

TERMS: One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 60c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 35c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on the paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th., 1906.

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

PUBLIC SENTIMENT in Carroll County is not only opposed to the army of un- necessary office holders and hangers-on at Annapolis, but also to the hangers-on to the public treasury in the shape of certain pampered colleges, and other institutions, which are of so little benefit to the public at large as to be wholly unremitted to public money. In routing out the little "graters" the big ones should not be overlooked.

There is something very amusing about the position usually taken by a scarred veteran office-holder, when the time comes that the people strongly hint that he has served his term of usefulness and become a load for the party and people to be afflicted with. Of course, he can't see it that way, but gives out the virtuous decision that he "will not retire under fire," for so doing would be an acknowledgement of the charges. As he will neither go out, nor be knocked out, it is a question how to dispose of him.

The Eight-hour Day.

The contest which has been on for some months, in a discontinued way, and which is now pretty general all over the country, between the Typographical Union and employing printers, is peculiar in that there is no question of wages directly involved, but that of fixing eight hours as a day's work. Should the Union succeed, of course it could as easily fix the wage scale, which would undoubtedly be as high for eight hours as for nine, and the whole result would be the old one at the bottom of most strikes—whether employers run their own business, or whether it is run for them by their employees.

The establishment of a legal day's work, we think, should be fixed by state law, as nearly as this can possibly be done considering the needs and conditions attaching to the various kinds of employment. If a scale of wages—or at least a minimum scale—could also be so fixed, so much the better. Then, employers should be absolutely protected against the methods employed by those who see proper to "strike," which would give to said employers something like a safe basis on which to enter into contracts for work and on which to estimate the financial possibilities of their business; in other words, that they might not only protect their capital but enjoy the results of their own business sagacity.

At present, in the printing business—as in all other kinds of business of the same general class—estimates are furnished on a basis largely on the cost of material and labor, considering competition. So far as the employer is concerned he is not so much exercised over what these costs may be, as that they may be reasonably fixed—not liable to material fluctuation—and that his firm shall be on an equally as favorable a basis in this respect as others in the same line. If fixed costs are higher, he simply makes his charge to the consumer higher, for it is the consumer, in most cases, who pays the cost of strikes, notwithstanding the fact that it is this class which is very likely to be in sympathy with unionism.

There is still another peculiar phase attached to nearly all strikes, which is, that one union, in reality, is antagonistic to another. One class of union workmen, through a successful strike, simply raises the prices of articles consumed by the members of other unions. Take coal, for instance. The success of miners, in securing a higher wage scale, adds to the cost of coal which working people of all classes must buy. Wherever wages are high, there the cost of living is high—the latter made high by the former. Because numerous successful unions have forced up prices on the members of remaining unions, in what we call "living expenses," naturally the latter must strike in turn to force up their own wages to fit increased expense. This, in a few words, is the effect of the average strike.

The printers' strike would have an effect like this, approximately. Suppose newspaper offices all over the country are operated on the nine-hour day basis, and that the eight-hour day contest succeeds. In effect, the offices would then have the cost of operating their business increased one-eighth. As advertising constitutes the main revenue of each office, rates for space would be increased to the merchant, and in turn, would add the increase to his wares which the people buy—the members of labor unions. Without attempting elaboration, this would be the result, for the increased cost of anything unquestionably adds to its selling price—somebody would pay for the printer's eight-hour day.

In the largest and truest sense, unionism does not benefit its members. It succeeds, however, in adding to business a paucity of conditions in which the largest firms, or interests, suffer most, and creates an unnecessary conflict between what we know as labor and capital. Even when higher wages are agreed to, so far as certain sets of workmen and firms are concerned, there are always others which are willing to cut under these agreements and set up formidable competition. In the present strike of union printers, thousands of printers, not the union, are glad to work on the basis of the longer day, and thousands more are anxious to equip themselves to secure like positions.

The whole situation, therefore, is an exhibition of men preying on each other, like fish in the water, and there are no real higher grounds to it. In order to put a stop to this strife, therefore, it is the duty of the state to fix standards, and cause them to be respected, and at the same time place the business of the country outside of the power of warring delegates and strike leaders whose business and profit it is to agitate and organize, then agitate and organize again.

Governor Warfield is a bold man to have written such message to the legislature. We are of the opinion that he has not, as some say, concluded that his political career will end with his term of office, hence can afford to speak out, but that it is the straightforward business man who speaks the unadorned truth without consideration for politics, present or future; that he realizes that he represents the interests of the whole people, and not of one party, nor any particular small coterie within one party. In a word, we choose to think that the Governor is straight and honest.

We hear a good bit about a "business man's" administration of public affairs, but it is mighty seldom that we experience one. The kind of "business man" that usually gets high political position is the kind that the political bosses can manage so as to conserve the best interest of politics as a business, but Governor Warfield is proving himself the exception to the rule, and the people are beginning to fully realize it—like-wise, the politicians, consequently the very mention of "Warfield" leaves a gray taste in their mouths.

There are many indications of a better era in public affairs, but those who make a profession of politics and deal in the spoils of office—as the Governor clearly shows to have been the case in Maryland—can do no better than ride boldly until their fall, for any change of heart on their part would simply be self conviction. If the public expects political regeneration, and the economical and honest administration of their affairs by and through the men whose names have become familiar as life-long office holders and political managers, they will be doomed to disappointment—gathering figs from thorns is just as profitable.

Sound Strike Philosophy.

Why continue the worse than heathenish dispute between capital and labor? Why continue resort to the jungle method of grab for spoils wrung from the weak—the weak in a definite case being the consumers of coal? Why not recognize facts as such—not such as we think they should be, and deal "across the counter" as merchant and purchaser, or buyer and salesman?

The quarrel between anthracite operators and miners resulted in a dividend extorted from the consumers of 86 per cent—nearly double the previous cost of that fuel! Of the operators and railroad people got 60 per cent, the miners 26!

Upon one point at least the opposing unions appear to be fully agreed—that the consumers are not a party whose welfare is entitled to the slightest consideration. The unions disagree only upon the divided, each measuring his right by his greed. Is it any wonder that talk of "regulating coal mines and railways" is growing more and more general? Worse still that "governmental ownership of mines and roads" is a topic also growing in interest and volume? Still worse, that "socialists" are building ultimate success upon the foundation which operators and miners are unitedly but unconsciously laying for their economic structure?

Isn't this a good time, therefore, for everybody to study the Golden Rule as the "only perfect law of liberty"? To reflect that there are no reservations in this divinely-inspired enactment, "but," as St. James says— "Whoso looketh into this perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed."

Not for "his deed," but "in" the doing of it. So then, people, there is but one way to be "perfectly" free—one way only for all, whether individuals, corporations, or parties— "Do ye unto others the good ye would have them do to you."

Apparently, Congressman J. Fred C. Talbot has about the biggest "cinch" for a re-nomination that he has ever enjoyed in his eventful career. There is no doubt about the iron-bound character of his control of the Democratic organization in his own county, and the trades by which Mr. B. Frank Crouse was made State Insurance Commissioner, Mr. Benson of this county was made Speaker of the House of Delegates and General Seth was elected President of the Senate, and by which State Treasurer Murray Vandiver will in all probability be re-elected, indicate that Carroll and Harford counties will be in line with Baltimore county when the next Democratic Congressional convention meets and that the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards will be as unanimous as usual.

It is evident that those Democrats of the Second District who wish to get rid of Mr. Talbot can only do so by either awaiting the advent of the grim reaper or voting the Republican ticket.—Times on News.

Our Eastern Forests.

As the first session of the new Congress approaches, the attention of every part of the country should be called to the various proposals which the National Forest Service and the various forestry boards of the several States have presented. It will be as well if every citizen can remember that such study and action as are proposed are exactly what western Asia and northern Africa need when their decline began. Because no such action was taken, because the forests of Asia Minor and of Syria and of northern Africa were destroyed, those lands are what they are. President Roosevelt, in his address at Raleigh, N. C., called attention to this failure of our country, and he gives also the instance of China, an immense empire which owes its present desolate condition to the destruction of its forest. The nations around the Mediterranean were the center of the civilization of the world. No cities were more prosperous than theirs, no people were more proud or successful. And now, what were rivers then are but stinging torrents, what were cities then are straggling villages. A generation ago, when the American Forestry Association was formed, Dr. George Bailey Loring, the head of the Department of Agriculture, said that he regarded the formation of that association as the most important movement which the American people had started in those years. Thirty years have justified his statements and prophecies. Indeed, the increase of our dangers has awakened men from the indifference in this matter which marked the middle of the last century. As the readers of this journal know, everyone who joined in the great conference at Washington last January, who saw that assembly or who heard the addresses made there, knows

now that a general national interest has been awakened in the preservation of our forests. Railroad men, water-power men, representatives of half a dozen great industries, met together in the same great interest.

What is especially important to be remembered now, is the condition of forests, not in the Rocky Mountain watershed, but in that of the Allegheny and the ranges eastward. Nothing shows the generosity of the nation more than the magnificent provision which it has made for what was the Louisiana of the French, which is now that half of the United States west of the Mississippi River. In every state in that region, and in every territory, the general government has already established a magnificent forest reserve—in some instances more than one. Nothing shows the lavishness of our generosity and the indifference of the majority to merely local selfishness more than the fact, which is itself curious, that on the east of the Mississippi, to the Atlantic ocean, there is no such reservation. At this moment the government is expending more than \$20,000,000 for the proper irrigation of the arid regions of the West. But at this moment the general government is not expending five cents for the regulation of the irrigation of the Old Thirteen States, or of the states born from them east of the Mississippi River.

Yet the injury inflicted upon commerce, upon travel, upon manufacture, and upon agriculture, by the destruction of the forests of the eastern half of the continent will be, for a hundred years at least, greater than injury to the kindred interests in the western half. And these are injuries which affect the whole nation. The farthest state on the Pacific is injured if the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is injured; if the man who wears a flannel shirt in Montana is injured when the wooden manufacture of Lawrence or Holyoke is injured. Take that special instance: the water power at the city of Holyoke is said to be the second water power in the United States. The water power of Niagara comes first, and the next power among those developed is that at Holyoke. Is it not absurd to say that the preservation of that water power should be left to the legislation of the state of New Hampshire, to which the town of Holyoke does not belong?

The water which drives the mills at Holyoke comes from the forests of New Hampshire, of Massachusetts, and of Vermont. The paper and other fabrics which are made at Holyoke go over the world. As I said, the ranchman in Montana feels an injury in Holyoke, and the nation to which that ranchman belongs, one might say, owes a debt to Holyoke. Speaking simply, the whole matter of water-flow is a national and not a local affair.

They found this out so soon as men settled in Idaho, in Wyoming, and Montana, and in other states which are called "irrigation states," of the western half of the continent. But it is just as true of Rhode Island, of New York, of the Carolinas, and of Tennessee, as it is true for Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. It is now proposed that a considerable body of land shall be reserved in the highlands of the Carolinas, of Tennessee, of Virginia, and perhaps of Kentucky, where the nation shall make sure that the forests are not destroyed. It is not proposed that these holdings shall necessarily make one connected territory, but it is proposed that the national authorities shall control the cutting of timber there. This can only be done if the nation holds the property as the King of Prussia holds such property in the Prussian forests or the King of Bavaria holds the property in the Bavarian forests. There is ample experience which shows that the national investment in such forests will produce a steady and ample quite sufficient to justify such expenditure, even if it were regarded simply as an investment. In the case of Prussia, for instance, in the year 1902, after the forests had paid for their national administration by the state, they paid into the general treasury of Prussia, as a part of the annual revenue, 56,000,000 marks.

But the results of the control of the American forests is sought, and the poor matter of revenue, but as a matter of policy extending forward, if you please, for a hundred years. The necessity in the case of the White Mountain Reservation is even stronger. The present processes of lumbering strip every shrub and tree which is larger than a blackberry bush. This means that in the snows of winter and the consequent freshets of spring the soil itself is carried away. The harvest from that soil in the year 2,000, if you carry them on in such recklessness as now reigns, will be a harvest of blackberries instead of a harvest of your pine. You cannot sit back in your chair and say that the twenty-first century may take of itself. On the other hand, you are making sure that the twentieth century shall not take care of itself. You are making it impossible to reproduce the magnificent pine forests which once covered the Presidential Range.

The proposal which will be definitely brought before the new Congress is a provision for the gradual purchase of the Appalachian Reserve at the South and of the New Hampshire Reserve as surveyed by an intelligent commission under the direction of the United States Forest Service, might amount in the whole to fifty square miles. No possible expenditure could be of greater benefit, not simply to the states of New England, but to the nation. And every one must see that such preservation and cultivation as is proposed is much safer in the hands of the national authorities than it would be under any local charge.—Edward Everett Hale.

Prosperity in Farming.

The close of 1905 finds the agricultural interests of the United States in the strongest position they have ever occupied. According to the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the total farm products produced the past year valued at \$6,415,000,000 of which \$1,216,000,000 was represented by wheat alone, no other crops being worth half so much. Of the leading crops produced in the United States, four—corn, hay, wheat and rice—reached their highest level during the year, while the average level of prices was the highest reached for a generation. The effect of large production and high prices is seen in the fact that farm values produced this year were \$256,000,000 greater than last year, although the figures of the preceding year were \$242,000,000 larger than in 1903. Within six years—from 1899 to 1905—the farm values of the United States have increased thirty per cent.

Several conclusions of special interest are suggested and illustrated in the figure of Secretary Wilson's report. Most striking of these is the decline in our export of agricultural products. For more than a century the United States has relied upon its exports of food stuffs and raw materials to liquidate the trade balance which has run steadily against this country. The continued opening up of new territory to cultivation and the people must rely upon distant markets

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of... Cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

to provide their cash resources, has kept this exportable surplus at a high figure, and has made the United States the granary of the world. Of late years, however, and especially since 1900, the manufacturing development of the West and South has been proceeding with rapid strides, and the increase in city population in all parts of the country has been much greater than the increase in the population as a whole. In other words, the farmer has domestic markets near at hand which enable him to turn his attention to branches of agriculture which are more profitable than wheat raising, and the demand from the towns and cities is cutting into the surplus of exportable products which is still produced.

The effect of this double influence is seen in the fact that, although the value of the annual average of the five preceding years is mentioned, thirty-six per cent since 1899, the value of farm products exported in 1905 was \$31,000,000 below the annual average of the five preceding years. It is evident that the United States is passing from extensive agriculture, where crops are produced in distant markets, to intensive agriculture, which relies primarily upon the domestic demand.

The effect of agricultural development under these conditions has been most satisfactory for the farmer as well as for the country at large. Within the decade preceding 1900 the value of the real estate of the medium farms increased twenty-five per cent, while for the five years since 1900 this increase has been 35 per cent. In other words, the percentage of gain are in the newer sections; 4.02 per cent for the Western States, and the Atlantic States, however, whose farmers have only recently learned how to prosper in competition with the West and South, report a gain of 13.5 per cent, and taking the country as a whole the average increase in value per acre of medium farms \$7.31.

Agriculture is the leading business interest in the United States in respect to the number of persons employed and as to its contribution to the welfare of the country. The best reason for believing in the stability of our present prosperity is the strong position which is now occupied by this interest, and which is in striking contrast with the desperate situation of the farmer ten years ago. Even in the South, as yet primarily dependent upon agriculture, the deposits in the banks exceed one billion dollars, and the purchasing power of the farmer, upon which every manufacturing and transportation industry must depend, is safeguarded by large accumulations which make his group of producers independent of the ordinary fluctuations in yield and prices.—Railway World.

Cured His Mother of Rheumatism.

"My mother has been a sufferer for many years from rheumatism," says W. H. Howard, of Husband, Pennsylvania. "At times she was unable to move at all, while at all times walking was painful. I presented her with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications she decided it was the most wonderful pain reliever she had ever tried, in fact, she is never without it now and is at all times able to walk. An occasional application of Pain Balm keeps away the pain that she was formerly troubled with." For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

IO per cent Reduction Sale at J. T. KOONTZ'S.

In order to make room for our Spring Goods, we will give a reduction of 10% on all goods on our Second Floor, no goods excepted. Here are a few articles which you can make a large saving in price if bought now. 100-piece Dinner Set, was \$9, now \$8.10. 50-piece Tea Set, was \$4, now \$3.60. Large Decorated Lamp, \$5.50, now \$4.95. Bureau Sets of 10 pieces, \$1.10, now 95c. Water Sets, was \$1.00, now 90c. Square Mantle Clocks, \$1.50, now \$1.05.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S 5 and 10 cent Sale

This sale is your chance to secure your little every-day necessities at prices which in many cases fall far short of what the average merchant has to pay for them at wholesale. We're enthusiastic about this sale. We never had an idea that there were so many really good things that could be sold for a nickel or a dime; you'll be surprised, too, when you come in to see what little pieces of money will buy.

During this Sale your nickels and dimes will do double duty. We've made preparations for this Sale for weeks, picking up a little bit here and another there at very much reduced prices—and now we are ready to give you the benefit of these purchases. We call attention to our display of China in show window, items worth up to 25c—your choice for 10c. One of the features in this Sale will be special one-day sales during the month.

The list below gives you a faint idea of what your money is worth but remember that of some items we have only small quantities, so don't wait too long or what you especially want may be gone. Sale starts Saturday, January 6th., 1906.

Children's A B C Plate. Tin Dippers. Flour Sifter. 3 Tin Cups. Loose bottom Jelly Cake Pans. 2 Tin Jelly Cake Pans. 11 inch Tin Basin. 5 hole Tin Mouse Trap. Quart Measure. Skimmer. 2 Cake Cutters. 1 qt Stew Pan. 1 qt Sauce Pan. Japanese Dust Pan. Square Jelly Cake Pan. Ladles. Lamp Chimney Cleaner. Curry Comb. Small Fry Pan. Pocket Mirror. 5 Hole Wood Mouse Trap. Stove Lifters. Shoe daubers. Wine Glasses. Glass Spoon Holder. Glass Cream Pitcher. Salt Shaker. Pepper Shaker. 4 doz. Individual Salts. 2 Tin Pie Plates. 2 Tin Jelly Cake Pans. Granite Pie Plates. Table Knives. Pocket Knife with chain. 4 doz. Tea Spoons. 3 Tumblers. Glass Preserve Dish. 2 Plates. Hand Mirror. 2 Boxes Magic Yeast. 2 Cans Sardines. 2 Cans Baking Powder. Sack Purify Salt. 4 Skeins Darning Cotton. 6 Lead Pencils Tablets. Box Paper. New Era Shoe Polish.

A few of the many specials we offer for next week— January 15th-20th. Without doubt these are the biggest bargains ever offered in Enamel Ware.

PIE PLATE, 5 Cents. Basin, 10c. Bake Pan, 10c. 4-quart Enamelled Wash Basin, size 11 1/2 inches, with eyelet, blue with white mottling. Not seconds. Each, 10c. Lipped Sauce Pan, 10c. Pudding Pan, 10c. 4-quart Lipped Sauce Pan, moss gray finish, extra heavy steel, finely mottled. Each, 10c. 4-quart Bake Pan, extra well made, 2 strong riveted handles; gray finish; extra heavy steel. Each, 10c. 4-quart Enamelled Deep Pudding Pan. Beautiful combination light-blue background, with white effect mottling. Not seconds. Each, 10c.

C. Edgar Yount & Co. The Birnie Trust Co. TANEYTOWN MD. Total Assets, \$465,990.14. Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

Table with columns for TOTAL DEPOSITS and TOTAL LOANS, showing growth from 1901 to 1905.

Capital and Surplus \$40,000. TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Receives Deposits subject to Check. Pays Interest on time Deposits. Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on approved security. Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors. Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Collections promptly attended to. Authorized to Accept Trusts of every description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian. We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar proof Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size. You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place, you—cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

Graniteware. A big saving in Graniteware when bought at the lowest prices. We must have the room; you must have the goods. G. H. Lewis & Sons, NEW YORK, Produce Commission Merchants. The Highest Cash prices always paid for all kinds of produce, such as— Poultry, Eggs, Calves, Game, Hides, Tallow, Etc., at our Taneytown Branch, in the Koons Warehouse, adjoining the Railroad. Your Patronage Solicited. THOS. M. CLINGAN, Mgr.

Hesson's Department Store. We are now through with our annual stock taking, which has left us

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS worth of goods in every department of this immense store to be sacrificed at once.

Remnants of Dress Goods. \$1.00 Dress Goods, now 50c. .75 " " " 38c. .70 " " " 35c. .25 " " " 15c. Millinery Department. All Trimmed Hats at less than HALF Price. Ladies, Misses, & Children's Coats. To be sacrificed. Great bargains to those who can fit. Tamoshaners. 25 Cent Tamoshaners, 15c. 50 " " 19c. Wrappers. Good Flannelett Wrappers, 95c. Shoes. Full stock of shoes and gum goods at our old low prices. Muslin. 1000 Yards Good Muslin at 5c yd.

Do not delay coming as these are bargains for the thrifty buyer. D. J. HESSON. 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

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

EMPIRE Cream Separators. STAND AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST. Increased sales in the last four years. 1000 Per Cent. Never in the history of Separators has any Separator made such rapid gains, as has the EMPIRE. I have now, in 11 years sales, over 1600 in actual use in my territory alone. Also, repair all makes of Separators; that is, standard machines. Separator Oil for all machines—Power Machines as well as Hand Machines. Empire Machines Repaired at sight, no matter what condition found in. Simply repaired while you wait. D. W. GARNER, TANEYTOWN, MD. Littlestown Carriage Works.

S. D. MEHRING, MANUFACTURER OF Fine Carriages, Buggies, PHAETONS, TRAPS, CARTS, CUTTERS, &c. FINE Dayton, McCall, Jagger WAGONS. Repairing Promptly Done! Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed. LITTLESTOWN, PA., Opposite Depot.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK. Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal Security. Discounts Notes. Collections and Remittances promptly made. Interest Paid on Time Deposits. HENRY GALT, Treasurer. JAS. C. GALT, President. DIRECTORS: LEONARD ZILE, H. O. STOKESFER, JOSHUA KOTZ, JOHN S. BOWEN, JAMES C. GALT, JOHN J. CRAFTNER, C. W. WEAVER, CALVIN T. FRINGER, W. W. CRAFTNER, HENRY GALT.

BIRNIE & WILT - AGENTS - Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y. The Montgomery County Mutual. TANEYTOWN, MD. P. B. ENGLAR, Agent Home Insurance Company, of N. Y. - FIRE AND WIND-STORM. - Planters' Mutual, Washington County. TANEYTOWN, MD.

MORTGAGES, DEEDS NOTES BILL OF SALE FORMS. These blanks always on hand at the Record office, for the use of Magistrates and others: Mortgages, single copy, .10 " 3 copies, .25 " 8 " .50 " 20 " 1.00 Deeds, single copy, .05 " 6 copies, .25 " 12 " .45 " 20 " .70 Promissory Notes, 15 copies, .05 " 5 copies, .25 " 100 " .25 Bill of Sale, per copy, .02 " 100 " .20 " 50 " .75 Type-writer paper, 8x10, in four grades, in any quantity.



Wanted! 10,000 Beef Hides. Highest Cash Market Prices Paid. Prompt returns for all shipments made to us. Geo. K. Birely & Sons, TANNERS AND CURRIERS, FREDERICK, MD. Advertise your Spring Sale in the RECORD. It will pay you.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week Beginning Jan. 14.

Topic—What Christ taught about money and its uses.—Matt. II, 11; Mark X, 31.

The world today has well called money money. No more fully did the Israelites in the wilderness worship the golden calf than thousands of people in the present generation bow down before the power and the desire for money.

While it would be most interesting to know just what Christ thought about money and its use, yet it must be confessed that there is very little recorded in the gospels so far as He is concerned.

Looking into the life of Christ from the standpoint of the money question, we can feel assured (1) Christ would sanction the consecration of money to God for the extension of His kingdom in the world.

Christ would still preach the doctrine that money must not stand between Him and the salvation of the soul. The rich young ruler who left Christ because he loved his money above his Master had weakened the interests of Christ.

The chief priests and scribes, when questioned by the Jews as to why they did not believe that Jesus was the Christ, answered that they did not believe.

Major Thomas of Baltimore received a telegram from the Mayor of the city of Seattle asking whether, in his opinion, the Christian Endeavor convention was a benefit to the city.

The following reply, sent by Mayor Thomas, we reprint from the Baltimore American. It is indicative of the results of a Christian Endeavor convention when it is properly managed.

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes.

Every Two Minutes. Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes.

Scott's Emulsion is such a great aid because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach.

Scott's Emulsion is such a great aid because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. II, 1-12. Memory Verse, 11—Golden Text, Prov. xxi, 23—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We must seek in all our studies to keep before us as far as possible the whole connected story of His sojourn in a mortal body, remembering always that His life of humiliation on earth was but a little part of the life of Him whose goings forth have been from the days of eternity.

While it would be most interesting to know just what Christ thought about money and its use, yet it must be confessed that there is very little recorded in the gospels so far as He is concerned.

Looking into the life of Christ from the standpoint of the money question, we can feel assured (1) Christ would sanction the consecration of money to God for the extension of His kingdom in the world.

Christ would still preach the doctrine that money must not stand between Him and the salvation of the soul. The rich young ruler who left Christ because he loved his money above his Master had weakened the interests of Christ.

The chief priests and scribes, when questioned by the Jews as to why they did not believe that Jesus was the Christ, answered that they did not believe.

Major Thomas of Baltimore received a telegram from the Mayor of the city of Seattle asking whether, in his opinion, the Christian Endeavor convention was a benefit to the city.

The following reply, sent by Mayor Thomas, we reprint from the Baltimore American. It is indicative of the results of a Christian Endeavor convention when it is properly managed.

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes.

Every Two Minutes. Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes.

Scott's Emulsion is such a great aid because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach.

Scott's Emulsion is such a great aid because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach.

Household Notes.

Don't use kerosene to light your fires, but drop a little sugar on the wood and light it. It is safer and works just as well.

To keep soap suds fresh, let it boil up every day in summer, but in winter this is not necessary. After boiling it should be put in a clean receptacle.

Drop a lump of sugar in metal teapots when they are put away and they will not acquire an unpleasant taste or odor. It is worth the trouble to obviate that nasty smell so usual in metal pots kept covered some time.

To clean tan leather boots, pour a little turpentine on a woolen cloth and rub the boots.

Salt combined with vinegar will clean discolored tea cups; and it is claimed that salt if put on ink freshly spilled on the carpet, will help to remove the spot; and if used in sweeping the carpet, will keep out moths.

Use a cork to polish with, or to wax anything with. Sandpaper it smooth before using.

Boil dingy lamp burners in plenty of water to cover, with a quart or two of potato water in the water; it will brighten them wonderfully.

Wash the windows when the sun does not shine on them. Kerosene is superior to water to clean windows with. Simply dampen a cloth with it and rub the panes, then polish with a dry cloth.

It is easier, much quicker and more effective to brush the glass than when water and soap is used; and there is no danger of splattering suds or spilling water.

Never let the sunshine on a mirror, it is apt to cloud it. Kerosene is as useful for cleaning mirrors as for windows.

The odor leaves almost immediately. The best and quickest way to freshen salt fish is to soak it in sour milk till fresh, then rinse till the water is clean.

Salt fish should never be laid skin side down to freshen, as it is difficult to get it freshened that way. Always lay it skin side up.

If the milk has "turned" add a little soda, it will be nearly as good as sweet milk for all purposes. Cream that has a slightly sour taste may be used for table use by stirring in a pinch of soda.

Salt added to milk when on the stove is very effective in curdling. Simple toast, etc. should be salted after taking off the stove.

Molasses rubbed on grass stains on white clothes will remove them. The juice will come out in the washing. Peach juice will not stain if it is washed out quickly.

A raw egg swallowed immediately will carry a fish bone down the throat, that has gotten out of reach of the saving fingers. One cannot be too careful about eating fish, for swallowing a fish-bone may be a serious thing.

If there are worms in the soil of your house plants, dissolve a teaspoonful of dry mustard in a little water and pour it around the plant and if there are any worms there they will come to the surface and die. The mustard will not injure the plant.

Not every one is acquainted with the great value of gasoline as a cleaner of carpets and clothing. It is very effective in removing stains from gloves, etc.

WOMAN AND FASHION.

A Graceful Design. Many of the prettiest of the new imported blouses are absolutely free from elaboration as far as the construction goes.

This does not mean that they are elaborate plain—far from it. They are adorned with insets of the most exquisite lace and embroidery, and many beautiful handiwork is often found on it. Some of the finest are of batiste embroidered in the most charming way.

The drollest of all faked horos, however, appeared in a New York magazine about four years ago. An enterprising assistant editor, seeing more than experience, decided he would make up an article about "Big Game Hunting With a Camera."

So he obtained a non de plume, a lot of animal photographs taken in the New York and Washington zoological parks, and pens and paper, inked them thoroughly and made an article. It was an unqualified thriller, and the climax came to his adventures borne on the wings of a hawk.

He related that after several daily outings of the fawn of the aforesaid doe while she was gadding about making calls, she suddenly returned to her fat, heavily hairy glutton. In this test the largest average amount of concentrates fed daily throughout the experiment was in lots 2, 6, 7 and 8.

The feeding of a nitrogenous concentrate to supplement corn undoubtedly stimulates the appetite and increases the capacity of the steer for consuming to advantage large quantities of concentrates. Hence this system of feeding is to be recommended where a quick finish is desired.

Where conditions are such as pre-vented in this experiment corn and cob meal is not so valuable for fattening steers, pound for pound, as cornmeal. The presence of the cob in ground corn does not appear to materially increase the efficiency of corn for beef production or for combined beef and pork production under conditions prevailing in this test.

A given amount of corn and cob meal did not produce any more beef and considerably less beef and pork combined than did ear corn.

Commaled proved much more efficient for beef production than shelled corn, while for combined beef and pork production they appear to be about equally efficient. Cornmeal is not more efficient for beef production than is ear corn.

Ear corn is much more efficient for beef production than is shelled corn. This test indicated that the supplementing of corn with nitrogenous concentrates used in this instance increases the efficiency of corn and clover hay for beef production.

Of the thirteen principal clover seed producing states one—namely, Illinois—reports an increased average four-yearly yield of 1,000 bushels per acre.

A common practice in Iowa and other states is to sow timothy in the fall with a light seeding of wheat or rye as a nurse crop and early the next spring seed the clover simply sowing broadcast and depending upon the spring rains to cover the seed.—Ten Eyck

The official statement for September of the corn condition in 1905 is used as the basis for estimating the total yield at 2,719,918,000 bushels, which is about 50,000,000 bushels larger than the previous high water mark, established in 1890.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best. "In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker of Porterville, California. There is no doubt of its being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. No other is so pleasant and safe to take. There are good reasons why it should be preferred to any other.

Clipping New Grass Seedling. Clipping the new seeding early in the fall and allowing the surplus growth to go back upon the surface tend to conserve moisture by covering the soil and preventing direct exposure to the hot sun during both the fall and early spring. It is very essential in the fall that the soil be well saturated with moisture before freezing, so the plant will be well supplied. With late fall rains to soak the ground, and the surface covering to prevent evaporation, say ideal condition is provided for the seedling.

When Cheese Cracks. If a cheese cracks, rub it well with butter and allow it to stand on one side the other every day at least. It does not often crack unless it is left unturned too long and one side dries too rapidly.

The Apple Crop. Moderate, if not small, appears to be the general conclusion for the apple crop from the very uneven outlook reported in the various apple sections of the country.

FAKING ANIMAL HORNS.

Methods Adopted by Dealers to Fool the Unwary. It is not strange that the desire for the horns and heads of great game animals should at times be catered to by the American farmer, whom, like the poor of holy writ, we have with us always.

But fortunately for honest people the "faking" of horns is in most cases made impossible. It is decidedly risky to the party of the first part and almost certain to be found out. Two young taxidermists of my acquaintance once came to grief by a clumsy and foolish attempt at raffing one pair of elk antlers upon another to secure great length of beam. Faked "death heads" are becoming so common that no collector need be without a pair.

Whenever a pair is offered you for inspection note whether or not the opposite horns have been ruled each other at their point of contact. If they have not, then the antlers were interlocked by the imposition of hot water and wooden wedges.

Another equally common for Ovis pull horns from Tibet to be mounted by using "scaps" of the white sheep of Alaska. This is so cheap a fraud it is a wonder that any man will through it deliberately throw away his reputation and yet one of our best kind occurred in Chicago, and quite recently another broke out in Colorado.

The drollest of all faked horos, however, appeared in a New York magazine about four years ago. An enterprising assistant editor, seeing more than experience, decided he would make up an article about "Big Game Hunting With a Camera."

So he obtained a non de plume, a lot of animal photographs taken in the New York and Washington zoological parks, and pens and paper, inked them thoroughly and made an article. It was an unqualified thriller, and the climax came to his adventures borne on the wings of a hawk.

He related that after several daily outings of the fawn of the aforesaid doe while she was gadding about making calls, she suddenly returned to her fat, heavily hairy glutton. In this test the largest average amount of concentrates fed daily throughout the experiment was in lots 2, 6, 7 and 8.

The feeding of a nitrogenous concentrate to supplement corn undoubtedly stimulates the appetite and increases the capacity of the steer for consuming to advantage large quantities of concentrates. Hence this system of feeding is to be recommended where a quick finish is desired.

Where conditions are such as pre-vented in this experiment corn and cob meal is not so valuable for fattening steers, pound for pound, as cornmeal. The presence of the cob in ground corn does not appear to materially increase the efficiency of corn for beef production or for combined beef and pork production under conditions prevailing in this test.

A given amount of corn and cob meal did not produce any more beef and considerably less beef and pork combined than did ear corn.

Commaled proved much more efficient for beef production than shelled corn, while for combined beef and pork production they appear to be about equally efficient. Cornmeal is not more efficient for beef production than is ear corn.

Ear corn is much more efficient for beef production than is shelled corn. This test indicated that the supplementing of corn with nitrogenous concentrates used in this instance increases the efficiency of corn and clover hay for beef production.

Of the thirteen principal clover seed producing states one—namely, Illinois—reports an increased average four-yearly yield of 1,000 bushels per acre.

A common practice in Iowa and other states is to sow timothy in the fall with a light seeding of wheat or rye as a nurse crop and early the next spring seed the clover simply sowing broadcast and depending upon the spring rains to cover the seed.—Ten Eyck

The official statement for September of the corn condition in 1905 is used as the basis for estimating the total yield at 2,719,918,000 bushels, which is about 50,000,000 bushels larger than the previous high water mark, established in 1890.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best. "In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker of Porterville, California. There is no doubt of its being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. No other is so pleasant and safe to take. There are good reasons why it should be preferred to any other.

Clipping New Grass Seedling. Clipping the new seeding early in the fall and allowing the surplus growth to go back upon the surface tend to conserve moisture by covering the soil and preventing direct exposure to the hot sun during both the fall and early spring. It is very essential in the fall that the soil be well saturated with moisture before freezing, so the plant will be well supplied. With late fall rains to soak the ground, and the surface covering to prevent evaporation, say ideal condition is provided for the seedling.

When Cheese Cracks. If a cheese cracks, rub it well with butter and allow it to stand on one side the other every day at least. It does not often crack unless it is left unturned too long and one side dries too rapidly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FATTENING STEERS. Points of Value in Feeding Corn and Clover Hay. H. W. Mumford of the Illinois experiment station has recently announced a number of conclusions from a test with ten lots of steers to determine the most profitable way of feeding corn and clover hay to cattle. They are as follows:

Silage ranks with ear corn, corn meal and clover hay in the order of their ability to make rapid gains on fattening cattle.

Commensal and corn and cob meal seem to be about equally efficient in producing quick finish.

In this test more rapid gains were secured with whole than with shelled corn and equally as good as with meal.

A reasonably quick finish may be secured without the feeding of an excess of concentrates.

When you go to Baltimore be sure to see the largest printing press in the world on exhibition in the 40-foot tall glass window, Calvert and Fayette streets.

THE HALL OF FAME. Frank Jessup Scott of Cleveland owns an extraordinary interesting collection of portraits of Julius Caesar.

Dr. Charles Seitz will collaborate with Flala of the Ziegler-History polar expedition in preparing a history of that expedition. He is thirty-two years old, and his home is in Evansville, Ind.

King Edward as a fashion plate is sometimes starting. He recently promulgated at Marlborough in a green Tyrolese hat adorned with the usual feather, a blue suit, red tie and brown boots.

Professor Hillard, a cousin of the late Henry Villard and for thirty-one years connected with the University of California, is threatened with total blindness and has been compelled to suspend work.

General Stossel, who defended Fort Arthur, has been retired with the honorary rank of adjutant general. He is now improving his country estate, Mme. Stossel meanwhile having purchased a fine residence in St. Petersburg.

Professor Theodore A. Schurr, who has just died in Baltimore, was a pioneer in the crusade against killing birds for hat adornment. He had a collection of birds and butterflies representing 50,000 specimens, valued at about \$100,000.

Dr. D. K. Pearson has completed a cycle of gifts to colleges amounting to \$365,000, a \$1,000 gift for each day of the year. On Sept. 19 he announced a gift of \$25,000 to the Montana College School of Manual Arts at Deer Lodge, Mont. "That closes the cycle for this year," he said.

Guy Parker, a cowboy who has never been outside the state of Colorado, is an artist of marked ability. Painters and connoisseurs agree that he has caught the indelible something which many have vainly striven to reach. Next year he will devote to work in an eastern art school.

Duane Herbert Church, the man who revolutionized the watchmaking industry of the world, has just died at West Newton, Mass. Once an itinerant watch tinker, Mr. Church rose to be an inventor of note, more than 150 devices and improvements of immense importance to the watch trade, among them the present stem winding watch, standing to his credit.

Richard Mansfield's company was augmented recently by the addition of "Tiller" Mellish, Clarence Halsey, Sheridan Block, Franklin Hurligh and Winthrop Chamberlain.

Margaret Anglin has started prospectively on her run in "Zira" at the Princess theater, New York. The play is extremely dramatic and gives Miss Anglin a splendid opportunity.

The new John Kendrick Bangs—Munuel Klein opera, "2065," will be given an early production by Henry W. Savage. In the cast are Clayton White, Reginald Fox and Christie MacDonald.

25¢ A COPY. THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The more Magazines there are, the more Indispensable is The Review of Reviews. WE WANT A REPRESENTATIVE IN EVERY TOWN TO TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS. ONE OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES MAKES \$50 A WEEK THE YEAR ROUND. WE PAY THE LARGEST COMMISSION IN THE MAGAZINE FIELD. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. YOU CAN MAKE A SAFE INCOME AT HOME AND BUILD UP A PERMANENT BUSINESS. WRITE AT ONCE TO THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY, 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE LEADING EVENING PAPER of the South THE BALTIMORE NEWS. HINTS FOR FARMERS. Economy of Hog Raising. Director A. M. Soule of the Virginia experiment station makes the following statement in comparing the economy of swine husbandry with that of cattle raising: "Laves and Gilbert, the celebrated English investigators, have shown conclusively that the fattening of coconusses twelve to thirteen pounds of dry substance per pound of gain as compared with four or five pounds for hogs. Thus two or more pounds of pork can be made on the food required for one pound of beef. Though the sheep is considered one of the most profitable and economical animals to maintain on the farm, the hog makes a pound of gain on one-third to one-half less dry food. The hog also yields a high per cent of dressed meat—from 74 to 82 per cent. With cattle the per cent of useful cuts runs down as low as 45, though in some cases it may go as high as 70, and with sheep, depending on age and condition, from 40 to 60 per cent.

1906 THE 1906 Baltimore Evening Herald. THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER OF THE GREATER BALTIMORE. Contains all the news of the day, readable stories, articles on fashions for women and interesting matter of all kinds for young and old. If you want a complete up-to-date newspaper that will give you the news of the events all over the world and give it to you in the most readable and interesting manner, subscribe at once. ONE MONTH \$1.00. THREE MONTHS \$2.50. SIX MONTHS \$4.50. ONE YEAR \$8.00. THE SUNDAY HERALD. Needs to be read but once to insure your deletion from a regular subscriber. Dr. Julius Galt, known for his contributions to scientific agriculture, will celebrate his eightieth birthday on Oct. 23. Dr. Charles Seitz will collaborate with Flala of the Ziegler-History polar expedition in preparing a history of that expedition. He is thirty-two years old, and his home is in Evansville, Ind. King Edward as a fashion plate is sometimes starting. He recently promulgated at Marlborough in a green Tyrolese hat adorned with the usual feather, a blue suit, red tie and brown boots. Professor Hillard, a cousin of the late Henry Villard and for thirty-one years connected with the University of California, is threatened with total blindness and has been compelled to suspend work. General Stossel, who defended Fort Arthur, has been retired with the honorary rank of adjutant general. He is now improving his country estate, Mme. Stossel meanwhile having purchased a fine residence in St. Petersburg. Professor Theodore A. Schurr, who has just died in Baltimore, was a pioneer in the crusade against killing birds for hat adornment. He had a collection of birds and butterflies representing 50,000 specimens, valued at about \$100,000. Dr. D. K. Pearson has completed a cycle of gifts to colleges amounting to \$365,000, a \$1,000 gift for each day of the year. On Sept. 19 he announced a gift of \$25,000 to the Montana College School of Manual Arts at Deer Lodge, Mont. "That closes the cycle for this year," he said. Guy Parker, a cowboy who has never been outside the state of Colorado, is an artist of marked ability. Painters and connoisseurs agree that he has caught the indelible something which many have vainly striven to reach. Next year he will devote to work in an eastern art school. Duane Herbert Church, the man who revolutionized the watchmaking industry of the world, has just died at West Newton, Mass. Once an itinerant watch tinker, Mr. Church rose to be an inventor of note, more than 150 devices and improvements of immense importance to the watch trade, among them the present stem winding watch, standing to his credit. Richard Mansfield's company was augmented recently by the addition of "Tiller" Mellish, Clarence Halsey, Sheridan Block, Franklin Hurligh and Winthrop Chamberlain. Margaret Anglin has started prospectively on her run in "Zira" at the Princess theater, New York. The play is extremely dramatic and gives Miss Anglin a splendid opportunity. The new John Kendrick Bangs—Munuel Klein opera, "2065," will be given an early production by Henry W. Savage. In the cast are Clayton White, Reginald Fox and Christie MacDonald. The Wolf Hopper has begun an engagement at the Lyric theater, New York. Mr. Hopper's vehicle this year is a comic opera by Frederic Rankin and Reginald De Koven named "Happyland." "The Earl and the Girl" with Eddie Foy in the cast, will be the opening attraction at the Casino, New York. Mr. Foy will have the assistance of Georgia Caine, Amelia Summerville and Nellie McCoy. General George Custer, Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull are the last three characters in the dramatized. Anthony Mitchell is responsible for the restoration of this trio in a new melodrama called "Custer's Last Fight."

The Herald Publishing Company, BALTIMORE, MD. Western Maryland R. R. Main Line. Schedule in effect October 15th, 1905.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Western Maryland R.R. Main Line.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Western Maryland R.R. Main Line.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Western Maryland R.R. Main Line.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Western Maryland R.R. Main Line.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Western Maryland R.R. Main Line.

Maryland Stock Powder.

will prove of great advantage for Horses and Cattle that will not thrive on regular food. Is not a big make but a valuable combination of Reliable Medicines.

Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Acts like Magic. Sure. Leaves no Smell. Large Efficient and Exceedingly Agreeable. Prevents Decay and Sweetens the Breath. Price 10c per bottle.

TEN CENT CORN KILLER. Removes Corns and Bunions without Pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the Feet Comfortable. 10 Cents a Bottle. NO POISON.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Efficient and Exceedingly Agreeable. Prevents Decay and Sweetens the Breath. Price 10c per bottle.

Manufactured at McKELIP'S DRUG STORE, Taneytown, Md.

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.

The week of prayer services have been well attended and interesting, during this week.

We have a few calendars still left for those who may not be supplied—first come first served.

Jacob H. Koons has purchased the double dwelling owned by Jas. H. Reinhold, on Baltimore St.

John Brown, of Longville, showed at our office, this week, a foot of a hog which contained two large and four small toes.

Oliver J. Stonesifer has purchased the house, on George St., owned by Mrs. Louise Cronse, and will take possession April 1st.

Communion services will be held in the Lutheran Church, Sunday, January 21st. Preparatory service Saturday afternoon previous.

The Nelson Boyd property, this district, has been purchased by Mrs. William H. Crebs, who will likely make some additions to the buildings.

George W. Grottle, of Greenville, Ohio, is here on a visit to old friends. He has been in the state for several weeks, visiting other points.

Wm. H. Flickinger and wife, of this district, have joined the Union Bridge Farmer's Club, probably the oldest organization of the kind in the county.

Miss Sallie Myerly, of Uniontown, and Mrs. Kate Cookson, of Westminster, have returned home from an extended visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Shriner of this place.

J. William Hull has purchased the Mehring estate property, on George St., which contains two dwellings, one on each end of the lot. Mr. Hull will occupy the George St. dwelling.

The property of Mrs. S. P. Weaver, adjoining the Lutheran church and occupied by L. D. Reid, has been sold to a Mrs. McCollum, whose son is a physician and who will locate here April 1st.

The annual banquet of the P. O. S. of A. will take place next Thursday night, the 18th. A full attendance of the membership is both desired and expected.

The Camp is in a very prosperous condition, having a membership of 133, and a total valuation of \$2985.53.

For the first time in fifty-six years, there is no Reindollar dry goods firm in Taneytown. As will be seen by advertisement on another page, Mehring & Basehoar have purchased the Reindollar interest in the old firm, and will hereafter conduct the business.

John A. Yingling has torn down the old brick barn, on the lot recently purchased by him adjoining the Reformed Church, and will use some of the material in his new house. The barn had long been an eyesore to this part of the town, as well as one of the "old land marks," only a few of which still remain.

The moving picture show will positively be given in the Opera House, for benefit of Fire Co., on the 20th, and 27th, per advertisement on this page. The show is the finest of the kind on the road, and is now much better than before the accident to the equipment which prevented a former engagement from being filled.

Clerical Blunders. Each profession has its stock jokes, its stories innumerable, and to each belongs a favor all its own. That the point of a jest lies not in the tongue of him who makes it, but in the ear that hears it, is the testimony of the great dramatist. The doctor on his rounds, the judge on the bench have both an audience ready and willing to accept as the highest wit the bon mots of the speakers; and there is no club or gathering of men that does not acclaim one of its members as supreme in this respect, and are ready to yield due recognition to the wit.

There are in England 15,000 postage stamps. The cheapest manufactured gas in the world is to be had in England, England, where the price is but 29 cents a thousand feet.

England boasts the champion goose, one ancient bird having been engaged in the egg producing business for more than half a century.

An enactment of the London city council prevents window cleaners from standing on window sills that are more than six feet from the ground.

When the volunteer fire department of Tunbridge Wells, England, was on parade to the Huntington Reformatory, one of the engines set fire to a haystack, and the fire burned itself out, for the volunteers proved unable to extinguish it.

WAYS OF WOMAN. Mrs. Westmoreland Made Good Use of the Telephone. "Three thirty-two—Broad?" "Yes, ma'am." "The Hills-Wayne company?" "Yes, ma'am." "Dry goods, notions, etc?" "Yes, ma'am." "Well, then, I wanted to ask if you have any new styles in table covers."

"We carry just anything you want along that line." "Real pretty table covers—center table, you know. You have those?" "We have all sorts."

"How long have they? Could you tell me, do you think?" "We carry them in a number of sizes—all the way from the smallest up."

"Exactly, I mean?" "Do you wish to know about the smallest or—"

"I want to know the exact size—exact, you understand."

"Certainly, ma'am. We can give you 30 by 40 inches, or 40 by 50, or 50 by 60."

"Thank you so much. And the patterns? Are they nobby—with a nice finish and all?"

"The very latest thing."

"Lovely! Now, are they fringed or hemstitched?"

"Mostly hemmed, I think."

"I'm so sorry. I wanted some with fringe."

"We handle a line of the fringed ones."

"Yes? Ah, well, then, perhaps you can give me some idea of the prices. This is Mrs. Westmoreland—Mrs. Lev. is Westmoreland."

"We have them anywhere from \$3 to \$25, Mrs. Westmoreland."

"According to the size, I presume?" "Yes, and the quality."

"Could you tell me whether they are nice and heavy?"

"Some are, ma'am."

"Real heavy?"

"About as heavy as any that are made. Our line is unusually extensive, Mrs. Westmoreland. I am sure."

"Thank you. When does your next wagon go out?"

"That's too bad. I've an engagement in an hour's time, and—"

"Oh, we could send them at once, ma'am."

"Oh, at once! I thought you said 'not at once.'"

World's Oldest Woman Dead.

Having rounded out 135 years Mrs. McDonald, said to have been the oldest woman in the world, died early Saturday morning at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, Forty-fourth Street and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

With the death of this aged colored woman, who saw Washington's army, when it was encamped at Valley Forge, there passes away one of Philadelphia's most interesting characters. Up to two months ago, Mrs. McDonald enjoyed good health. Two weeks ago she attempted to get out of bed without the assistance of a nurse, and over-taxed her strength, she fell heavily to the floor and seriously injured herself. This resulted in her death.

Although one of a large and rugged physique, Mrs. McDonald gradually wasted away, and at her death weighed less than seventy pounds. She had been a marvel to physicians for years, particularly as she enjoyed perfect health, and yet smoked a pipe three times a day, always after eating.

When asked to what she attributed her long life her shriveled face would brighten and between smiles she would say: "Lor' bless you, honey, ah don't know, but I 'se guess it's because I 'se happy."

"Granny," McDonald, as she was commonly known, never tired of telling of her early life. She used to say that she learned to smoke from her first mistress during the reign of George III. Her earliest duty was to hold the taper while her mistress lighted her pipe and it did not take the maid long to follow suit.

Beats The Music Cure. "To keep the body in tune," writes Mrs. Mary Brown, 20 Lafayette Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "I take Dr. King's Life Liner. They are the most reliable and pleasant laxative I have found." Best for the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, druggist, 25c.

What Martha Found. A certain Portland lady one day last Summer left for the beach so hurriedly that she forgot her watch. Having a vague idea that she dropped it on the dining room floor, in the confusion of directing the expressman about her trunk she hastily dropped a letter to her maid as follows: "Martha—When you sweep to-morrow morning kindly let me know if you find anything on the dining room floor."

The next morning Martha swept the dining room floor and then wrote the following note to her mistress: "Mrs. — You are unable to tell me if I found anything on the dining room floor. Here is what I found: Ten cigar stumps, Sixteen bottle caps, Two broken bottles, Thirty-nine poker chips, different colors, Three packs of playing cards mixed together, Two photographs, Five pieces of wire off champagne bottles, Half of a sandwich, Fifty-nine match sticks and a line snipped from the electric wire."

This was all I could find. Respectfully, And now Mr. A. wonders why his wife rushed home on an express train instead of the electric. And also why she looks at him so queerly when he reads her letter. He is to be "all by himself" the first night she was away. —Portland, Maine, Express.

Paul Lughman and Elmer Harman, residing in Piquette Hill, Adams Co., Pa., were found guilty before Judge Warner, York, last week, of maliciously setting fire to about 100 acres of chestnut timberland in Adams county line, about 3 miles from Hanover, on November 13th. When the boys were called up for sentence Judge Warner gave them a severe lecture on the deed they had perpetrated and told them that owing to their ages they would have to be sent to the Huntington Reformatory, where they would be compelled to remain until they became of age.

There are in England 15,000 postage stamps. The cheapest manufactured gas in the world is to be had in England, England, where the price is but 29 cents a thousand feet.

England boasts the champion goose, one ancient bird having been engaged in the egg producing business for more than half a century.

An enactment of the London city council prevents window cleaners from standing on window sills that are more than six feet from the ground.

When the volunteer fire department of Tunbridge Wells, England, was on parade to the Huntington Reformatory, one of the engines set fire to a haystack, and the fire burned itself out, for the volunteers proved unable to extinguish it.

WAYS OF WOMAN. Mrs. Westmoreland Made Good Use of the Telephone. "Three thirty-two—Broad?" "Yes, ma'am."

"The Hills-Wayne company?" "Yes, ma'am."

"Dry goods, notions, etc?" "Yes, ma'am."

"Well, then, I wanted to ask if you have any new styles in table covers."

"We carry just anything you want along that line."

"Real pretty table covers—center table, you know. You have those?" "We have all sorts."

"How long have they? Could you tell me, do you think?" "We carry them in a number of sizes—all the way from the smallest up."

"Exactly, I mean?" "Do you wish to know about the smallest or—"

"I want to know the exact size—exact, you understand."

"Certainly, ma'am. We can give you 30 by 40 inches, or 40 by 50, or 50 by 60."

"Thank you so much. And the patterns? Are they nobby—with a nice finish and all?"

"The very latest thing."

"Lovely! Now, are they fringed or hemstitched?"

"Mostly hemmed, I think."

"I'm so sorry. I wanted some with fringe."

"We handle a line of the fringed ones."

"Yes? Ah, well, then, perhaps you can give me some idea of the prices. This is Mrs. Westmoreland—Mrs. Lev. is Westmoreland."

"We have them anywhere from \$3 to \$25, Mrs. Westmoreland."

"According to the size, I presume?" "Yes, and the quality."

"Could you tell me whether they are nice and heavy?"

"Some are, ma'am."

"Real heavy?"

"About as heavy as any that are made. Our line is unusually extensive, Mrs. Westmoreland. I am sure."

"Thank you. When does your next wagon go out?"

"That's too bad. I've an engagement in an hour's time, and—"

"Oh, we could send them at once, ma'am."

"Oh, at once! I thought you said 'not at once.'"

"Why, I believe I'll not bother you today, as I must go out immediately on press."

"I'll be glad to see you later or step in. Thank you so much! And, by the way, would you tell me the time? All the clocks on the place have quite stopped running. That's awfully! Twenty minutes past 1, did you say?" —Lippincott's Magazine.

DIVERS' PARALYSIS.

This Disease Affects its Victims Only Out of Water. "Divers' paralysis," said the second mate, "proves homoeopathy to be a fact. Homoeopathy says that like cures like. For instance, if you have a fever, take something that produces a fever, and you will recover. Well, divers' paralysis attacks up this claim. I regard it as the disease afflicts the pearl divers of Ceylon and the sponge divers of the Mediterranean. It attacks only the best men, the ones who go down deepest and stay longest, and it is supposed to be caused by the swift changes from one pressure of water to another that the diver undergoes when he pops up to the surface.

"This paralysis makes the diver quite helpless under water. Yet under water it disappears altogether. The water causes divers' paralysis. The water in a truly homoeopathic manner takes every vestige of the disease away.

"The oyster beds of Ceylon and to the sponge fisheries of the Mediterranean many of the best divers are carried like infants. Helpless as logs, they lie in a row on the decks in the sunshine till their turn comes to descend. Then in Ceylon the pearl diver is carried to the boat's edge. He sits there, his hands on his knees, as if lost in thought (he is getting his breath), and suddenly—pop—he rolls awkwardly into the water. And the instant he disappears all his rigging returns to him, and as easily as a boy would dive five feet after a white stone he dives over a hundred feet after the hidden pearl.

"With the paralyzed sponge diver it is the same story. Only, since he holds a heavy stone in his arms to bear him down to the bottom, he must be carried to the boat's side and dropped overboard.

"These paralyses are like fish-awards, helpless, flopping lifelessly about the deck, but the moment you toss them overboard away they dart, quick, graceful, dolphin-like." —New York Herald.

ETIQUETTE AMONG PEERS. Rules Laid Down to Preserve the Dignity of the Chamber. Besides insisting upon all due respect to themselves the peers suffer no disrespect to the state dignified chamber in which they are accustomed to assemble. Even when parliament is not in session none but members are allowed to be covered there. Not even the eldest son of any peer may wear his hat in the room. "Neither is any person to stay there, nor any attendant on any nobleman but while he brings in his lord, and then he is to retire himself."

In 1703 official notice was taken of the fact that of late the doorknockers have frequently presumed to come within the doors when the lords are sitting, and it was therefore ordered that for the future this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a quiet and not some lords scattering before and behind the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit at three feet apart, but they are not to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some inferior person and that by convenience in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

Special Notices.

Short advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 1c a word each issue. No charge under 10c. Cash in advance.

EGGS WANTED; young Guineas, 50c to 60c pair; young Hen Turkeys, 15c; young and old chickens, 10c; small fowls, 4 to 2 lbs., 15c; Squabs, 25c; 25c; Calves over 120 lbs., 64c, 50c for delivering. Headquarters for Furs, Duck and Goose Feathers wanted.—At Schwartz's Produce, 15-17-19.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Cakes and Poultry. For delivery callings Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER, 6-10-5.

FOR SALE 7 pigs, 6 weeks old, S. C. REAYER, Taneytown.

FOR SALE Building lot on Fairview Ave., 50 feet front, 190 feet deep, on alley. S. C. REAYER, Taneytown.

FOX HOUNDS for sale, young, and trained for foxes; also Beagle hounds, either broke or not broke for rabbits. Geo. A. BROWN, 1030 N. Duke St., York, Pa.

FOR SALE. My small property near Copperville, 14 miles from Taneytown, 2 acres of land and good buildings. All kinds of fruit and never failing water. Possession April 1st. CHAS. G. BROWN, Taneytown.

ONE DURHAM heifer, with calf, and one Durham Heifer, for sale by CHAS. H. STONISIFER, near Taneytown.

TENANT HOUSE, near Harney, for rent—Apply to R. S. HILL, Taneytown.

M. R. SNIDER'S Special prices in Clothing and Overcoats for Men, Boys and Youths. Each and every one must be closed out at below cost. Horse Blankets and Lap Robes, all less than cost. Cord pants for Men, \$1.00 up. Boys 25c up. Leather Boots, for Men, \$1.00 up. Heavy lined lined underwear, size 42, weight 20 oz. each, 37c. Men's Suits at 15c. A call will convince you that we are doing just what we say. 1-6-21

STORE ROOM for rent, suitable for any kind of business; Grocery, Dry Goods, Hardware, Furniture, Music, or Carriage repository. Possession, April 1st.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE a good driving mare, by W. H. MYERS, near Mt. Union Church, 1-6-21

CLOSING OUT, at and below cost, our entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Hats, Queensware, etc. Many items below cost except Shoes and Groceries. Big Bargains to prompt buyers. ANGELL & FLOOR, Taneytown. 1-6-21

NOTICE.—If you need a Sewing Machine or a Washing Machine, drop me a card or call to see the Automatic Rotary White Sewing Machine, or the Improved Electric Washer, and both at \$9.00. All goods put out on trial and terms to suit purchaser.—E. C. FROCK, York Road. 1-6-21

WATER MOTOR (Backs) for sale cheap. The one used in RECORD office before the purchase of an engine. Will furnish nearly 1-horse power, depending on the feed and pressure. RECORD Office, Taneytown. 1-6-21

TWO TENANT Houses for rent; one for month and half for one day hand.—J. T. STARR, near Otter Dale. 1-13-21

REMOVAL SALE.

In order to reduce my stock by the time I move into my new shop, I will offer the following articles at cost.

Square Blankets and Plush Robes, 50 Boxes Hollingshead Axe Grease, 50 Boxes Leather Lard, no better preparation on earth to soften all kinds of leather. 60 Gallons of Black Harness Oil, 50 Boxes of Magic Stock Food.

1-13-21 S. C. REAYER.