he thinks present methods do not develop self-reliance and make a habit of independent-thinking men as did the methods of the older discipline. By giving pupils their school houses and tuition free, and in some places their text books, and even their lunches free, we tend, he thinks, to make them look outward instead of inward for their opportunities and their support, and to rear them into men and women who "lack the grit, with a large admixture of moral fiber, to prevent flabbiness." Unconsciously the schoolboy of to-day inherits the idea that the Government is something made for him and not he for them and direct the course of popular rule. Hence the growing cult of socialism.

Next, the professor thinks that there is an exaggerated tendency to make things in school easy for children. "The method of to-day is to apply a sugar coat all round," he says, and points that there is grave danger in this. The child that has had everything made easy for him in school is likely to have a hard time of it in the real world when nothing is easy but that to those who make them so. The "easy" method of education is not that by which the strongest men and women were formed in the past. It takes hard work to make a strong body, a strong mind or a strong character; and the boy or girl who is not taught to do hard work in school probably will never be able to do it afterward. This is much in this to think about. In the old days the college boy could not get a "pony" or the high school lad a "key," and yet it was an age which produced a scholar like Madison and philosophers like Jefferson and Franklin. Next, the professor stoutly asserts we should not have so completely abolished the rod. This is a point which will provoke dissent on the part of "advanced" educators and tender-hearted mothers. His argument is that where there is no rod there is no discipline, and therefore a decreased respect for law and authority.

The subject has been looked into in New York and a conclusion arrived at similar to the professor's. Those who advocate the use of the rod (and their numbers are increasing) argue that nature itself has set an example in the matter of discipline which cannot be ignored without danger. This is the way the argument runs: When a child sticks its hand into the fire it is burned. When it eats too much candy it is made sick. When it falls down it skins its knee or cracks its head. By such severe and painful punishments as these does nature teach us to respect her laws. If teachers and parents are to have their laws obeyed, they must employ equally impressive if not equally painful methods. On the other hand, if teachers and parents do not have their laws obeyed, they will rear reckless and lawless men and women. There has been a large increase in the amount of disorder and the number of manifestations of disrespect for law in the United States within the last few years. Can the declining discipline of our schools and homes have any casual connection with it?

We cannot solve the problem or fully answer the question. It is our purpose simply to point out the fact that able instructors are demonstrating, to their own satisfaction at least, that our advanced methods of education, however admirable they may be in the main, have gone too far in discarding what was wholesome in the old.—Lancaster Examiner.

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 13 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in ten days I was cured of the disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years. If you want a reliable medicine for Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Stomach Disorder or general Debility, get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It's guaranteed by R. S. McKinney. Only 50c.

Bargain Sale Sickness.

In the mass of retail store advertisements appearing daily in the newspapers, two expressions stand out glaringly in the mind's eye after all the details have melted into forgetfulness. Special Sale and Price Reductions.

To the average reader these words have grown into synonyms of firm names, giving a tone as distinctive as it ought to be undesirable. There is an inseparable relation between special sales and certain stores that seems to mark them as being run upon philanthropic principles. The thoughtful reader is left to decide between two questions: Is John Robinson's store with its wholesale price reductions and daily special sales open for the spiritual glory of its owners or are the attractions merely the worthy bait to tempt gullible customers within the store precincts? In either case there must be a loss of confidence on the public's part. However much a bargain may appeal to a woman's instinct for getting something at a cost below its value, the deeper the instincts of the Governor's office say they know nothing of the alleged plan to temporarily transfer the seat of government to Baltimore, while the legislative sessions the rooms in the main building now used for the library and the Court of Appeals. The entire second floor of the House building will probably be available as committee rooms, while the House and Senate chambers, on the first floor, can be used for the meetings of the two bodies as heretofore.

No authentic foundation of the reports, it is claimed, has been laid by the officials of the Governor's office say they know nothing of the alleged plan to temporarily transfer the seat of government to Baltimore, while the legislative sessions the rooms in the main building now used for the library and the Court of Appeals. The entire second floor of the House building will probably be available as committee rooms, while the House and Senate chambers, on the first floor, can be used for the meetings of the two bodies as heretofore.

The State Building Commission will not remove the old Comptroller's office building until after the next session, and the continuous fire sale establishments. The difference is one of name only, and the first will come to grief just as surely as the last named have ceased to find favor or credence in the public. When a legitimate reason is given for price reductions or special sales, confidence in customers is increased rather than lessened, for it can always be made plain why at certain times of year stock must be unloaded; but when the unloading occurs and continues every day of a season and continues every day to the end, ad infinitum, the public will begin to wonder and at last lose confidence in the store's honesty and the truth of its advertising news. The fact is, wherever the practice has become the ruling principle, the advertising man is at a loss to discover new reasons to offer as riders to bargain items.

Some merchants seem afraid to have customers know they are selling goods at a profit. Quality, exclusiveness of style, or a dozen better arguments are unimportantly spoken of so that more space is left to dwell upon low price. Department stores do not find most frequently in this respect. Many people flee from a so-called bargain sale as they would from the plague, and these are usually of the class that makes for a store's reputation. It is not from a mere affectation of prudence that some advertisers avoid mentioning the word bargain. Opprobrium attaches to it and the use of it has become a term of classification.—Printer's Ink.

Floral Antiseptic

Tooth Powder. Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. It thoroughly cleanses the Teeth, keeps them white, keeps the breath sweet, and the gum healthy. Contains nothing injurious. Cap bottles only 10 cents—at McKellip's Drug Store.

Immigration Must be Restricted.

President Roosevelt has been visiting the Immigration Station in New York harbor recently to familiarize himself with some of the details of its operation, so that in his forthcoming annual message he can speak with more definiteness concerning a subject which is paramount. We have at present, laws which only restrict the inpouring of the seaum of Europe, and it is essential that a radical law be passed along the lines of the Penrose bill. The necessity for this is apparent to every observer, but if confirmation is needed, official figures afford all that is wanted.

Last year there poured into this country 789,389 persons. In the first seven months of this year there entered 690,943, and the known increase in Anglo leads to the belief that the total this year will be almost one million. If this million were of desirable addition to our population it would be a cause for congratulation rather than otherwise. We all know that foreigners have been of immense value in developing the country in all sorts of ways. For many years the Irish were the principal comers, due to the failure of agriculture in the Emerald Isle, and although there have been many politicians among them who have achieved undesirable notoriety, it cannot be gainsaid that the infusion of a large body of intelligent, industrious Irish men and women has been a great benefit to the country. They have assimilated and are among the most patriotic of citizens.

While there are many desirable persons living in Germany, Switzerland, Ireland and other foreign countries, the persons coming to America are generally the more trifling portion of the population; in other words we get the off-scourings of these different European countries. The statistics for the first seven months of the year are impressive. Of these more than 900,000 immigrants, Austria-Hungary sent 151,915, Italy 133,541, and Russia (mostly Poles) 92,383. Together these are more than two-thirds of the total. On the other hand, from Great Britain and Ireland and Canada there were less than 50,000, from Germany 27,594 and all Scandinavia about 50,000.

These figures speak volumes. We want all the educated and thrifty people of Europe who are willing to do their part in the proper development of this country, but we do not

want the most undesirable portions.

It is possible that in a few generations these ignorant immigrants may become good citizens, but this is not a training school for citizenship, nor do we want the scum of Europe to compete in the intellectual labor of our own people. It is time to stop the flood gates, or we shall soon be in the presence of a great danger to the republic. A million foreigners a year even of the best quality is a big number to assimilate, but we are getting the most indestructible kind, and we are ourselves criminal if we blind ourselves to the facts which are plainly before our eyes.—Gettysburg News.

The Legislature May Meet in Baltimore.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25.—A report is circulated in Annapolis that the next session of the Legislature will be held in Baltimore, in the Fifth Regiment Armory, for reasons, as alleged, that the State House Annex would not be completed by January 1, or, if the building should be finished, the heating apparatus would not be in working order.

No authentic foundation of the reports, it is claimed, has been laid by the officials of the Governor's office say they know nothing of the alleged plan to temporarily transfer the seat of government to Baltimore, while the legislative sessions the rooms in the main building now used for the library and the Court of Appeals. The entire second floor of the House building will probably be available as committee rooms, while the House and Senate chambers, on the first floor, can be used for the meetings of the two bodies as heretofore.

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Do Good—It Pays.

A Chicago man has observed that "good deeds are better than real estate deals—some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly lose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say: "My good friend, cheer up. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cough and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me." The Cough Remedy is sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Reciprocity with Canada.

Such English manufactures as are sold in Canada, even with a preferential duty, are such as are sold chiefly in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario. These provinces produce but little grain to be benefited by the English food-stuff preferences, and Manitoba and the adjoining grain growing districts would derive far greater benefit from reciprocity with the United States than any reciprocity England could give. The admission of wheat, the great staple product of this great western country, into the United States free of duty would be of far more value to them than any preferential tariff England could adopt, and this, too, without injury to the wheat growers of the United States.

Liverpool, where the surplus wheat of the world is marketed, will continue to fix the price for Canada and the United States, whether England adopts a discriminating duty or the United States tariff is taken off of Canadian wheat, or whether both of these events transpire. But the facilities for transporting, handling, and manufacturing the grain, which the Canadian farmer could avail himself of if he had free access to the American market, would be of more benefit to him than the slight tax England could place upon the grain coming from other countries. But of still greater value to the Canadian farmer would be the reduction of the duty on farm machinery, which is almost certain to be provided for in any reciprocity treaty that might be negotiated.

Now, to a large extent, boys American machinery because it is of high quality and best adapted to the needs of the farmer. For many years the Canadian farmer has been buying American machinery plus from 20 to 35 per cent. duty. The rapid growth and development of the vast new country in western Canada makes this matter of transcendent importance both to the Canadian farmer and the American manufacturer. Here, then, is an instance of genuine reciprocity. In exchange for the free admission of Canadian wheat to the American market, by which those interested on both sides of the line are to be benefited, the Canadian duty on farm machinery will be reduced to the advantage also of those interested in both countries.

If we travel along the border, observing the products that could be interchanged, we cannot help but be impressed with many instances similar to that just cited. Remove the tariff on lumber and our Western lumbermen will, by reason of advantageous transportation, contiguous territory, and other natural causes, supply the lumber to build the houses for the settlers in the new Canadian

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 20 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."—J. K. NORRIS, Waltham, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

northwest, while further east the forests of Ontario will supply the demand for this commodity in our older States, from which the timber has long since been cut. Coal is another item. New England is badly in need of Nova Scotia coal and the coal miners of Nova Scotia hadly want the New England market. Moving further west, the coal of Pennsylvania is wanted in central Canada, and can be placed in the yards and bins of the consumer far cheaper than coal from any other place.—From "The Future of Canada and Reciprocity with the United States," by Eugene G. Hay, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for October.

YOUNT'S September Specials

Men's Heavy Shoes. At \$1.25 All solid leather Tip Bal. money. Best in town for the money.

Shoe Dressing. At 9c Improved Oil Shoe Dressing, the finest leather.

Pencil Tablet. At 5c 200 leaves, 6x8, ruled, assorted fancy covers.

Noiseless Slate. At 5c Small size, 5x7, red felt bound.

Dish Pans. At 10c 8 quart size, one piece stamped Dish Pan, riveted handles. Diameter across top, 14 inches. This month, only 10c.

Horn Dressing Comb. At 5c Metal end tooth; a staple 10c Comb at 5c price.

Hand Brush. At 5c Dime quality, white fibre, size 4x4 inches, solid hardwood block with extension shaped handle top. While they last, 5c.

Flower Pot. At 12c Painted bright red and gold top.

Cream Dippers. At 3c Tin Cream Dipper, reduced from 5c to 3c. This month only.

Laundry Soap. At 2c Good quality, cake shaped to fit the hand; very special at 2c per cake.

Carpenters Hammer. At 10c polished and Nickel Plated hard wood handle.

Ladies' Handkerchief. At 5c fine imported lawn handkerchief, hemstitched a great 5c bargain.

R. & G. Corset. At 75c up-to-date style usual \$1.00 quality.

Kitchen Knife. At 5c brown enameled handle, steel blade, regular price 8c, reduced to 5c this month.

F. M. YOUNT, TANEYTOWN MD.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION!

School begins September 14th. The boys and girls all need School Supplies.

We have a full line of Tablets, Pads, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Sponges, Composition Books, Paper, etc.

Quality First-class. Large Value for Small Price.

ROBT'S MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST, New Windsor, - Maryland.

Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling, etc. Teeth extracted without pain. I will be in TANEYTOWN, Md., Wednesday of next month, September 23rd, and will be with me by mail, and at my office in New Windsor, at all other times except the first Saturday, Tuesday and Friday, immediately preceding that date. Nitrous Oxide gas administered.

J. W. HELM, D. D. S., Graduate of Maryland University Baltimore. 5-14

THE BIRNIE TRUST Co. TANEYTOWN, MD.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receives Deposits subject to Check. Pays Interest on time Deposits, Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on approved security. Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors.

Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Collections promptly attended to. Authorized to accept TRUSTS of every description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian.

We have SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT, inside of a Fire and Burglar proof vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size.

You have VALUABLE PAPERS, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

Note the Progress of this Bank since its Institution.

TOTAL DEPOSITS. Feb. 9, 1899, \$173,306.55. Feb. 9, 1900, 202,377.09. Feb. 9, 1901, 242,330.46. Feb. 9, 1902, 285,592.30. Feb. 9, 1903, 321,304.03.

TOTAL LOANS. Feb. 9, 1899, \$164,468.88. Feb. 9, 1900, 205,873.43. Feb. 9, 1901, 225,663.40. Feb. 9, 1902, 277,336.43. Feb. 9, 1903, 328,489.56.

DIRECTORS. EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President. G. WALTER WILLY, Asst. Cashier. MARTIN D. BESS, EDWIN H. SHARRETT.

If You are Looking FOR BARGAINS IN SHOES, HATS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

It will pay you to visit our store and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Having taken the agency for a new line of Ladies' Shoes, we will close our present stock of \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes at \$2.50.

Remember we carry everything that is new and up-to-date in Neckwear, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Suspenders, Overalls, Trunks and Suit Cases. Give us a call.

WM. C. DEVILBISS, 22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

ELLIS & COMPANY, 17 & 19 W. Camden St. 1831 W. Baltimore St.

Commission Merchants FOR THE SALE OF Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Calves, etc., etc. Write for Tags and Prices.

Grand Clearing Sale of Summer Goods. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Our entire line of Summer Goods—5c to 90c grades, now 40c; our 50c Goods now 35c. A large line of Fancy Silks for Waists—\$1.00 grade to go for 80c. Mercery Goods, Personal Linens, all at greatly reduced prices—10c Percales for 5c and 6c. 10 doz. Beautiful Shirts 80 grade for 70c. dozen discount Shoppers, 85c to \$2.00 grade, now 81c. 75c. Special reduction on all our Fine Shoes and Slippers for 30 days. Straw Hats—one-third to one-half regular price.

200 GENTS' SUITS. To go at a Big Reduction—150 Yout's Suits, 120 Children's Suits. Entire Stock of Clothing to be offered at a Big Reduction. If you wish to improve your looks at a very small COST, patronize us. We have a stock of over \$2,000 to select from in Clothing alone. Also Agents for a merchant tailor in Baltimore, with 200 suits on hand, taken and its guarantee, from \$12.00 to \$30.00. AGENTS FOR THE BIRNIE TRUSTS.

A complete line of Groceries at Low Prices; try our 25c, 30c and 40c Syrups. We have many jobs in

DRESS GOODS. From 12 1/2c to 15c. An immense line of Trimming and Faces, will close out at greatly reduced prices. Come help us in our effort to reduce our stock. We appreciate a visit. Don't wait, but get the first choice. Thankful for past patronage, we are yours to serve.

New Windsor, Md. GEO. C. ANDERS

THE GREAT FAIR, OCTOBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 1903.

Hagerstown, Maryland.

Special Trains and Rates on all Railroads. For Information, Premium List, Etc., Apply to J. W. STONEBRAKER, President. G. H. HAGER, Secretary. 9-12-03.

REMEMBER Empire! Empire!

The Closing Out Sale Cream Separators. Now Run by BIICYCLE POWER.

Our Goods must go, and Some of them right now. Anything we have in Fans, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Lawns and Summer Goods in general, must go, without regard to cost.

We have still a lot of Shoes in stock, and some very good ones, which you can buy very cheap. They must be sold.

Now is the time for Glass Jars. We have a lot on hand at a low price. Come and get them before they are all gone.

We still have a few pieces of Matting and Carpets to close out. It will pay you to buy just now. If you need anything in our line, here is the place to save money. Give us a call—we will treat you right.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 4—Commentary.

Great—Great—the Bible—What Abraham teaches us—Gen. xii, 1-8; Heb. vi, 1-9; Rom. iv, 1-12.

With this topic we begin the study of the lives of a number of Old Testament worthies—Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David and Elijah. Biography is one of the most interesting and profitable of studies.

Lives of great men all remind us. We can then regulate our actions and departing leave behind us a footprint on the sands of time.

This is particularly true of sacred biography. The lives of the men of the Bible had a tremendous influence in uplifting the lives of others. They were given to us for example, and we should take advantage of this course in sacred biography and learn the lessons that their lives teach us.

Abraham was the son of Terah and was born in the city of Chaldea. The first great event in his life was a call from God to leave the land of his nativity and to go to Canaan, which land God promised to give to him and his descendants.

Abraham frequently made covenants with God. He was the first to be called as the stars of the multitude. At last Isaac was born, and when he was grown God put Abraham to the severest test of his life when he called upon him to offer up Isaac as a sacrifice upon Hiram's altar.

Abraham then returned to Canaan and quarreled about the pasture and the uncle and nephew separated. Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom and the cities of the plain, while Abraham remained in the land of the east.

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The sporadic movement to make goats a leading feature of our agricultural industry seems to be largely tickled out. At least, but little has been heard about it for a year or more.

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Hering's Department Store

FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 1, 2 & 3.

You are Cordially Invited to this Grand Display of MILLINERY, TAILOR-MADE SUITS, COATS AND SKIRTS, Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings, Furniture, Carpets and Rugs.

Every Department is filled with all the Latest Novelties of the Season.

CHAS. E. HERING, Westminister, Md. SNIDER'S FALL BARGAINS!

I have just returned from the City; so read carefully the September and October Bargains of M. R. SNIDER, the Leader, as it is money in your pocket to read them. Visit this Largest Store in Harney.

Clothing! Clothing! Shoes and Boots. You should come at once to see the immense line of clothing we have purchased for fall and winter seasons.

Overcoats. We will have the greatest line we have ever had. So don't forget us when you are buying your overcoat.

Pantaloons. Our line is up-to-date, the same as always. A large assortment of Men's Cotton Pants from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Floor Oilcloth and Linoleum. Floor Oilcloth, 20c and up per sq. yd. Linoleum, just think of it, 30c per sq. yd. and up.

Hats! Hats! Having just been in the city, have purchased the finest line of hats we have ever had.

Guns and Rifles. The time of year is here when you want to do your sporting and all the latest line complete in all the latest makes and prices.

Carpets. The time is here again when you will be thinking about your carpet and you can't find a more complete line than right with us.

Bed Blankets. Don't forget the time of the year is near at hand when you will be thinking about your underwears.

Horse Blankets & Robes. We have a fine line of Horse Blankets this year, and at away down prices.

Ladies' Black Skirts. 50c and up, 30 doz. Misses 10c Hose just received.

Groceries. You will at all times find our Grocery department full up of all the latest and fancy groceries.

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