



THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th., 1904.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd. pages must be in our office by Tuesday noon each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

THE MORNING Herald, Baltimore, has announced itself as a full-fledged Democratic paper since the retirement of Wesley M. Oiler from the financial end of the management. It will not be democratic for the purpose of supporting Judge Parker, but democratic along general party lines, from choice.

Baseball Rowdism.

It is a regrettable that such a scientific National game as baseball should fall into disrepute through the actions of toughs and hoodlums, but it seems that there is no avoidance of the fact, the demonstration of which is most in evidence in country towns where police regulations are necessarily without much strength. This fact, and the playing of Sunday games, place the National sport in disrepute with the better classes, without question.

Truthfully speaking any game which appeals to the baser passions is objectionable, if not actually wrong. While baseball has its benefits as a means of athletic development, and while it cultivates a desire for outdoor healthful amusement on the part of both player and spectator, it is questionable whether the good features of the game compensate for the objectionable results which almost invariably attend it. This is especially true in its adoption by Colleges of the higher class, which of course aim to teach moral rectitude along with the regular curriculum.

There is nothing wrong with the game itself. In fact, in its class, it combines everything of a desirable character; physical development, scientific skill, inspiration for effort, pleasurable excitement, and all the elements which go to make up true sport and exercise combined. And yet if we would avoid the "appearance of evil" and cut out all "evil communications," there is no real defense of the game; for, although it has, and often is, played without harm, in certain places and under favorable conditions, it is unquestionably as often the occasion of rowdism, and an exhibition of vile language and ruffianly practices.

The game may not be at fault, and yet it is equally true that there is no fault nor harm in a pack of cards. Cards may be played as innocently as any other game, but the consensus of opinion has tabooed their playing because of the uses to which they are put—their use for gambling. This is true, largely because of their convenience in carrying and handling.

We do not desire to be placed on record as opposing baseball. We rather take the more liberal view that evil may be made out of everything; consequently, if, from the puritanical standpoint, it would be necessary to go through the world without sport or entertainment of any kind, should we always be on the lookout for evil. We do, however, desire to be placed on record as opposing baseball as we find it in many of our small towns, and would urge the better classes to take vigorous steps toward ousting all—whether players or spectators—who forget decency and manhood and prostitute the game to their own low level.

Unless the game can be free of ungentlemanly conduct, of vile language, betting, drunkenness and disorder, they had far better not be played, and respectable people should either interfere for the sake of decency and order, or condemn the game by staying away.

After Harvest.

"After harvest" is one of the familiar periods of each year in every agricultural community. It is, or is supposed to be, a time when accounts are squared and the balance struck as a result of agricultural operations for a year's labor. Like "April 1st," the "after harvest" date has grown somewhat indefinite as a "squaring-up" time, the responsibility for which is likely to be divided between tax business methods on the one hand, and a disregard for verbal agreement on the other; but, of this it is not our purpose to speak.

Rather, let us consider what "after harvest" means this year. Almost without exception, the year has been one of fruitfulness and encouragement. Whether there is fully realized or not, or whether there is manifest the proper amount of thankfulness to the Giver of all good, is not for us to determine; no doubt some are satisfied and thankful, while others are inclined to complain and lament that some of their crops might have been more bounteous.

Those who are ungrateful now, will be ungrateful always. The year has undoubtedly been above the average, both in bulk of returns and in market price, and on all sides there are signs of the unqualified truthfulness of the verdict. Notwithstanding this, some still say "money is tight," from mere force of habit, and because of the natural unwillingness to admit that there is in reality nothing to complain of.

We should all have more confidence in the goodness of our general condition, and more of the feeling that after all we are living in a favored section of a favored country. Somehow, "Thanksgiving Day"—it should be placed on the calendar—it should come earlier—for, by the time it comes around, the after harvest congratulations have been partly forgotten, and the speculation as to how next year will be, has already commenced.

Let us not begrudge ourselves the acknowledgement that the year has been kind to us in its fruitage, nor prevent the prompt and just distribution of what we have earned, through the proper channels. We are well-off and prosperous. Let us acknowledge it accordingly, not taking too much credit to ourselves, and not forgetting to return our thanks to all sources entitled to them. Harvest is over, and it is time to harvest.

Honest Dishonesty.

"Room at the top" and "Merit finds its reward" are commonly used notions for encouraging the young to their best efforts, and we would not have faith in them shaken. In many cases, these notices are actually realized; in all, they are worth following, but in a few, they seem utterly empty and untrue. These, however, are the exceptions which seem to attach to every rule, and while they shake the faith—especially of the young—they should never cause wavering nor distrust, for about the time one thinks of "giving it up" is just the time, in all probability, that success is waiting just beyond.

As one grows older he becomes more or less familiar with ingratitude—with the selfishness and heartlessness of those who are in the race for preferment—and, while one follows the way of earnest endeavor, striving honestly for success, it pays to keep eyes open and wise alive to treachery and deceit. There are always those ready to steal the fruits gathered by others, and to give discredit where credit is due; always those who would demoralize morals, and dishonestly appropriate the honestly earned laurels of others.

One of the most difficult tasks one meets in life is to maintain faith in solidly established truths. Human nature is so constituted that there is a tendency toward creating distrust and scepticism, rather than faith and confidence; it leads toward disbelief rather than belief in the golden texts, and makes one suspicious and uncertain of the reward of virtue.

With what measure we contribute to this condition we become responsible, not only for our own balance sheet, but for shaking the faith of others in still others, and for the general breaking down of the safeguards to steadfastness of character and to the discouragement of the formation of those virtues so necessary to the model manly life and character.

The man who, by tricky and insincerity gains a personal end, aims a blow at the national character of far greater damage than the paltry profit gained for himself; and the same is true when he appropriates to himself that which, first of all, belongs to another, although the quarter from which he receives it may represent an accumulation to which he is partly entitled. In other words, one can be none the less a robber, though in the appropriation of gain passes merely for "taking care of himself."

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. The death penalty is the America's favorite. It's the best thing on earth and will prevent fast, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c. McKINNEY'S Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

National Campaign Notes.

The Philadelphia North American of July 25 prints a dispatch from New York giving the reason why Senator Gorman drew out of the contest for the Democratic Presidential nomination, absented himself from the St. Louis convention and refused to permit his name to be considered for the National chairmanship. The explanation is that if he allowed his name to go before the convention his enemies would expose his political history and the fact that he had decided to remain at home, and told the delegate who had prepared a speech, commanding him to tear it up.

to \$1.32 in 1880, to \$1.43 in 1881, to \$1.40 in 1882, and to \$1.35 in the middle. Earlier in the century prices of \$2 and \$3 a bushel were not at all unusual, and wheat went on—during Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812—to the English equivalent of \$5.60.

This shows plainly enough that if a broad view is taken of the grain market's history, "dollar wheat" is a very unusual phenomenon. But the dollar price is a convenient landmark; it is a round number, and thereby serves the purpose that "10 cent cotton" did until the cliques raised it to 15 and 16 cents, and more than that, it serves very properly to record abnormal movements during the last generation. For in the twenty year period ending with last December only six years have witnessed "dollar wheat" on the Chicago market. Those six were 1888, when the high level reached was \$1.85 at the end of May; 1897, when the price touched \$1.00 on the upgrade in December; 1899, when the August maximum, and the maximum of the year, was \$1.13; 1880, when the price touched \$1 in May and went to \$1.08 during August; 1889, which witnessed a February quotation of \$1.08, and 1888, when the celebrated "Hutchinson corner" put wheat to \$2 a bushel on the last day of September.

Occurrence of "dollar wheat" in these six years and its return this season give opportunity for testing a question just now raised very frequently—whether the high price and the conditions which led to it were favorable or not to the country as a whole. It has been a familiar argument, since the industrial "boom" began, that prosperity of the agricultural districts has been the malady of American prosperity at large; that this farm prosperity was a consequence of highly remunerative prices for agricultural products, and that, therefore, the country's welfare would be subserved by high wheat prices, even if they came through a partial shortage of the crop. The last consideration is important, because it may possibly be the crucial question for the present year.

As to the bearing of "dollar wheat" on American prosperity in 1888 and 1897, for wheat did not reach a dollar in the first half of 1897 or the last half of 1888—the well known cause was Europe's abnormal requirements for our wheat, so great that every available bushel of surplus from a huge home crop had to be sent to meet them. In other words, this country had not only a great crop, but legitimately high prices and a record breaking grain export trade, and it benefited directly. The dollar price of August, 1891, was the measure of an urgent European demand, which checked the movement of foreign exchange against this country and brought back gold when it was greatly needed; but the movement was not followed by prosperity; on the contrary, it was the very next summer that the Populist movement, originating in the grain belt, suddenly rose to great proportions on the plea of hard times and discontent.

Nor did "dollar wheat" in midsummer, 1890, lead to favorable times. At the time people predicted that it would; it was a part of the general rise in prices hastily ascribed to inflation through the Silver Purchase act, and there were one or two months of jubilation. But in 1890—as had happened before in the great drought of 1884—the real cause of the high price was a detestable crop at home. Europe, for instance, raised more wheat than in either of the two preceding years, but our own wheat crop was 91,000,000 bushels short of 1889. The result was a scanty export movement, for Europe would not buy wheat at our prices, and the general outcome certainly did not favor our situation. In 1889 itself this condition was reversed; Russian and Austrian crops ran short, while our own was, with two exceptions, the largest in our history, and it is entirely probable that the burst of prosperity in the first half of 1890 was a result of the previous season's harvest rather than of the Sherman law.

Finally, "dollar wheat" in 1888 had the same cause as in 1890—very large decrease in the home crop, with Europe's, on the whole, better than usual. The sequel was high prices, to be sure, but a poor market for the wheat, with exports the smallest in a dozen years, being cut down in value \$25,000,000 even from the preceding season and \$40,000,000 even from 1884. It is a matter of record that the twelve-month following the harvest of 1888 was financially unfavorable.

The inference from these bits of history is that "dollar wheat" is not an advantage to the country, save where it comes as a consequence of urgent foreign demands. Which cause—domestic shortage or foreign needs—will dominate this next season is still a question.

Floral Antiseptic. Tooth Powder. Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. It thoroughly cleanses the teeth, keeps them white, the breath sweet, and the gums healthy. Contains nothing injurious. Cap bottles only 10c.—at McKelley's Drug Store.

The Delineator for September. To those who follow the movements of fashion, The Delineator for September is an exceptionally interesting number, containing advance information upon the end-of-the-year styles, and illustrating in colors and in black and white some of the latest developments of the season's modes. Not less attractive is the literary section, in which the first place is given to a timely article on "The Women of Russia," by Wolf von Schierbrand. Rebecca Williams is the subject of an interesting biographical sketch in the "Pioneer Women" series, and the delightful series of pictures and letters of travel is brought to an end. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray writes on "Godly Symmetry." Lily Hamilton French has another of the enjoyable "Joy of Living" papers, and there are well-illustrated short stories by Alden Arthur Knipe, Albert Bigelow Paine and Francis Lynde. For the young folks are stories and pastimes of an entertaining and helpful character, including the continuation of the "Little Garden Calendar" and further adventures of a "Tommy Postoffice," as well as an instructive paper by Lina Beard on the homes and domestic arts of the Filipinos. The interests of the homes are treated thoroughly and practically in the various departments, which are in charge of experts.

Symptoms of Liver Disease. Sick headache, constipation, biliousness, melancholia, dizziness, dullness and drowsiness, coated tongue, slimy teeth, bad breath, Ryeal, and other ailments will relieve any of these symptoms in a few hours and speedily correct the trouble. They act upon the liver, bile bladder and diet, insinuating into the system a stimulant and tonic. Those who use these tablets find their action perfect and most satisfactory. Fifty chocolate coated tablets in each box. Price 25c. R. S. McKINNEY, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

History of \$1.00 Wheat. Wheat, for immediate delivery in Chicago, went above \$1 a bushel a week ago Saturday afternoon, for the first time since the downfall of the Leiter corner in 1888, and last week a wild movement in contracts for later delivery nearly paralleled the price. Last year the price went to 95 cents for a moment in September; but this was a piece of August's corner mania; it fell down to 74 1/2 a few weeks later. In 1902 wheat went to 95 on the last day of September; but this, too, was purely a fight over speculative contracts. The price was 80 the week before, and "December wheat" sold at 68 1/2 on the very day when "cash wheat" commanded its excessive price. Between that date and the early days of June, 1898, wheat never touched even 90 on the Chicago market, and it went, in each of the intervening years, almost to 60 cents.

There is no reason why a dollar a bushel wheat should be a particularly fatful price. The line is wholly arbitrary. During the twenty years before 1884 there was not one in which wheat did not rise above \$1. The Civil War brought it as high as \$1.55, in January, 1865, and under paper money inflation the price touched \$2.85 in 1867, \$2.20 in 1868 and \$2.47 in 1869. Even after resumption of specie payments, at the beginning of 1870, the dollar price con-

tinued. Wheat went to \$1.33 that year; to \$1.42 in 1880, to \$1.43 in 1881, to \$1.40 in 1882, and to \$1.35 in the middle. Earlier in the century prices of \$2 and \$3 a bushel were not at all unusual, and wheat went on—during Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812—to the English equivalent of \$5.60.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor. This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling Ayer's will stop, the hair will grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

Maryland Day at St. Louis. The Maryland Commission to the St. Louis exposition has completed all the arrangements for the celebration of Maryland Day at the exposition September 12.

Brown and white Bowls, 9c. On sale in show window. This assortment consists of bowls and nappies; bowls, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair; nappies, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair.

Glass Wash-boards, 29c. Crimped glass, dove-tailed, hard wood frame, 11x12-in. rubbing surface. Regular price, 35c; special price, 29c.

Umbrellas, Special 59c. Self-opening Umbrellas, the best constructed and lowest price self-opening Umbrella on the market. A splendid bargain, if there ever was one. Steel shaft, 50c; worth \$1.00; August special, 59c.

Coffee Mills, 25c. Dovetailed, varnished box, with top casting 6x6x5 inches; grip handle and crank, copper-bronze finish. Regular price, 40c; August special price, 25c.

Tin Pudding Pan, 5c. 2 qt., 3 qt. and 4 qt. deep pudding pan. These are not light weight goods but are strictly firsts. Your Choice of sizes, 5c.

Mens' Leather Belts, 19c. Assorted colors and sizes; 25c and 50c grades; close out price, 19c.

Ladies' Belts, 19c. 25c and 50c quality; close out price, 19c.

Ladies' Aprons, 19c. Lancaster Gingham, full size, well-made in every respect. Regular price, 25c.

Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, 26c. Assorted styles, plain tucked and ruffled. Values 35c; now 25c.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals. Pure Goods! Low Prices!

KODAKS, CAMERAS, and Photographic Supplies. A few Second-hand and last year's Cameras, at Bargain Prices.

ROBT'S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court concerning the H. Myers and BRIDGE work special, and Susan C. Myers Trustees, and others, are defendants, the undersigned named and decreed, will offer at public sale, on Friday, August 27th, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., containing 100 acres of land, more or less, 25 acres of which is fine oak timber. The improvements thereon consist of a large brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a 2-story roomy large barn, with 20 stalls, and a well, with windmill, tank, ice house and grain shed.

YOUNT'S Specials Till August 31st. Positively no longer. Clearance Sale of Oxfords. 100 pairs Ladies' and Children's Oxfords to close out at special prices. These shoes, all sizes, all the sizes in the lot but not all sizes of one kind. We have divided them into three lots: Ladies' Oxfords, 98c pair. Values up to \$1.50. Ladies' Oxfords 78c pair. Values up to \$1.15. Children's Oxfords 58c pair. Values up to \$1.00.

Prince Suspenders, 16c pair. One of the best automatic suspenders made, adjusts itself to every possible position of the body, with perfect comfort to the wearer. By lucky purchase we own a quantity of these suspenders, and are going to create a sensation in the suspender market, by selling them for a short time at the price. Sold everywhere for 25c. Special for August 16c pair.

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Hesson's Department Store. General Summer Clearing Sale! WE HAVE gone through the different Departments of this Big Store, and find lots of Goods that must be cleaned up to get the room to accommodate our immense New Fall Stock, which will soon be coming in.

WATCH OUR CENTER COUNTER, For Bargains in Odds and Ends. Remember, We are Headquarters for Shoes and Slippers.

D. J. HESSON, - - - Taneytown, Md. 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 Depositories for Trust Funds. Collections promptly attended to. Authorized to Accept Deposits of every description—As Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian. We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside 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, Bonds, 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 in the last 5 Years. TOTAL DEPOSITS. Feb. 9, 1900 \$202,297.09. Feb. 9, 1901 242,330.46. Feb. 9, 1902 285,922.20. Feb. 9, 1903 321,304.03. Feb. 9, 1904 352,944.58.

TOTAL LOANS. Feb. 9, 1900 \$200,373.43. Feb. 9, 1901 225,093.30. Feb. 9, 1902 277,336.43. Feb. 9, 1903 323,439.56. Feb. 9, 1904 347,794.53.

Directors: GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier, G. WALTER WILT, Asst. Cashier, J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President, EDWIN H. SHARETS, HARVEY E. WEAVER, JOHN S. BOWEN, JAMES C. GALT, JOHN J. CRAWFORD, C. W. WEAVER, CALVIN T. FRINGER, W. W. CRAWFORD, HENRY GALT.

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 out 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, Goggles, Hosiery, Underwear, Overalls, Suspenders, Trunks and Suit Cases. Give us a call. WM. C. DEVILBISS, 22 W. Main St., - - - Westminster, Md.

J. J. ELLIS, CHAS. J. STOLL, ELLIS & STOLL, Baltimore - Brooklyn - Westminster. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF Onions, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Poultry, EGGS, and Country Produce in General.

Main Office and Warehouse, 17 W. Camden St. - Baltimore, Md. If You Want Best Results, See us before Selling Your Crops. Look and Listen! Great Closing-Out Sale at OAK HALL, New Windsor \$20,000 Worth of Stock at a Big Reduction.

Having decided to reduce our very large stock, we include all of our Spring Purchases. Special effort will be made to close out Dress Goods and Silks, of which all know our stock is among the largest in the country. \$350 worth of Clothing to go at a sacrifice. \$1.25 Pants, 98 cents. 200 pairs of Ladies' Slippers to go at one-third off regular price. 100 percent off on all our new Slippers and Shoes. Ask to see our Hats and you will find our prices right. Special lot we offer you at 25c—50c and 75c grade—away below our competitors.

New Windsor, Md. GEO. C. ANDERS. For Advertising Real Estate. There is no better medium in Carroll County than THE CARROLL RECORD. It is read more closely, we have many reasons to believe—advertisements and all—than any other county paper, and it is this fact which makes it of first value to the advertiser.

Special Sale in HARNESS AT DOYLE & HAINES' WESTMINSTER, MD. We have purchased 100 SETS OF Buggy and Carriage Harness, and will sell at very low prices for the next 30 days. Do not miss this opportunity if you want good Harness at a very low figure.

The Carroll County Produce Company, OF TANEYTOWN, MD. Under the above name I will continue to conduct the produce business

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 21.

Topic—Standing alone for God.—Rom. viii, 35-39.

There are various occasions in life when we stand alone. The psalmist once said, "I am as a sparrow alone upon the house top." (Ps. cii, 7). The reference is supposed to be to the blue thrush, a very solitary bird of Palestine. So we often stand alone in life. It may be alone in adversity.

"When we laugh, the world laughs with us; when we weep, we weep alone." The friends of prosperity usually vanish when adversity comes, and we are left alone. Again, we may stand alone for God, as is suggested in the poem "I Stood Alone With My Conscience," conscience being God within us. Then, as the topic suggests, we stand alone for God.

Every Christian must expect at times to stand practically alone for God, or at least we should be ready and willing to do so if the occasion should arise. If faithful to God, we must expect at times to be in a very small minority. Abraham in an age of great idolatry found it necessary to stand alone for the faith—one man against his age! When Moses denounced Israel's sin of idolatry in the wilderness and called upon those who were on the Lord's side to stand forth, only one tribe stepped forward, the tribe of Levi. The majority clung to their sins. When Israel later on was overrun by the prophets of Baal, Elijah was the single public defender of the faith, and in despair he cried unto God, "Lord, they have killed Thy prophets and digged down Thine altars, and I am left alone, and they seek my life." True, there were 7,000 in Israel who had not bowed to Baal, but they were keeping very quiet about it. On more than one occasion Daniel stood alone for God, and can we expect a different experience from that of these ancient saints of God? Not at all. We must stand alone for God, alone for the confession of faith in God and alone for the work of God, and if called upon to perform such duties let us stand "steadfast and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

"If God be for us, who can be against us?" What is human opposition, scorn or persecution if God be for us? One with God is always a majority. God has always stood with those who have stood for Him and they have won. Abraham won against the world. Moses, Elijah, Paul, Athanasius, all men who have stood out for God, have come off "more than conquerors through Christ who loved us." Let us stand alone for God, though we stand alone, for He will stand with us.

BIBLE READINGS. Ex. xxxiii, 22; Num. xiv, 9; Josh. xxiv, 15; 1 Kings xix, 10, 15-18; Ps. xxviii, 1; Mt. i, 11; xxviii, 6; cxviii, 1-5; Isa. li, 12; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20.

A Foreign Field Secretary. The Rev. F. S. Hatch, D. D., has been for three years field secretary for India.

There are seven subscribers in the Hunan Y. P. S. C. of China. These are: (1) Gospel Preaching society, the members of which have been both diligent in study and earnest in preaching the gospel in the outstations and in the street chapel at Peking.

Head of the table: Coffee stand, cups, saucers, sugar, sugar bowl with tongs, cream jug, bowl for waste coffee. Foot of table: Carving set, table spoon. Left side of each cover: Fork, bread and butter plate, napkin. Right side of each cover: Knife, three leaves of silver, salt and pepper shakers. Knives should be placed with sharp edge of blade turned toward the plate.

How to place the Breakfast Dishes. In the morning oven, put covered dishes for cereal and potatoes, platter breakfast plates, plates for muffins. Arrange cereal dishes and spoon for serving on side table. Two minutes before the meal hour, place dish of berries at each cover, butter on bread and butter plates and fill the glasses.

It is not necessary to be practical for the woman who has a household to keep, but it is necessary that meals be neatly and daintily served. The happiness and health of the household depend upon it.

Swindler Prevented. The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered who agreed to make a number ten by the obtaining new members. It was then in a gained a new combination is formed, still comprising seven, and so on. The plan has been very successful and has added materially to the membership of the society.

Not in the Family. Mamma—Oh, Johnny, you naughty boy! Don't you know it is cruel and wicked to torment that poor kitty? Johnny—Isn't our kitty? It belongs to Mrs. Swiver across the street. Mamma—Oh, does it? But I wouldn't tease it on our steps, dear. People might think it was our cat.—Boston Transcript.

Not a Remedy. "My physician says that worry makes people thin." "I don't believe it," answered Miss Cayenne. "That is nothing but a mere piece of news more than the discovery that they are getting fat!"—Washington Star.

His Private Opinion. Mrs. Enpeck—How's a story about a man who actually sold his wife. Now, what do you think of that? Enpeck—Oh, there are some fools in the world who will buy any old thing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Room for the Old Horse Yet. Though the trolley goes buzzing along the road, and the blossoming trees, and the birds in the air, and the sun shining brightly on the green grass, and the children playing in the park, and the old horse yet. There is room for the old horse yet. Though the automobile whizzes over the scene, and the motor cars are full of people, and the city is full of life, and the old horse yet. There is room for the old horse yet. Though the lightning express, with its rush and its roar, and the steam locomotives, and the electric cars, and the old horse yet. There is room for the old horse yet. Though the modern conveniences, and the new inventions, and the old horse yet. There is room for the old horse yet.

Two of Bitter Fight. Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right eye. Dr. McKimney, Dr. Wont, Dr. G., and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health. It conquers all coughs, colds, and lung troubles. Guaranteed by R. S. McKimney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md. Trial bottles free.

Sweet Corn for Winter Use. One should put in a generous supply of sweet corn for winter use. This may be done by drying and canning. The corn is the best for boiling on the cob, it is its best for drying, and canning. It is best to choose a nice warm day and one of the best to supply if one has help to prepare it. For drying, leave a few husks on the corn, and dry in a shallow pan. Put water enough to keep from burning, or if one has good sized iron kettles these will answer as well or better. Let the corn boil until the water is thick with a fork, the milk will not run out. Take out and put on a fresh supply. When cool enough shave from the cob, if the kernels are large, all the better, and then scrape the cob with the knife. Have a sheet basted on quilting frames, and place on something so the corn will not stick to the pan. Put on the top. In this way the corn will be nearly dry by night, if one gets a good early start. A great many are afraid to attempt the canning process. In the first place buy new quart cans, and one will not have much loss. Shave from the cob before canning. Put a little in each can, and seal with a rubber cap. Comes out, then put in some more, and pound as before. Fill the cans all full, and seal with a rubber cap. Enough has to be made to fill the cans, so the boiler will be under the cans to keep the boiler from burning. A bunch of corn are put between the cans to keep them from touching each other. Put cold water in the boiler to come just to the covers. These should be boiled for two hours, then take the cans out and tighten as for other canned fruit. Place in a cool place, and the corn will be ready to use. Boil briskly for two hours, then take the cans out and tighten as for other canned fruit. Place in a cool place, and the corn will be ready to use.

Good Peaches and Bad.

The area of peach production has shifted of late years, and Maryland, which formerly led all other states, is now in second place. In 1922 Maryland had 6,100,000 trees; Delaware, 5,500,000; New Jersey, 4,300,000; Georgia, 3,700,000. To-day Georgia has 7,600,000; Maryland, 6,000,000; New Jersey, 5,700,000; Delaware, 2,400,000. Georgia, therefore, appears to have outstripped all competitors as a peach producer. This is a natural result of the fact that the state is well adapted to peach raising and the climate favorable to early ripening of the fruit. The latter, however, prevents any serious competition with Maryland fruit. The Georgia peaches usually come to market before the Maryland product is ripe.

or do the Georgia peaches compare with those raised in this state and Delaware in excellence. The fruits of the temperate zone have a flavor in Maryland, Delaware and parts of Virginia which they do not possess when raised in other states, and they will always be preferred when grown in perfection. While the cause of the decline in the number of peach trees may be partly on account of the severity of recent winters and the late and inclement springs, it is largely due to the bad habit of many peach growers of raising an inferior brand of peaches because they ripen early and can be rushed to market. This policy resulted in periodical crops of poor fruit which brought little or nothing and discouraged many growers. Some of the best peach growers in the state have encouraged the land to what they considered more profitable uses, while the majority planted out better varieties and are beginning to reap the benefit of their sagacity.

Good peaches—that is, the peaches possessing the flavor and excellence which all Maryland fruit should have—will always command a price in the market profitable to the grower, while the late and inclement springs, it is largely due to the bad habit of many peach growers of raising an inferior brand of peaches because they ripen early and can be rushed to market. This policy resulted in periodical crops of poor fruit which brought little or nothing and discouraged many growers. Some of the best peach growers in the state have encouraged the land to what they considered more profitable uses, while the majority planted out better varieties and are beginning to reap the benefit of their sagacity.

Acid Dyspepsia a very Common Disease. It is indicated by sour stomach, heartburn, tongue coated and flabby, stomach tender and bowels sometimes loose, sometimes constipated. Persons suffering from Acid Dyspepsia are thin and bloodless. Sometimes the sufferer is fleshy, but the flesh is flabby and unhealthy. A Kaffir, who has had this disease can be effected in a short time by taking one or two Rydale's Stomach Tablets after each meal and whenever the stomach is out of order. They are harmless and can be taken at any time and as often as is necessary to relieve the stomach. Trial size 25c. Family size 75c. R. S. McKimney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Shredding Fodder. There is probably no machine on the farm that will produce greater actual profit for the farmer than the shredder, although it is a highly dangerous machine for the owner, as he has to take the risk of losing an arm or even his life when using it. Shredders are a great saving to the farmer in preparing and feeding his stock. They are rapidly becoming popular. The corn plant is considered a giant grass so far as its feeding value goes. It is a very good feed for the stock, and the stalks and husks contain sixty per cent of all the digestible matter in the entire plant. Thus there is more nutriment in the stalks than in the grain. An acre of ground that in the ears, moreover, it has been shown that over sixty per cent of the bare stalk itself is digestible matter—more than one per cent that is found in the leaves or blades.

Many a farmer lets his corn fodder go to waste, considering it a waste product and a great nuisance on the farm. If cattle are turned loose in the fields after husking they waste at least four times as much as they eat, frequently contract cornstalk diseases, and the waste stalk lying in the field to interfere with spring plowing. The enterprising and well-posted farmer should watch the ripening of his corn, and as soon as the kernels are dented, and the leaves begin to turn, a corn binder should promptly be put into operation. The corn to be cut, bound, shocked and left to cure. As soon as the ears have become dry enough to crib, the corn should be shredded and shredded. The value of the fodder, as it will rapidly decrease in value if left long exposed to the weather owing to a loss of its nutritive properties and other soluble substances.

Care must also be taken to cut the fodder at the proper stage of its development. In order to get the most value from the fodder referred to above, and after that it rapidly deteriorates in food value unless cut and cured. The best value of the greatest value from the coarse, heavy stalks, they must be cut, crushed and put in fine soft bits as they are readily eaten. Shredded fodder can be handled with a pitch fork or can be haled up like hay. It also makes fine bedding, as the pitch fork or the stalk will absorb liquid manure much better than straw.

The fodder will keep well if not put up too green, and when it is made like hay, it should be intelligently handled. It can be stacked outdoors successfully, but it is best to put it under cover in barn or shed. At the end of a trifle green when put up, and heats or sweats like clover hay, let it alone, and the sweating will improve rather than harm it while by sitting in the sun it may increase the heating to some extent.—Epitomist.

Learn to Save. Every young man in the beginning of his career ought to make it a rule to save something out of his earnings every month, even if it isn't more than \$1.00. Then he has the comfortable feeling that comes from knowing that he has something laid away if he should lose his job or should be overtaken by sickness.

Water Frozen and Stored. A traveling man recently returned from a trip through Montana tells of a curious method he saw there for storing water needed for irrigating purposes. This consists of putting more or less than freezing the water until it is wanted.

As soon as the weather becomes such as to melt the ice it is fit for the operation requiring the water. The plan, which so far in the West is an experiment, consists of making a series of shallow basins on the slope of a hill in such locations that when water is plentiful they may be filled, each basin below the highest receiving successively the overflow from the one above.

Once frozen, the ice in the shallow reservoirs is then until the thaw sets in, when it melts so slowly as to keep up a supply of moisture sufficient for the germination and growth of the early crops. This unique method has been tried so far only in the vicinity of Dillon, but it appears to be successful and is to be given a trial in several other favorable localities.—Philadelphia Record.

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Other, heaping up the horrible tortures of hell, the sympathy of the vast congregation swelled into agonized cries and pleadings for rescue. The majority of preachers have concluded that it is better to appeal to the nobler qualities of human nature than to terrify and threaten. Those camp-meeting preachers, however, were very real in their day, and they were giants. The preachers of the twentieth century are probably as able, and they exert as much, if not more, influence, but in a different way. The people are being changed and a change in the method of treatment necessarily follows. To describe hell as ten thousand million times hotter than an iron furnace, that hell is a place where one of Dr. Slicer's similes, would be more apt to excite amazement than horror in the minds of a modern congregation. Other marked changes have occurred in the manner of holding camp-meetings which are patronized by people from the cities.

Confort is longer tolerated. Where there are tents they are not of the crude, leaky sort which act as seives for the rain. The latest improvements and provided with plank floors and bedding as comfortable as can be had at home. In many instances houses take the place of tents, with verandas from which the breeze can be enjoyed. The garish night excluded. Both preacher and congregation are fully protected from changes in the weather. There are some who urge that the spirit of camp-meetings is thus destroyed. This depends upon what is meant by the camp-meeting spirit. Presumably the object of these religious encampments is to worship God in the woods or surrounded by such natural conditions as directly denote the grandeur of His handiwork. If there are, whether the campers live in leaky tents or comfortable houses, the worshippers are encompassed by nature just the same, and they are themselves. The grass and leaves and bushes are at their feet, the woods tower above them, and the blue canopy of the skies is over all.

In old times, when it poured in torrents the campers sought refuge wherever they could find it. They never attended service under such conditions. The object of these religious encampments is to worship God in the woods or surrounded by such natural conditions as directly denote the grandeur of His handiwork. If there are, whether the campers live in leaky tents or comfortable houses, the worshippers are encompassed by nature just the same, and they are themselves. The grass and leaves and bushes are at their feet, the woods tower above them, and the blue canopy of the skies is over all.

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Hering's Department Store

August Clearance Sales Still Continues. To make room for New Fall Goods that will arrive in a few weeks, we offer some Big Bargains for this week.

Dress Goods Bargains. All Wool Albatross, very soft and beautiful Crepe finish, 38 inches wide, in Pink, Light Blue, Reseda, Grey, Nile and Navy, Worth 50c.

All wool Batiste, very fine, 38 inches wide, in Grey, Castor and Black, worth 50c.

A lot of Fancy Suitings in stripes and mixed effects, suitable for skirts or children's dresses, all wool and 38 inches wide, worth 50c.

Embroideries, 15c. These Embroideries have been on display and some are slightly soiled, and represent the choicest, newest and daintiest designs. They are made on Swiss, Nainsook and Cambrie, in widths up to 9 inches. Values positively range from 20c to 35c at 15c.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Belts. Ladies' Fancy Belts, made of Silk and nicely trimmed in Green, White and Black, in the new girle effect. Also Black and White Crush Leather Belts, 3 to 4 inches wide, worth 50c, at 29c.

All Belts that sold for 25c at 15c.

Wait for our Annual Sale of Blankets next week.

GHAS. E. HERING, Westminister, Md.

Not as Unpleasant as the Impromptu. Does your wife have much to say when you come home late? "Oh, yes, I know," interrupted the daughter and headdress, "and got a divorce and lived happily ever after!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

DeWitt is the Name. When you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve look for the name DEWITT on every box. The pure, unadulterated Witch Hazel is used in making DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is the best salve in the world for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, eczema and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, due to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Nursing Infants. As the health of a nursing infant depends largely upon the health of the mother, it is very essential that no great strain, physical or mental, should be put upon her and that she should have a certain amount of rest and mental diversion. To this end it is advisable as early as possible, which means as soon as the baby is well started and gaining in weight, to give one bottle feeding of diluted cow's milk once in twenty-four hours. It is usually safe to commence this feeding at the end of a month, and it is best to give the milk quite diluted for the first two or three days, say one part of milk to four parts of water, until the stomach becomes accustomed to the change of food.—Harper's Bazar.

Obstinacy or Determination. How often do we speak of our will as obstinate and phibidated when we are merely determined! We fail to see that what we take to be obstinacy is really a courage and tenacity of purpose which will prove a successful shield in years to come when fighting the battle of life. What a terrible mistake we make, then, when we try to subdue the child and, as we say, "break his spirit!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

An Adaptable Soldier. One of the reasons why the Russians have found it so easy to assimilate the races of central Asia and to make themselves at home in Manchuria, says Wood's Work, is that the Russian soldier is quite the most adaptable chap in the world.

Although he is undoubtedly brutal and has a tendency while under arms to commit massacres like that at Biadon, says Wood's Work, the Russian soldier is quite the most adaptable chap in the world.

He is a peasant—just a common, country boy, home loving sort of a chap—used to doing nothing but everything about the home. So when he is quartered in a house he promptly makes himself at home and finds all sorts of tasks to do. He mends the beds, washes the dishes, fetches fuel and gives the household a lift at whatever she has on hand.

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Wait for our Annual Sale of Blankets next week.

GHAS. E. HERING, Westminister, Md.

Not as Unpleasant as the Impromptu. Does your wife have much to say when you come home late? "Oh, yes, I know," interrupted the daughter and headdress, "and got a divorce and lived happily ever after!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

DeWitt is the Name. When you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve look for the name DEWITT on every box. The pure, unadulterated Witch Hazel is used in making DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is the best salve in the world for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, eczema and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, due to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Nursing Infants. As the health of a nursing infant depends largely upon the health of the mother, it is very essential that no great strain, physical or mental, should be put upon her and that she should have a certain amount of rest and mental diversion. To this end it is advisable as early as possible, which means as soon as the baby is well started and gaining in weight, to give one bottle feeding of diluted cow's milk once in twenty-four hours. It is usually safe to commence this feeding at the end of a month, and it is best to give the milk quite diluted for the first two or three days, say one part of milk to four parts of water, until the stomach becomes accustomed to the change of food.—Harper's Bazar.

Obstinacy or Determination. How often do we speak of our will as obstinate and phibidated when we are merely determined! We fail to see that what we take to be obstinacy is really a courage and tenacity of purpose which will prove a successful shield in years to come when fighting the battle of life. What a terrible mistake we make, then, when we try to subdue the child and, as we say, "break his spirit!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

An Adaptable Soldier. One of the reasons why the Russians have found it so easy to assimilate the races of central Asia and to make themselves at home in Manchuria, says Wood's Work, is that the Russian soldier is quite the most adaptable chap in the world.

Although he is undoubtedly brutal and has a tendency while under arms to commit massacres like that at Biadon, says Wood's Work, the Russian soldier is quite the most adaptable chap in the world.

He is a peasant—just a common, country boy, home loving sort of a chap—used to doing nothing but everything about the home. So when he is quartered in a house he promptly makes himself at home and finds all sorts of tasks to do. He mends the beds, washes the dishes, fetches fuel and gives the household a lift at whatever she has on hand.

Water Frozen and Stored. A traveling man recently returned from a trip through Montana tells of a curious method he saw there for storing water needed for irrigating purposes. This consists of putting more or less than freezing the water until it is wanted.

As soon as the weather becomes such as to melt the ice it is fit for the operation requiring the water. The plan, which so far in the West is an experiment, consists of making a series of shallow basins on the slope of a hill in such locations that when water is plentiful they may be filled, each basin below the highest receiving successively the overflow from the one above.

Once frozen, the ice in the shallow reservoirs is then until the thaw sets in, when it melts so slowly as to keep up a supply of moisture sufficient for the germination and growth of the early crops. This unique method has been tried so far only in the vicinity of Dillon, but it appears to be successful and is to be given a trial in several other favorable localities.—Philadelphia Record.

Ten Cent Corn Killer. Removes Corns and Bunions without pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Spend ten cents and try it. J. McKellip, Druggist.

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A Clothes Closet Hint.

In a house where there is a dearth of closets I have discovered a makeshift that to me is invaluable. Improved closets made with a wide shelf and a curtain with hooks underneath. I pin a certain many safety pins to the inside of the curtain so that the pins come point downward next to the curtain. Twist the pins down so that the little rings will hold, and with these pins hang all manner of dainty belongings to the inside of the curtain. It is the best place I have ever found for shirt waists, ribbons, ties, etc. When taking down a garment do not remove the pin, but simply uncatch, and in hanging shirt waists pin through each side of the neck band.—Good House-keeping.

Diet For a Four-year-old. Dr. Holt gives as a sample diet for a child of four years the following: First Meal—Half an orange, one and a half tablespoonful of oatmeal, one tablespoonful of cream, but no sugar, and one glass of milk.

Second Meal—A glass of milk or cup of broth and a slice of stale bread.

Third Meal—Meat (either steak, chops or chicken), one green vegetable (e. g. spinach), one starchy vegetable (e. g. potato), water to drink and sliced grapes for dessert.

Fourth Meal—Bread and milk or milk toast.—New York Tribune.

Dorothy, Aged Three. Dorothy, aged three, who was naughty, had been corrected with the maternal slipper in the usual way and left in her little room to think it over. The storm of her grief past, the pater of little feet was heard in the hallway, a golden head appeared at the door of her mother's room, and a baby voice said: "Dorothy's good now. Mamma spank Dorothy. That make Dorothy good girl!"—Philadelphia Press.

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