



THE CARROLL RECORD.

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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TERMS: One Dollar per annum in advance.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1907.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning.

Our Permanent Greatness.

President Roosevelt, in his address the other day at the celebration of the founding of the Michigan State Agricultural College, said, among many other good things, the following:

"If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else."

"We have to earn \$25 a week and call it wages."

"The President is right in his conclusions. What, then, is the outlook? How is the average young man preparing himself to meet with honor and dignity, the responsibilities of that future citizenship which will make our country's history? Is it purely pessimistic to conclude that the President's remarks stand for a timely warning which is entitled to a vast amount more consideration than it is likely to receive?"

The country is suffering, in many ways, from the unbridled senselessness of young people, which perhaps explains for lax discipline and the general indifference on the part of careless parents.

Very few parents control, or even try to control, their youngsters, in the matter of their habits, their goings and comings, or their use of money, with the result that there is a "fast set," both male and female, growing up and running things to suit themselves, and at the same time adding greatly to our annual loss of wealth, and producing a tendency toward an improvident, reckless, and bad-mannered future citizenship.

Sporting around with horse and buggy, driving races on the public roads, smoking cigarettes, staying out until morning, cutting out church and Sunday School attendance, neglecting fraternal membership obligations, indiscriminate flirting between the sexes, dislike for the advice of wise counsel, and many other traits of like kind which might be named, are surely corrupting and discounting character in our present body of young people. There is no doubt of it.

Self-denial is an almost unknown and unpractical virtue. Opportunities which young people have to-day, were not dreamed of fifty years ago. Money is now spent, and habits and tastes indulged, that our fathers and mothers would have turned to much better account. A new horse and buggy every few years, is now quite common with many young men. Gold watches and expensive rings are so plentiful as to cause no comment—rather the absence of them is noticed. Dollars are spent on pennies' worth of amusements. Now, the young man in Sunday School is a curiosity, while fifty years ago one outside was a decidedly suspicious character. A young woman now spends as much on a single costume as would have clothed a whole family a year in the good old times when young folks were less stylish, but had vastly more good sense.

The scarcity of labor, even, is due in part to restlessness and discontent among young people who cannot endure steady work and long hours, and who cannot bind themselves down to the slow process of learning a trade. They say "a young man has no chance" at home; he can't learn money fast enough. Money enough for what? To save, to go into business with? We will not say, but instead, ask the question—Does the average young man who goes away, and makes more money, save more?

Is our "permanent greatness," as the President says, dependent upon the character and habits of its country population, which means the character and habits of our young people? Consider the statement, for it is a wonderfully important one.

We Wonder—

We wonder whether our various denominational papers—which are always clamoring for more subscribers, and urging that the "church paper" should receive more general support—always fully examine into the soundness of the investment schemes they advertise? We wonder whether they fully consider that religious reading matter, church news and denominational enterprises should be wholly free from all inharmonious statements and promises in the advertising pages? We wonder whether they apprehend that their readers will be properly influenced by the good reading matter, but that they will use discretion in investing in land and mining stocks? We wonder whether they conscientiously endorse every thought, sentiment and statement which appears throughout the various pages?

We wonder who is responsible when a reader is "taken in" through reading and responding to an advertisement which he has seen in the church paper? We wonder whether "the end justifies the means," taking it for granted that our church papers can be extended without advertising, consequently the publishers must not inquire too closely into the character of advertising? We wonder whether the "Doctors" who advertise in such papers can really cure cancer, and have succeeded in keeping their secret from the great body of intelligent and skilled practitioners of the country, as well as from our greatest hospital specialists?

We wonder why it is that the great financial figures of the country continue to invest their cash in U. S. 3-per cent bonds which can be secured through the church papers—guaranteed 5 and 6 per cent, first mortgage investments? We wonder whether—well, we wonder whether the average of church papers readers ever think, or care, anything about such questions, and whether they do not, in most cases, take such things simply because they were so widely advertised and would fall apart, or rather,

so, and because it looks proper? And finally, we wonder whether the reader who reads, the reader who wants and enjoys, his or her church paper, could not change the business policy of such papers if they would vigorously protest against the sowing of tares along with the good seed?

Warfield Sentiment.

The ears of the Democratic leaders, who have chosen to side-track Gov. Warfield, must burn very frequently when they read the Democratic county papers of the state. While it is true that most of them have been keeping becomingly silent, their very silence is ominous; but, should they have the courage to speak right out, and, while not openly blaming the party leaders, their inference is unmistakable. For instance, the Laurel Democrat, published in Senator Gorman's county, says:

"The decision of Governor Warfield not to again become a candidate for Governor has attracted wide attention and caused much talk. We regret that the Governor has made this announcement, but believe that if nominated he would accept, as should be, without a doubt, a most important position. One thing is absolutely certain, the man chosen as Governor of Maryland next November will be selected for his fitness for the position and not because he is the nominee of any particular party. Warfield is 10,000 votes stronger than any other Democrat."

The Mining Journal, in the extreme western part of the state, says:

"In the Journal's independent judgment, no man has ever filled the high office of Governor of Maryland more effectively, more popularly, more popularly, yet with more dignity, than Edwin Warfield."

Except a comparatively few disappointed, and sympathetic, and machine partisans, the true membership of his party would love to have him enter the lists for re-nomination, and the people would manfully work to elect him.

The Chestertown Transcript, published on the Eastern Shore, in an entirely different section of the State, in an editorial, says:

"If the Democracy of the State of Maryland knows what is best for its success, it should nominate Governor Warfield for Governor, in spite of his determination not to be a candidate."

The people of the State want Warfield, but the politicians do not. There is no available candidate for Governor as the politicians measure availability, and there is such a strong prejudice against Warfield as to insure his election in the fall. Unless the politicians and the people get together, there is a grave danger of a defeat in the fall, especially if the Republican nominee a man who is of the Warfield type."

Here are three expressions from wide-spread sections of the state, all Democratic, and they are sufficient to set members of the party to thinking. In Baltimore, the News, which is more Democratic than otherwise, has declined to accept the Governor's withdrawal, and is still backing him for the nomination, while the Sun has been indulging in a policy which will place it in a position to say "I told you so" if occasion requires.

Without question, Governor Warfield has been too much a Governor for all the people to please those who think he should have been a Governor for the benefit of the party. In other words, "for the good of the party" is held to be paramount, and that the people have no right to anything more, or better, than the party sees proper to bestow. The Republican professional politicians feel the same way as to President Roosevelt, and indeed it is the essence of regulation politics everywhere, that those who are in office by the grace of party support, must be becomingly subservient to party leaders, or otherwise they are but little better than traitors. Personal honesty and independence is a virtue which officials should put on cold-storage while serving the people, through serving party first.

Bryan at Jamestown.

It could not have been an entirely pleasant occasion for Mr. William Jennings Bryan, last week, when he delivered his address at Jamestown, particularly when Congressman Lassiter referred in such a complimentary manner to Senator Daniel as a suitable candidate for the Presidential nomination, and to the nomination of the South as entitled to the honor. Mr. Bryan's reference to both questions barely concealed his disagreement with both sentiments, and it would probably have been more tactful had he omitted all reference thereto. He said:

"I don't know whether my good friend expected me to use this occasion to join in the nomination of the North candidate for President or not. I will say this, that I join with him in the admiration he has expressed for Virginia's great son and statesman. And I have said time and time again that no section should control the selection of our candidates. In fact two years and a half ago, at St. Louis, I seconded the nomination of a man from Missouri, an ex-Confederate soldier, when Virginia voted for a New York man. And I have insisted that the time has come when the Democracy of the Union should take in the whole Union and that its selection should be made without regard to the State in which a man lives."

"I appreciate the fact that a majority of our electoral votes come from the South, but I don't want the people of the South to forget that a majority of our Democratic votes come from the North. We have more Democrats in the North than you have in the South, and you must not be too harsh with us if we have also the misfortune of having more Republican voters in the North than you have in the South. It is not that there are too few of us; it is that there are too many of them. And I would hardly be doing justice to the section from which I come if I did not tell you that it requires as much love of Democracy to vote in the North, where they defeat us, as it requires to vote down here, where they elect you."

"I learned my Democracy from a father born in Virginia, and it came also from my mother, whose grandfather came from Kentucky. And my only regret is that my children have one generation more of Democracy behind them than I have."

"But I am not here to make a Democratic speech. This is not a partisan occasion. I have no special opportunities where the people need talking to more than you do. I am here to join with you in the commemoration of Patrick Henry Day."

"I enjoyed the singing of the Northern air and then the Southern air; I am glad that we have double-standard music. Judging from the pulse of this audience, however, I would say that it is 16 to 1 in favor of 'Dixie.' My friends, we are 'Dixie' up North. I am going to reveal a secret to you. The reason we were in a hurry to conclude the war was not because it was a costly war, but because we wanted to get 'Dixie' as a national air and not let you have it all to yourselves."

States' Rights Problems.

Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, delivered the Memorial Day address, at Gettysburg, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to advance his ideas with reference to the present agitation of the question of "States' rights," and incidentally the subject of greater Federal supervision over inter-state trade.

Mr. Tawney was a brainy and far-seeing legislator, and his thoughts on the subject are worth reading and studying. He said:

"In the early part of the nineteenth century there was fear and danger that the Union of the states was as a rope of sand, and would fall apart, or rather,

that the states could not come together and forever remain together under one comprehensive system of local, self and national government. Today, that is not the reason to fear that the several states and the local self-government which they represent in our dual form of government will, for any reason, disappear from our politics as distinct entities in our system of government and be swallowed up in one all-encompassing federal power."

"The states today not only seem inclined to allow, but, in many instances, are anxious voluntarily to surrender to the federal government the discharge of duties and the exercise of powers and privileges reserved by the Constitution to the federal government, the exercise of the powers and privileges involves the expenditure of money. They are also today either soliciting or acquiescing in a federal supervision over their domestic affairs to an extent that less than half a century ago would have led to revolution had the federal government attempted to force upon them such supervision."

"This is the tendency of the times, the growth of which during the last decade can be comprehended only by a careful study of the federal budget, the aggregate annual expenditures of the federal government. It is not checked, and the states continue to surrender to the federal government the exercise of their deserved powers or fail to exercise them in harmony with the interest of their sister states, then the federal government, as a dernier resort, may be compelled to assume practical control over the states and the domestic affairs of the federal government, and the national interest of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of people, how long would it be before the taxes and burden of government would be so complex, so stupendous, that of its own weight our splendid system of government would collapse."

"It has been suggested that the reason for this practical change in our system of government is the aggressiveness of the party at present in control of the national government; but let us not deceive ourselves with shallow reflections. The reason lies deeper than this. The tendency on the part of the states to surrender the exercise of powers and privileges belonging to them to the Congress of the federal government to assume such executive and the burdens incident thereto is not peculiar to any political party, but is a feature of our country. It exists in all parties and in every section of our fair land."

"I do not plead for state's rights. I plead for the right of the federal government to protect itself and its treasury against the encroachments of the states and private interests upon her powers, her duties and her revenues. Where will this tendency end? To what result, think you, does it naturally and inevitably lead? Whether we are going into the centralization of power and mutilation of local self-government? I lay no claim to prophetic powers, but I bring to you the thought of many of the ablest men in the public service today when I say that we are unconsciously drifting toward a highly centralized form of federal government, such as has become the base of the Old World governments of Europe."

Like Horses and Cows.

"We know of farmers' wives in Kentucky county making over \$60 per month on poultry alone, in connection with other routine work," says the Gentry (Kas.) Signal. "Yet we have boys and girls who want to rush off to the city to become street car conductors or clerks or stenographers at far less wages, and where accumulation of property is impossible. Why this is so is best answered by saying that the grass in the field always looks the greenest to the cow, and the boy or girl fails to appreciate their own good fortune by being placed on the farm. So runs the million every year. But what is the use of giving it? So long as boys and girls think, like horse and cow, that the grass in the next field looks greenest, there will be a rush to get into it.—Lancaster Examiner.

Relatives.

The good old Scriptural rule about the sins of the fathers is regarded by many persons as much too mild in these advanced days, when every man is his brother's keeper. Whereas in olden times it was considered dreadful enough to have the sins of the fathers visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generations, there is no melancholy in the current opinion that the misdoings of the nephews must be visited upon the second and third cousins, yet even upon their butlers and valets. In these days of universal brotherhood and fraternal responsibility no business man can juggle his accounts without drawing down upon his remotest kinsmen and acquaintances the wrath of a large part of the nation. The same result follows the published escapades of the college student, the divorce hunter, the criminal and the shady politician. On the morning after the news of a misdeed has been flung across the world, the uncle of the misdeed begins receiving strange and unexpected bunches of letters in his mail, and the old maid fourth cousin in a distant state gets a note from an unknown "Lover of Decency" protesting against the outrageous conduct of her family. In a recent malodorous case it is asserted that one relative of the chief offender received more than one thousand letters, most of which contained at least a modicum of venom for the recipient. So much annoyance has this caused that the victim is said to be contemplating a change of name. In another instance a young woman related only by marriage to a notorious sinner had to engage a secretary to protect her from her own correspondents and visitors, whose chief delight it was to damn her with faint sympathy. The historian readily understands this curious phenomenon of relatives, according to whose code the entire clan of kinsmen and blood brothers was held responsible for the acts of each clansman. But this scrap of anthropology is no consolation to the inundated relatives of twentieth century sinners. The afflicted ones know they are innocent of all blame, for nowadays a kinsman usually has little more influence over the sinner than any other citizen. Hence, the sinner himself, in planning his misdeed, lets family pride count for little or nothing. What does he care for the vicious notoriety he brings upon his uncles and aunts?

The unhappy relative finds himself caught, therefore, between an old and a new system of family ethics; his kinsman ignores his traditional responsibility to the family, while several hundred thousand letter writers insist upon making the family responsible for its members. How shall the innocent be protected from the bondage? The victim who proposed changing his name has hit upon a scheme, but not upon its wisest application. Saints being presumably more numerous than sinners in most families, might it not be simpler to compel those who disgrace their family name to give it up? One sinner making trouble for fifty relatives can change his name with only one-fiftieth as much trouble to the Postoffice Department and to creditors as the relatives would be obliged to bear. Moreover, it is only cause by so doing. The offender should be put to the trouble of learning to respond to an adopted label. Perhaps it would also further the ends of justice to empower the injured relatives to give the offender

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—Sold for over sixty years.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Dressing

A name suited to the gravity of his office. With the large assortment of epigrams now in stock in America the scheme might work admirably.—Tribune Farmer.

Frederick Farmers' Union.

Frederick county, following its usual progressive bent, is to formally launch the project of a union of farmers, taking its inspiration from the speech of President Roosevelt delivered at Lansing, Mich., first of all, a permanent organization of the farmers of Frederick, then to incorporate the farmers of the soil in adjoining counties, until the entire state shall be thoroughly unionized. The movement will then be extended to other states, and a national organization effected, which will meet in annual convention to discuss means and methods whereby the farmer may combat trusts, octopus and other abortions of trade which are feeding off the products of the land without making sufficiently substantial returns.

The object of the organization is stated to be the mutual protection of the farmer. It is pointed out that it is fitting that such a movement should begin in Frederick, which ranks third among the counties of the United States in production of soil. Last year it is stated Frederick county raised about 1,300,000 bushels of wheat, of which practically the entire yield went for under eighty cents a bushel. The farmer let go most of his crop, and when the price jumped he received no benefit, as he had no wheat to sell.

Farm products of all kinds are up in price, and it is claimed that if the farmers were actually bound together and wisely directed their occupation would be one of the most profitable of callings. Hence the necessity of a union.

Probably there will be some critical spirits who will quibble over the question as to whether the proposed organization of farmers should be termed a union or a trust. Unions, it will be claimed, are organizations of men whose stock in trade is labor, while that of trusts are commodities in one form or another. In the case of the farmers, it is the price of their products, rather than the price of the labor, which is being dealt with by the organized consumers, it may be that the body may come under the category of trust, but it is unlikely the farmers will shy at that. But the organization, as proposed by the farmers, is of a much broader scope than that of mere commercialism. It proposes to take up the problems of actual farm life of solving the labor stringency, of making the country more attractive to the farmer boys and girls, who now migrate to the city, and bringing about general improvements in farming conditions.

No doubt the farmer would be able to wrest more concessions from legislatures and octopus if powerfully organized, and he is richly entitled to them. There are great possibilities behind the movement. But it may be proper to pause and inquire where the main line of interest is going to end? Suppose the wives of the farmers unionize and refuse to milk, churn, feed the stock or to do any work outside of their own peculiar realm—the house? Suppose the hired men organize and refuse to labor over eight hours, even in hay time? Similar suppositions cases might be imagined by the dozens with ridiculous possibilities, all of which may be generalized in the statement that the union of any particular class of people is possible only where community of interest is so intimate that what promotes or retards the welfare of the individual is true of the corporate mass, and where individual success is best attained by working in conformity with rules laid down by the organization. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether a union of farmers can be made a successful one. Their right to organize cannot be disputed, and from a wisely conceived scheme for mutual improvement much good should come.—Balt. American.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

The average man cannot afford to employ a physician for every slight ailment or injury that may occur in his family, nor can he afford to neglect them, as so slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has been known to cause the loss of a limb. Hence every man must, for necessity be his own doctor for this class of ailments. Success often depends upon prompt treatment, which is why Chamberlain's Remedies are kept at hand. Chamberlain's Remedies have been in the market for many years and enjoy a good reputation. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an anti-septic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lumbago and rheumatism.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for constipation, biliousness and stomach troubles.

Chamberlain's Salve for diseases of the skin.

One bottle of each of these five preparations will cost you only \$1.25. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS \$10,408,355.39.

THE HOME INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

The strongest Insurance Company in the United States, with a record over 50 years for honorable dealing back of it. A Policy in the HOME represents the BEST insurance to be had. No assessments—no gambling with chance—no uncertainty as to cost.

WELL DRILLING

Again inform the public that I am prepared to drill wells on short notice, at low prices. Also, supply Pumps, Wind wheels and Piping. Drop me a card.

J. W. WITHERLOW, Taneytown, Md.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, Taneytown, Md.

YOUNT'S June Specials.

Sterling Values in these Staple Goods; Seasonable Goods at very Lempting Prices.

Hammock Chairs, 89c.

Frame of straight grained heavy hardwood; 3-piece adjustable seat and back of best striped duck; folds into a 2-inch flat space.

Ice Cream Freezers.

Full size and measure. Finest white cedar tubs.

2-quart - \$1.69.

3-quart - 1.95.

4-quart - 2.19.

Ice Tongs, 9c.

For family use, anti-rust 12-gauge steel; 4-in. wide.

Ice Picks, 9c.

7 1/2-in. Flat Head and pick; solid steel, polished and nickel plated.

Water Coolers, 89c.

14-gal. decorated, heavy iron; painted outside, nickel plated lever faucets; inside, galvanized iron.

Coil Springs, 7c.

Extra steel spring wire. Japanned, ring end and screw.

Sprinkling Cans, 31c.

Good tin, painted green; strong handles, extra strong braced spouts, detachable zinc spray.

Hammocks, 89c.

Medium close weave, full size pillow, concealed spreader at head, deep fringed valance.

Rakes, 10c.

10-tooth, malleable-braced. Black lacquer finish; long handle.

Ice Box, \$2.89.

Ice Box, complete with water tank, all metal; packed with mineral wool; galvanized inside.

Sun Bonnets, 15c.

Ladies' Sun Bonnets, all patterns and colors; laminated and finished as they should be.

Ladies' Gauze Vests, 9c.

Cannot be equaled for the price.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO. TANEYTOWN, MD.

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. G. WALTER WELT, Asst. Cashier. J. J. WEAVER, Jr., Vice-President. EDWIN H. SHARRETT, HARRY E. WEAVER, MARTIN D. HESS.

Hesson's Department Store.

We Are Ready With the Greatest Assortment of Summer Goods, for Hot Weather that is coming.

Large assortment of India Linons, at 10c to 30c.

Large assortment of all kinds of Dress Trimmings, at low prices.

5000 yds. Figured Lawns, at 5c to 25c.

5000 yds. Mercerized Madras, for Waists and Costumes, at 10c to 25c.

We are headquarters for all kinds of Silks, Suitable for Waists and full Suits.

Large assortment of all kinds of Dress Trimmings, at low prices.

We are now showing the largest assortment of Lace and Insertion, at 5c and up.

Ask to see our line of Hamburg Embroideries and Insertions.

Another lot of Ladies' Belts and Long Sleeve Gloves has just arrived.

Clothing.

Another Invoice of Ready-made Clothing has arrived, which makes our assortment the greatest we have ever shown, at prices to suit all.

SHOES.

Our Shoe Department has again been re-filled with the latest styles in Patent Leather and Vici Kid. We sell All-American and Signet Shoes and Slippers.

Carpet, Linoleum, Oilcloth and Matting.

This line has again been replenished.

Our Millinery Department is now in Full Bloom.

D. J. HESSON.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable on and after March 10th.

Total Assets, \$526,701.98

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

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Feb. 9, 1903, \$221,304.03.

Feb. 9, 1904, 252,944.38.

Feb. 9, 1905, 256,236.52.

Feb. 9, 1906, 431,179.68.

Feb. 9, 1907, 473,300.04.

TOTAL LOANS.

Feb. 9, 1903, \$223,439.56.

Feb. 9, 1904, 246,794.53.

Feb. 9, 1905, 263,190.84.

Feb. 9, 1906, 424,944.85.

Feb. 9, 1907, 479,167.13.

Capital and Surplus \$50,000.

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—cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

DIRECTORS.

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. G. WALTER WELT, Asst. Cashier. J. J. WEAVER, Jr., Vice-President. EDWIN H. SHARRETT, HARRY E. WEAVER, MARTIN D. HESS.

When you want the Latest in Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishings at the lowest possible prices. Call on W. M. C. DEVLBISS, 22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

Agent For

Walk-over Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4; Dorothy Dodd Shoes, for Women, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

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.

Our Leader

"Up-to-date Flour" Try It.



TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

Items of Local News of Special Interest to Home Readers.

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

Mrs. Motter is now in Taneytown, making arrangements for building a new barn.

Misses Pauline and Clara Brining, are visiting relatives and friends in Washington, D. C.

Miss Anna Crapster returned home from school in Virginia, on Tuesday evening.

Regular meeting of Fire Co. this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance desired.

It begins to look as though the coal operators have cornered the weather, and are "operating" it too.

Mr. Fred Lindauer and wife, of Baltimore, have been spending the week at the Lutheran parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolf, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with the parents of the latter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O. Fuss.

The "lost dog" advertisement in the Record, last week, returned the animal to its owner, early on Saturday morning, a natural consequence.

Miss Nettie Harman, spent from Thursday evening till Monday with her cousins, Miss Mary and Edith Harman, of near Union Bridge, Md.

Rev. Thos. L. Springer will preach in Taneytown Presbyterian church at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and in Piney Creek church at 2 p. m., Sunday June 9th.

"Baliwig" arrived on Thursday evening, somewhat disabled, but if the coming of warm weather depends on him—as some seem to think—he is welcome.

The annual ice cream and strawberry festival, for the benefit of St. Joseph's church, will be held on the school house lawn, June 13th. to 15th. Supper each evening.

Mrs. Josephine Freeling (nee Johnson) who has been at a hospital in Frederick, for mental treatment, for about a year, returned home on Monday—discharged as cured.

Mrs. Jennie Powers, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Nettie Fowler, Mrs. Jesse F. Bilyer and Mrs. John Stuller, of Uniontown, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Cora Riffe, on Middle St.

The Fire Company received a check of \$30.00 from Mrs. Mary L. Motter, in recognition of their services in saving her dwelling and other buildings, during the barn fire on Decoration day.

Miss Edna Tschudy, of Baltimore, who has frequently visited Taneytown and who is well known to the young folks here, has received prominent mention by the city papers for her fine singing in a recent concert.

Mrs. M. A. Koons, Miss Bessie Hargett and Master Earl Koons, attended the Commencement exercises of New Windsor College, on Thursday, Miss Vallie Shorb, of Detroit, a niece of Mrs. Koons, was one of the graduates.

Jonas Harner, a prominent citizen of this district, who recently had one of his toes amputated, and who for a time feared gangrenous complications, is getting along nicely and will in the course of a little time be all right again.

An effort is being made to organize a base ball club in Taneytown, perhaps of the "middle weight" class. We hardly thought there was a sufficient number of young men here, with nothing to do, to make up a nine; but, baseball is a fine athletic exercise and amusement, and if we are to have a club we wish it good luck.

Mrs. Anna Clark (nee Linn) died at her home near Taneytown, on Wednesday evening, aged 85 years. She leaves two brothers, Calvin and Wesley, all three having been living together. Funeral services will be held this Saturday morning, meeting at the home at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Pines Cemetery, near Gettysburg.

Mrs. Henrietta Shriner, widow of the late John T. Shriner, died at her home in Greenville, on Sunday morning last, from dropsy, aged 74 years. Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at the Reformed church. She leaves the following children: Mrs. Frank Keeler, of Freedom district; Mrs. Samuel Bishop, near Taneytown; John N. Shriner, of Philadelphia; and Charles and Emma, at home. Mrs. Shriner was a sister of the late American Shoemaker.

Mrs. Ellen R. Foreman, widow of the late David Foreman, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George F. Bowers, this district, on Thursday, May 20, after an illness of about six months. Funeral services were held on Saturday, at the Reformed church. She leaves eight children, as follows: David H., of Union Bridge; Joseph and Charles A., of Taneytown district; Mrs. Laura Fair and Mrs. Barbara Thomson, of Taneytown; Mrs. Susan Miller, Mrs. Clara Bowers and Mrs. Fannie Hawk, all of this neighborhood.

The sporting fraternity of Taneytown and vicinity has been collecting and subscribing funds with which to restore the half-mile race track, at Trevanion, in order that they may have a place to speed and develop—and perhaps race—their fast horses. Evidently, the streets of Taneytown are insufficient to accommodate the fast blood, heretofore, especially since Burgess Elliott has convinced the sports that he means to enforce the law against fast driving. Who knows that the Trevanion track may not become a famous resort, and a place to try conclusions?

The funeral of engineer Charles M. Smith, last Sunday, was very largely attended. The body was brought to Taneytown by a special train, arriving about 11:45 a. m., and was accompanied by a large delegation from the Brotherhood of Engineers, railroad employees, the family and many close friends. The funeral party was met at the depot by a great crowd of relatives, friends and sympathizers, and the Reformed church, where services were held, was filled. The train left, on its return, at 3 o'clock. It is now stated that the accident was not caused by a spreading of the rails, but by a misplaced switch, for which the Reading Company is alleged to be responsible. The engineer of the funeral train, by a strange coincidence, was Charles Smith, a brother of J. N. O. Smith, near town.

Colic and Diarrhoea. Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Honduras Lottery Suppressed.

Since the Louisiana Lottery Company was forced out of business in 1877, the same scheme, in effect, has been carried on surreptitiously by the Honduras Lottery Company, having printing establishments at Wilmington, Del., and Mobile, Alabama, the drawings being held in Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Central America, and the tickets being sold in all the States, Territories and Possessions of the United States. The agents and officers of the concern operated under assumed names, and the business in general was conducted as to evade all the laws framed for the suppression of lotteries.

The printing establishment at Wilmington was raided in the spring of 1898 and plates, together with considerable material relating to the lottery business, were seized. The government was not at that time able to establish a conspiracy case, but in January, 1907, the printing establishment at Mobile was raided and certain packages which had been shipped from that city were seized at Atlanta, Ga., after they had crossed the state line.

With the evidence thus obtained, Judge Pauline of Mobile, on Tuesday, imposed fines in the cases of defendants who in the court for the Southern district of Alabama entered pleas of guilty to an indictment charging conspiracy to advertise the interstate lottery advertisements. In addition to the plea of guilty, the defendants agreed to surrender to the government for destruction all lottery books, plates and other paraphernalia and also immediately to discontinue the printing establishment of the Honduras National Lottery Company, Sixth and Orange streets, Wilmington, Del., operated under the name of John M. Rogers Press, and to destroy all the tickets have been printed for years. The fines aggregate \$250,200.

In a lengthy statement detailing the efforts of the lottery companies to crush the lottery it says that the greater portion of the profits in the Washington district, which amounted to between \$1,200 and \$2,000 monthly, went to J. M. Rogers, who operated the concern's printing plant at Wilmington, Del., and to F. X. Fitzpatrick at Boston.

Delaware Fruit Prospects. Reports from different parts of the state are to the effect that the peach crop will be better in Kent than in Sussex county, and that while there are a few orchards in New Castle county, it is probably that the bearing trees there will still more probably be in blossom in Kent. Mr. Newton, of Brandywine, said this week that he thought Bridgeville would have at least a third of a crop. Some varieties have few peaches while others will bear a plenty.

Keifer pears are scarce, but other varieties are unusually promising. Most orchards are in blossom, and the crop is believed that this fruit will prove again this year that it is as steady growing and reliable as corn or wheat.

The continuous cold wet weather destroyed a large portion of the fruit in the plum orchards. Strawberries are late. The very earliest strawberries are just coming into market. Shipped with the brick next week if the weather continues warm. There will be a large crop of fine fruit. The principal shipping points for strawberries will be Bridgeville and Selbyville, where trains of cars will be loaded every day. Large quantities will also be shipped from many of the stations along the road. —Dover Index.

Just Sick Enough to Drink. Topeka, Kan., June 2.—The frightful prevalence of "stomach trouble," "indigestion," "kidney disease," "colds" and "rheumatism" among the people of Topeka is told in the reports of sales of liquor for medicinal purposes.

The total liquor sales for the month, made to persons under sworn affidavits, are 21,323. All these people swore that they were suffering from one or more of the diseases above enumerated before they got the liquor.

These sales give no idea as to the amount of liquor sold. A sale may be a bottle or a case of beer. It may be a half pint or a gallon of whisky, just as the severity of the "disease" may require.

These sales are 50 per cent. more than ever before reported in a single month. The same state of affairs obtains in the sales of liquor each day, which required the service of three extra clerks.

A SURPRISE PARTY. (For the Record.) The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Starr, near Union Bridge, Md., was the scene of a very enjoyable surprise party, on Thursday night, May 29th, there being about 60 present and all enjoying a very happy time. A fine selection of music by the Parham's Ram orchestra, at the home of Mrs. Starr, was invited to the dining room where a table was spread with fine refreshments, and to which all the guests were invited.

These parties were given by Mr. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Buffington, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Edwards, Mr. Frank Warren, Mr. Grant Crouse, Mr. Martin Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Koons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warren, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Adelle Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. Mabel Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. George Standley, Mr. and Mrs. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. George Standley, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crumbacker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Repp, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Taylor and Harry Huntington.

Worth Waiting For. An old gentleman rather portly and clad in a somewhat youthful suit of light gray flannel sat on a bench in the park enjoying the spring day.

"What's the matter, sonny?" he asked a small urchin who lay on the grass just across the walk and stared intently by. "Why don't you go and play?"

"Don't want," the boy replied. "But it is not natural," the old gentleman insisted, "for a boy to be so quiet. Why don't you run about?"

"Oh, I'm just waiting," the little fellow answered, "for the lady to tell you get up. A man pointed that bench about fifteen minutes ago."—Woman's Home Companion.

The Difference. "What is the difference," began the comradum friend. By the time he had got so far most of the crowd had found excuses for departure.

But the human got remained and batted in with "What's the difference between stopping?"

"Between stopping a street car, a horse car and a railroad train."

Needless to say, the b. g. gave it up. "One stops when halted, another when resumed and the other when due."—Judge.

Not So Foolish. One day the famous Dr. Cheyne was summoned to attend upon a patient, the uncrowned king of Bath. He prescribed for him, and the prescription was duly sent to be made up. Next day the physician called to see his patient and in the course of his examination inquired whether the prescription had been followed. "No, fidd, doctor," replied Nash languidly. "If I had followed it I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of the bedroom window."—Cleveland Leader.

His Own Experience. "Have you what Can Be Done With a Chaining Dish?" asked the customer in the shop.

"No, no," replied the haggard looking man, who had attended the Welsh rabbit party the night before. "But I can tell you what should be done with a chaining dish."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Real Unkind. "I'm studying French, doncher know, I can't—aw—speak the language yet, but I can—aw—think in it."

Miss Caustique—As that is more than you can do in English, allow me to congratulate you.—Chicago News.

MEETING A MERMAID

I was lazily conscious of a gentle rustling noise near me, and then something wet and cold came dab in my face. I sat up with a jerk, and there sat a mermaid! Good gracious! You can imagine how startled I felt. She sat on the sand quite close to me, resting on one hand and with her tail, an indispensible tail, with beautifully glistening silvery brown scales, curled round in a graceful curve.

"Excuse me," she said, "but you look so funny."

"Funny?" I exclaimed indignantly. "What have you been up to? You've been throwing water over me."

"I haven't."

"Yes, you have. Look here, my face is all wet now, and my hair is damp."

"I didn't throw water over you. I suppose it was rather forward, but I put the end of my tail on your face. You looked so tempting, you know, lying there. I really could not resist you."

"Well, you shouldn't, then," I said. "Now you've woke me up, and some of the water has gone down my neck."

I spoke grumpily. You see, I was scarcely myself yet. It was so utterly incomprehensible that I should be sitting here with an absolute mermaid, a creature I had never for a moment believed in, sitting almost close enough for me to touch.

I had wandered off that afternoon among the boulders that lay piled on the shining beach at the foot of the cliffs to the left of the little town. It was very hot, so hot that after skimming through the columns of the paper I had brought with me I lay back and snoozed in blissful disregard of the glaring sun and the wide rocks and the low ripple of the retreating tide. And then happened all I have described.

"Do you know you snore?" she said suddenly.

Said I, "You must be a very mischievous girl—mermaid, I mean."

"Oh, no, I'm not—not nearly so bad as some. It's lucky for you my cousin wasn't with me when I came up and found you here."

"A gentleman—a merman?" I ventured.

"Oh, no! She usually comes up here with me of an afternoon, but she's up at the other end of the bay today. Her name's Govevieve, and she's a Mermaid."

"Where do you get your names?" I asked.

"Out of books we pick up. We got mine and my cousin Imogen's out of a supplement that dropped overboard from a steamer. Pretty name, Imogen, isn't it?"

"Not half so pretty as Maud."

"Well, I don't know. We're glad to get anything to read. Is that today's paper?" pointing to the Chronicle that lay on the beach.

"Yes," I said. "Would you like it to read?"

"Thanks awfully; no, not now, but I'll take it with me if you don't mind. Smoke your pipe, will you?"

"With great pleasure. Sure you don't mind?"

"Not a bit. Besides, I want you to let me light it."

So I pulled out my pipe and filled it, and Maud, with a steady snap of her tail, glided up to me. She seemed highly delighted at being allowed to strike the match for me to get a light by.

"Isn't this jolly?" she said, looking up at me with wonderful eyes.

"Rather," I said, looking down into them. "Do you often go in for this sort of thing?"

"Well, now, I'll tell you, I ever replied. "You're the first man I ever spoke to—like this, I mean—but old Ned says we were for trying to. You're in my book, you know. I often come here, and yesterday it was so hot that I dropped asleep, and when you came along I only just had time to get behind that rock."

"So you've seen me before, then?"

"Oh, yes, several times! I saw you along the beach on Sunday evening."

"The deuce you did!—I beg your pardon?"

"And I saw you kiss that fisher girl. Oh, yes, you did!"

"Well," I said, turning very red. "I admit it, but it was only once."

"There ain't any mermen here," she replied.

"Aren't there? I suppose it's rather lonely."

"I used to be spoons a little with one at Brighton, but we never see one here. That's old Ned's doing. I haven't been kissed for ever so long."

Complies with all requirements of the National Pure Food Law, Guarantee No. 2041, filed at Washington.



Advice of the largest coffee dealers in the world is always to buy the old-fashioned Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee in the sealed packages. Don't ask for a pound of Mocha and Java, or buy by the price, for Coffee fluctuates and you cannot get the same coffee for the same price all the time unless you pay too much for it. Most of the so-called Mocha and Java Coffee is simply masquerading, and is not nearly as good coffee for you as Arbuckles' ARIOSA, the blend of the Brazilian Coffees most suitable to the taste and health of American people. By the looks there is no difference between roasted Java and Brazilian Coffees; many people drink Brazilian but pay for Java. The principal difference is that Arbuckles' costs you less. It is a mistake to believe that a high price guarantees quality. When you buy Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee, you get a full one pound package of the leading Coffee of the world. Its sales for 37 years are greater than the combined sales of all the other packaged coffees. Coffee for the money, we have built up a business exceeding the combined businesses of the four next largest coffee firms in the whole world. If your dealer will not supply the genuine, write to ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

Special Notices.

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

NICE FRESH EGGS wanted; Fowls 11c; spring chickens 13 to 14 lbs., free of feet, 22 to 24c; Squabs, 15c to 20c; no poultry received after Thursday morning. Good Calves 51c., 50c for delivery.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivery Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER, 6-10-5

NICE FRESH EGGS wanted, as a specialty. Chickens, Calves, and all kinds of market produce. Highest cash prices paid.—H. S. PRINCE, Cor. Theo. M. Bankard, Manager.

5 SMALL SHOTES, for sale by MILTON H. SPANGLER, near Harver.

STRAWBERRY and Ice cream Festival, June 14-15, at Walnut Grove school. Proceeds for the purchase of a school library. All are invited.

FOR SALE.—9 Berkshire pigs.—LAURA MCGEE, near Uniontown.

THE LATEST style in Millinery, Dress Goods Silks and Oxfords for June buyers. Special low prices on these goods at KOONS BROS., 6-8-21

LOST OR STRAYED.—Black and white female dog, setter. Reward of \$1.00 if returned to Rock office.

FOR SALE.—A 810 1430, sold by Smith & Refindler.—Apply to, C. J. BARRICK, Rocky Ridge, Md. 6-8-21

FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of Winter's church will hold their annual ice cream and Strawberry Festival Saturday afternoon and evening, June 29th. 6-8-21

BAND Festival, for benefit of Mayberry Band, on evenings of June 8 and 15th., in Marker's grove, near Mayberry. The Pleasant Valley Band will be present. Refreshments served. Everybody invited.

BRICK.—75,000 Hard and Soft Brick (not first) at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per thousand. Good hard base \$1.00 per thousand. Apply at Brick yard.—H. E. WEAST, Prop'r.

TWO SOWS and Pigs, for sale by BERKNER COOKSON, Uniontown, Md.

FOR SALE.—Good family horse; good leader, works anywhere, has no fear of steam or automobiles.—M. R. SLIDER, Harver.

LIGHTNING RODS.—I hereby give notice that I erect Lightning Rods on all kinds of Barns or Dwellings, on short notice. Prices reasonable. Call on or address, ERNEST ANGELL, Taneytown, Md. 6-13-21

SPECIAL.—I have now all the latest June styles in Millinery. Also a nice line of Ladies' Underwear and Shirt Waives, Bureau Scarfs and Dry Goods. Will be pleased to receive our share of patronage. Very Respectfully, Mrs. M. J. GARDNER.

HEADACHE.—Many thousand people suffer from chronic headache, finding no relief either in medicine, moderation of work or other remedies. In many cases the trouble is caused by defective eyes, and can be remedied by skilled application of prop. Glass.—Consult Dr. O. W. Hines, at Central Hotel, Taneytown, June 11th., 1907.—CAPITAL OPTICAL CO., 614 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 6-12-21

S. A. GALT, Local Agent for the Granger's Mutual Storm Insurance Co., at Taneytown, Md. 6-14-21

STORM INSURANCE.—Paid up Policy for 3 years. Small cost for large value.—P. B. EXGAR, Agt., Home Ins. Co., N. Y., at Taneytown, Md. 6-14-21

PUBLIC SALE. June 8th., Emeline Hieshuc, 3 1/2 miles Northeast of Taneytown, 1 o'clock. Real Estate and Personal Property. See posters. 5-25-21

WATCHMAKING work can be left either at Yount's store, Taneytown, or at my house at Greenville. Charges moderate and all work guaranteed. Graphophones Repaired.—J. H. BOWERS, 4-27-21mo

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Mary L. Motter, wishes to extend to the Fire Company and citizens of Taneytown, her most sincere thanks and gratitude for their efficient service rendered her, at the recent fire on her farm.

NO. 4330 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Charles A. Kemper, Plaintiff.

George A. Kemper, et al., Defendants. Ordered this 7th day of June A. D. 1907, that the account of the auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary hereafter, and a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll County.

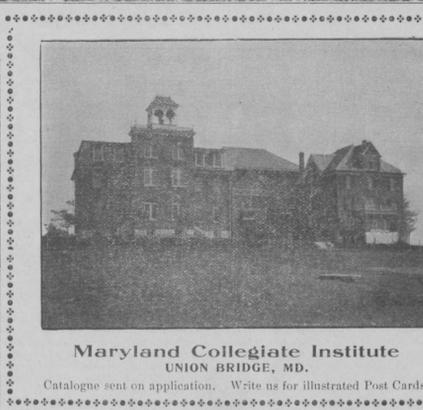
True Copy Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 6-8-21

Old Fashioned.

What has become of the old fashioned woman who used to wipe her face on her apron?

What has become of the old fashioned fighter who said he could whip his weight in wildcats?

An old fashioned woman is convinced that cooking is one thing that can't be learned properly in school.



Maryland Collegiate Institute UNION BRIDGE, MD. Catalogue sent on application. Write us for illustrated Post Cards.

Gettysburg, Pa. Gettysburg, Pa.

G. W. Weaver & Son THE LEADERS Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Ready-to-wear Goods.

We are about rounding up the Greatest Season of Wool Dress Goods selling we have ever had, and we are anxious to have an early "clean up" of all parts of pieces still left. We, therefore, start the month of June with a

REDUCTION PRICE on Light Fancy Dress Goods, that ought to make quick work of the balance.

Lot No. 1. Very recent purchase of 36-inch All-wool Fancy Suitings—regular 50c Goods—to which we have added the balance of our own stock of 50c Fancies, will be closed at 33 cents. These goods are especially desirable for Suitings or Separate Skirts.

Lot No. 2. Twelve to fifteen pieces of Jamestown "Moonlight" Mixtures, and other Light Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids and Stripes—\$1.00—will be closed at 75 cents.

Lot No. 3. Eight to ten pieces High Grade Light Fancy Mixtures—Jamestown and others—regularly \$1.25 to \$1.39—will be closed at \$1.00.

Lot No. 4. Five to seven pieces of Jamestown Fancies—56 inches wide—were \$1.50, will be closed at \$1.19.

These Goods are all up to the season in style—not an old lot of former season's goods—are especially desirable for Gowns, Skirts or Suits.

To the above Reduction Sale will be added the Remnants and Odds and Ends of the entire Dress Goods Stock, including many Blacks.

Every day will add some Desirable Goods to this "Clean-up" at Up-set Prices.

The Best and Greatest Store in Adams County GETTYSBURG, PA.

Ornamental Fences. PUBLIC SALE OF Lumber and Cord Wood AND Six Acres of Land. On Thursday, June 13, 1907, at 1 o'clock, sharp, situate 4 mile south of Union Mills, Carroll County, Md., on road leading from Union Mills to Pleasant Valley—

15,000 ft. Boards and Scantling, full edged.

25,000 No. 1 Chestnut Shingles.

25 Acres Slab Wood.

6 Acres uncut tree tops in lots to suit purchaser, chips, chunks, etc.

Also at same time and place, the above described land, containing 6 acres.

TERMS made known on day of sale. KEMPER & FEESER.

PUBLIC SALE OF Lumber and Cord Wood!

We will sell at Public Sale, on the Valentine farm tenanted by Wm. Devilbiss, along Monocacy 11 miles from Gettysburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907, at 1:30 p. m., sharp, a large lot of Oak, Ash and Maple Lumber, sawed into boards, planks and frame. Stuff different length and size. Also about 75 cords of wood.

W. M. DEVILBISS, H. C. VALENTINE.

KOONS BROS., Taneytown, Md

Dry Goods Dry Goods

Extraordinary Values, Newest Goods, Finest Materials, Correct Styles.

Annual June Sale.

The greatest assortment of materials, styles and colors. New Wash Silk all shades, yard wide Taffetas, Fancy Waist Silks, new Summer lawn latest checks, stripes and prints, Persian Lawns, India Linons, Mercerized white goods of all characters, and price reductions were never more liberal.

Our very Complete Stock of Laces and Embroidery. These assortments are always complete, aside from the qualities always found here. We call attention to the prices which are in every instance extremely moderate.

Table and Housekeeping Linens.

Large line of linen towels, linen Damasks, Turkey Red Damasks, Crashes and Napkins at old prices.

White Shirt Waists.

Beautifully embroidered fronts and yokes. Fine, fine, neatly tucked backs and sleeves. Special sample lot at 39c, 49c, \$1.00, \$1.29, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Oxford Ties.

Patent leather, gun metal and tan slippers for Men, Women and Children. Also tan, gun metal and patent leather pumps for ladies. We can show you a full line of shoes at interesting prices.

Men's Clothing and Hats.

Big stock of Clothing and Hats. All new goods and the latest styles procurable. A variety of worsteds of character to choose from and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums.

New line received this week of Carpets, Mattings, Oilcloths and Linoleums.

New Millinery.