

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown,
Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SAURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th., 1905.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd. pages
must be in our office by Tuesday noon, each
week, otherwise they will not be guaran-
teed until the following week.

County Nominations.

For House of Delegates.

LUTHER M. BUSHEY, REPUBLICAN.
JACOB A. FREDERICK, DEMOCRATIC.
WILLIAM E. KOLB, REPUBLICAN.
R. LEE MYERS, DEMOCRATIC.
SAMUEL D. SHIPLEY, DEMOCRATIC.
DANIEL F. SHIPLEY, REPUBLICAN.
WILLIAM W. WITHERSON, REPUBLICAN.
MILTON A. ZOLICKOFFER, DEMOCRATIC.

For County Commissioner.

GEORGE W. BROWN, DEMOCRATIC.
LEVI J. MOTTER, REPUBLICAN.

For County Treasurer.

JOHN D. ENGEL, REPUBLICAN.
FRANCIS L. HANN, DEMOCRATIC.

For Sheriff.

JOSEPH L. FRANKLIN, DEMOCRATIC.
CHAUNCEY E. JEROME, REPUBLICAN.

For County Surveyor.

J. WM. EARHART, REPUBLICAN.
M. THEODORE YEISER, DEMOCRATIC.

The Real Issue.

The amendment to the Constitution
proposes to get rid of negro voters, be-
cause they are *Republican* voters; were
they *Democratic*, there would not now be
any hypocritical rant about preserv-
ing our state from "negro domination." This
is the real issue, and it is an insult
to every white republican and independ-
ent democrat in the state, for the reason
that it sets up the plea that the only
party management fit to rule in Mary-
land is the one operated by the bosses
who conceived and forced before the
people such an obnoxious political
scheme that it is openly antagonized by
Governor Warfield, Attorney-General
Bryan, and thousands of the best dem-
ocrats in the state.

The question, therefore, is not a party
one in its true sense. It is rather a
question of fairness and honesty in
treating the subject of suffrage, includ-
ing the maintenance of something like
an equal chance for the people to have
some say in the future government of
the state, as against corrupt ringsters—
professional, selfish politicians who are
in the business for what is in it. It is a
question of preserving the individual in-
dependence of every voter—democrat as
well as republican—and of trying to se-
cure to the individual, as a party man
and citizen, something like an equal
chance with the professional politician.
But, some say, "if the amendment
carries and the dominant party becomes
unbearably corrupt, we'll turn it out of
power." Yes, that is the way they do
in Pennsylvania, and especially in Phila-
delphia and Pittsburgh. The press, the
ministry, good citizens' organizations
and good people of all parties have been
turning out the Republican bosses for
the past twenty years, but they are not
out yet. This amendment scheme here
is a bold beginning toward securing ab-
solute control of all the political ma-
chinery, and with that once safe those
on the outside may find and reform all
they have a mind to.

There is not a newspaper in Baltimore
backing the amendment. Even the *Sun*,
which is strongly anti-negro, is openly
championing it, nor is the *Herald*, an
avowedly democratic paper, while the
News (independent-democratic) and the
American (republican) are openly and
energetically opposing it. The only
support it receives along this line is from
the strongly partisan country press,
which is too weak to be independent
and honest on party questions but must
dance when the boss piper plays, for the
average country political organ could
not live without the share of the public
printing steal, which the managers of
the present scheme will have the dishing
out of, and it must also keep fully sub-
servient to the county bosses who re-
ceive their orders from the state "or-
ganization."

Enemy of Good Government.

The Philadelphia Record, in com-
menting on a sentence in Mayor Weaver's
Wilkesbarre address—that "Political
partisanship is the enemy of good mu-
nicipal government," goes over the
identical ground as that covered edi-
torially by the CARROLL RECORD several
weeks ago, using practically the same
argument. While there is nothing new,
perhaps, in either editorial, the subject
is well worth going over, frequently, with
the hope that the readers of newspapers
may not only repeat, but adopt, the
ideas therein set forth, for in so doing
rests the only chance of accomplishing
anything against professional politics
and hide-bound partisanship. With this
object in view, the editorial from the
Philadelphia Record is given. The refer-
ence first made is to the quotation
from Mayor Weaver's address:

"The evidence of that is that the Ma-
chine here, like Tammany in New York
and the corresponding organization
everywhere else, relies entirely upon po-
litical partisanship. Every effort to se-
cure honesty, economy and efficiency in
a city government has to be made by in-
dependents. The predatory gang in
every city relies upon party regularity.
It appeals to party spirit. Having got
possession of the party machinery, which
is an easy thing to do, it depends upon
the servility of voters to support the
regular ticket, regardless of its charac-
ter, for its retention in power."

If a man believes in a loose construc-
tion of the Constitution, in centraliza-
tion, an aggressive foreign policy and a
high tariff he will naturally vote for Re-
publican candidates for representative
and senator. Now, if the voters are going
to support that ticket just because it has
the favorite party name at its head they
are going to keep the predatory politi-
cians in power.

Partisanship is the enemy of good
local government because the machinery
of the party is almost certain to be cap-
tured by men who make money out of
politics and therefore can devote all
their time to it, while most of the people
divide their time between their homes
and their places of employment. The
regular ticket, then, is likely to repre-
sent not the people, but the men who
are in politics for what they can make
out of it. Now, if the voters are going
to support that ticket just because it has
the favorite party name at its head they
are going to keep the predatory politi-
cians in power.

Too Much Prosperity.

This country is becoming so com-
monly prosperous that it is becoming to be
a nuisance. Too much ready money, and
money too easily earned, are often re-
sponsible for the downfall of people, for
fast and reckless living, the contempt for
earning by giving value, and for a gen-
eral unhealthy sentiment about the very
serious questions of one's relation to an-
other.

A little too much money—some never
get too much—to the average young per-
son, makes fools of them. They become
right and left spendthrifts, sling on style
quite out of proportion to the rules of
moderate economy, and create a sort of
tide in that direction, some of the
branches of which lead from mere fool-
ishness to black ruin. There are hun-
dreds of dollars spent now, for the non-
essentials, that were not so spent twenty
years ago, and should not be so spent
now, and the habit is growing.

The greatest evil of the tendency is,
perhaps, that it creates a contempt for
labor. That is, as one acquires the habit
of spending lavishly, the sensation is
so pleasant and the comparative
plenty of honestly earned money soon
becomes too slow a process, and the
temptation is strong to try to secure it
by a shorter cut—possibly by theft, or
its equivalent—and certainly by trying
to receive more for work than it is worth.
It is not always because work is worth
more, that one demands more, but be-
cause one simply wants more money to
spend—his "expenses increase." This
is one of the causes of the decrease of
labor in the country, both in the home
and out; old wages failed to keep pace
with the demands of fashion for more lux-
uries and style. Some are saving money,
but the most are not, for they are follow-
ing with all possible haste the "Come
easy, go easy" motto.

The Law a Success.

The following, from last week's
Waynesboro Record, confirms our fre-
quently expressed opinions on the com-
pulsory school attendance law:

"The Waynesboro school authorities
have found the enforcement of the com-
pulsory attendance law very beneficial to
the schools and without harsh effect
upon the scholars. It was the pioneer
in enforcing this law in the county and
its accomplishments are studied by re-
formers in other districts with more than
ordinary interest."

We hope those in a position best to do
so—those having direct charge of public
school interests—will urge on the com-
mittee the desirability of a com-
pulsory law for Maryland. The only
real opposition to such a law comes
from blatant opponents to the public
schools, as a system, but, this is so
firmly entrenched as a part of our Na-
tional being, that attacking the public
schools is a very unprofitable business,
and those who would like to do so are
perforce compelled to vent their spleen
on proposed improvements and addi-
tions to the system.

The Amendment Rapped

Charles Morris Howard, independent
democrat and Secretary of the Reform
League of Maryland, delivered a telling
address against the Fox amendment and
its backers. He said, in part:
"It is in-American. It is undemo-
cratic. It is based upon a false pretense
—false as to what it pretends to accom-
plish and false in its actual effect. It
purports to do what it does not do. It
purports to be equal in its application
to all. In fact, under its provisions, the
colored man might vote and the white
man be disfranchised. If the color line
is to be drawn, it is equally applied
and will necessitate perjury and other crimes.
It will demoralize our public life, in-
crease political corruption and seriously
hamper the material progress of this
commonwealth."

Although the advocates of the amend-
ment pretend that it is for the educa-
tional test, ability to read or write is not
required of the applicant for registration.
The absurdity of furnishing to an illit-
erate an examination in constitutional law
is tolerably patent.

"The question whether the explanation
of the section of the Constitution is rea-
sonable must be left to the judgment
of the registers, who will have lit-
tle or no knowledge of the Maryland
Constitution."

"No appeal is provided for in the
amendment itself to the judgment of a
Court, and such appeal, even if it exists
under our constitution, would be illusory
and of no practical value, and could at
any time be abrogated by the Legisla-
ture."

"Anyone may be subjected to this ex-
amination, unless he can show that he
was on the first day of January, 1869, or
prior thereto, entitled to vote under the
laws of this State, or of the other State
of the United States wherein he then re-
sided, or is a lineal descendant of such
person born not later than 1885. Even
where the applicant himself was such a
voter, it would be extremely difficult to
prove this, as no documentary evidence
could be produced in support of it. If
the statement of the applicant is to be
considered as evidence, there will be un-
limited opportunities for fraud and fa-
vortism."

A Point for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. William J. Bryan's paper, The
Commoner, quotes with justifiable sat-
isfaction an editorial in the Railway
World, published at Philadelphia, on
Gold Production and Business Pros-
perity. The article was called to the
attention of The Commoner by a corre-
spondent, who remarks that "the state-
ments sound a little like Democratic
campaign literature of 1896." The Rail-
way World's article ascribes the present
period of high prices, which has already
lasted some years and which bids fair to
continue a long time still, to the in-
creased supply of gold; and, identifying
a period of high prices with a period of
prosperity, it makes the connection
which is indicated in the title and which
is naturally so satisfying to Mr. Bryan
and The Commoner.

That a connection exists between high
prices and gold production there can be
no doubt whatsoever, and that a connec-
tion exists between high prices and pros-
perity is also true. The denial of the
former assertion by the gold-standard
men during the campaign of 1896 was
one of the least creditable features of
their fight. Indeed, it was nothing less
than an intellectual curiosity to find
writers who were trained economists, or
at least well-equipped students of polit-
ical economy, arrive in some mysterious
manner at the conclusion that the ex-
tant quantity of the money-standard
metal had nothing whatever to do with
the value of the monetary unit. On this
fundamental point Mr. Bryan was en-
tirely right, and his campaign adver-
saries—those of whom we went the whole hog
—were entirely wrong. And the amus-
ing part of it was, theoretically, they
may still stick to their ground, that there
is nothing in the "quantity theory" of
money, yet, like all the rest of the world

they look upon the statistics of gold sup-
ply as having the greatest possible bear-
ing on the prospective course of prices.

As to the connection between high
prices and prosperity, that is not so sim-
ple a matter. Prosperity is a vague term,
anyway; the time that is prosperous for
some is generally unprosperous for others.
Still, broadly speaking, a time of rising
prices is pretty sure to be, in a very
true and comprehensive sense, a time
of prosperity. This is true partly
because high prices are a sign of pros-
perity and partly because they are a
cause of it. The way that they cause it
is one of the most interesting and also
one of the most perplexing of economic
phenomena. The secret of prosperity lies
largely, perhaps chiefly, in the state of
mind of the people who carry on en-
terprises, and especially who carry on the
great enterprises of the world. In a
period of rising prices these people make
great profits, and even if these profits be
sometimes only on paper, the psychologi-
cal effect is the same. Consequently,
enterprise is encouraged, and this means
that production is increased. Thus the
feeling of prosperity breeds abundance
and more prosperity. How long this
process might continue with a constancy
accumulating rise of prices is a ques-
tion upon which it would not be safe to
dogmatize.

What was wrong in Mr. Bryan's silver
propaganda—aside from any ethical
questions involved—was the failure to
distinguish between a gradual rise of
prices, brought about by the free play of
economic conditions, and a rise of prices
produced by a violent change in the
monetary system decreed by legislative
act. In a certain temporary way, and
in certain special directions, even such a
dose of fictitious high prices as this
would serve for a time to stimulate
activity. But the general effect would be
something quite different. Nobody would
feel that in the mere fact that where he
counted one dollar yesterday he was
counting two dollars to-day there was
any real gain in his situation, if every-
body knew that the dollars counted to-
day were a different kind of dollars, dol-
lars having a different standing in the
world's markets, from those counted
yesterday. On the other hand, the feel-
ing of insecurity produced by a leg-
islative world far outweigh in the busi-
ness world at large any advantages which
would accrue to some special interests or
individuals. And, worst of all, there
would be no telling when, upon a plea
of the same or a similar kind, some new
legislative fiat would be called for, to
produce once more the stimulus and re-
lief which the first dose of the medicine
would be alleged to have brought about.
All this is wholly different from the kind
of effect produced, whether for a longer
or shorter time, by the ups and downs
of the gold supply that take place in the
ordinary course of events. There may
conceivably be some better basis for the
world's money standard, but none bet-
ter has as yet been devised. It has its
good and its bad sides, but it is a thing
to which the business world is able to
adjust itself with a very tolerable degree
of satisfaction.—Balt. News.

THREE JURORS CURED

Of *Cholera Morbus* with one Small
Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Hightower, Ala.,
relates an experience he had while serv-
ing on a petit jury in a murder case at
Cherwell, county seat of Cleburne
County, Alabama. He says: "While
there I ate some fresh meat and some
other things, but I felt very sick and
sore in my chest and I went to the drug
store for a certain cholera mixture, but
the druggist sent me a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy instead, saying that he had had
I sent for, but that this medicine was so
much better he would rather send it to
me in the fix I was in. I took one dose
of it and was better in five minutes. The
second dose cured me entirely. Two fel-
low jurors were afflicted in the same
manner and one small bottle cured the
three of us." For sale by R. S. McKin-
ney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

ster, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Henry C.
Rowland, Albert Kinross and F. H.
Lancaster are among the other contribu-
tors of fiction.

Not the least interesting feature of the
magazine is the editorial announcement
of a great historical series, to begin in
November, Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences
of a Long Life" and Ray
Stannard Baker's investigation of the
Railroad Problem, of which publication
will begin before Congress meets.

Money! Money! Money!

Have you ever stopped to think what
subject furnishes the most fruitful topic
of conversation these days? It is money!

In libraries, in parlors, in street cars,
on railroads, in the street—everywhere
the sound of "dollars" is heard.
"What is it worth?" "How much did you
get for it?" "How much did you get for
that?" "What kind of an investment would
that be?" "How are the stocks today?"
Who won in that last real estate deal?
Always money! money! money!

Do you remember the death of a friend,
the query, "How much money did he
leave?" is the first thing to greet your
ears. Sorrow for the dead, and sym-
pathy for the living are but secondary to
the importance of whether he died rich.

Do you speak of a marriage, the first
question is "Did she do well?"
Always money! money! money!
Is a child born into the world, "Was
it born with a silver or a gold spoon in
its mouth?" is the first thing asked. And
according to the answer predictions for
its future are either rose or gray.

Always money! money! money!

Men have died for it, lied for it, be-
come criminals for it—everything but re-
mained honest for it.

And yet these shining words of the
Holy Writ have not been blotted from
the book which men love to proclaim
their guide and solace: "A good name
is rather to be chosen than great riches,
and loving favor than silver or gold."

Omaha News.

HALL'S

Business College,
FREDERICK, MD.

Books and Supplies Free

Cheap Board. Situations Guar-
anteed. Bookkeeping and Shorthand
Taught by Mail. No Vacations.
Day and Evening Sessions.

STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.

Call or Write for Catalogue.

5-13-17

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County,
August Term, 1905.

Estate of Rogers Birnie, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 5th day
of September, 1905, that the sale of the real estate
of Rogers Birnie, late of Carroll County,
deceased, made by George H. Birnie, Admin-
istrator d. b. n. c. of said deceased, and this day
reported to this Court by the said Ad-
ministrator d. b. n. c. of said deceased, be
affirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary
on or before the 20th day of October, 1905.
The report states the amount of sale to be
Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty
Three Dollars and Seventy-seven Cents
(\$8,463.77).

A. KURTZ MYERS,
JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
GEORGE R. RUPP, Judges.

True Copy:
Test: JOHN J. STEWART,
9-4-17, Register of Wills.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County,
August Term, 1905.

Estate of Peter L. Ritter, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 5th day
of Sept., 1905, that the sale of Real Estate of
Peter L. Ritter, late of Carroll County, de-
ceased, made by George P. Ritter and Wm. Ernest
Ritter, Executors of the last Will and Testament
of said deceased, and this day reported to this
Court by the said Executors, be affirmed and con-
firmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary
on or before the 20th day of October, 1905.
The report states the amount of sale to be
Six Hundred and Two Dollars and Fifty cents
(\$602.50).

A. KURTZ MYERS,
JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
GEORGE R. RUPP, Judges.

True Copy:
Test: JOHN J. STEWART,
9-4-17, Register of Wills.

SHARRER & GORSUCH,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

\$8.00, \$9.00 & \$10.00 Light Suits
NOW \$5.00.

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Sliced off the Price
of \$14.00 and \$15.00 Suits.

Here is a great chance
to get your boy a cheap
school suit.

A lot of long pants suits, slightly soiled,
15 to 17 year sizes, some sold up to
\$10.00, none less than \$8.00,
prices now \$2.50 and \$3.00.

And for smaller boys' school suits, elegant
\$5.00 suits—\$3.00 to \$4.00. Suits
\$2.00—ages 4 to 12 years.

We have taken stock this
week and find that small
lots in summer suit must
be sold at any old price.

\$1.00 wash suits 50c; Summer coats
25c; Alpaca and Serge coats reduced.

A lot of 15c linen standing
collars, 5c or 6 for 25c.

Monarch \$1.00 shirts for 1 week, 75c.

\$18.00 Summer suit patterns,
made to order, \$12.00.

Our new fall suitings are in; they are
beauties.

Say you "saw it in the REC-
ORD," when attracted by an ad-
vertisement.

YOUNT'S

Bed Blanket Special
25c Each,
Worth 75c Pr.

This week we place
on sale 160 bed blank-
ets, Gray Fleece, size
10-4 with showy bor-
der in red and white and
blue and white, bound
to match, sanitary gray,
heavy fleecing both
sides.

These Blankets were
bought before the ad-
vance in prices and can-
not be duplicated to sell
for less than 75c a pair.
Will you be one to share
in this distribution?

25c Each.

Grocery Specials.

Every article a saving at
the prices.

Arm & Hammer Soda

1 lb. Package, 7c.

Bob White Corn,

Can, 7c.

Orleans Molasses,

Quart Can 12c.

Egg-O-See.

Package, 8c.

Polar Bear Tobacco,

Pack, 4c.

Coffee.

Lion or Arbuckle,
per lb. 14c.

C. Edgar Yount & Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

School

Stationery

Now is your time to save
money by coming to us for
Children's School requisites—

Composition Books,
Tablets, Pens, Pencils,
Rulers, Inks, &c.

We have also a nice assort-
ment of Stationery, Dainty
note paper for ladies use.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Crown Grain Drill.

Simplest, Lightest Driving.
GET PRICES.

JERE GARNER, Agent,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Littlestown Carriage Works.

Low Prices and All Work Guaranteed.

LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
Opposite Depot.

FINE

Dayton, McCall, Jagger
WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done!

Low Prices and All Work Guaranteed.

LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
Opposite Depot.

Fresh Cows

Highest Cash price paid. Also buy and
sell horses, hogs, sheep and live stock.
Persons having stock to sell please drop
me a card.

9-9-3m ERYC F. HARVER,
C. & P. Telephone. Frizellburg, Md.

Hesson's Department Store.

OUR
Millinery Opening
WILL BE
Saturday, Sept. 30, 1905
TO WHICH
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

D. J. HESSON, - - Taneytown, Md.

The Birnie Trust Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Total Assets, \$453,037.48.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

Items of Local News of Special Interest to Home Readers.

All copy for ADVERTISEMENTS on this page must be in hand early on Thursday morning of each week, except Special Notices and short announcements.

An open-air concert will be given by the Band, at the square, this Saturday evening.

Grant Thomson, of York, formerly of this place, spent a few days, the early part of the week, with friends here.

Rev. C. W. Hess and lady friend, of Brunswick, spent several days in town this week, with friends and relatives.

Communion services will be held in Grace Reformed church, this place, on Sunday morning and evening, Oct. 8th.

Miss Annie Hagan left on Monday, for Washington, D. C., where she will take a course in vocal music and other branches.

John E. Shriver, who is employed as a motorman on the lines of the United Railway Co., of Baltimore, is home on a short vacation.

Mrs. William Classon has purchased of Miss Lizzie Eddy, for \$1100, her property on York Street, and will occupy it next Spring.

J. Ross Koons has entered into partnership with his brother, Milton A. Koons, under the firm name of Koons Brothers, successors to Weant & Koons.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Little returned on Wednesday from a week's visit to his brother, W. O. Little, who is a machinist in the Navy Yard, at Washington, D. C.

Raymond Kephart, who is employed in the accounting department of the W. M. R. R., at Hillen, Baltimore, spent a few days with his parents, in this district.

It is rumored that the Shriver canning concern is trying to purchase a large farm adjacent to Taneytown, for the purpose of establishing one of their branches here.

Mr. P. B. Englar, accompanied by Mrs. Englar, spent the week at Atlantic City, N. J., at which place the National Camp of Patriotic Order Sons of America, has been in session.

On Sunday, October 1st, Rev. Pedro Rioseco, a former pastor in this place will occupy the Taneytown Presbyterian pulpit, in the morning, and the Piney Creek pulpit in the afternoon.

Mr. Richard S. Hill, who is slightly hurt about the face, on Sunday morning, at Union Bridge, by being thrown forward from the trap in which he was taking his son, Warren, to meet the train at that place.

Taneytown Vol. Fire Co., No. 1, had 28 men and the drum corps in line at the Hanover Parade, on Thursday, under the command of Chief C. A. Elliot. Altogether 132 tickets were sold at this place.

Bailiff Charles G. Brown moved into Martin L. Ruffington's new house, on Middle Street, on Tuesday, and Charles Kemper, R. F. D. Carrier, No. 19, moved into the house vacated by Mr. Brown, on Tuesday.

The Algonquin Stock Co., of Baltimore will shortly present a play at the Opera House, under the management and direction of Mr. Frank L. Kield; watch the advertising columns for full particulars of date and name of play.

The damage done by lightning that struck the tower of the Reformed church of this place during July, has been repaired at a cost of \$39.09, and was promptly paid by the Carroll County Insurance Company, of which E. E. Reinholdt, is agent.

Taneytown district contains many people who are "easy fruit" for almost any kind of street fakes. Coarse jokes and coarse stage play, when presented under the glare of a gasoline torch, always capture the applause, as well as the quarters and halves, from a large and appreciative audience.

A Birthday Surprise.
(For the Record.)
One of the most enjoyable parties was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Myers, near Silver Run, on Saturday evening, September 30. About 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and the evening was spent in playing various games, conversation and music, until about 12 o'clock, when the guests retired to the dining room where a table was laid with all the delicacies of the season, to which all did ample justice.

Mr. Albert Stuby also entertained the crowd by playing some very fine selections on his gramophone until a late hour, when all departed for their homes, feeling that they had had a most enjoyable evening. About 60 persons from various parts of the vicinity were present.

A Birthday Social.
(For the Record.)
On Saturday, Sept. 23, there was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Keefe, near Berrett, a very pleasant birthday social, the event being in honor of their daughter, Miss Goula, whose many friends brought tangible evidence of their high esteem, in the form of beautiful and useful presents. The guests were handsomely entertained by various games, vocal and instrumental music, and a feature of the music being a male quartet. Last, but far from being least on the program, they were greeted by tables loaded with a variety of delicacies.

The evening session spent before it began, and though the fairies of the night were not in evidence, the guests were not disappointed, for the evening seemed the most pleasant, but still lingered about the door, and the guests departed as if they were "dites" to be met the following morning.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Keefe, Miss Emma and Myrtle Conaway, Grace Condon, Marie Stresko, Goula and Anna Keefe, Mamie Clark, Abbie and Marie Shoemaker, Lila Pickert, Elsie, Goula and Cora Richardson, Maggie McQuay, Mary Pauline and Angie Keefe, Mrs. W. J. Stresko, Wm. Hugs, Calvin Pickert, Harry Bushby, John and Arthur Keefe, Wm. J. Johns, Howard Pickert, Erman Shoemaker, Robert Johnson, John Shoemaker, Garfield DeWitt Keefe.

Great Railroad Earnings.
By a gain of over half a million dollars made in its gross earning last month the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is able to answer from its own experience in a positive way that the generally prosperous conditions which began a year ago show no let-up. This result will be of wide interest in business circles. There has been considerable inquiry as to whether the railroads would continue in the month of August and the substantial gains in gross earnings which have been features of their reports for some months back. The recovery in railroad earnings began in August of last year, the previous months of 1904 reflecting the depression in business which set in toward the last half of 1903.

Railroad earnings since August, 1904, have, therefore, compared with months which were in the depressed period and were expected to show increases because of the return to normal conditions. But returns from August, 1905, compared with a period when the depression had been turned into prosperity, or a normal state of trade. On this account there has been considerable interest aroused as to what the comparison would produce. The showing of the Baltimore and Ohio furnishes an excellent index to general conditions, as the lines of this system touch the most active industrial and commercial centers of the country, and ought to give immediate reflections of the ups and downs in business conditions.

Had to Talk English.

A doctor was lately summoned to a cottage at Harwood, in Teesdale, and found a boy patient in need of his services.

"Put out your tongue," said the doctor.

The boy stared like an owl.

"My good boy," requested the medical man, "let me see your tongue."

"Talk English, doctor," put in the mother, and then, turning to her son, she said: "Hopen thy gobbler and push out thy lollyker."

The boy rolled out his tongue in a moment.—*Tit-Bits.*

Letter to Milton Olier.

Taneytown, Md.
Dear Sir: Why don't we make paint, as many others do, to go three-quarters as far, or two-thirds, or half, or a third, or a quarter?

Mr. Aaron Higgins, Plainsfield, N. J., always used 15 gallons of paint for his house.

There are two sorts of paint; all paint, true paint, strong paint, full-measure; and part paint, false paint, weak paint, short-measure.

The paint-manufacturers are two sorts; Devoe and the rest.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
P. S.—J. S. Bower sells our paint.

WHEN WE'LL ALL BE GOOD.

I don't know when the day will come, But you and I we know it will come. That after awhile our good resolves Will into being grow.

Some day, when we both have the time, We'll eat our faults away, And you'll be good, and I'll be good— We'll all be good some day.

We'll run our business affairs With thought of fellow men, For we will be good in our good intent, Go into action then.

We'll make our friends all happier, And life will really pay, For you'll be good, and I'll be good— We'll all be good some day.

Some day—course it's way ahead— But know—so do you— That some day, when we both have the time, We'll be good, and I'll be good— We'll all be good some day.

When we'll be good, and I'll be good— We'll all be good some day.

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FOR THE CHILDREN

A Mathematical Game.
A mother of several children amused them frequently by the following simple puzzle. It was a never failing source of entertainment and a delightful mystery. She never told the secret. Had she done so, much of the charm would have been lost.

"Think of a number."

Perhaps some one would think four. "Double it."

The child thought, but did not say, eight.

Perhaps she would say, "Add six to it."

Fourteen.

"Divide it by two."

Seven.

"Take away the first number you thought of, and the remainder will be three."

Sure enough, four from seven does leave three. The children were much puzzled to know how mother knew. The next thing was always a request to try it again.

Suppose 1,000 was chosen.

"Double it," was the order.

"Two thousand," was quickly figured in the mind.

"Add ten to it," was the next command.

Two thousand and ten.

"Divide by two."

"One thousand and five," the answer would be thought out.

"Take away the first number thought of, and the remainder will be five."

One might think of six, another of eleven, another of twenty. The result was the same. Mother could always guess right.

When the children grew older they were surprised to learn that mother did not know the numbers thought of at all. They learned for themselves that the remainder was always half of the number added.

About Cuttlefish.
Cuttlefish have many enemies, but nature has given them a means of defense besides their suckers and long arms.

There is a bag in the body of the fish full of a black fluid like ink. When the creature is frightened it throws out a quantity of this ink-like fluid.

This renders the water about it so black that none can see where the fish is. Thus it makes its escape. This is called sepia and is very useful to artists in painting pictures.

Because of the great size and strength of the cuttlefish many wonderful stories are told about it. The cuttlefishes of these monsters, so large that they are often mistaken for islands.

When they are covered with tangled seaweed the resemblance is even greater. Every now and then sailors seeing them would land on them and even light a fire to make themselves more comfortable. Of course the fish would object when they felt the hot coals upon their backs, and descending beneath the water, they would take the mistaken sailors with them.

The Floating Candle.
All that is required for this experiment is a dinner plate, a glass tumbler, a small quantity of water and a tiny piece of lighted candle. Pour sufficient water on the plate to cover the bottom and in the center of this place the candle end, then invert the tumbler and place it quickly over the lighted candle. Directly it rests upon the plate the water will be seen to rise in the tumbler, bearing the lighted candle upon the surface. The air within the glass having been consumed by the burning candle, the water is forced in by the pressure of air without and rises up to supply the place of the oxygen removed. The tumbler used should be as small as possible, as this renders the experiment more pleasing and effective.

The Game of Snip.
Quickness of thought is necessary for good luck with this game. There are three rules for playing. A leader is agreed upon, and one point at which a finger at any player he chooses, doing it suddenly and unexpectedly. That child must at once speak four words, rapidly and in proper succession, words which begin with the letter "S." Such a "snip." Such a string of words as soap, nose, ice, peas, would answer the requirement. When a player cannot do this he cannot do it swiftly enough, and he is called out to him, and he has to become leader.

Hidden Musical Instruments.
1. That picture is done in sepia, not pen and ink.
2. That skirt I fear, will be wrecked.
3. The doctor says there is nothing organic the matter with the child.
4. The pickles were very sharp.
Answers: 1, piano; 2, fire; 3, organ; 4, harp.

How the Burmese Measure a Mile.
The Burmese mile, which is equal to two English miles, is described by a word meaning "to sit," being the distance a man can walk before he considers it necessary to sit down.

A Catnip Tea.
One day Steep Missgrub Tabby Cat sat in the kitchen with his friend, a cow. And they all came dressed in their best.

A goodly company.
With pleasant purrs they took their seats And filed the table up.
And then the hostess briskly poured For each a brimming cup.
The tea was catnip, freshly brewed, Bright, fragrant catnip tea.
Which is a drink excelled by none, As pussies all agree.

And as they sat and gossiped there, With many a wink and blink, And now and then a purr or two, Thinking to get a drink.
All round the room he slowly walked And sniffed the catnip.
And then, disgusted, left because No dognip could he see. —Little Polka.

FACTS FROM FRANCE.
A century ago France had 26 per cent of the population of Europe. Now it has only 11 per cent of it.

It is estimated that there are in Paris and the department of the Seine 30,000 persons—chiefly women—engaged in the various washing and ironing establishments which abound in that district.

The crop of geraniums in southern France now reaches 3,300,000 pounds. One hectare, 2.47 acres, produces from 65,000 to 60,000 pounds of leaves, worth from \$1.14 to \$1.33 per 220 pounds.

Every man owes it to himself and his family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six of Moreau's of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

Still Disappointed.
"Pete," said Meandering Mike, "did you hear about de kind lady up in Michigan dat left a fortune to feed tramps?"

"More money wasted," answered Plodding Pete. "What ails us ain't hunger. It's thirst." —Washington Star.

England's Curse.
Betting has become the curse of England. The Newspaper passion for the lottery is nothing compared with the English horse racing fever, to which sovereigns, lords, members of parliament, workmen, ladies, old men and children succumb. It is a criminal frenzy.—*Millan Secolo.*

Keep your credit good with the newspaper-man. He expects it, appreciates it and deserves it.

HUMOR

JUST HIS LUCK.

The Woman in the Seat in Front Had a Big Deal.

"Just my infernal luck!" growled Smithers to himself. "Here I've paid \$2 for this seat, and now I won't be able to see a damned thing!"

The gentle reader the above remark ready guessed that the above remark was caused by a theater lat. Such was indeed the case. It was a big lat, and the lady who wore it was by no means a dwarf.

As Smithers is a small man, his chances of viewing the performance were extremely slim. He dodged from side to side and stretched his neck to the utmost, but all in vain. He could not even see the stage.

"It's a damned swindle!" that's what it is!" he muttered under his breath, for he lacked the nerve to voice his sentiments aloud. "The idea of paying a man \$2 to sit and look at a hat!"

He was a lady who wore it so well he could wear a thing like that to the theater beats me. Now, if I were to put on my high hat the people behind me would raise an awful kick, although it would merely cost of their view of that confounded mass of plumes and things. After this I shall stay at home and read about the plays in the newspapers. Ah, there goes the overture! I can hear that anyway.

It's strange that the women don't live some way of intercepting sound too. That would make their happiness complete. And yet they talk about giving the men a good time! They'll want us poor men to get off the earth now!

I wish we lived in the good old days of unlimited despotism and I were the lord high what you may call him.

But the world will never know what Smithers would do in that case, for at that moment the lady in front of him removed the offending headgear and placed it in her lap just as the curtain rose on the first act of the play.—*New York World.*

By the Aid of Science.
"Ah," said the fair palmist at the church festival to the sweet young thing who presented her hand to be read for the benefit of the poor, be-nighted heathen, "I see by your hand that you are engaged to be married."

"Oh, how wonderful!" giggled the sweet young thing.

"And," continued the palmist, "her voice taking on a cutting tone, 'I see further that you are engaged to marry Mr. Popplestone.'"

"Oh, how in the world could you discover that?"

"By my science."

"But surely the lines in my hand do not?"

"Who said anything about the lines in your hand? You are wearing the engagement ring I returned to him last week." —Chicago Tribune.

Willie to Conspire.
The poor but honest young man had bearded the millionaire in his den.

"Sir," he added, "I want to marry your daughter."

"Impossible," said the millionaire, "I would rather give up every shilling I own than part with my only daughter."

"Oh, very well," calmly rejoined the diplomatist. "If that's the way you feel about it, I won't be too heavy on you. Just write me out a check for half a million, and we'll let it go at that." —Town Topics.

Killing Her.
"She doesn't seem to be happy."

"No, she's worrying herself to death."

"I shouldn't think a woman in her circumstances would have a single care."

"But, you see, she's afraid she might die first and give her husband a chance to win most of his fortune to his relatives instead of hers." —Chicago Record-Herald.

Handicapped.
Father—I don't see why Willie is always stumbling and sprawling over the sidewalk. Why, even a cat always lands on its feet.

Mother (sarcastically)—Well, if Willie had as many feet as a cat he could doubtless manage to land on at least two of them too.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Position of Responsibility.
"Does he occupy a position of trust and responsibility?"

"I should say he does! He is the man who should keep the steak in the meat store!"

An Optimistic Lover.
Tom—You look happy today.
Dick—I feel that way. I proposed to Miss Fickel last night.

Tom—Go easy, old man. She's very changeable.

Dick—That's why I'm so hopeful. She said "No" last night.—*Denver News.*

Numerous and Worthless.
Everything is in the name when it comes to Wild Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for Piles.

For itching and burning, hemorrhoids, bruising, and all skin diseases DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Sold by J. McKelip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

An Impression.
"It is very difficult for a writer to make his words really felt," said the young man with the pensive manner.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but you have succeeded in doing so with me."

"Indeed?"

"A friend dropped one of your largest volumes the other day, and I was stuck very forcibly." —Washington Star.

Another Man With a System.
"You never follow my advice," his wife complained. "I don't see why you keep on asking for it."

"Well," the man man replied, "you see, I couldn't always be sure of taking the right course if I didn't know which way you would rather not have me go." —Chicago Record-Herald.

At His Expense.
Citizen—I don't suppose you keep chickens out at your place.

Suburban—That's just what I do. Citizen—Ah! Plymouth Rocks?

Suburban—No, Naybors. They're his, but I practically keep them, because they take their meals in my truck patch.—*Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
Emperor William of Germany presented a silver watch to Chairman George Ellis, the negro who was saved from destruction the statue of Frederick the Great erected in the grounds of the War College at the Washington barracks. The watch and chain were sent to the department of state.

Baron Busche, charge d'affaires of German embassy. Accompanying gift was a letter from the baron, in which he said he was directed by the imperial master to transmit to the request that it be delivered to Ellis as a recognition of the "courageous conduct of the negro George Ellis, whose intrepid interference saved the statue from the effects of the sea's dynamite bomb."

Dancing Government Employees.
The question of claims for damages against employees of the navy department having been brought to the attention of Secretary Bonaparte, he has issued the following order after consideration of the practice of the different governmental departments. This order applies to civilian employees only, and does not change the practice in effect in regard to the commissioned or listed personnel of the navy.

Hereafter the navy department will take no cognizance of a complaint against an employee by an allied creditor so far as the compensation concerned beyond acknowledging receipt of his communication. Personal claims will be denied to employees on the purpose of presenting or collecting claims during the hours set apart for the transaction of public business or while the employees concerned are on duty.

But although the department will not permit itself to be used as a collection agency, it does not consider one who falls without justification to pay his just debts a person suitable for public business.

Therefore, upon receipt of a complaint of non-payment of debts it will be referred to the proper chief of bureau for a report in writing from the employee concerned, which, together with a summary of the conclusions reached by the department in the matter, will be made part of his official record.

An employee who falls without justification to pay his just debts may be discharged for that reason, if one of sufficient gravity.

Men Who Refuse Passes.
Secretary Bonaparte's is not the only cabinet pocket wherein no railroad passes are to be found.

Announcement from the navy department that he had courteously declined offers of the attractive little cards which fit nicely into leather made cases to be had at any of the leather goods stores.

Mr. Bonaparte, his attitude prominent. Mr. Bonaparte, to be sure, declined in far more graceful terms than did Representative Barker, the radical Brooklyn member,