

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

No. 2.

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

Condensed Items of Interest from County, State and Our Exchanges.

Admiral Dewey and wife are spending the summer at Buena Vista Springs hotel.

Baltimore's record of no death and no accidents as the result of a same Fourth of July is in striking comparison to New York's hundreds of injured and four deaths and Washington's scores of injured as the result of spending the Fourth in exaggerated fashion.

Joel Chandler Harris, "Uncle Remus," died after a short illness at his home in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday last. His death will be a great loss to the young folks especially, who were charmed with his quaint dialect stories and such characters as "Br'er Rabbit" and "Br'er Wolf."

Nearly 50,000 men in the Pittsburgh district who have been more or less idle for months, returned to work on Monday. Before the week is over it is expected that the Pittsburgh district will have practically returned to the prosperous conditions which were interrupted by the financial cloud of last October.

It has developed that all of the State buildings at the Jamestown Exposition, which were purchased at wreckage prices, have been secured for the Exposition Company, it being the purpose of the Company to try to induce the U. S. Government to buy the property for a naval training station, to be used in connection with the big government pier. The buildings would answer admirably for officers' quarters.

A Franklin county man promised to contribute \$2.00 toward the preacher's salary as soon as he sold this calf, but failed to keep his word. He went to church later and the choir sang the beautiful song, "The Half Has Never Been Told." He was a little hard of hearing and went home boiling with rage. He told his wife the choir had insulted him by singing "The Half Has Never Been Told."—Hagerstown Mail.

When Superintendent Elliot Woods unveiled the big American flag over the Capitol on July 4, it bore for the first time officially 46 stars. The additional star, representing the new State of Oklahoma, appeared last Saturday on every flag floating over a Government building in Washington and elsewhere. The law provides that the star of a State shall become a part of the flag on July 4 following the admission of the State into the Union.

Sentiment favoring a further restriction of the liquor traffic in the rural counties of New York is growing so rapidly that predictions are made that in a few years liquor selling will be licensed only in the cities and in the larger villages through which many strangers pass. There is already high license in the cities, the usual state tax for retailing liquor in New York city being \$1,200 a year. Many counties are now dry.

Dr. Charles H. Medders, of Baltimore, sued the Western Maryland Railroad in Baltimore to recover \$5,000 for professional services in operating upon and treating persons injured in the wreck on the road on June 17, 1905, near Westminster. Two operations at \$1,000 each, are named in the bill. One of the operations was the amputation of both legs of a patient. A claim of \$150 is also made in the bill for damages to clothing and instruments.

There is strong opposition in New York to the renomination of Governor Hughes, due to his pronounced independence of political organizations, and his opposition to their fight for spoils regardless of the best administration of state affairs. The Governor, however, has developed into such a strong campaigner, and has such an influential personal following, that it may be dangerous to antagonize his renomination; the organization, therefore, is in the position of not knowing exactly "where it is at."

A very sad accident occurred near Bonneville, Pa., on Monday, which resulted in the death of the 18-month old son of Mr. Henry Dearborn, a well known farmer. The little boy was playing around the barn when Mr. Dearborn was making ready to operate his binder, and when he went into the nearby field he was not aware that the child had toddled into the wheat to play. On his second round he was horrified to find his little boy nearly dead from a blow on his head made by the machine on its first round. The child died before the arrival of a physician.

One day last week as two men were driving a pair of horses for Stacy & Wilton, contractors, who are furnishing crushed stone for ballasting the Littleton and Hanover trolley, and while on their way from Hanover to McSherrystown, in crossing a dangerous breaker at a junction of John St., and the horse became frightened and commenced kicking. Both men jumped from the vehicle when the horses ran into an adjoining field where the wagon was upset and badly wrecked and the horses became released. Residents went to the assistance of the men when it was discovered that two cases (100 lbs) of dynamite were loaded on the wagon. When the horses began kicking both men jumped, fearing an explosion, which would undoubtedly have occurred had the heels of the kicking animals come in contact with the boxes of dynamite. Fortunately the wagon upset in a grassy field, and prevented severe concussion and likewise an explosion, which, had it occurred, would have played havoc in the neighborhood.

Pleased With Our Enlarged Paper.

Local readers, in general, are pleased with the enlarged RECORD, so far as we have heard, and we have heard from many. This means that after a few months they will be more than pleased. What pleases our friends and patrons, pleases us, in this connection, and all we ask is their continued personal support and a little missionary work. The increase in size means considerable increase in cost of publication, which we hope to get back through new subscribers and new advertising. Our friends can help us, more than they perhaps realize, by urging their neighbors to subscribe to the RECORD, and by "talking it up" occasionally. Help us make our Fifteenth year one of prosperity.

The following are a few of the comments received by us this week through the mails:

"I like the new form of the RECORD very much. You do excellent work for the country through the high standards held up in the RECORD. Success to it."—JESSE P. GARNER, Linwood.

"The new form of the RECORD pleases me greatly. Especially do I commend the new 'Home Department,' which, I think can be made to add to your circulation."—J. R. HOFFMAN, Kewanee, Ill.

"I congratulate the RECORD on its improved appearance."—REV. A. B. WOOD, Baltimore.

"The RECORD is the best paper on earth."—ALBERT CLABAUGH, Bridgeport.

Fleagle—Bishop.

(For the RECORD.)
Mr. Wm. D. F. Fleagle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fleagle, of Taneytown district, and Miss Navie Bishop, of near Gettysburg, were married at the Methodist Protestant Parsonage, Uniontown, Md., by Rev. G. J. Hill, on Tuesday, June 30.

The bride wore a steel colored silk, trimmed with white silk, and wore hat and gloves to match. The happy couple left for Hanover, Pa., on a trip, followed by the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy wedded life.

Letter from Freeport, Ill.

(For the RECORD.)
I have accepted a position as bookkeeper with Dorman & Co., of Freeport, Ill. They are dealers in machinery, farming implements, buggies, etc., and also do a great wholesale business. Freeport is a town of about 30,000 inhabitants and is a great manufacturing town.

I notice that some folks, formerly of old Taneytown, write some very interesting letters in regard to the west and Taneytown, or the "old" state in general. I defy any person to prove that either is better than another.

Now, we will take, for instance, if a man is extravagant in the East, he saves nothing. So is the same statement true out here. When a young man comes out here he usually settles down to save some money and he does save money because he has put an effort forth to save it. Now, if he had put forth the same effort east, as out here, he could have made and saved money there.

Any person expecting to come out here and get large wages and not work, is much deceived. I feel it is a good thing for a young person to come out here and work and see the country. I think any person can say they enjoy the trip, and what they see and learn, for I would not take a large sum for what I have learned, saw and heard.

Illinois is a beautiful state and has some beautiful cities. If I am spared, I expect to visit the East in a few years, and will maybe stay in my old country, although the present position I now hold offers me some fine opportunities.

My address will be Freeport, Ill., and anyone, or any of my old friends, wishing a position in the beautiful city of Freeport, should write me and I will do all in my power to secure the desired employment. I would be glad to hear from all my old friends. With best regards to old Taneytown, I am—

Very Truly,
J. HARVEY SITES.

A Small Cyclone.

Quite a little storm, of a cyclonic character, passed up Pipe Creek from Mr. Hap's Mill to Trevanion, on Tuesday evening, shortly after six o'clock. The chief damage was done at Mr. W. Grant Bohn's, where his wagon shed was badly wrecked, the entire top being blown off and scattered over an adjoining field; one gable end of his brick barn was partly blown off, and a corn crib thrown over. Mr. Bohn and his son were insured against storm in the Home Insurance Co., of New York.

The farm house owned by Mr. Luther Sharets, in the same neighborhood, was considerably damaged, and a number of trees were blown down as far up as Trevanion. The blow was very short, and fortunately covered a small territory, otherwise the damage would have been very much greater, as the force of the storm was quite severe.

The Union Sunday School at Keyville, will hold their annual picnic on Saturday, August 1st., in Stuller's Grove, Keyville.

MARRIED.

HILL—ROBERTS.—On June 28, 1908, in Union Bridge, by Rev. Martin Schweitzer, Mr. J. Burrier Hill to Miss Cora B. Roberts.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. by Dr. J. D. Young, of Cragerstown, Md. Sunday School, at 9 a. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.
Services at St. Paul's, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m.; Ladiesburg, at 2:30 p. m.
MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

The 3rd Quarter Communion Service will be held at the Taneytown U. B. Church, on Sunday at 10 a. m. The regular services at the Harney church at 8 p. m.

A. C. CHASE, Pastor.

THE BIG FARMERS' REUNION.

Three Days of Entertainment and Valuable Instruction to Agriculturists.

The 11th Annual Farmers' Reunion, under the auspices of Taneytown Grange No. 184, which has developed into the largest occasion of the kind held anywhere in this section of the state, will be held this year, at the customary place, Ohler's grove, near town, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 23-25, each day's program beginning at 10 a. m.

The event this year will be fully up to the standard of other years, and a large attendance is confidently expected. The program in detail will be as follows:

Thursday, July 23.

Address of Welcome by Hon. Jos. A. Goulden, of New York, which will be responded to by M. E. Walsh, Esq., of Westminster.

Dr. S. S. Buckley, State Veterinarian, will speak on "Tuberculosis, and the latest remedies for its annihilation." All inquiries, relative to diseases of stock, will be answered.

Prof. Nicholas Schmitz, Alfalfa specialist, will give his knowledge of the growth of Alfalfa in Maryland, and the soils adapted to it. A very important subject to all farmers.

Friday, July 24.

A short address by Hon. J. A. Goulden on "Recreation, a mental and physical stimulus."

Prof. J. S. B. Norton, Botanist and Pathologist, will speak on "Noxious Weeds, and the best way to destroy them—the Digger, Canada thistle, etc."

Prof. H. J. Patterson, Director and Chemist M. A. C., will talk on the necessity of a "Complete Fertilizer for cereal vegetation." The effect of nitrate soda, sulphate potash and sulphate ammonia.

Dr. McDonnell, State Chemist, will tell of Lucerne feed and of an equal substitute for same.

Prof. T. B. Symons, State Entomologist, will give remedies with which to combat the deadly effect of fruit tree enemies. Bring twigs and have them examined.

Saturday, July 25.

Gov. Austin L. Crothers, of Maryland, will address the audience on "Manhood and Womanhood."

Hon. J. F. C. Talbot, Member of Congress for this district, will talk on the necessity for "Organization, its effect on the community, State and Nation."

Capt. Silvester, President M. A. C., will give an address on "The Agricultural College and its Usefulness."

Prof. S. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Schools, will talk on "Agricultural Education."

Mr. W. W. Crosby, Engineer, will talk on "Good Roads."

Reno S. Harp, a prominent attorney, of Frederick, will address the audience on some leading topic of the times.

Dinner will be served on the ground, each day, at a nominal price, and there will be an ample supply of refreshments. There will also be exhibits of machinery, stock, poultry, etc.

The exercises will be enlivened with music, and there will be a number of side attractions on the grounds. A general invitation is extended to all, from far and near, to come and enjoy the feast of good things which will be so lavishly presented.

All trains on the N. C. R. will stop at the Grove to receive and discharge passengers.

A Trip To Anadarko, Oklahoma.

(For the RECORD.)
We think Anadarko is a fine little town. It is only seven years old, and is situated along the Washita river. Its population is 3500, it has six churches, electric lights, and the greater part of the town has concrete pavements.

The streets are wide with the cottages set back and nice lawns in front. It has a fine brick court house, and jail with sheriff's residence combined.

The Washita river has been overflowing its banks for nearly three weeks so that the people could not drive into Anadarko from the north side of the river. The country is healthy and the soil is sandy.

The principal crops are corn and cotton; the corn is in tassel and the prospect now is that it will be a good crop. The cotton does not look very good; the weather has been too wet and cold for it, and the wind and sand is hard on it. The wind blows the sand sometimes so that a person can scarcely see. The sand drifts on piles here like the snow does in Maryland. I have seen drifts of sand from two to three feet deep.

Fruit is plenty, of all kinds. The cherry crop is over, and we have been having ripe peaches for some time. The buildings in the country are not very large and scarcely any barns. They have poles planted in the ground and have brush and hay piled on the top for a roof. I found my brother-in-law, G. W. Milne's farm well improved with buildings. He has a fine barn and all necessary out-buildings.

Timber is plenty here; it is not as tall as it is in the East. The land is not as hard to farm as it is back East, as there is no gravel or rocks. I plowed corn one day and I did not see a gravel, or stone, in the field. The people tell me this year is an exception, as it is not always so windy and wet like it has been this summer.

J. D. OVERHOLTZER.

Southern wheat is coming into market much more rapidly than last year. The receipts at Baltimore, up to Monday, were nearly 400,000 bushels, as compared with less than 100 bushels up to the same time last year.

During the month of June, in New York City, there were collected and destroyed 21,985 stray dogs and cats, and since the first of the year, 77,067. Last year there were 108,619 "strays" collected and destroyed in this city. In Baltimore, during the past six months, 7,624 dogs and 3,960 cats were destroyed.

A Gettysburg—Washington Highway.

The proposition to build a great government highway, or boulevard, from Gettysburg to Washington, as a memorial to President Lincoln, is the newest thing out in the way of road improvement talk. The idea was suggested by Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Association, and Congressman Lefean, of Pennsylvania, has announced his intention to introduce a bill in Congress providing for the construction of a 150-foot wide highway between the two points, to cost about \$7,000,000.

The proposition is said to contemplate the running of the road directly from Gettysburg to Westminster, and from there to Washington. It is also said that President Roosevelt is in hearty sympathy with the project and that it will have the endorsement of many of the great men of the country.

What effect this new scheme may have on the state road-making plans for Carroll county, remains to be seen. Should Congress take up the question promptly, this winter, and act on it definitely one way or the other, there will probably be no interference, or delay, with the plans of the state Road Commission; but, should it hang fire, as such questions often do, Carroll county may not have its mileage of state roads built for some time.

The proposed avenue is to be 150 feet wide; on each side will be a 50-foot roadway, with a 50-foot plot of grass, shrubbery and flowers in the center. On one side of the boulevard will be a 20-foot trolley roadway. If the proposed plan is carried out it will be the finest piece of roadmaking in the world. It will be a point of interest to tourists visiting Washington, and its value to Gettysburg will be inestimable. It has been predicted by persons who have been made familiar with the project that it will be the most popular and busiest highway in the country, a favorite run for autoists.

Rural Carriers Association.

The Rural Letter Carriers Association of Carroll County, met in Westminster, in the W. H. Davis Hall, on July 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The meeting was called to order by Wm. R. Anders, as presiding officer, and organized by electing the following officers: G. C. Fitz, Carrier No. 8, President; Wm. R. Anders, Carrier No. 10, Vice President; Wm. E. Starnes, Carrier No. 12, Secretary and Treasurer; and the following delegates to the State Convention, Wm. E. Starnes, 1st. Delegate; Harry Baumgardner, 2nd. Delegate; A. J. Thomson and Elmer E. Eyler, Alternates. The association voted to give the president power to fill any vacancies that might occur in the delegation to the State Convention.

The members were gratified to have Mr. Pearce, ex-President of the Maryland State Rural Letter Carriers Association, with them. Mr. Pearce has been twice a delegate to the National Rural Letter Carriers Convention, and he is almost an encyclopedia of knowledge on Rural Delivery. He gave the association quite a large amount of useful knowledge that was new to the members of this association.

The association has now a paid up membership of twenty-one regular carriers and the promise of quite a number more who expect to join. All of the members present expressed themselves grateful to have the pleasure to meet their brother carriers and they had a general good time.

The next regular meeting will be held on New Year's day, 1909, in Westminster. All carriers and substitutes are invited to be present. All carriers and substitutes desiring to join the association will please send their fee and names to Wm. E. Starnes, Carrier No. 12, Westminster, Md. W. H. Davis gave the association access to hall, free, and a vote of thanks was extended to him by the association.

W. E. STARNES,
Sec. and Treas.

Death of Mr. Elmer E. Bowers.

Mr. Elmer E. Bowers, of the firm of Bowers & Sahffer, clothiers, of York, Pa. died at the York hospital, on Sunday night, at 9 o'clock. He was taken ill, on Thursday, and removed to the hospital where an operation was performed, on Friday. He was 46 years of age, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mr. Bowers was born and raised in Taneytown, and was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowers. He leaves two sisters and two brothers: Mrs. G. W. Demmitt, of Taneytown; Mrs. L. V. Sinclair, of Baltimore; James H. Bowers, of near Taneytown, and John Bowers, of Wrightsville.

Why There is Less Drinking.

Economic conditions, or, in common parlance, "it doesn't pay," is the great underlying factor in the anti-drink movement in the United States, according to the forthcoming number of Appleton's magazine, which has taken up an exhaustive study of reasons for the suppression of the liquor traffic in states and smaller communities all over the country.

According to the results disclosed by this investigation, the movement is neither moral nor religious but finds its impetus in the discovery of an increasing number of men that they can succeed better if they "cut out" drink and in the action of employers similar to that recently taken by the H. C. Frick Co., in Pittsburgh, in issuing orders against drinking among their workmen, purely from consideration of labor efficiency.

We have received a very handsome copy of the 10th. annual report of the Maryland State Horticultural Society for the year ending Sept. 30, 1907, containing, also, handsome engravings of the Maryland exhibits at Jamestown. The work contains a great deal of valuable information relative to tree pests and methods for their extermination.

BRYAN SURE OF NOMINATION.

Johnson and Gray Also Named. An All-night Session. Waiting For Platform.

The Democratic convention opened, on Tuesday, with the Bryan forces in complete control. Theodore A. Bell, of California, acting as temporary chairman. The convention hall was picturesquely handsome, the decorators having put forth every effort to give the event a setting superior to any convention ever held, and they succeeded. It was an exhibition of typical western energy, which extended to the proceedings also, as the west was clearly the dominating power, bowing over everything which attempted to interfere with their plans.

The second day of the convention was devoid of important actions, the committee not being ready to report, due to disagreements; the platform committee, especially, finding it difficult to reach harmonious conclusions. The event of the day was a demonstration for Bryan, lasting one hour and twenty-six minutes, which was started by the mention of his name by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, in which most of the delegations participated, including Maryland.

On Thursday, the platform makers were still at work, notwithstanding an all-night session, Wednesday night. As a result, considerable confusion existed and it became necessary, in order to same time and prevent disorganization, to have the nominating speeches made before the submission of the platform. Colonel Clayton, of Alabama, was chosen permanent chairman, and delivered an address. The convention did practically nothing until 8.15 p. m., when the platform committee sent word that it would be impossible for it to report before midnight, which caused a suspension of the rules, and the nominating speeches. Ignatius J. Dunn, of Nebraska, nominated Bryan, and said, in part:

"To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless; the efforts of the President have been futile.

The Democratic party must furnish the leader, which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth—one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for state-craft; he must be a man of wide experience in public affairs; he must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them.

But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right of the people to govern; but in their capacity to do so. And he must be a man whom the people know and trust. The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer; but it has one man who, above all others, possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership."

The address was most enthusiastically received, as were the addresses seconding the nomination.

Congressman W. S. Hammond, of Minnesota, presented the name of Gov. John A. Johnson, as the "one man upon whom all factions of the party can unite," and as an "ideal candidate who can be elected."

Hon. L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, placed in nomination the name of Judge George Gray, of Delaware, as a man who did not seek the nomination, but declared him to be "the one Democrat who would surely be elected."

The platform declares the one overshadowing issue to be, "Shall the people rule?" It condemns imperialism and declares for the early freedom of the Philippines; immediate revision of the tariff is demanded, with all trust made goods to be placed on the free list; an income tax is indorsed and improvement of waterways declared for; enlargement of powers over railroads to prevent them from making unjust discriminations; an adequate navy indorsed; Asiatic immigration opposed; popular election of Senators advocated; Republican financial system condemned, as well as Republican extravagance.

The "injunction" plank, over which there was so much controversy, is as follows:

"Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact—relating to contempt in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt."

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved."

The sentiment is very strong for Judge Gray for Vice-President, and he can have the nomination if he wants it. In all, there are about twenty candidates, and it is conceded that if Gray declines, New York has first chance to name the man. Bryan is said to favor Gray, first, and Towne, of New York, second.

Governor Crothers' success in getting his good roads plank into the platform and Attorney-General Straus' mastery of Guffey, the deposed Pennsylvania anti-Bryan leader, and the minority report he presented from the committee on credentials aroused unbounded enthusiasm and he was roundly cheered. A poll of the delegation showed a total of 11 now for Bryan, with 5 still holding out.

Red Men in Frederick.

A large demonstration was held in Frederick, on the Fourth, by the order of Red Men, assisted by the Fire Department and patriotic orders of the city. The feature of the day was a big parade which took a half hour to pass.

The delegations were met at the depot by members of the local tribe on horseback, and escorted to headquarters where they were given a reception. Notwithstanding Mayor Smith had issued a proclamation against explosives and firing of revolvers, many celebrated the day in a noisy manner and were not molested. With the exception of a few stores, all business places were closed. The procession was witnessed by not less than 10,000 people.

The parade was headed by the city police on horseback. Following came Mayor George Edward Smith, members of the board of aldermen, past officers of Chippewa Tribe and the Daughters of Pocahontas in carriages. The local tribe of Red Men on horseback, Charles Groff, chief marshal, headed by the Yellow Springs Band came next. A wigwag and papoose on a large wagon and an Indian vehicle made from two stont saplings brought up the rear.

Following came the Harrisburg Tribe, headed by the Walkersville Band, Shenandoah Tribe, of Charlestown, headed by the Charlestown Band, and Martinsburg City Band, with Martinsburg Tribe, Union Bridge Band, Logan Tribe and the Union Bridge Band, of Boonsboro, Hagerstown Tribe, the Frederick Fire Department, Western Enterprise Fire Department, Hagerstown, the Friendship and Good Will fire companies of Chambersburg, Pa., and delegations of Red Men from Brunswick, Wollsville, Littlestown and other places.

Crops And Prices.

The crops show unfavorably for the first time this year and the result is apparent in higher prices for cereals. Wheat has lost in the yield earlier expected—some say 50,000,000 bushels—but the general prediction is still for a crop at least 40,000,000 bushels over last year, though below the largest past yields. The European crop is but little larger than last year and is 160,000,000 bushels less than in good years. This means a high level for wheat prices and steady exports at a large profit for the farm.

Corn has had a setback from rain and does not promise over last year, 10 per cent below a maximum. Cotton is better than in 1907. Reductions in volume are more than made up in price. The aggregate value of the year's crop will be a record-breaker, but the price of food to the consumer will be high. The great central West, where depression is less felt than elsewhere, will make money. Wheat is being held there for higher prices and currency is not moving West as early as usual, making the New York reserve one of the largest ever known.

Crop news advanced cash wheat 34 cents a bushel in New York and at a like rate on distant options. The rise in Chicago was a cent on July 2 and 5 cents in Chicago. Cereals are moving up, while some meats and many lesser food supplies are falling.

A Ministerial and S. S. Meeting.

A Ministerial and Sunday School Meeting, for the Eastern district of Maryland, Church of the Brethren, will be held at Beaver Dam church, Thursday and Friday, August 4-5, at 9.30 a. m. The program of Thursday will include discussions on "The Ministry," by Elders C. D. Bousack, T. S. Fike, G. S. Harp, J. S. Geisler and Uriah Bixler; "The Development of More Spirituality in the Church," by Elders S. K. Utz and J. O. Willard; "How to make our Home Mission work more effective," by Elders Edw. A. Snader and G. K. Sappington; "How to Emphasize importance of representation at District and Annual Meetings," by Elders T. J. Kolb and W. E. Roop; "The Temperance Movement," by Elders C. F. Ansherman, David Beard, J. J. John and B. C. Whitmore.

On Friday, various phases of "Christian Workers' Meetings," will be discussed by J. Walter Thomas, Ellsworth Englar, Solomon Longenecker, Lewis Green, E. W. Stoner, W. E. Forney, Henry P. Fahney, C. N. Freshour. At the afternoon session, the Sunday School and methods will be discussed by D. E. Englar, E. C. Bixler, Simon P. Early, J. Walter Englar, Margaret Englar, Margie Lantz and M. C. Flohr. All topics will be open for general discussion.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, July 6th., 1908.—Letters of guardianship granted unto Edward O. Weant, as guardian of Agatha Weant; and said guardian upon petition to court received order to invest.

Alveta E. Hunt and A. Thomas Hunt, administrators of Thomas J. Hunt, deceased, granted unto Francis H. Gosnell, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Mary C. Roop, executrix of Charles F. Roop, deceased, returned inventory of money and settled her first and final account.

Henry M. and Francis M. Snader, executors of Levi N. Snader, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

George O. Brihart, administrator of Harry T. Petry, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

Roseann Zimmerman, administrator of George Zimmerman, deceased, settled her first and final account.

TUESDAY, July 7th., 1908.—Adam Giggard, administrator of d. b. n. c. t. a. of Samuel Mathias, deceased, returned report of sale of stock, and settled his second and final account.

William P. Maulsby, Jr., executor of William P. Maulsby, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate on which court granted an order nisi.

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 11th., 1908.

The Young Man and the West.

We are glad to publish the letter from Freeport, Ill., which appears on the first page of this issue. It is not remarkable in any way, except that it states plainly and sensibly, the truth, with reference to East and West in the matter of employment and wages. There has been entirely too much "gush," and too many misleading statements in making comparisons between different sections of our great country, more especially between the East and West, and it is refreshing to have the truth told, occasionally.

As Mr. Sites says, truly, if the average young man who goes West for work, had "meant business," here, and worked and saved with the same energy as he displays in his new field, he would at least have done very much better here. The difference is not so much in favor of the West as results seem to indicate; that is, the natural difference. The real benefit rests in the process of forced development which takes place in the individual, and it is often true that the only thing to bring out the best that is in one—the greatest energy—is to throw him solely on his own resources among strangers.

In very many instances, when one hears the Solomonic expression, "there is no chance for the young man in the East," it simply means that the young man has lacked the necessary energy to make a chance for himself, or has been held back from the chance which he was justly entitled to. Parents are apt to be wrong, as well as the young men, on holding on too closely to all the chances, and it necessarily follows that when the latter get away from home, and know they must "hustle" to "make good," they do it.

In most cases, however, the young man has been spoiled, and his habits are too expensive. He is very apt to strike out from home with the idea that he has been a very much oppressed individual, and that he can make plenty of money in new fields where his ability is properly appreciated; but, he is just as apt to find that there are no "soft snaps" lying around anywhere, and he learns the excellent lesson that this is a great big country, with lots of people in it, and that no matter where he is it is necessary for him to work, and work hard, to win. The West teaches this lesson, and gets the credit for being far superior to the East, as a place for young men.

The West is full of individual failures. After all, no section can put brains, good habits, ambition and industry, into people. Unless the seeds of these qualities are in some degree in evidence, and susceptible of development, no sort of "chance" can produce them. It is as impossible as growing hair on a shiny bald head.

Financial Safety.

Whether or not we are to have a revival of business equal to that of a year or more ago, there is at least no indication that we are to pass through a siege of "hard times" of general extent. The business that is suffering now—manufacturing—has undoubtedly had an unhealthy boom for some years, due to the fact that everybody was spending too much money, many of whom should have been saving. The money-spending craze has largely ended, and a "safe and sane" policy taking its place, with the result that manufacturing, and some classes of business, must readjust their operations, which means, as well, a redistribution of labor.

No other result was to have been expected. The lavish expenditure of money by the wealthy was imitated by the less wealthy, and again by the laboring classes, until a spendthrift wave was in full progress all over the country. Naturally, the increased demand for goods was accompanied by increased demand for workshops and labor, and the turn came with the financial flurry in the great cities, which really had nothing to do with the general prosperity of the country, but which served to scarce the money-spending habit into the background. Fortunately, the present readjustive period is likely to work

itself out without great loss to any class, and by another year the country will likely be doing business on a more healthy basis than ever before.

Through it all, and even with an uncertain future, farmers are best off among the great classes, which also means that those classes of business men close to the farmers, are the safest, which of course is always true, in a more or less degree, no matter how "times" are. Close to natural sources of wealth is always a place of financial safety.

Democratic Chances.

There was a time when the Democratic party could win the Presidency with the solid South and New York, and later it needed another state, like Indiana, and still later the addition of states like New Jersey and Connecticut. After the census of 1900, however, the South lost and the North gained in the electoral vote, so that at present the solid South, with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, still lacks twenty-five votes of a majority. Counting Oklahoma in the Democratic column, there are yet eighteen votes short.

From now until election day a popular pastime will be figuring up the electoral vote, and the possibilities are large. It is very evident, however, that the Democratic candidate will have heavy chances to overcome, as there are not, at present, any signs of material weakening in any of the large Republican states; indeed, the tendency has been in the other direction.

The probability seems to be that the sole chance for the election of a Democratic president, this year, rests on the materialization of a "tidal wave" against the Republican party, rather than on the possibility of carrying all the doubtful states, and one or more of the strong Republican states, on the merits of the Democratic candidate, or party. In other words, there does not appear any evidence of a weakening of the party in power, though there may be a temporary, or spasmodic, revulsion of sentiment sufficient to at least make the result doubtful.

The Vice-Presidency.

It is not surprising that the office of Vice-President is not sought after by our best men, for the single reason that except in case of the death of the President, the Vice-President is a very inconspicuous and unimportant individual, his chief duty being to preside over the U. S. Senate, with the rules of which he is very likely to be unfamiliar.

There ought to be something done which will elevate the position, especially as the candidate for it has much to do with the success of the ticket. At least, we think the Vice-President should be a full member of the Cabinet and have say in directing governmental affairs equal to that of a mere appointee of the President.

It is inconceivably strange, considering the possibility of his succession to the Presidency, that the Vice-President is considered solely from the standpoint of his adding strength to a National ticket, and that after election no particular account is paid to him, nor any important power placed in his hands. Indeed, his position is regarded solely as "the tail to the kite," and is spoken of in a deprecating manner, rather than otherwise.

It may be feared, perhaps, that the giving of greater honor and authority to the Vice, may minimize the supremacy of the President, but this does not necessarily follow. The President needs, and must have, an official household and advisers, over which, of course, he is supreme when he cares to be, for none of them can usurp his prerogatives, and it would seem not only possible, but highly appropriate, that his associate of the campaign should be at least equal to any in the official family, after the campaign is over, when the platform and principles are on trial which were the basis of the campaign of both nominees and party.

The Philadelphia Press, in commenting editorially on the subject, says:

"The Vice-Presidential office is not highly thought of by men with aspirations for the first place or by those who have a secure seat in the United States Senate. The death of the elected President has sent five Vice-Presidents to the first place, but as a rule the road to the Presidency does not lie through the office of Vice-President."

John Adams, the first Vice-President, pronounced it the most insignificant office that the people could devise for him. He and Jefferson advanced from the second to the first place under the old rule of voting for men for the two offices without naming the office, but since the Vice-President was named for that office by the electors Martin Van Buren is the only man whose Presidential prospects survived his tenure of the office of Vice-President.

President Roosevelt is the only one of the five Vice-Presidents that succeeded to the Presidency, who secured an election by the people. That dignified office of presiding and waiting acts as a political extinguisher on most of the men who have occupied it. Schoolboys of average memory have no trouble giving the list of Presidents of the United States, but the names of the Vice-Presidents, if ever learned, are soon forgotten. The political influence of the Vice-President tends to decline during his tenure of office and for seventy-five years no Vice-President has served a second term and only one, Adlai E. Stevenson, ever secured a second nomination. Two and one-half, John C. Calhoun and Hannibal Hamlin, have served in the Senate after holding the office of Vice-President."

Bryan in Maryland.

While it is true that Mr. Bryan lost this State twice by overwhelming majorities, his friends who have stuck by him through thick and thin point out that in both of his former campaigns Mr. Bryan did not have the advantage of the present election law. He has, they say, never lost the State under this law. In showing how it is possible for Bryan to carry Maryland this time one of his warmest friends makes the following statement:

"If every good Democrat in Maryland will stop saying, and try to stop others from saying, that Bryan can't carry Maryland there is no reason for fearing the loss of Maryland this fall."

"It is true that Bryan lost Maryland in 1900 by 14,000 and that Parker and Roosevelt were almost a tie in Maryland in 1904, but this was not because Parker polled more votes than Bryan—on the contrary, he polled less—but it was because Roosevelt polled 27,000 less votes in 1904 than McKinley polled in 1900."

"It will surprise many people to learn that Bryan polled 13,000 more votes in Maryland in 1900 than Parker did in 1904. To be exact, the vote was, as stated in The Sun Almanac for 1905: Bryan in 1900, 122,238; Parker in 1904, 109,446. In Baltimore City the vote was: Bryan in 1900, 51,979; Parker in 1904, 47,901."

"Hence it will be seen that if Bryan gets as many votes in Maryland this year as he got in 1900 and Taft don't get any more than Roosevelt got in 1904, Bryan will beat Taft in Maryland by 13,000 majority."

"Why did Roosevelt in 1904 get 27,000 less votes in Maryland than McKinley got in 1900? The answer to this question will throw a great deal of light upon the prospect of carrying Maryland for Bryan this fall."

Disguised Patent Medicines.

The following, from an Ohio paper, represents so closely the attitude of the RECORD on the same subject, that we give it space with our full indorsement. Not long ago we refused an advertising contract of this character, and for the reasons stated.

"More and more patent medicine firms are advertising their nostrums under the guise of prescriptions, containing several other ingredients in addition to the patent medicine. Druggists fill the prescription, but must buy the patent medicine which is one of its ingredients from the manufacturer either directly or indirectly. As the purchaser of the patent medicine is made to believe that the ingredients of the prescription are staple drugs and the fact that he is buying a patent medicine is hidden from him, we would refuse to run an advertisement of this kind unless it was published in such a way that it was evident that it was an advertisement. To make it appear that the prescription was one recommended by the editor on his own account would make it appear to us as if we were being used as a tool with which to perpetrate a fraud upon our readers."

Our Responsibility.

As a nation increases in population, wealth and power, its influence spreads over space and cannot be limited by artificial means. Every nation of any prominence is a world power and its power must be in proportion to its wealth and strength. We cannot escape the exercise of our power or our responsibility, whether in Cuba, in Panama, in Venezuela, or in the Philippines. It is necessary to our own peace and prosperity that we do our utmost to make our neighbors peaceful and prosperous. The conditions now prevailing in Panama are such as have, at various times, existed in Mexico, in Cuba and in the South and Central American Republics whenever there was a president to be chosen.

The President of Panama seems to have been somewhat imitative in his methods, and has used the Tammany plan of fixing things and has employed his office to deprive the opposition of their votes. This sort of practical politics is not rare in the western hemisphere or even in the United States and it has been a fruitful source of revolution, for what the other side is unable to get by votes, it usually tries to obtain by guns. If the United States must interfere in Panama, it will have to maintain control just as England has had to maintain control in India, in the Transvaal, in Egypt, just as we are now controlling in Cuba, and in all probability will have to continue that control. Our canal interests in Panama are too great to have them subjected to perpetual political earthquakes.—Havre de Grace Republican.

Boy's Life Saved.

My little boy, four years old, had a severe attack of dysentery. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured him and believe that saved his life.—WILLIAM H. STROLING, Carbon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt but this remedy saves the lives of many children each year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Country Deals Death To City.

Private interests working together to deprive the public of its health, constitute one of the most evil spectacles of modern civilization.

"Always and everywhere present are the private influences which work

against the public health," says Samuel Hopkins Adams in the July McClure's. "Individuals and corporations owning foul tenements or lodging-houses resent, by all the evasions inherent in our legal system, every endeavor to eliminate the perilous conditions from which they take their profit. For the precious right to dump refuse into streams and lakes, sundry factories, foundries, slaughter-houses, glue works, and other necessary but unsavory industries send delegations to the legislature and oppose the creation of any body having authority to abate the nuisances."

"Purveyors of bad milk decline to clean up their dairies until the outbreak of some disease which they have been distributing by the can brings down the authorities upon them. Could the general public but know how often minor accessions of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid follow the lines of a specific milk route, there would be a tremendous and universal impetus to the needed work of milk inspection. In this respect the country is the enemy of the city; the country, which, with its own overwhelming natural advantages, distributes and radiates what disease it does foster among its urban neighbors, by sheer ignorance or sheer obstinate resistance to the 'new-fangled notions of science.' Such men as the late Colonel Waring of New York, Dr. Fulton of Baltimore, and Dr. Wendt of Buffalo have repeatedly pointed out the debt of death and suffering which the city, often well organized against infections, owes to the unorganized and uncaring rural districts. Reciprocity in health matters can be represented, numerically, by the figure zero."

Over Thirty-five Years.

In 1872 there was a great deal of Diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum. It was at this time that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was first brought into use. It proved more successful than any other remedy or treatment, and has for thirty-five years maintained that record. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to every part of the United States and to many foreign countries. Nine druggists out of ten will recommend it when their opinion is asked, although they have other medicines that pay them a greater profit. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Village Improvement.

The State Grange of Massachusetts, comprising over two hundred individual granges, with a total membership of about 3,000, has decided to make village improvement a regular part of its work in the future. The Grange thus admits the value of improvement work, and gives to it a broad interpretation, including among the proper fields for development the general environment, the home, the individual, the farm, the neighborhood and the town. The desire to co-operate with all other forces for the improvement of civic conditions is also expressed. The end in view, "an increase in the beauty and attractiveness of the towns of the state, is commendable. By this alone may the town compete with the city and cease to be decadent. The Grange has already done good work in this field in individual cases, and this broader movement promises much.—Exchange.

The Remedy That Does.

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. R. Pierson, of Auburn Centre, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident its continued use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health." This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Gone Forever.

Ten years ago an Allen County, Kas., farmer put his initials on a dollar bill. The next day he went to the nearest town and spent it with a merchant. Before the year was out he got the dollar back. Four times in six years the dollar came back to him for produce and three times he heard of it in the pockets of his neighbors.

The last time he got it back five years ago. He sent it to a mail order house. He has never seen that dollar since, nor never will. That dollar will never pay any more school or road tax for him, will never build nor brighten any of the home of the community. He sent it entirely out of the circle of usefulness to himself and neighbors.—Macmillan's Talismann.

The progress recently made in increasing the efficiency of the incandescent electric lamp seems to indicate that the future of the arc lamp is doomed.

In certain parts of Peru there is rain only at rare intervals, sometimes 14 years apart. The soil, however, is so productive when it can be watered that it justifies the expense and the effort to provide a permanent system of irrigation.

One thousand alligators, ranging from the length of a lead pencil to monsters that could crush a man in their jaws, have arrived from the southwestern part of Louisiana and were landed loose in a new 'gator farm in East Los Angeles. They were brought in a specially arranged freight-car over the Southern Pacific.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Silks, Dress Goods, and Waistings.

Our Assortment has never been better. Ask to see them!

A Great Reduction on Ready-made Clothing.

This Reduction includes our Entire Line. It will pay to buy now.

Bargains in Oxfords and White Slippers.

All Odds and Ends in Oxfords, and our Entire Stock of White Slippers. Are now going at a Sacrifice.

A Few Hot Weather Specials:

5c Figured Lawns, 3c.
7c Figured Lawns, 5c.
10c Figured Lawns, 8c.
8 and 10c Enamel Pie Plates, 5 and 7c.
10-qt. Milk Pails, at 10c.
10-qt. Enameled Pails, 25c.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

We have a few of these that you can Buy at Your Own Price.

D. J. HESSON, TANEYTOWN, MD.

RAINY DAYS

Come to everybody. Life has more ups than downs. Right now, while you are making, you ought to be saving; then when the downs come you will have something to fall back upon.

Where is the money you have been earning all these years? You spent it and somebody else put it in the bank. Why don't you put your own money in the bank for yourself—why let the other fellow save what you earn?

BE INDEPENDENT

AND

START A BANK ACCOUNT

WITH

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY TANEYTOWN, MD.

D. M. MEHRING, President.

JAS. B. GALT, Secretary.

Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Co., OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Look to the best interests of yourself, as well as your neighbors. Protect your property at home, and at the lowest possible cost. We have no agents, consequently no agents' fees to pay. The interest manifested in this Company since its organization, and its rapid growth, leave no doubt as to its success.

Come join us while the rate is low!

Protection is within reach of all!

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Fine Mill for Sale.

A Fine Mill situate on the Monocacy, known as the Stonesifer mill, is for sale. This mill is in good condition, best of roller process machinery, with good trade, capacity 24 barrels. A concrete dam makes it a most desirable property, giving an abundance of water with good water power. A new saw mill with separate race for saw mill, good house and stable, hog pen and other out-buildings. For terms apply to

GETTYSBURG WATER CO.,
W. H. O'Neal, Pres.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Farm and Garden

PLANT PROTECTION.

Ways of Shielding Them From the Hot, Direct Rays of the Midday Sun.

If plants are not protected from high winds and too much sun they will not flourish, especially in the early stages of their growth. This is particularly true of the plants in the vegetable garden, and fortunately there are many easy and simple methods of providing them with shade. Empty soap boxes raised on blocks, empty fruit baskets, rolls of carpet and matting spread out on supports to look like awnings may all be used. Old matting or carpets that have seen their best days may enjoy a new lease of life as plant coverings. The great thing is to cover the plants so that they will be shady.



COVERING THE LETTUCE WITH MATTING.

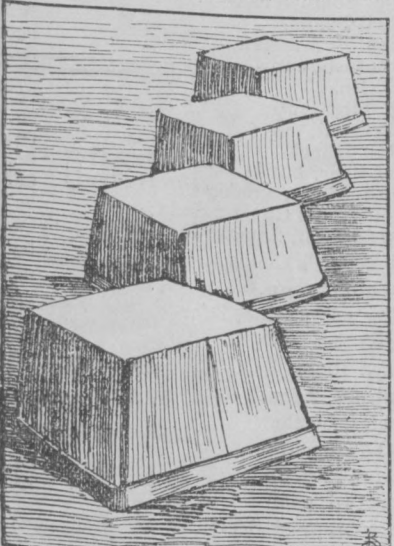
but not without air. Even castoff hats may be used to prop over a delicate new plant, and as straw allows the air to circulate it will not be entirely deprived of oxygen. Stones laid on the hatbrims will keep them from blowing away on a windy day.

Castoff fruit baskets are excellent to cover transplanted plants. They provide sufficient shade and do not smother the plants because the openings let in air. They are very light to handle and easy to store because they set into each other, besides being sufficiently sturdy to last a long time.

Choose a cool, shaded corner for lettuce. If you have none such, make a retreat for the succulent delicacy. Have a movable screen of reeds or woven twigs with which to protect the lettuce bed from the noonday sun. Take it down at night and do not put it up on cloudy days. By a little care in this respect you will secure sweet salad. As the first supply of plants shows a tendency to run to seed, have a second and a third installment ready to take its place. Lettuce that grows in the sun gets bitter, and when the head elongates into a stem it is past use.

Radishes also thrive into juicy mildness in the shade, although they will bear more sunshine than lettuce. If set so near a brick wall as to feel the radiated heat as well as the direct rays of the sun, they will develop too fast and become pithy and pungent. Here, too, it is wise to have a succession of crops. Manage this by judicious renewal of young plants or by sowing seeds at different times.

Green peas should be planted early in the season. Give them rich earth, plenty of light and heat, and water.



USING EMPTY FRUIT BOXES.

often should the season be dry. Train upon sticks against the wall. If you have room for two crops, plant a second three weeks after you put the first into the ground. This will insure a succession of "messes" of the incomparable vegetable, which is never eaten in perfection unless it has been gathered on the same day it is cooked and served.

Cucumbers flourish under direct and radiating sunshine, being of tropical origin. They, too, should be eaten soon after they are gathered. Horticulturists hold that if plucked while the dew is on them in the early morning they are more wholesome and have a better flavor.

WESTERN WIND BREAKS.

Experiments to Determine Their Usefulness to the Prairie Farmer.

The sudden ruin that hot winds sometimes bring to growing crops in parts of the west is well known. Blowing strongly across the unprotected plains, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest. This is particularly so in the lower portion of the central plains region and in years of unusually low rainfall. Here the winds most to be feared blow from the southwest or south. In the northern prairie region the farmer is exposed to the hot chinook wind, which sweeps down from the Canadian mountains. This either dries out growing crops or if it prevails before the danger of killing frosts is past causes loss through urging vegetation forward prematurely. Cold winter winds also do great injury to crops, make the climate more severe for stock and men and interfere with an even covering of snow upon the ground. This is true from Canada almost to the gulf.

In southern California dry winds from the north and northeast sweep down from the Mohave desert with destructive results. Coming in June, these winds may reduce the wheat yield of unprotected fields to almost nothing. Windbreaks of eucalyptus and Monterey cypress, now in such common use to protect orange groves and orchards, long ago convinced possessors of highly valuable irrigated land of the value of tree planting for protection purposes.

But there are two sides to the windbreak question. Some prairie farmers declare positively that belts of osage orange, for instance, are a "nuisance." Others cite figures to show positive benefit. A farmer who lives near Downs, Kan., gives his yield of corn from a field protected on the south by a row of tall cottonwoods as six bushels per acre more than in places where there is no protection. About fifteen acres are benefited in this way. It is highly necessary that the windbreak should occupy only sufficient land to offset this benefit.

An Illinois farmer sums up his observations upon this matter thus: "My experience is that now, in cold and stormy winters, wheat protected by timber belts yield full crops, while fields not protected yield only one-third of a crop. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we never had any wheat killed by winter frosts, and every year a full crop of peaches, which is now rare. At that time we had plenty of timber around our fields and orchards, now cleared away."

The United States forest service proposes to find out just how and how much windbreaks increase the yield of crops. Measurements and tests will be made and elaborate data will be collected by experts who will have charge of the study.

MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

Make It Possible For the Farmer to Dispense With Extra Help.

The scarcity of help on farms may ultimately drive landowners to greater economy and to a more general use of devices and conveniences which lighten the work. It is surprising how many aim to get along by muscle power alone, never trying any other method, which might save half their work.

An old farmer says that his neighbors called him lazy when he first brought a hay loader on his farm, and when he rigged up a cable and used a trip hay fork to unload his hay he had a crowd of neighbors around him. "Just to see how it worked."

The economical and up to date farmer counts all of these labor savers just that much of his equipment, and it is only by using them that he is enabled to meet present conditions. The walking stirring plow and walking cultivators are back numbers. Now the sulky or gang plow is used, and three big, lusty horses will turn over three or four acres a day.

A manufacturer has got out a rotary harrow, which is attached to the plow, and the land is turned and harrowed at one operation. If any man is justified in venturing money it is the farmer when he invests it in up to date tools and implements for more rapid and better work on the farm.

Early Tomatoes.

A truck gardener tells that this is the way he raised early tomatoes: He took a dry goods box 2 by 3 feet and eight inches deep. In each corner of the box he set a piece of two inch pipe, so that he could water the plants from the bottom, pouring in the water and letting it permeate through the soil, which was composed of a sandy loam put into the box after the bottom had been covered to the depth of three inches with well rotted and sifted stable manure. The seeds were planted and lightly covered and the soil kept moist, but not wet. In one week after planting the green tops appeared, and in three weeks they were transplanted into a similar box, being set an inch deeper than they grew in the first box. They grew in the box in sheltered places for three weeks, when they were ready for the garden.

Savoy Cabbage.

Savoy leaved cabbages are largely used in Europe. They are marked by a peculiar fine crumbling of all the leaves, particularly those of the head. They are generally of better table quality than common cabbage, more tender, finer in texture and of more delicate flavor. The plants are better able to resist cold, but do not give so large a yield of heads, and the heads are less solid and cannot be handled so well as the more common sorts.

Another Letter to Our Farmer Friends!

Gentlemen:-

It is a fact that BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZERS have been on the market for more THAN HALF A CENTURY, and they are recognized wherever fertilizers are used, as BEING THE BEST GOODS on the market.

We have been handling these goods for about one quarter of a century, and find they have always given our farmers the best and most satisfactory results, and our sales are increasing each year.

On our red land soil we find that best results are obtained on GRAIN AND GRASS by a liberal use of

Baugh's Complete Animal Bone Fertilizer.
Baugh's Wheat Fertilizer.
Baugh's General Crop Grower.

Baugh's Ammoniated Soluble Alkaline.

These are COMPLETE FERTILIZERS, containing the exact plant food that is required for GRAIN AND GRASS on RED LAND SOIL.

While most of our patrons use 150 to 200 lbs per acre with good results, it has been clearly proven that it PAYS MUCH BETTER to use 300 to 400 lbs per acre. If you will make this experiment, you will find that by using 200 LBS. MORE PER ACRE THAN YOU HAVE BEEN USING, the increase in the yield of your crops will more than pay for the entire fertilizer used, and it will also leave your land in a more improved condition. We urge you to make this experiment on as many acres as you please, and convince yourself of the truth of our statement—that IT PAYS TO USE A GOOD FERTILIZER LIBERALLY.

Baugh's Animal Bone Fertilizers not only produce the largest crops, but also greatly improve the soil.

IMPORTANT!

Arrange to haul at least a part of your supply early before the rush, so as to avoid possible disappointment later on when the Railroad Companies are rushed and every buyer wants his goods at the same time. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Very Respectfully,

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY.

Farmers, Wheat and Grass Growers STOP AND THINK

Before you Buy your Fall Supply of Fertilizer.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Co., of Union Bridge, Md.,

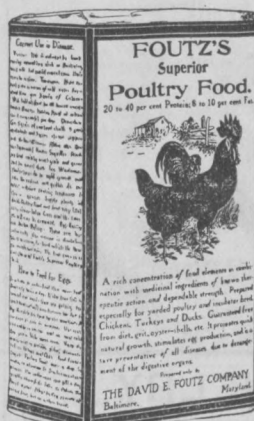
can show you on their floors everything used in their goods. Examine it before it is sacked. Find out all about it. Our sacks hold still for anything; we believe others' do the same. We are here for the benefit of the farmer.

Farm Implements, Fodder Twine, Pittsburgh Steel Fencing.

Everything in season; Galvanized Iron Roofing a Specialty. COAL and WOOD. Once a customer, always one—so come.

Farmers' Fertilizer Co., of Union Bridge, Md.,

JOHN H. REPP, Sec'y-Treas'r.



Use these Old Established and Standard Remedies.

Foutz's Superior Poultry Food

Makes Hens Lay; keeps Chickens healthy. They like it. It is a concentrated Food as well as a tonic medicine and egg stimulant. Price 25c per package.

Foutz's Horse & Cattle Powder, 25c pk.
Foutz's Perfect Lice Powder, 25c pk.
Foutz's Certain Worm Powder, 50c pk.
Foutz's Certain Colic Cure, 50c bottle.
Foutz's Liniment, 25c bottle.
Foutz's Healing Powder, for Galls, etc. 25c pk.

For sale everywhere by dealers—

At Taneytown, Md.

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

DYNAMITE IS NO MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN A TORNADO

You can avoid Dynamite, a Tornado you cannot control.

DO YOU KNOW that experts of the Government Signal Service declare that no portion of the United States is exempt from the ravages of the Tornado?

DO YOU KNOW that experience has proved the truth of this assertion?

DO YOU KNOW that the Home Insurance Company of New York issues a special Tornado Policy which insures against all kinds of Wind Storms, Tornadoes, and Cyclones?

DO YOU KNOW such a policy costs but a trifle?

WILL YOU ACT at once and protect your property?

Apply to—

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Our Special Notice Column.

Is a clearing house for all sorts of surplus property, as well as for "Wants," articles "Lost" and "Found," and important notices in general. Even to those who do not patronize it, it is worth the cost of a year's subscription for the information it carries.

In Regard to the Great Profit in Lime to the Farmer.

The LeGore Combination of Lime is said by practical farmers to pay at the following rate. One ton of lime, before it is worn out, will bring to lime or release plant food enough to produce:

1 ton of wheat worth \$ 20.00
2 1/2 tons corn " 50.00
4 tons of hay " 40.00

Cost of 1 ton of lime about 110.00

This will leave as a profit to farmer \$106.00

How can the farmers afford to put off liming and expect to make up the great loss in their future crops? The LeGore Combination of Lime is guaranteed to show paying results for twenty years. If the farmers lime for grass, wheat and corn, they will grow good crops and lay the foundation for permanent improvement. The farmer makes more clear money by the use of one ton of lime than the manufacturer does from the sale of 100 tons. Putting off liming is like putting off doing what is right—the longer you wait the harder it will go. It does not pay to put out any crop without liming if the field has not had any lime for 4 or 5 years.

If the farmers wish to grow abundant crops of wheat, grass and corn profitably, they must use a good combination of the salts of lime.

Orders should be given to the warehouse people early, or send direct to—

LeGore Combination Lime Co.,
LEGOKE, MD. 8-17,11

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

GRANGE FIELD DAYS.

Some Hints on Speechmaking at Grange Picnics.

[Special Correspondence.]

We have very emphatic notions about the value of grange picnics and field days, just now at hand. Perhaps we should say "some grange picnics," because these occasions are just what we make them, and they are not all alike. Primarily they were intended to be social gatherings, but a little of the intellectual may well go with the social.

It is customary to have speeches on these field day occasions, but our notion is that it is decidedly better to have two or three short, spicy, interesting "talks" than to have one long, tedious "speech," however able and interesting it may be. There can be "instruction" in a talk or an informal address, and it doesn't need many words to impress valuable thoughts on an audience that is listening eagerly and attentively.

No speech made before a mixed audience of grangers and nongrangers should ever close without presenting some feature or features of grange work or public policy such as will inform those who are not members of the order as to what grange principles and policies are along the lines under discussion, and it may well close with an appeal to such farmers and farmers' wives to identify themselves with the only farmers' organization that is unselfishly seeking the farmer's good and the advancement of his agricultural and home interests. A clear, succinct statement of what the grange has accomplished for the farmer in legislation may well occupy the speech for a few moments, but what the grange is doing today and proposes to do tomorrow and next day to improve conditions on the farm and to make farming more remunerative should occupy the larger portion of the address. Let us not live in the past, but in the active present. Let us not boast so much of what the grange has done as to tell of what it proposes to do—in fact, is doing—and so inspire others with the thought that they, too, should join forces with the vast army fighting the farmers' battles in the state and nation.

J. W. D.

GRANITE STATE GRANGES.

Children's Day to Be Observed—State Fair Association and the Grange.

State Master Hadley of New Hampshire appointed Saturday, June 13, as Children's day, and it was generally observed throughout the state. Mr. Hadley's idea is that children should assemble with adult members and participate in the exercises, particularly along the line of nature study and agricultural improvement. Thus the children will become interested in the work of the Order, and as soon as they become of the prescribed age they will be willing to become active Patrons.

The Grange State Fair association of New Hampshire will again co-operate with the Concord state fair, which will exhibit at Concord on Sept. 8-11. The same liberal premiums will be offered to members of the grange for individual and collective exhibits. This co-operation of the grange with agricultural societies of the state is most commendable and worthy of adoption in other states.

A Need of the Grange.

A New York county deputy says that he believes the chief need of the grange in this state is the organization of a corps of grange speakers whose efforts shall not be so much for gaining new members as to present grange principles and objects to the farmers, so that they will be in sympathy with the work of the Order even if they do not join it. Such speakers should be sent only to localities where most needed and not on request of any grange. It often happens that the grange most in need of a state speaker is the last one to send for him. He says, furthermore, some kind of bureau should be established to ascertain what kind of grange work each grange is doing best and what lines are being neglected.

The Parcels Post.

Parcels weighing eleven pounds are carried anywhere in the German empire for 12 cents by the postal department, and at the end of the year it is \$14,000,000 ahead financially. They are unmanageable in the United States, and the postal department is behind several millions. The president, the grange and 75,000,000 citizens wish the same established in this country, but the express companies, a few misguided merchants and their agents in congress so far have been able to prevent it.

A Cautionary Signal.

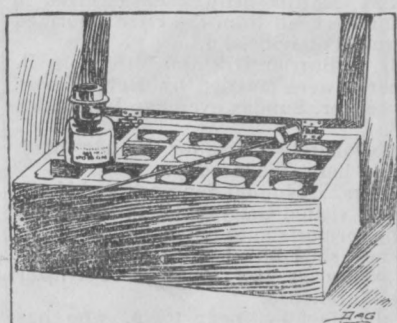
National Master D. W. Adams in his annual address in 1874 used these words, which are as true today as they were when uttered: "There is danger that in grappling with the gigantic questions of the hour we may lose sight of the rock upon which we build. It is of prime importance, in order to sustain the national organization, that the subordinate granges are kept up to a high standard of efficiency."

Ocean Side grange of Hampton, N. H., at a recent meeting took the form of a colonial party at which nearly all of the sixty-three members were in costume. The programme also took on a colonial hue.

TESTS IN THE DAIRY.

The best judges of stock will sometimes make mistakes when buying cows to add to their herds, but there is no excuse in these days of the milk scales and the Babcock tester for keeping a cow that does not leave a balance after paying for her feed and care.

Milk scales are not expensive, and it is very little trouble to weigh and record the amount of milk from each cow. It will take more time to add up the long columns, but an adding machine would pay for its cost in a short time. A Babcock tester can be bought for less than \$10, and any man who can run a mowing machine ought to be



DEVICES FOR TESTING A DAIRY HERD.

able to test milk. It requires care to test milk accurately, but a man who is not equal to it has no business to be in charge of a dairy farm.

In some sections cow testing associations have been formed, and special agents do the testing, and much good work is being done along these lines by the New Hampshire Agricultural college. The dairy division of the college has taken much interest in the matter of encouraging farmers to test the product of their herds. For some time Professor Rasmussen has been sending out sample boxes to interested dairymen. The box carries fifteen sample bottles. These have the preservative already added, so all the farmer needs to do is take the samples according to directions and then return the box to the college. The sampling dipper is an ingenious device made by fastening a wire to a cartridge. Full directions accompany each box, so a farmer will be able to take samples accurately. The box is returned to the college and the samples carefully analyzed and report made back to the dairyman. Then if the farmer has kept account of the number of pounds of milk the animals gave he can figure out what his animals are doing.

Too Much Work to Know.

The Canadian Dairyman makes a good point in the following:

Ask a hundred farmers why they do not keep a record of their cows, and ninety-nine will tell you it is too much work. How they know, having never tried it, is a mystery. But they think so, at any rate. 'Too much work?' They never tell you it is too much work to keep twenty cows to do the work of ten. They never tell you it is too much work to labor all summer to put up food for cows that cannot produce butter fat enough to pay for the food they eat. They see right into the work of keeping these records, but they cannot see these other things.

The time required for weighing and recording the milk has been estimated at one minute per day for each cow. The dairyman thus knows every day exactly what each cow is doing, and if a cow gets off her feed or is wrong in any way it will be detected in the shrinkage of her milk at once, when immediate attention can be given her and often fatal results avoided.

In summing up at the end of the year the dairyman will be surprised as he compares the records of the several cows in his herd. His milk record will be correct, and his milk tester will not deceive him, and he should promptly eliminate the unprofitable pauper boarders from his herd.

Weaning Pigs.

The weaning season is more or less critical with young swine. In many instances they receive a setback at that time, which means loss in growth. The manner of the weaning is important, as well as the time of the same. When young pigs have learned to take slop freely, made of shorts and skim milk, they are being made ready for weaning without a serious check to their growth. Such pigs may be weaned, if necessary, at the age of eight weeks. If they cannot be given skim milk, it is better for the pigs if they can remain longer on the dam. In such instances they will fare better if they can take nourishment from the dam until ten weeks old. In no case should they be weaned until they can take food freely apart from the dam. Much care should also be exercised to furnish them with that kind of food that will promote good growth.—Professor Shaw.

Using the Colts.

All colts and fillies should be haltered when quite young, and the custom is growing of teaching them to pull very light loads before they are two years old. The early spring is a good time to hitch them up with an old steady horse to a front bobsled with no load whatever and drive them around a little every day. Then when spring work comes on give the colt the long end of a three horse evener. Make the draft very light. Make the operation a schooling for the colt instead of trying to make it profitable for the owner. The profit will come in after years. The education a colt receives at this age, if carefully and kindly administered, is very valuable because it is done while the colt's habits are forming and before he learns vicious tricks.

Detour.

The recent change in form of the RECORD, receives the good sentiments and commendations of all subscribers and correspondents in our vicinity.

Mrs. Martha Eigenbrode, of Rocky Ridge, and Miss Katie Harpe, of Thurmont, spent Monday of this week at Rev. T. J. Kolb's.

Visitors in town during the Fourth were, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fogle, of Thurmont, at Mr. M. L. Fogle's and Mrs. Wm. Fogle's; Miss Annie Eigenbrode, of Motters, at her sister's, Miss Grace Eigenbrode; Mr. Dora Albaugh, of Philadelphia, at his sister's, Mrs. G. S. J. Fox; Mr. Jos. Walsche, of Westminster, at Ladiesburg; Miss Tillie Miller, of Ladiesburg, at her cousin's, Miss Marguerite Miller.

Mr. Raymond Miller, of York, Pa., spent a few days last week visiting his sisters, Mrs. Essig and Mrs. A. C. Miller.

Mr. M. L. Fogle and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fogle, and Mrs. Maggie Fogle and son, spent Sunday last at the home of Mr. S. K. Weybright.

Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, spent Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Weant.

The festival given for the benefit of the B. B. Club, of Detour, was a grand success, the clearance being \$50.75.

Our little town, has never celebrated a "Fourth" for many years as she did this one. The morning was spent in flag raising and a grand display of fireworks, while in the afternoon a baseball game took place in the Detour Park, between Detour and Keyville. The game was interesting and exciting, the result was 23-21 in favor of Keyville. In the evening a festival was held, at which again a great display of fire-works was witnessed.

Miss Verna Diller is visiting friends in Hagerstown and Waynesboro.

Misses Mary Weybright and Mary Royer, spent a few days in Westminster, last week.

Mrs. T. J. Kolb visited her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Koons, at Hagerstown, the past week.

Mr. Wm. Hollenbaugh was somewhat indisposed, the past week, but at this writing he is able to be about.

Preaching, this Sunday, at the Old Stone M. E. church, at 3.30 p. m. Everybody is invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Birely and son, James, of New Oxford, Pa., were visitors at Mr. P. D. Koons', on Sunday.

Frizzellburg.

The observance of the Fourth here, especially at night, surpassed any similar occasion for many years back. The display of fireworks was an unusual occurrence, but were pretty and attracted more than a hundred people. The supply was inexhaustible and was very much enjoyed. The balloon ascension took place at 10 p. m., and was the most attractive feature of all. Probably some one can inform us through the paper where it came down. It was 12 feet high when filled, and sailed northeast.

Let me remind you of the festival here to-night. Come and help the Sunday school.

Mrs. A. K. Myers stepped on a nail last week but without any serious results. The wound was very sore but is mending.

Miss Mary Robinson, of Littlestown, spent a week or more at H. E. Koontz's, but has returned home.

Preaching service in the Chapel, Sunday night, by the Dunkard brethren.

Rev. A. G. Null, of Fairmont, W. Va., who has been granted a month vacation is now visiting his and his wife's parents here, and near Dennings. On Sunday night, July 19, he will preach in the Chapel here, to which the public is cordially invited.

Mrs. Wilson Sheets and her sister, Mrs. John Derr, formerly of this place, but now of Baltimore, visited their brothers, Louis and Robert Fleagle, and their nephew, Joseph Banst and family.

Herbert Myers is unable to work, having catarrh of the hand.

Many years have elapsed since the people here were without a doctor or blacksmith. They now begin to realize the inconvenience of it. Dr. Benson and his wife left last week for Baltimore, their old home. Charles is full of jokes and after having been here almost two years, much regret is expressed at his going. Dr. J. A. Wright, was supposed to be his successor. He has his shingle out but where he is we do not know.

Roy Zahn is able to be up again.

The principalship of the public school here has been assigned to Jesse Billmeyer of Uniontown.

Last Sunday was home going day at the residence of Jacob Null where all the children and grand children gathered to have another day of social greeting. The privilege was much enjoyed by all so that the time went rapidly. A good dinner was served, and in all there were thirty-three months to be fed.

Linwood.

Two years ago, Jesse Townsend, then living with Mr. Abe Caylor, on the 4th of July nailed the Star Spangled Banner on the top of a tall cherry tree, and let it wave in honor of the day. Since that time Mr. Townsend has died and in his honor and to his memory Messrs Ira Otto and Howard Caylor erected a pole 40 feet with the flag on top of the same tree. And while we gazed we thought what a beautiful tribute of respect to a departed friend.

Mrs. James Thomas and son, of Baltimore, came to her father's, Albert Gilbert, on Saturday last, for a few weeks outing. Her sister, Miss Bertha, accompanied her home.

Miss Hallie Graves and mother, Mrs. Raybold, of Baltimore, are visitors at Mrs. Caroline Englar's.

Other visitors in the neighborhood are Miss Helen Clark, of New York, at Mr. Charles Haines'; Miss Grace Westwood, of Pittsburgh, at Mrs. John Englar's; Miss Martina Dreyer, at Mrs. Dorsey's.

Mrs. E. L. Shriner and grand-daughter, Miss Lotta Englar, returned home on Saturday night, after a two weeks stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Clara Shriner Englar, left on Monday, for Columbus, Ohio, to visit her son, Mr. Charles E. Englar.

Mr. Ollie Fisher, of Waynesboro, Pa., visited his sister, Mrs. Bowner, at Linwood Shade, on Tuesday.

Clayton H. Englar, of Baltimore, spent one week vacation with his mother at Linwood Shade, returned to the City on Sunday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Progressive Brethren church held their second meeting at Mrs. Dayhoff's on Wednesday night. A social time enlivened by a recitation by Miss Dreyer was enjoyed. They have announced August 1st, to hold their lawn social at Mrs. Dayhoff's.

Southern Carroll.

The extremely hot and dry spell was broken, in this section, by a heavy rain on Tuesday evening. The rain was accompanied by several electrical disturbances, but no damage was done, except the temporary disabling of telephones.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Beck had a delightful outing last week, going to Frederick and from there making an all trolley trip to Middletown, Hagerstown, thence through the beautiful Cumberland Valley, to Waynesboro and Pen-Mar, where they spent several days at the summer home of Mr. Edward J. Beck. They returned on Monday.

Mrs. Lucy Murray and Miss Lucile Murray, of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Brandenburg.

Miss Lillian Marshall and Messrs. John Flemming and John Lewis, of Shoreham, Long Island, were guests of Miss Florence Brandenburg, on Tuesday afternoon. They returned to Long Island, on Thursday.

Mrs. N. G. Pickett is spending this week with her sister-in-law, Miss Amelia Pickett, who is at the Maryland University Hospital.

Camp 30, P. O. S. of A., elected the following officers at the semi-annual election, on Saturday night; Pres., S. P. Lewis; Vice Pres., Julian Wheeler; Master of Forms, Robert Lewis; Conductor, Daniel Shumaker; Guard, Tyson Gosnell.

Delegates to State Camp, W. H. Reynolds and R. J. Brandenburg; alternates, Chas. F. Beck and S. P. Lewis. Trustee, Vernon Flemming. Reports of officers show the Camp to be in a flourishing condition financially, with nearly 100 members in good standing.

Woodbine Lodge I. O. G. T., will have a public entertainment on Wednesday evening, July 15, for which an interesting program is being arranged. The public is cordially invited to enjoy the evening with the Templars. No admission fee.

The trustees of Brandenburg church, will hold a festival at the church, at Berrett, on Saturday evening, the 11th., beginning at 5 p. m. Proceeds for benefit of cemetery fence fund.

Rev. Royer, of Gettysburg Seminary, will preach at Calvary Lutheran church, Woodbine, Sunday morning, at 10 a. m., and at Messiah, near Berrett, at night. Rev. Royer will supply these churches until September, when he will return to Gettysburg.

The Calvary ladies will hold a picnic, on Saturday the 18th.

Middleburg.

Miss Mary Ohler, of Union Bridge, spent several days last week, with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Mackley.

Mrs. Eliza Clifton, is spending some time with friends in Baltimore.

Quite a number of our young people spent the Fourth in Frederick.

The Junior Social last Friday evening, was well attended and all seemed to enjoy the evening.

Last Saturday afternoon Mrs. R. W. Warden, gave a fine harvest treat to the men in her employ and their children.

On Thursday evening, Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, made a brief call on his aunt, Mrs. Martha Williams.

Miss Stella Six, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Six.

Last Saturday morning as John Six was bringing his horse out of the pasture field the horse was attacked by a cow, which gored a large deep gash in its breast severing an artery, from which it bled to death in a few minutes.

Harry Harbaugh and Harry Myers are both on the sick list.

A merry party consisting of Misses Carrie and Grace Repp, Edith and Grace Lynn, Stella and Mary Six, Messrs. Cleve Repp, Leland McCoy, Hayden and Harry Lynn and John Six, spent Thursday afternoon at "Engle Park".

All present enjoyed the boat ride, if some of the ladies did get a little frightened when the boys accidentally, of course tipped the boat, and they were precipitated into the water, but the gentlemen being good swimmers all were soon safely brought to shore.

Silver Run.

Jerome Dutteer, wife and daughter, Cora, spent last Sunday with Theo. B. Koontz and wife, of near Taneytown.

Miss Mary Copenhagen spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Littlestown.

Mrs. Violet S. Myers, of Manchester, spent several days this week with her grand-daughter, Mrs. J. Irwin Dutteer.

Theodore J. Brown, principal of our schools has been elected principal of the public schools at East Berlin, Pa. He will move to that place about the middle of August, and will take charge of the schools at the opening of the term Sept. 1st. We wish him success.

Mayberry.

Miss Annie Heltibridge, of Hanover, is spending a week with relatives and friends here.

Miss Effie Eckard, of York, is on a two week's vacation to her parents, A. C. Eckard's.

Messrs. Elmer and Carrollton Murray, of Uniontown, spent last week at this place with their friend, Martin Koontz.

On last Thursday evening, Mrs. Ellen Heltibridge's barn was struck by lightning and burned down. With good assistance the other buildings were saved. Nearly everything burnt, and with very little insurance.

Preaching, Sunday evening; Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.

Winfield.

Mr. Harry Crumb and family, of Baltimore, are visiting at Miss Edna Pickett's.

Mrs. Samuel Bare is visiting in Howard county.

Miss Florence Zile, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Addie Barnes.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. Frank Hoffman, on last Thursday.

Rev. Mr. Hogle preached his first sermon at Ebenezer, on Sunday morning. We wish him success in his new work.

Mr. G. A. Stem spent the 4th. in Washington.

Just Exactly Right.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for several years, and find them just exactly right," says Mr. A. A. Felton, of Harrisville, N. Y. New Life Pills relieve without the least discomfort. Best remedy for constipation, biliousness and malaria. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

Littlestown.

Miss Ruth Elliot, who has been teaching at Raritan, N. J., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. H. Mayers.

Mr. Howard Stoner, died on last Saturday evening, of consumption, aged 30 years. He leaves a widow and one child.

Work is progressing on the trolley, a large force now being at work on a fifteen foot cut, about one and a half miles from town. When this is finished, the completion of the line will be easy work.

Mrs. Charles M. Weikert and daughter are visiting in Waynesboro, Pa.

Miss Mary E. Robinson has returned home from a visit among relatives in Westminster.

Mrs. S. Alleman, of Hanover, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. K. Foreman. Mrs. Alleman is recovering from a severe illness.

Rev. Butz preached to the P. O. S. of A., in Redeemer's Reformed church Sunday evening.

Mrs. Edith Hookshank, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting H. S. Stauffer and wife, of East King St.

Prof. W. A. Burgoon has purchased the Howard Stenhouse property on East King St.

Clarence Stoner, of Westminster, spent Saturday evening in town.

The David E. Foutz Co. Wins.

The controversy between the David E. Foutz Company, of New Jersey, and the S. A. Foutz Stock Food Company, of Oklahoma, over the sale of medicines for live stock, was decided in favor of the New Jersey corporation by Judge Morris in an opinion filed in the United States Circuit Court. Both corporations have their principal places of business in Baltimore, and both were organized by persons connected with the Foutz family, of Maryland.

It was alleged by the New Jersey corporation that the Oklahoma corporation was incorporated in November, 1904, for the purpose of unfairly competing in its business, which was established about 50 years ago.

The use of the present name of the defendant corporation should be enjoined. Judge Morris states in the opinion, "and the defendant, its officers, agents, salesmen, employees and servants should be enjoined and restrained from representing the defendant's goods as being of the manufacture of the old firm or its successors, and from representing the same as that which the old customers have been accustomed to purchase."

A decree in accordance with the opinion will be signed in favor of the David E. Foutz Company.

Perishable Nature of Good Roads.

A Lancaster county correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in speaking of that state, and incidentally of improved roads made by the state engineers, gives voice to facts which Maryland road enthusiasts have been giving very little attention to. He says:

"When the State roads matter was first agitated I was much pleased with the idea. The cost was said to be about \$5000 per mile for a road practically indestructible. I thought that would be great. But that was a mistake. In an adjoining township five miles of road were built, two years since completion cost \$72,000, now worn and in need of repair. A stretch of State road near Avondale, Chester Co., cost \$700 for maintenance last year. It is the perishable nature of these roads that is the discouraging feature."

In view of such facts, road-making in Pennsylvania, under the new division of cost plan, is not progressing rapidly, there being too much local objection to the cost of repair, as well as to first cost.

Peary Starts for North Pole.

Commander Peary, the arctic explorer, started, this week, on the exploration steamer, Roosevelt, to make another attempt to discover the North Pole. He says of his coming effort:

"I have done too much work in the Arctic regions to believe that I can make the Pole without strenuous work. I am not foolish enough to say that I am going to do or die, but I am certainly going to put into this trip every bit of energy—mental, moral and physical—that I have, in order to succeed. I know my path will be hedged in by many trials and disappointments, but I feel confident that if I do not reach the Pole itself, at least I will carry the American flag further north than it has been carried by any previous explorer."

How to Make Javelle Water.

To make javelle water dissolve one pound of soda in one quart of boiling water. Dissolve half a pound of chloride of lime in two quarts of cold water. Let the mixture settle and then pour off the clear liquid. Mix this with the dissolved soda, bottle and keep in a dark place. The French use this preparation a great deal in the work of the laundry. For whitening clothing they put two or three tablespoonfuls of the liquid into the water in which they boil the clothing. To remove stains from white goods dilute the javelle water with its own volume of cold water. Soak the article in this until the stain disappears; then rinse thoroughly in several clear waters and finally in diluted ammonia water. Javelle water removes almost all stains and all colors; therefore it should not be used on colored articles. If articles are allowed to remain in it for a long time it will injure the fabric.

How to Apply a Mustard Plaster.

The convenience of the bought mustard plaster is so great that it has practically superseded the homemade one. It does not burn so easily as the latter, but, even so, care must be taken in applying it. To avoid chill, dip the plaster in warm instead of cold water before applying. Do not remove it at the first lament of the patient that it burns. The object of a mustard plaster is to burn, and there is no reason to put one on if it is to be removed too soon. On the other hand, it is inexcusably careless to allow a plaster to blister. Keep a watch on it, and when the flesh seems distinctly red, with a redness that does not quickly fade, remove the plaster. Dry off the spot, apply a little vaseline or cold cream and cover with a soft piece of linen or old handkerchief.

PLAY BALL

is now the decision of the umpire and there will be many stiffened joints, lame backs and sore muscles, for those who play, requiring some soothing application.

Now is the time

when the ball player and athlete are apt to overdo the thing and expose themselves to more serious consequences. Our tried and true Liniment and our double distilled Witch Hazel are both useful in allaying and relieving annoying after-effects.

Don't Strike Out

the wrong way but profit by our advice. Call and get a bottle of each. Cost 25c per bottle—it may save you dollars!

Rob't S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, - - MARYLAND.

The New 1908 Empire Cream Separator.

Three new styles; choose your size, your style, your price. You make your own choice and get what suits you.

1908 Economy Silo

with patent broken stave doorway. A marvel of perfection and simplicity. Built entirely on Mechanical and scientific principles. New and up-to-date Factory, located at Frederick, Md., low freight rates. Send for Catalogue and for further information to

D. W. GARNER, Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD., Dairy Fixtures in general.

Sunday School Convention and Reunion.

The first annual Sunday School Convention and Reunion of the Sunday Schools of Carroll Co., will be held on

Thursday, July 23, 1908, under the auspices of the Carroll County Sunday School Association, in the large and beautiful grove of Joseph F. Yingling, at Pleasant Valley.

The order of the day will be the election of officers of the Association. Reports of the work of the county by the officers of the Association, and addresses on the best methods of Sunday School work by some of the ablest Sunday School Workers in the state and county.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, Supt., of the Anti-Saloon League will deliver an address on the Temperance question of Maryland.

Two Bands of Music. Singing by some of the best choirs and quartets in the county. 100 of the Sunday Schools in the county will be represented by delegates. Be sure that your school is represented.

Every Sunday School scholar and worker should attend this the greatest gathering of the kind the county ever had.

By order of the Executive Com., G. W. YEISER, Pres.

P. S.—Should the weather be very inclement on Thursday, the Convention will be held the day following Friday, 24th.

An Opportunity To Invest.

The Lewis Importing and Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, to properly care for its growing business, has increased its capital stock and offers for sale

200 SHARES of this increased capital.

The shares are \$25.00 each and as the number is limited to 200, those first subscribing will have preference.

For full particulars, address, the Secretary and Treasurer,

CHAS. E. ECKER, III N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

367-4

Our Special Notice Column.

Is a clearing house for all sorts of surplus property, as well as for "Wants," articles "Lost" and "Found," and important notices in general. Even to those who do not patronize it, it is worth the cost of a year's subscription for the information it carries.



The Best Friend

to you at all times. Books? No. They express the opinions of their authors. Sometimes you agree, sometimes you don't. A good musical instrument? Yes. It expresses your own sentiments, is always in harmony with you.

The Packard is just such a friend. Strong, inspiring, brilliant when you are joyful. Mellow, tender, sympathetic when you are sad. Always perfect, true, dependable.

Come in. It will be a pleasure to run over this instrument. Its touch is so responsive, its tone so plastic, it expresses your every mood.

You have no idea how sweet a piano can be until you hear the Packard.

J. M. BIRELY, - - Frederick, Md.

Write for Catalogue and Terms.

D. M. MEHRING.

CHAS. H. BASEHOAR

Important Announcement!

We feel a very great satisfaction in changing our ad. at this time, from the fact that we are in a position to appeal to the wants of the people to a greater degree of value for their money, than ever before in our business life. We owe this credit to ourselves—by watching the markets closely and buying just what we needed during the winter. We have delayed our Spring buying until since April 1, when there was

A Drop on All Cotton Goods from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

Since our Store is loaded with these advantages in SUMMER GOODS of All Kinds. Come look us over and see if our values are not greater than ever.

All New Patterns--More Beautiful and Less Expensive.

In every department you will find our Goods newer and cheaper than ever before. We have selected these Goods just at the right time—when the new things from the factories are just arriving—the last year's stock being exhausted before we made our choice. Hence, we feel we are in a position to meet the demands of all, and to give such values as they never had before. We are so confident in our selection of Summer Merchandise, that we prefer first of all to show Goods and then name price, rather than advertise price, then show Goods.

With appreciations to the public for past favors, we are better equipped than ever to continue the same.

MEHRING & BASEHOAR, TANEYTOWN, MD.

THE CARROLL RECORD COMPANY.

Taneytown, Md., July 1, 1908.

Mr. Business Man; Dear Sir:—

Although a little late, we have added a large supply of Type-writer type for circular letters, owing to a continuous demand for it, and are now able to do this class of work in any color. The face imitates that of the latest improved type-writers—neat letters and perfect alignment—and at slight extra cost we can imitate the ribbon effect, print the heading in one color and the type-written body of the letter in another—purple, blue or green.

This is a good time of the year to provide your business stationery needs for Fall. Take a look around and let us have your orders now. Perhaps you want to use Calendars, or a neat Booklet, or Blotter, or something attractive in the way of a Card. Perhaps you want to advertise more extensively. We can fix you up in good shape, if you will give us the chance.

Very Truly Yours,

THE CARROLL RECORD CO.

Wanted At Once



500 Horses & Mules

to ship to Southern Market.

I will pay the Highest Cash Market Price. Will also buy Fresh Cows and Fat Stock of all kinds. Parties having any of the above for sale, will please drop me a postal and I will be glad to call and try to buy your stock at any time.

HOWARD J. SPALDING, LITTLESTOWN, PA.

1-25-tf

HORSES AND MULES!



500 Wanted At Once

For Southern Market.

Highest cash prices paid. Also want Fat Stock of all kinds. Those who have any of the above for sale, please call or write, and I will promptly call and try to buy the same.

W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md.

6-136d

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

We invite contributions to this department from all readers who have something to say on topics which relate especially to home improvement, social conditions, or moral issues. While we disclaim all interference of sentiments which may be expressed by contributors, and desire to be as liberal as possible, we at the same time request all to avoid personalities, and stick to proper expressions of opinion.

All articles for this department must be in our office not later than Tuesday morning, of each week, to be guaranteed insertion the same week, and all articles must be signed with the name of the author, even when a nom de plume is given.

Patriotic Miscellany.

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart had been so long burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd!
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell.
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott.

Last week we noted the desirability and necessity of inculcating in the hearts of the growing generation a spirit of loyalty and devotion to America and our American institutions. At the same time we suggested that the story of the Revolution is so rich in incident, patriotic and romantic, that the parent who cares to do so can find abundant material to interest the little folks and instill in them a love of country intelligent and abiding. What follows may, therefore, be regarded as interesting samples of the choice bits of narrative that have come down to us.

No doubt July 4, 1776, was a serious day in Philadelphia until after old "Liberty Bell" rang out defiance to the British, and announced to the world that America was a free and independent people.

The story of that bell, though slightly spoiled for us by those historians who choose to doubt its authenticity, is nevertheless one that always pleases and thrills the young folks; particularly that part about the boy whose grandfather had set him to watch for a signal that the Declaration of Independence was signed and the great deed done. And when that boy saw a red bandana handkerchief waving from a window in Independence Hall how he yelled up the belfry—

"Ring, grandpa, ring!
Ring, oh ring, for liberty!"

Grandpa was old in years, his hair thin and white, and his arms not as strong as they used to be; but he rang that bell on that day as it had never been rung before. When the boyish voice sang out,—"Ring, grandpa, ring!"—that old heart bounded with vigor of youth, the tremulous hand grew steady, and the weakened man felt once more all the strength of manhood's palmist days. This accounts for the bell ringing so loud and clear, as it is said to have done, on that glorious day.

Then there is another story that will tickle the little folks, and amuse those of larger growth as well. It is to the effect that behind Independence Hall was a stable, about which there were a great many flies. On this particular day the heat was intense and the atmosphere oppressive, as it usually is just before a July storm. Nevertheless, the windows on one side of the room could not be kept open,—the flies were so bad. Through the windows on the other side, however, they swarmed, and most shamefully did they bite and pester the great men there assembled. The men fought them off as well as they could with fans, handkerchiefs, and clubs of paper; but they were evidently pretty badly bitten.

Jefferson tells us that these flies hastened the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Had the room been cool and comfortable, instead of otherwise, the speech making and debating would likely have gone on until the hour for adjournment. Then we wouldn't have had any "Glorious Fourth," but a fifth or a sixth of July,—or some other day.

The story of the birth of our flag is another bit of history belonging to this same period, and exceedingly interesting. It ought to be told oftener than it is, so that when we see the stars and stripes floating on the breezes the pleasing incidents associated with them would quicken and intensify our love for "Old Glory." It is our purpose to devote a separate article to the main facts concerning the flag. We shall now, however, try to tell how it came to be called "Old Glory."

As the story goes, this splendid and appropriate title was first applied to the Stars and Stripes, in 1831, by a Salem (Mass.) skipper named William Driver. He was at that time captain of the brig "Charles Doggett." Captain Driver was a successful deep-sea sailor, and was preparing the brig for a voyage to the Southern Pacific.

Just before the brig left Salem, a young man at the head of a party of friends saluted Capt. Driver on the deck of his vessel and presented him with a large and beautifully made American flag. Of course, the flag, "done up in stops," was sent aloft; and when it broke out to the air and gracefully floated on the breeze, Capt. Driver by a sort of inspiration instantly christened it "Old Glory." He took it with him to the South Pacific, and years later, when old age compelled him to relinquish the sea, cherished it as a valued treasure,—a token beyond price.

In 1837 Capt. Driver removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he died in 1886. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South in the early '60s, "Old Glory" was flying to the breeze from the window of Capt. Driver's Nashville home every day. But when the bullets of the Civil War began to "zip" and the odor of gunpowder to taint the air, the old flag had to be hauled down and secreted.

It was kept out of sight "inside a great bed comfortable" until Feb. 27, 1862, when Brig.-Gen. Nelson's wing of the Union army appeared in Nashville. Capt. Driver then presented it to the general to be hoisted on the capitol. Accordingly it was run up, and Capt. Driver himself did the hoisting. He watched it during the night, and, when

a heavy wind arose, took it down and sent a new flag up in its place, as the original "Old Glory" was beginning to ribbon. The second flag owned by Capt. Driver was given to the 6th Ohio boys when their regiment left Nashville for home. It was placed in the rear of a baggage wagon, but unfortunately was nosed out from its place of deposit and devoured by a mule.

The original "Old Glory" was preserved by Capt. Driver, and, after his death in 1886, was presented by Harriet Ruth (Waters) Cooke, (the compiler of the memoirs who gives us this story), to the Essex Institute at Salem, Mass., where it is still to be seen.

And now, with "A Song For Our Country" we close:

"A song for our country
So grand and so true;
Our flag floats untarnished
O'er land and o'er sea.
'T is the home of the brave,
Of learning and love,
Our emblem the eagle,
Our spirit, the dove.

"Fair queen of the West,
Emblazoned in gold,
Thy vales are unrivalled,
Thy riches untold,
Thy mountains majestic,
Thy rivers so grand,
Thy mines so productive,
Thy climate so bland;

"Thy schools without number,
Thy freemen so brave,
Thy soil now untrodden
By serf or by slave;
Fair queen of Freedom,
Thy people how blest!
Thy sway is the mildest,
Thy realm is the best."

COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

Opinions Of Readers.

This is the way the Baltimore News invites contributions to its "Mail Bag" department:

"The News invites contributions to its Mail Bag columns, and especially letters of a short, snappy nature in intimate touch with live news subjects of the day. We cannot undertake to publish letters exceeding 200 words, and reserve the right to rigidly condense communications which are of greater length."

Most papers realize the importance of drawing out opinions from readers, and are willing to give the opportunity, under proper restrictions. As a rule, readers are like people at a public meeting—very few who express themselves—though they do a lot of thinking and give voice, privately, to many excellent thoughts. The "voice of the people" is a great thing, but it is usually hard to hear.

Esau Buck And The Bucksaw.

(The following play on words, which is frequently used as a recitation, has appeared before in the Record. It is reproduced, by request.—Ed.)

An old farmer of Arkansas whose sons had all grown up and left him, hired a young man by the name of Esau Buck to help him on his farm. On the evening of the first day they hauled up a small load of poles for wood and unloaded them between the garden and the barnyard.

The next morning the old man said to the hired man: "Esau, I am going to town today and while I am gone you may saw up that wood and keep the old ram out of the garden."

When the old man had gone Esau went out to saw the wood, but when he saw the saw he wouldn't saw it. When Esau saw the saw he said that he couldn't saw it with that saw. Esau looked around for another saw, but that was the only saw he saw so he didn't saw it. When the old man came home he says to Esau: "Esau, did you saw the wood?" Esau said: "I saw the wood but I wouldn't saw it; for when I saw the saw I saw that I couldn't saw with that saw so I didn't saw it." The old man went out to see the saw and when he saw the saw he saw that Esau couldn't saw with that saw. When Esau saw that the old man saw that he couldn't saw with the saw Esau picked up the axe and chopped up the wood and made a seesaw. The next day the old man went to town and bought a new bucksaw for Esau Buck, and when he came home he hung the bucksaw for Esau Buck on the sawbuck by the seesaw.

Just at this time Esau Buck saw the buck in the garden eating cabbage, and when driving him from the garden to the barnyard Esau Buck saw the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, and Esau stopped to examine the new bucksaw. Now, when the old buck saw Esau Buck looking at the new bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, he made a dive for Esau, missed Esau, hit the seesaw, knocked the seesaw against Esau Buck, who fell on the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw. Now, when the old man saw the old buck dive at Esau Buck and miss Esau and hit the seesaw and knock the seesaw against Esau and Esau Buck fall on the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, he picked up the axe to kill the old buck, but the buck saw him coming, and dodged the blow and countered on the old man's stomach, knocked the old man over the seesaw onto Esau Buck, who was getting up with the bucksaw off the sawbuck by the seesaw, crippled Esau Buck, broke the bucksaw and the sawbuck and the seesaw.

Now, when the old buck saw the completeness of his victory over the old man and Esau Buck and the bucksaw and the sawbuck and the seesaw, he quietly turned around, went back and jumped into the garden again and ate up what was left of the old man's cabbages.

Life Not a Holiday.

Sooner or later we find out that life is not a holiday, but a discipline. Earlier or later we will discover that the world is not a playground. It is quite clear that God means it for a school. The moment we forget that, the puzzle of life begins. We try to play in school. The Master does not mind that so much for its own sake, for He likes to see His children happy; but in our playing we neglect our lessons. We do not see how much there is to learn, and we do not care.

But our Master cares. He has a perfectly overwhelming and inexplicable solicitude for our education; and because He loves us He comes into the school sometimes and speaks to us. He may speak very softly and gently or very loudly.

But one thing we may be sure of: The task He sets us is never measured by our delinquency. It is measured by God's solicitude for our progress; measured solely by God's love; measured solely that the scholar may be better educated when he arrives at his Father's home.—Henry Drummond.

Deaths From Scarlet Fever are Declining

Now that smallpox, thanks to compulsory vaccination, has become a rarity in civilized communities, scarlet fever steps forward as the worst of the eruptive diseases of childhood.

It is a malady of enormous antiquity. Thucydides, writing nearly five hundred years before the beginning of our era, called it a heritage from the remote past. It has scourged the white races in all ages and all countries, and the physicians of all schools have leveled their heaviest artillery upon it, says Dr. Leonard K. Hirschberg in the August *Delinicator*. Yet it remains a puzzle unsolved and an enemy unconquered, even to-day. We are in doubt as to its cause, and there is no drug or antidote that will cure it.

But despite all this, the death-rate from scarlet fever is steadily declining, and we may expect it to decline more and more as the years go by. The reason for this, I take it, lies in the fact that the modern doctor is a great deal more sparing with pills and powders than his predecessor, and a great deal more lavish with water, air and antiseptics. In the old days it was customary to dose scarlet fever patients with all sorts of violent remedies, in staggering quantities, and, as a result, many of them died. To-day medicines are but minor auxiliaries in the sick-room, and both doctor and nurse devote their main energies to preventing a spread of the infection.

Chinese Maxims.

The good man loves all men; he loves to speak with all.

The mean sows that he himself may reap.

Deal with evil as with disease; the object of punishment is to make an end of punishing.

Have no companionship with a man who injures his neighbor.

One forgives everything to him who forgives himself nothing.

Not to correct our faults is to commit new ones.

The man who in the presence of gain thinks of righteousness, who in the presence of danger is ready to give up his life, who never forgets a promise—he is a complete man.

To develop the principal of our higher nature is to know Heaven.

The disease of men is neglecting to weed their own fields and busying themselves with weeding the fields of others. Never allow yourself to do a wrong thing because it seems small or trifling, nor to neglect doing a good thing because it seems small.

In transacting business be faithful in speech with friends, be not envious, and in daily conduct be dignified, refined.

When you know a thing maintain your knowledge, when you do not know it admit the fact—that is wisdom.

The path of duty is near, yet men seek it far off. Go home and seek it and you will not lack teachers.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Would Have Saved Him \$100.00.

"In 1902 I had a very severe attack of diarrhoea," says R. N. Farrar of Cat Island, La. "For several weeks I was unable to do anything. On March 18, 1907, I had a similar attack, and took Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which gave me prompt relief. I consider it one of the best medicines of its kind in the world, and had I used it in 1902 believe it would have saved me a hundred dollar doctor's bill." Sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

When Bathing is Dangerous.

Swimming is a good sport. It makes the blood tingle in the veins and the man or boy is benefited by a dip. But there are times and conditions when it is dangerous to take to the water. No tired, exhausted or overheated persons should take to the river, for it is then that there is not enough vitality that the muscles will demand. Cramps will develop and a drowning is the result. One cannot be too careful when in the water.

A person should feel well and strong if he intends to swim. A man should under no conditions take to the water, if he is exhausted from other exercises. Swimming makes a strong demand on the body and the power must be there. It is hoped that in the future people will think before they rush into the water. It is to their interest to know when it is safe to swim.

Why Don't You Do It Now?

Sometimes you mean to mend your ways—

Why don't you do it now?

You hope to win the whole world's praise—

Why don't you do it now?

You've always read in prose and rhyme

"The present is the golden time,"

If you are ever going to climb,

Why don't you do it now?

In short, no matter what you've planned—

Why don't you do it now?

If you have work right at your hand,

Why don't you do it now?

Successful men are never late;

You'll fail if you procrastinate,

If you have vowed to conquer fate,

Why don't you do it now?

It Can't Be Beat.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drugstore. 50c.

Don't Be Left Handed.

It has been estimated that about one boy out of fifteen is left handed when he reaches the age of ten. This is his mother's fault in not making him use his right hand more during his babyhood. In Germany there are schools where the boy is taught to be right handed. Nearly all tools are made for right handed men, and the boy who grows up left handed will be awkward.

If one can use both hands alike he has an advantage in some things, but it seems as if nature intended the right arm to do most of the work.

THE BRYANS IN A BARN.

Odd Incident of Their First Appearance in Fairview.

It was seven years ago that the Bryans moved out to Fairview. At least seven years before that they began planning for it. They used to ride out on the prairie on summer evenings, and there was always one knoll beyond Antelope creek where the sunsets seemed the loveliest. "Mary," he used to say, "some day when we have money enough we'll have a home out here." The time arrived when they could buy five acres. Then they bought ten, then fifteen acres. So it grew. In the spring of 1901 when the barn was done they couldn't wait any longer. They moved into it and lived there for the summer while the house was building. The family were welcomed to the rural community by a house warming, for which Uncle Jake marshaled all the neighbors. They took Mrs. Bryan into their confidence, but it was "a surprise on W. J." as Uncle Jake tells to this day, with a chuckle.

"Me an' my wife got there first," says Uncle Jake. "W. J. had just come in an' hung his hat on a nail in the kitchen, an' he says 'Good evenin',' real cordial-like, an' sat down to talk, thinkin' we'd just dropped in in neighbor fashion. Then pretty soon there was the sound of wagon wheels outside.

"'Why, there's more folks comin',' he says in a kind of a bewildered way, his hand feelin' sort o' helplessly at his shirt band. Then they all burst in. 'Well,' he says, reachin' out with that hearty handshake o' his, 'you caught me without a collar!'

From that night on the Bryans were naturalized citizens of the place. Their house is far the finest of any in the community, but not so you'd feel it that way at all. The Farmers' club when it meets there is as much at home as in the humblest cottage. And when Mr. Bryan sits down to the grand piano and turns on the piano attachment and says, just as common as anybody, "Now let's have some music; what'll it be?" why, that makes everybody feel right well acquainted. Somebody says, "Let's have Pentecostal hymn No. 3, W. J."

AFTER TAG DAY.

Fair Maid Went to Church With Ready Made Suit Ticketed.

That pride goeth before a fall is very often proved, but seldom more ludicrously than in the true tale about to be related.

A certain impetuous maiden went to church one Sunday recently in a new ready made suit. It had been delivered late on Saturday, and as she had been so well satisfied with its perfection at the last fitting and was also very tired she did not try it on. She slept late on Sunday morning and had barely time to put on her blouse and skirt, eat breakfast and rush up to don hat and coat. She saw several people look at her attentively and decided her new rig was a hit. Presently she entered the church and had sailed up the aisle only a few steps when the usher, who was a friend, asked her to please step back a moment. She supposed it was something connected with church work of which he wished to speak, so she didn't think it a little too subsequent to be celebrating tag day. With that he produced a pocketknife and separated her from the "tag" which had hung from the back of her neck and which related with exactness her bust measure, the price of the suit and other accurate information.

She didn't know whether to be most disgusted with the figure she had already cut or thankful at having been saved from sitting out the service thus ticketed.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Persons of defective sight when threading a needle should hold it over something white, by which the sight will be assisted.

Bolting the food has ruined many a good complexion. Teeth were given for a purpose, and if one does not use them they will suffer along with digestion and skins.

A mixture of half a dram of muriat of ammonia, a quarter of a dram of tannic acid, an ounce of glycerin and one and a half ounces of rosewater is said to reduce the size of a fleshy nose. The ammonia and tannic acid are dissolved in the glycerin, and the rose water goes in last. The nose is wiped over with this several times a day, and a cloth wet with it is laid over at night.

If you do not react well after your bath, try what vigorous rubbing on all parts of your body will do. This may either be a dry rub with alcohol or aromatic vinegars can be used. Rubbing the entire body with the palm of the hand has a good effect not alone on the skin, but on the circulation. Where the hand will not reach with any force double the crust towel or take a long strip of flannel, and holding it in both hands, draw it vigorously from left to right. This is good as a gymnastic exercise as well as beneficial to the skin.

A woman needs seven hours' sleep for the building up of her system. Then she needs two more hours for the recuperation of her body, and the extra two hours will restore her complexion, make her eyes bright, take the wrinkles out of her face and keep her form elastic. The woman who wants to derive the fullest benefit from her beauty sleep will compose her mind before sinking off into slumber. A little light in a bedroom is a good thing for some people, for it will act cheerfully upon the nerves and drive away nightmare.

TO PLEASE "MERE MAN."

What a Woman Must Do to Win His Admiration.

The woman that man admires must not be masculine and yet be brave and active, never moiling and languid. She must be frolicsome, but never reckless. She must be saucy, but never sarcastic.

She must be witty, but never rude. Above all, she must be strong, robust and healthy.

Always ready is she to do whatever man suggests and to go anywhere he fancies, not too ready, however, with her own suggestions and desires.

But—and here is the rub—she must have all these suggestions, absolutely without flaw, hidden away in the recesses of her mere feminine brain.

She must smuggle the ideas over into the man's mind in some telepathic way so cleverly that he will glory in being the first thinker.

Woman must wear the short skirt and shirt waist when occasion demands and have a disdain for frills and ruffles, but these same furbelows must be forthcoming at the evening function, else my lord is highly displeased.

The damsel must flirt without seeming to do so and must hear a lot of pretty things which, if necessary, must be forgotten immediately. Yet may she look as if the speeches had sunk deep into her soul.

All these qualities and many more men admire in women. Very modest of them, to be sure, and perfectly rational if they can in return offer a few of the perfections they exact.

Have they qualities, mental or physical, to equal their demands?

HANDY WALL CLEANER.

Cleanses the Tops of Window Casings. No Chair Needed.

A wall cleaner especially adapted for use in cleaning the tops of windows and door casings and places of a similar character which cannot be reached without considerable labor is shown here, recently patented by a Massachusetts man. The device is formed of two sections of bent spring wire, which are attached to a suitable long handle. The



FOR CLEANING WINDOW TOPS.

piece of cleaning cloth is laid over the undersection of wire, the upper portion holding it in place and preventing it from slipping. The peculiar form of the curves in the wire enables the operator to readily clean the tops of window casings, door casings, pictures, moldings and the like without the necessity of standing on a chair or step ladder. The cleaning cloth can be forced to the rear of any elevated horizontal projection so that it can be thoroughly cleaned.

When the Almanac Originated. The origin of the word "almanac" is derived from the Arabic words al and manah—to count—and thus apply to the measurement of time. Almanacs in ancient days were employed by the Alexandrian Greeks, but it is uncertain when they were actually introduced into Europe.

In 1450 A. D. Solomon Jarchus published an almanac, but the first printed one was brought out in Vienna in 1457 by the great astronomer Purbach. The most celebrated almanac maker was the dabbler in magic, Nostradamus, and since his time almanacs with predictions have been in vogue, and their weather lore and pictorial prophecies have invariably appealed to a large number of people who are apt to put unswerving belief in the cryptic remarks of Zaidiel and Old Moore.

Don't Talk It Over.

When we have a grievance it is so tempting to go and talk it over with friend or relation.

Tempting, yes; wise, no.

For, as a rule, we are so keen in the irritation of the moment for sympathy that the temptation to "pout with a big brush" is almost irresistible.

And later—well, later probably we find that there were extenuating circumstances. The culprit was not so black as we had fancied, and in our penitence we would give a great deal to be able to recall the unjust things that we said, for, rest assured, we will always be reminded of them by the person in whom we confided.

Do You Know—

That robins and sparrows like eating almonds and dried currants?

That almost all birds like biscuit broken up small?

That marsh marigolds and water lilies last longer when cut and put in water than any other flowers?

That salmon, pike and goldfish never sleep?

That there are more than 7,000,000 leaves on a big oak tree?

That when moor hens dive they swim with their wings, practically flying under water? Most birds that swim do so with their webbed feet.

Classified Advertisements.

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MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists,
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We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, CROWN and BRIDGE work a specialty. PLATE WORK and REPAIRING will be given prompt attention.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

J. E. MYERS will be in New Windsor, every day except the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
J. S. MYERS will be in Taneytown the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
W. M. and C. P. Telephones. 10-13-2

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

Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth, and Teeth extracted without pain. will be in TANETOWN, 1st Wednesday of each month. Engagements can be made with me by mail, and at my office in New Windsor, at all other times except the 3rd, Saturday, and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding that day. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, 5-1-4
C. & P. Phone.

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Does a General Banking Business.
Loans Money on Real or Personal security.
Discounts Notes.
Collections and Remittances promptly made.

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Littlestown Carriage Works.



S. D. MEHRING,
MANUFACTURER OF

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—Third Quarter, For July 12, 1903.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. x, 17-27. Memory Verse, 24—Golden Text, II Sam. xxiii, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.] Mizpeh, first mentioned in Gen. xxxi, 49, is at least suggestive of God's watchful care, as we learn from that incident. The name is used seven times in I Sam. vii, where we see not only His watchful care, but also the great deliverance which He wrought for them as they humbled themselves before Him. In the lesson today the people are gathered that the king whom they had asked for and whom God had agreed to give them might be publicly chosen by the people themselves, evidently by lot, selecting thus the tribe and then the family and then the man (verses 20, 21). See also the same plan in Josh. vii, 16-18. God approved of this way and guided His people by it (Lev. xvi, 8; Num. xvi, 55, 56; Prov. xvi, 33). While the people seemed to be deciding the matter it was really the Lord's decision and choice (verse 24).

Turning to the special lesson verses, we notice that Samuel, having gathered the people, reminded them how the Lord God had brought them out of Egypt and delivered them from all their oppressors and that they were that day rejecting God, who Himself had saved them out of all their adversities and tribulations (verses 18, 19). They were redeemed that they might glorify their God and magnify His name before other nations and show to them how great a God they had, even the only living and true God, in order that others might learn to know and trust Him too. But now they turn from their high calling and descend to the level of the nations before whom they were called to honor Jehovah. How sad and sinful and heartbreaking to Jehovah it all was! Hear Him after He had borne long years with them as He calls heaven and earth to witness, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me" (Isa. i, 2, 3). To us He says, "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption" (Eph. iv, 30-32), for we are here for Him that the world may believe on Him and know Him. When we live to please or magnify self, then we are saying that we prefer to be like other people, to be conformed to this present world, and thus we reject Him.

When Saul had been elected that day he could not be found, for with a seeming meekness or humility he had hidden himself. They inquire of the Lord, for this was Samuel's way and David's way and should be our way always, according to Prov. iii, 5, 6. The Lord revealed his hiding place, and they ran and fetched him, and as he stood among them, head and shoulders above them all, no goodlier person in all Israel, the people shouted, "God save the king!" and Samuel said, "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen" (verses 22-24 and chapter ix, 2). When any person or thing cannot be found, it is well to remember "He that is perfect in knowledge is with thee" (Job xxxvi, 4), and consulting Him with all humility, if we have His anointing on our ears, we may hear His voice revealing the place of the lost person or thing. Many a time have I and others seen it proved, but we must be in His will and seek to magnify Him.

Samuel, having told the people the manner of the kingdom and written it in a book and laid it up before the Lord, sent all to their homes, Saul also going to his home. God raised up a band of friends who went with him, but there were some who despised him, and to these he was as though he had been deaf (verse 27, margin). See also Ps. xxxviii, 13, and let us so act when the occasion arises. Returning to the story in chapter ix of the way God provided and pointed out Saul to Samuel, we learn how in all the most ordinary events of daily life God is working out His purposes. On Saul's side of the story we simply see some lost asses and Saul and one of his father's servants out seeking them. After a long and unsuccessful search Saul urges that they return lest his father should be anxious for them instead of the asses. The servant suggested that as they were near a city where lived a man of God whose every word came to pass (verse 6) they should consult him before returning home, to which Saul consented. On Samuel's side we read that the Lord had said to him, "Tomorrow about this time I will send thee a man" (verse 16), and Samuel had accordingly made all preparation to welcome him. Now see the consummation, the arrival of the weary travelers, the welcome, the surprise party, the night at Samuel's home, the setting forth next morning of Saul and his servant, Samuel's startling communication to Saul, the anointing, the incidents which would happen as Saul went on his way and the saying which some of us are finding so restful and helpful in chapter x, 7, "Do as occasion serve thee, for God is with thee." Let us believe that in the commonplaces of life, with all their discouragements, God is leading us on to a kingdom. Let us trust Him for anointed ears that He may whisper in our ears (ix, 15) and that He may not need to knock us down before He can make us hear. As to being chosen by Him, take comfort from John xv, 16; Eph. i, 4.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 12, 1903. By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Character and courtesy.—I Pet. iii, 8-12.

Character is what a man really is as God sees him and not what he seems to be to his fellow men. The latter is reputation. Character and reputation are in many instances synonymous, for people are really within what they manifest themselves to be without. Their inward lives square with their outward lives. In many other cases this is not true. The reputations and characters of men are often wide apart. The outward lives may belie their inward and secret lives. If we are true and honorable with God and our fellows, we will not appear in a false light, but will manifest in our outward lives the real principles of our inward lives. Moreover, we are all desirous of good reputations, we will see to it that our characters also are good.

Courtesy should be one of the ways in which we manifest our character. It comes from the word "court" and suggests the manners of those in kings' courts, which all know must be genial and affable under any and all circumstances. The courtesy cannot manifest anger or ill feeling or neglect to be kind and obliging, nor should those who are courtiers in the kingdom of Christ, especially since we are always in the presence of our King.

Courtesy should be a most fragrant flower of character. It should begin in thought. We should think kindly of all men, even those who may be our enemies or who may have wronged us. Existing in the mind and heart, courtesy should manifest itself in speech and action. Nothing costs so little as kindness in speech and action. Nothing adds more to the happiness of those about us. On the other hand, in no way can we do ourselves more harm than by discourtesy. We may forget the unkind word, but the one to whom it was spoken does not. We may forget an unkind deed, but others will not. We may not seize the many opportunities about us to be thoughtful of others, to bear with their infirmities and to be helpful and obliging in their times of need, but if we do not we shall reap the reward for such neglect. In the kindly spirit of Christ, "be courteous"—courteous in the home, courteous among friends, courteous to strangers.

BIBLE READINGS. I Kings, i, 28-31; Luke x, 5-8; Rom. xii, 10-21; Matt. v, 43-48; Acts xxvi, 24-26; I Cor. iii, 1-10; Jas. iii, 1-8; Eph. iv, 1-3; Col. ii, 1-7; iv, 5, 6.

Dr. Clark in Berlin.

A very notable one was the visit of Dr. Clark to Berlin. Dr. Clark is so well known in Germany by reason of his books and messages that each Endeavorer there wished to see him face to face, so that, although there was but little time to announce the meeting, the hall was filled to overflowing before the meeting began. When Dr. Clark rose to speak the whole audience rose in their seats, waving flags and singing their welcome to him. Pastor Blecher voiced the hearty welcome of German Endeavorers to their beloved president and spoke of the pleasure it was to them to know that he was strong and well again. Dr. Clark brought with him greetings from Scandinavia and told of the interest and enthusiasm which the message of the German emperor had aroused through all the world. The emperor has also sent his thanks for a message of greeting sent to him by German Endeavorers on the occasion of his silver wedding. Many of the Berlin Endeavorers testified how much Christian Endeavor had been to them and expressed their personal gratitude to Dr. Clark for his messages and for the work in which God had so greatly used him. Pastor Steglitz, a member of the German Christian Endeavor council, spoke of the personal esteem in which Dr. Clark is held. Scarcely any churchman of the present day has received as much honor and love as Dr. Clark, yet he still remains the same simple, faithful, lovable and indefatigable servant of Christ, always giving to Him all the honor. On Feb. 2 Dr. Clark commenced a new society in the American church of Munich, where he has been working during the past months.

Secretary Shaw's Loving Cup. A beautiful and large silver loving cup was given recently to Secretary Shaw by his own Christian Endeavor Union, that of Andover, Mass. The inscription, below the C. E. monogram, is as follows: "Presented to William Shaw, General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, by the Andover Christian Endeavor Union, 1907."

The Andover union consists of six societies of average size and quality, part of them in the town and part in the country. Every member of the union gave his share toward the purchase of this cup. That fact shows two things. One of them is the universal honor in which Mr. Shaw is held at his own home. The other is the businesslike way in which they do things in that union.

Practical Endeavor. At Sholapur, India, the Christian Endeavorers repaired the church walls lately. The women of the society earned money to buy whitewash, the boys doing the whitewashing during their holidays, while the girls cleaned the benches and oiled them. This is practical endeavor.

No Prosperity Without Christ. Again and again we need to come back to this fundamental thought: The Christian Endeavor movement can prosper only as Christ is in the members and its members are in Christ.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.

Willieboy's Wading...

By LULU JOHNSON.

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Willieboy was having the time of his young life. He had made the startling discovery that the joys of wading through the water without getting his feet wet were as nothing to the greater joy of wading through water which came over the top of the rubber boots.

The cold water was refreshing to feet tired and burning from the double heat of thick felt lining and impervious rubber. Then, too, the gurgling sound produced by the movement of the foot within the boot and the pull of the water as he pushed forward—each was a separate joy.

This joy, alas, was threatened with extermination by the unexpected approach of his sister. Willieboy turned his back upon the shore and affected a deep absorption in the expanse of the lake.

It was barely possible that Nell might not recognize him if he kept his



WITHOUT ANOTHER WORD BANNISTER STRODE INTO THE WATER.

back turned. So he stared out over the lake with an intenseness that proved his undoing, for his sister was attracted by the motionless little figure and stopped to see what held the child's attention for so long.

Both she and Arthur Bannister paused and strained their eyes in an endeavor to discover what the interesting object might be, and, failing to see anything unusual in the appearance of the lake or the general view, they turned their attention to the small figure.

Detection would have been instantaneous if Willieboy had not taken the precaution to exchange coats with a neighbor boy early in the morning.

More than once the ruse had led to escape in some adventure, since the owner of the coat was able to prove an alibi. This time it proved futile, however, and Willieboy's own indiscretion proved his undoing.

Peeping from the corner of his eye, he saw that the lake shore as far as the next turn was deserted, and unwisely he decided that Nell and Arthur had passed around the curve and out of sight.

He was chuckling at his own cleverness when the smile froze upon his lips, for as he turned he confronted his sister, whose voice rose in shrill command that he come out at once.

"Won't," declared Willieboy. "You'll get a whipping if you don't come out this instant," said Nell firmly. Willieboy smiled knowingly as he shook his head. Whether he came or not, punishment was now inevitable, so he might as well enjoy his fun to the utmost before he came forth to be soundly thrashed.

"You'll catch your death of cold," warned Nell, and Willieboy smiled afresh. The home treatment for colds was a delicious compound in which molasses figured largely, and Willieboy enjoyed having colds, even at the cost of pain in the throat and a feeling as though Maggie had put a flatiron on his chest.

"Are you coming?" demanded Nell as Willieboy's smile widened.

"No," said Willieboy, with impolite brevity.

"If I have to come and get you"—warned Nell.

Willieboy was moved to unseemly mirth and even Arthur smiled beneath his mustache at the idea of Nell in her pretty spring frock wading into the muddy waters of the lake after her truant brother.

But Willieboy was again his own undoing, for his calm defiance now moved Nell to tears, and Bannister slipped off his coat.

"William," he thundered, "if you don't come ashore this instant I'll come after you!"

Willieboy eyed him for an instant as though to size up his determination, and the delay was fatal, for without another word Bannister strode into the water.

Slowly Willieboy backed away until he reached the edge of the bank beyond, where the bottom shelved sharply downward. There was a cry from Nell, an exclamation from Bannister,

and Willieboy went over backward into the deep water of the channel.

Down, down he went, the boots preventing his rising again to the top, and the cry of terror which he sought to voice became a mere bubble before it reached the surface. Then he felt something strike him, a hand grasped his collar, and Willieboy knew no more until he woke in his own little bed at home and looked up into his mother's eyes, red rimmed from weeping.

"Did he get me?" demanded Willieboy. His mother nodded.

"Arthur always gets what he goes after," said Willieboy contentedly. "If he'd waited I was coming in."

The boy dropped off to sleep again. But Nell, coming down the hall, heard the words, and she flushed softly. Arthur Bannister had a habit of getting what he wanted. At times it seemed to Nell as if he wanted her, and the thought brought a soft flush to her cheeks and a happy smile to her lips.

But in the days that followed the rescue of Willieboy it seemed as if Bannister had changed his mind, for, though he was a frequent caller and his eyes glowed with admiration as they rested upon Nell, he did not speak the words that hovered upon his tongue.

Still more significant was the fact that he no longer maneuvered to rid himself of the presence of Willieboy when that trouble brewer appeared upon the scene.

One afternoon the boy was sitting upon Bannister's lap as the latter waited for Nell to come downstairs, and with the curiosity of youth Willieboy was pursuing his investigations. The recent rescue of a pretty girl from the lake and a subsequently announced engagement between the rescued and rescuer had roused the boy's curiosity.

"We can't be engaged, can we?" demanded the child.

"Not very well," admitted Bannister, with a laugh.

"But you saved me," persisted the boy. "We ought to be engaged! Why don't you be engaged to Nell instead? That would be nice."

For an instant Bannister forgot that he was speaking to a child.

"That was a bad day's work for me, Willieboy. I'm glad I saved you, but now my hands—and tongue—are tied."

"Willieboy!"

The child started at the odd note in his sister's voice. "Don't bother Mr. Bannister any longer," she continued. And as Willieboy fled Bannister sprang to his feet, with a glad light in his eyes. He knew that she had heard and understood. Willieboy's rescue did not stand between them, after all.

A Stubborn Princess.

Count de Lesdain in his "From Peking to Sikkim," an account of a journey through the Gobi desert and Tibet, tells a story concerning a Mongolian prince which has the traditional Chinese flavor.

He is not, properly speaking, Prince of Alashan, but really Prince of Kokonor. Several years ago he went to Peking to be married. The policy of the Peking court, to that extent wise, consists in marrying to all the Mongol kinglets princesses of the emperor's household, thus binding them to the dynasty by the links of matrimony. The Prince of Kokonor, having married a princess, set out again with his spouse for his distant kingdom. The princess had no liking for this journey and ceaselessly lamented the distance of the country in which she was to live in future. At last, having reached the opening of the Alashan desert, she absolutely refused to go a step farther. The prince in his perplexity sent courtiers to Peking to submit his case and to beg that his spouse might be forced to be reasonable. The reply from Peking was that if the princess refused to go on he must settle in the place where she had stopped, and thus the Prince of Kokonor became Prince of Alashan.

Twelfth Century Manners.

According to twelfth century manners, it was considered more than rude for any one, man or woman, to look aimlessly into space or gaze at the sky for any length of time, and staring about in the street or in church was considered especially impolite. People who desired to be considered well brought up were enjoined not to wave their hands about in the air and not to place their hands upon the head or shoulders of any distinguished personage.

When standing, both men and women were exhorted to place one hand over the other near the waist. A well bred woman, also, when walking out of doors, had to place the thumb of the left hand in the buckle or string by which her cloak was fastened under her neck, while with the two fingers of the right hand she kept the cloak closed.

When on horseback, men were enjoined not to look at their legs, but straight over the horse's head. In a book of the twelfth century we read of a model young woman who "walked nicely and did not look around. She did not speak to her mother nor greet her father; neither would she look at man or woman."

Some Accident Claims.

The chairman of an insurance company instanced claims which might arise that were little expected. Among them he mentioned claims from a domestic servant who swallowed her false teeth while eating, a manageress who poisoned her hands from constantly handling copper coins, a housekeeper who, sitting down on a darning needle, was surprised to see it work out at her ankle, an underkeeper shot by poachers and accidents arising from walking in sleep, falling out of the window and the separation of a cat from the tender mercies of a dog.—London Telegraph.

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Koontz's Specials Popular Prices For GRANITEWARE. 10 and 12-in. Pudding Pan, 10c 12-in. Basin, 10c 9-in. Pie Plate, 5c 10-in. Pie Plate, 7c 5-qt. Coffee Pot, 5c 10-qt. Buckets, 25c 14-qt. Dish Pan, 25c This Graniteware is first-class and at reduced price. Our 5c and 10c Counters are well worth your calling to see. Our Silverware for wedding presents, etc., is the finest in town, and at marked down prices, which will suit you.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Union Bridge, Md. NO. 9066 CAPITAL, \$25,000 Daniel Wolfe, President. John N. Weaver, Vice Pres. Edw. F. Olmstead, Cashier. The Gold Bond Certificates of Deposit, issued by this Bank are safe as a Government Bond, and pay a Better Rate of Interest. There is no premium on them, nor do they sell below par. Non-residents find them desirable, as the interest coupons attached are payable to bearer, and may be cashed anywhere.

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The 1900 Roller Bearing Gravity WASHING MACHINE Put out on Trial Free of Charge. Invites Competition. Easiest Running Washing Machine on the Market. Agents Wanted. L. K. BIRELY, General Agent. Middleburg, Md. C. & P. Telephone. 9-15 tr

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

Brief Items of Local News of Special Interest to Our Home Readers.

The Junior Base Ball Club will play the Harney Club on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday.

Rev. A. B. Mower, of Carlisle, Pa., paid a short visit to the family of Mr. B. O. Slonaker, this week.

Mr. Harry Hahn and wife, of York, Pa., spent Tuesday with his uncle, Mr. Abram J. Hahn and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bangs, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Bangs' brother, Mr. Wm. Arnold and family.

Mrs. R. H. Sheffer, of Glen Rock, Pa., visited her father, Mr. Michael Humbert, from Friday until Monday last.

Mrs. Upton Birnie, of Philadelphia, arrived here, last week, on her customary visit to her sister and brother.

Mrs. Minnie Evans and children, of Brunswick, spent several days here, the first of the week, visiting her parents.

The storm season is here, which should cause careful property owners to consider, seriously, the value of storm insurance.

Dr. C. Birnie, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. G. W. Clabaugh, in Omaha, Neb., for several weeks, is expected to return home, this Saturday evening.

Mr. I. C. Kelley formerly assistant manager, of T. J. Hunt & Sons' Cash Department Store, Hampstead, Md., has accepted a position with Koons Bros' Department Store.

An addition is being built to St. Joseph's Catholic church, which will greatly enlarge the sacristy and the sanctuary and materially add to both convenience and appearances.

The annual picnic of St. Joseph's Catholic church, will be held, this year, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, in E. E. Rein-dollars' grove, 4 mile north of town on the Emmitsburg road.

Miss Benlah Englar came home, on Tuesday, for her summer vacation. She has resigned her position as teacher at Raritan, and accepted a more desirable one at Bound Brook, N. J.

We stated, last week, that union services would be held in our churches on Sunday evenings, during July and August. This was an error on our part, as the present agreement applies only to July.

The Farmers' Reunion will have large printed programs, this year, containing in addition to the events of each day, a large number of advertisements of leading business firms, in Taneytown and elsewhere.

Mr. Charles R. Babylon, of Mayberry, left at our office, last Saturday, several perfectly sound apples kept over from last season, and also several ripe ones of this year's growth. Those from last year were especially fine. Thanks.

The few light showers during the past week, have not relieved the drouth, which is becoming serious for the corn and pasture fields. The potato crop is already ruined, and late vegetables promise very small returns.

Mr. Tolbert Shorb, living on his father's farm, this district, had three cows killed by lightning during the gust of last Thursday evening. They were out in a field, close to a wire fence. The animals were insured in the Dug Hill Company.

Rev. Wm. H. Anderson, of Baltimore, Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-slavery League, will preach in the Lutheran church, this Sunday morning, on the work of the organization. He will preach at Keysville, in the afternoon, and at Uniontown, at night.

During the summer months there is always an unusual amount of visiting, to and from Taneytown. We are always glad to mention such events, especially when our patrons desire it, but it is out of the question for us to do so, in all cases, except when such items are written and handed in.

On Thursday afternoon of last week a storm came up from the South, in the Bridgeport neighborhood, which blew down three peach trees, two pear trees, about 20 ft. of spouting from the barn, and two posts from under the overjet, at the Ohler farm, tenanted by Albert Clabaugh. Our informant says this is no "fish" story.

Mr. Newton O. Wilhide, of Great Bend, Kansas, arrived here on Wednesday evening, a day late to attend his mother's funeral. He has not been East for eighteen years, and finds that he must make himself known to most of his old acquaintances, which is very natural. Mr. Wilhide is a Kansas enthusiast, but from the intelligent standpoint which recognizes the truth that success, anywhere, depends on the individual.

Master Eddie Elliot, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elliot, of Taneytown, was thrown from a horse and seriously injured, on Wednesday, while on a visit to his grandfather, in Westminster. He was unconscious for several hours and it was feared that he had sustained concussion of the brain, but at present it is thought that he will suffer no permanent serious result, though he had a very close call, and is yet very ill and suffering greatly. Mrs. Elliot, and three children, went to Westminster, on Tuesday, on a visit.

Baseball in Taneytown.

Taneytown is baseball "daffy." It can place four or five nines, on as many fields, at the same time; yet, strange to say it hasn't a single regular team, senior, junior, or "kid." Everybody between six and fifty years of age can play ball—and wants to play—but, notwithstanding this, Taneytown games are more or less "ragged," to make the best of them. A striking peculiarity about Taneytown baseball, is, that nobody ever knows just who will play, or the position they will play, until the club takes the field. The main thing is to have "a game"—there's sure to be players enough when the time comes.

There is, perhaps, not more than one Book of Rules in the town—rules come thirdly or fourthly. Another peculiarity about Taneytown baseball is the coaching; everybody—"rooters" as well as players—coaches when it isn't needed; when it is needed, nobody does it.

A few plays as though they want to win, but the majority play just for the fun of it, and play pretty well, too—when the other fellows don't play better. On the Fourth, in the morning, the Emmitsburg team defeated one of our collections so badly that the score wasn't kept—there wasn't room enough on the score card. In the early afternoon our "kids" played a like team from Little-town, and won, the score being somewhere up in the "teens, for part of a game.

In the afternoon another Taneytown collection tried Emmitsburg, and won, in a fairly well played game, score 8 to 6, and everybody was happy. Emmitsburg played baseball, morning and afternoon, as though they came here for that purpose, and to win. They played a strong, even, heady game, their battery work being especially good, but they had one bad inning and couldn't win. Taneytown didn't "steal" the game, either, as the umpiring was straight and good, with the exception of a very few excusable errors in judgment which had nothing to do with the result. The score was as follows:

Taneytown—1—0—0—1—5—0—0—1—x—8
Emmitsburg—0—2—1—0—0—1—1—0—0—6

Reindollar pitched for Taneytown, and, though wild, did very well, considering that it was his first game for the season, and struck out 12 men. Arnold, for Emmitsburg, struck out 8.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents a bottle. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md. 7-4-tf

Readers Should Welcome Advertising.

The average newspaper reader resents advertising, in a sense, especially when it appears to curtail reading matter, but such objections, in most instances, are ill-founded. The truth is, there is hardly a newspaper or magazine published in the United States that could be furnished to the reader, at its present price, without the revenue derived from advertising, and in many instances from the job-printing department as well. Instead, therefore, of complaining about advertising space, readers should welcome it as it guarantees the existence of their favorite newspapers and periodicals.

The cash book of the RECORD, for the year ending June 30, shows that the receipts from subscriptions were only a little over one-fourth of the total receipts, while the receipts from advertising were a little less than one-fourth of the total, leaving almost half of the whole as receipts from our job-printing business. In an office doing as large a general business as the RECORD, it is impossible, without an elaborate system of figuring, to get at the exact cost of publishing the paper alone, but it is clear enough that our advertising revenue is much too small, at our rates, to be profitable.

It is probably true that the subscription revenue of the average county newspaper is not over one-fourth of its receipts, and as the receipts are apt to be very close to the expense of the business, it may be easily seen how absolute a necessity is advertising.

Best The World Affords.

"It gives me unbounded pleasure to recommend Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says J. W. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. "I am convinced it's the best salve the world affords. It cures a felon on my thumb, and it never fails to heal every sore, burn or wound to which it is applied. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

Named For Farmers' Congress.

Governor Crothers has appointed over 200 farmers and citizens from the counties as delegates to the National Farmers' Congress to be held at Madison, Wis., September 24 to 30. The appointments are, of course, complimentary and those named who attend the congress will be expected to defray their own expenses. The appointments are for two years. Mr. Wm. L. Amoss is vice-president of the congress for Maryland. The delegates named by the Governor for Carroll county, are as follows:

L. P. Slingluff, New Windsor; Wade H. D. Warfield, Sykesville; B. F. Shriver, Union Mills; Jesse P. Weybright, Detour; Jesse W. Fuss, Union Bridge; Rev. J. Stewart Hartman, Silver Run; C. J. Hibberd, New Windsor; H. R. Wooden, Hampstead; C. R. Metcalf, Union Bridge.

Will Build a Revolving House.

New York, July 7.—William Reiman, a jeweler, has had plans drawn for a revolving house, which he will build at Bayside, L. I.

Mr. Reiman would have a home, the windows of which may follow the sunshine in the winter or avoid it in the summer. The architect has studied the problem and has completed plans for such a home, which will be built at a cost of \$35,000, exclusive of the real estate. As proposed, the house will be constructed on a turn-table, which will be operated by electric power. The owner in his library or bed room may press a button and the house will swing to right or left, as he may desire. Sitting in his library window and wearying of the view, he may turn the house around and get another vista without leaving his chair. Or, if the breeze shifts and the owner of the house finds himself cut off from it, he gives the alarm and moves his house around and around and around until he gets the breeze where he wants it.

The Latest Electric Light.

Love of light is the greatest heritage of the human soul. And since pre-meval man sat in the glow of the snapping camp fire, every age has sought to improve on the methods of dispelling the darkness between sundown and sunrise. As a rule, writers of history confine themselves to the most important details and events, and readers are too prone to associate the people of the past with the conveniences of the present.

Few realize that previous to the invention of the tallow-dip, by King Alfred, the interior of the Saxon castles and banquet halls in England were lighted with torches held in iron sockets on the walls. Of course they smoked and flickered, and it is written that the wind blew the sparks all over the room. In ancient Rome an ancient torch was the standard method of illuminating buildings and streets although lamps, burning fat from a rush wick, were extensively used.

The advent of gas lights was quickly overshadowed by the discovery of petroleum. And then, after thousands of years of groping about in almost absolute darkness, the electric light, discovered only about a score of years ago, gave the nearest substitute to actual sunlight known to man. Since then great strides have been made in artificial lighting until only recently the scientists announced the new tungsten electric light, which is predestined to revolutionize electric lighting.

The light from the new tungsten incandescent lamps is pure and white and is very closely allied to natural sunshine. It is the first artificial illuminant by which all colors can be distinguished. Color is an ocular conception. Without light there is no color. Red is red only because it has the quality of absorbing all other colors of the spectrum and reflecting the red rays. Artificial lights in which the yellow, violet, or red rays predominate cannot be used to match colors. Under the clear white light of the tungsten lamps violet is not blue; pink is not red; and blue is not black as when looked at under any other kind of artificial light. The most delicate tints show clear and true.

Tungsten lamps are made on the same principle as the common incandescent lamps. They look about the same but the filament is longer, looped several times in the glass bulb and anchored at both ends. It is not alone because the tungsten lamps give a better quality of light than any other artificial illuminant that it takes first place in the lighting world. But this new lamp is the perfection of economy and will give three times as much light as the ordinary electric light for the same amount of money.

The ordinary incandescent light consumes 3.8 watts of electricity per candle-power. The new tungsten lamp consumes only 1.2 watts or less than a third. This means that with the same amount of illumination the electric light bills are reduced two-thirds. The life of these lamps is about 1000 hours and they work equally as well on direct or alternating current.

Mr. Taft Plays Baseball.

The presence of Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Hot Springs, Va., has naturally drawn to that place quite a collection of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and newspaper reporters. On Monday afternoon a game of baseball was played in Recreation Park, which was remarkable, not only for the make-up of the teams, but for the fun which followed.

Senator Wm. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, was the prime mover in organizing the teams and pitched an eight-inning game with ease and precision, which rattled his opponents. Representative James Burke, of Pennsylvania, caught, and with Senator Crane made up the battery of the "Captain Crane Steamrollers," as the statesmen's team was called. Senator Beveridge, Representative G. P. Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Representative T. E. Burton, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors; Trust-buster Frank P. Kellogg, of St. Paul; Representative W. B. McKinley, of Illinois, and John Everman, his secretary, were on the team. A young colored boy represented Mr. Taft, who was detained at a conference for a time for the fun which followed.

The "Steam Rollers" won in the eighth inning, with the score of 13 to 11, when the game was called because of rain. Representative Burton had gone to bat. He being one of the less effective batters, although he made two runs, permission was asked by the "Steam Rollers" to put Mr. Taft in his place. After a conference it was decided to permit this. With alacrity Mr. Taft threw off his coat, rolled up his white trousers and took his position.

"Play ball!" called the umpire, and as the ball sailed over the plate Mr. Taft swung a terrible swipe and the umpire yelled "strike one!"

"Next time," said Mr. Taft as he took a fresh hold and frowned. Again the ball came sailing over the bag and "Whack!" the bat took it and sent it whizzing straight out past the pitcher and into the hands of Charles Taft, his son, who played shortstop for the correspondents. Then there went up a roar of applause from the crowd which made the woods ring. When it subsided Senator Beveridge, who had been on first, was seen proudly mounted on second base.

"Runner's out," said the umpire. "Well, now, I would just like to know why I am out," came back from Senator Beveridge. "I would like to argue this as a constitutional question."

But the umpire knew more about baseball rules than he did of Senatorial courtesy, and curtly told the objector that he had run on a caught fly. But the incident encouraged the "Steam Rollers," and they took a spurt. Senator Crane, who came to bat well as pitcher, knocked a sacrifice which took him to first. Then Representative Jimmie Burke hit the ball out to center field, and another hit won the game for the statesmen.

Fourth of July Victims.

As early as Monday morning, it was known that seventy-two are dead and 2736 are injured as the result of the accidents attending the celebration of the Fourth of July in the United States. This breaks all records for deaths since 1899. The number of deaths this year reported up to Monday morning is 13 more than at the same time last year. In 1905 59 were dead at the same hour. The number of injuries, however, is only two-thirds of the average for the last five years. This is regarded as an indication that the agitation for a sane Fourth is having its effect.

Like A Potato.

Sunday afternoon I overheard Mary and Bert discussing the morning's Sunday-school lesson.

Bert, who has all faith in his sister's superior knowledge, eagerly inquired, "Mary, what does God look like?"

I was surprised at Mary's prompt and solemn reply—"Bert, God looks like a potato."

Upon asking the child where she had received such an impression, she replied: "Why you said God has eyes on all sides, and a potato is the only thing I know of that has eyes on all sides."—The August Delineator.

Special Notices.

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

NICE EGGS wanted; dirty eggs 1c per dozen less. Squabs 15c a pair; old chickens 9c; Spring chickens, 11c to 2 pounds, 16c. **Good Calves, 5c, 50c for delivering.** No poultry and calves received later than Thursday morning.—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

PROPERTY for sale, at Galt's station. Apply to W. P. KOONTZ.

PRIVATE SALE of my small property (20 acres) near Marker's Mill.—HARRY SEXT. 7-11-2c

WANTED.—Young man desires to correspond with a young lady, must be a blonde.—Address Box 12, Taneytown, Md.

NOTICE.—Am now ready to do steam threshing on short notice. L. D. MAUS. Westminster, Carrier No. 11. 7-11-2t

FOR SALE.—Residence of the late W. W. CRAPSTER, located on York St., Taneytown.—Apply at Residence. 7-11-1f

FOR SALE.—Farm of the late W. W. CRAPSTER, located in Frederick Co., Md.—Apply at Residence, York St., Taneytown, Md. 7-11-1f

1 SECONDHAND EMPIRE Cream Separator, bowl and bearings all new, Capacity 350 lbs. Cheap, guaranteed for one year.—D. W. GARNER.

SIX PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by W. C. N. MYERS, on G. K. Dutta farm.

PRIVATE SALE.—Small farm of 23 acres, near Otterdale School-house. Good water and plenty of fruit. Building in good repair. Possession April 1, 1909. LAURA M. ANGELL and Wm. H. ANGELL, Middleburg, No. 1. 7-11-4t

1 NEW TOP BUGGY, steel tire, drop axle, black gear, for only \$47.50, Spot Cash. Good only to July 18th., 1908.—D. W. GARNER.

BARGAINS, in Harney! Are you looking for a bargain? Every Man's, Boy's and Youth's Suits reduced 1/2 off the regular price. Men's and Ladies' Tan and Patent Leather Oxfords, cut away down in price. All Men's Dress Straw Hats reduced away down. It will pay you to call on—M. K. SNIDER.

THE LARGEST and finest selection of Post Cards in town, 17 to 50¢ each. Also a good selection of Post Card Albums at J. Wm. HULL's, Jeweler. 7-11-3t.

LETTER LOST, addressed to Mrs. Martha J. Antlhouse. Finder please return to Postoffice or HARVEY T. OTT.

I HAVE the best Graphophone Needle on the market. Try them.—J. Wm. HULL, Jeweler. 7-11-3t

FESTIVAL.—The Keysville Base Ball Club, will hold a festival on the evenings of July 11, and 18, on the church and school ground. Everybody invited.

FOR SALE.—3 good rain barrels, 1 60-gal. oil tank with pump, 1 writing desk, 1 small ice box and water cooler.—J. Wm. HULL, Jeweler. 7-11-3t

ATTENTION.—Young man desires to make the acquaintance of young lady, brunette preferred.—Address Box 81, Taneytown, Md. 7-11-2t

FOR SALE.—250 ft. Rubber Belting, 10-in wide, good as new.—S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge. 7-4-4t

HOUSEKEEPER wanted. Responsible white woman to take charge of my house, and cook.—JOSEPH ENGLAR, Linwood. 7-4-2t

NEW CROWN SEPARATORS for sale, Capacity 300 lb. per hour, guaranteed for one year, \$45.00 Spot Cash.—D. W. GARNER. Good only to Aug. 1st., 1908.

FOR SALE.—A Chester sow and ten pigs, by HARRY T. ECKARD, Bark Hill. 7-4-2t

FROGS WANTED, in any quantity. Will pay \$1.00 to \$1.25 a dozen. Ship to "The Albough," Hanover, Pa. Refer to C. A. ELLIOT, or JOHN D. KANE. 6-27-3t

FOR SALE, Cheap.—Large Refrigerator, good as new.—A. H. BANKARD. 6-13-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Property of Samuel H. Little, on Fairview Ave.—Newly Built, Modern conveniences. Immediate possession.—G. W. WILT, Agent. 5-9-1f

PUMPS REPAIRED and Wells cleaned on short notice at reasonable price.—Benj. F. DAYHOFF, Uniontown, Md. 5-2-3m

PRIVATE SALE

A Desirable Farm!

The undersigned will sell at Private Sale, his farm situated on the west bank of Monocacy, on the Bullfrog road, in Frederick county, Md., containing

104 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been tilled over several times during the last few years. The improvements consist of a GOOD LOG HOUSE, Brick-ced. containing 7 rooms, with cellar under the whole house; also a Summer House at the end of the porch; a large Bank Barn, recently built, with Grain Shed attached; Buggy Shed, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib; also plenty of water at house and barn.

This property is worthy the attention of an early buyer. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to—GEO. S. VALENTINE. 7-11-4t one mile south of Bridgeport.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Koons Bros., DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

The Great Shopping Centre in Taneytown

is right here in this store. The enthusiastic shoppers who congregate here six days in the week tell a tale of price attractiveness and quality—attractiveness that needs no word of ours to emphasize. The store news this weeks is very interesting.

7c Gingham, 5 1/2c.

Colors are Blue, Brown, Green, Pink, large and small checked patterns; regular 7c value. **Yard, 5 1/2c.**

9c Gingham, 7c.

Our best Gingham, usually sold for 8 and 9c. You have your choice at—**7c per yard.**

12c Lawns, 7 1/2c.

28 inches wide, extra good quality, light ground, work in small and large florals and fancy stripes, sells everywhere for 10 and 12c; our price while they last **7 1/2c per yard.**

10c Batiste, per yard, 5c.

7c Calico, 6c.

Our stock is now in its completeness. It includes the newest printed calicos. Other stores charge you 7 and 8c for same kind of goods. **Our price, 6c.**

Embroideries and Insertions

At Cost.

The assortment of embroideries we show is one of the features we emphasize. Our display this season was particularly strong in narrow and medium edgings, insertions, bandings, demiflores and skirtings, including the prettiest effects. We don't carry any of these goods over one season, and are going to give our customers an opportunity to buy what we have on hand, at and below what they actually cost us.

Completely Satisfied.

That's the state of mind of every customer of our store. Our stock is so wonderfully beautiful, varied and complete, and the prices are so reasonable, that entire satisfaction is assured all who come here.

PRIVATE SALE

DESIRABLE SMALL FARM!

The undersigned offers at Private Sale his valuable Small Farm, situate 3/4 mile east of Mayberry, containing

50 ACRES OF LAND, in an excellent state of cultivation, 10 acres of which are in heavy timber and all under good fencing. The improvements consist of a good 2 1/2 story FRAME DWELLING, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and other necessary outbuildings. There are three good springs on the farm, a good supply of fruit, and an outlet to the public road.

Possession will be given September 1st. For terms and full information, call on or address the owner—

BENJ. FLEAGLE, Mayberry, Md. 7-4-4t

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE FARM!

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Middleburg Dist., near Hobson Grove School-house, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908,

at 1 o'clock, his farm containing 13 1/4 ACRES OF LAND,

about 18 acres being fine timber. The improvements consist of a good Two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling, Summer House, good Brick Barn, Wagon Shed, and other necessary outbuildings.

There is a big orchard on the farm containing a variety of all kinds of fruit. Good well of water at house and one at the barn, and a stream of water runs through the place.

This farm adjoins lands of Messrs. C. W. Winemiller, John J. Crapster, Eli M. Dutterer and others, is mid-way between Taneytown and Middleburg and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS made known on day of sale. Possession April 1, 1909.

VALENTINE HARMAN. J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 7-11-4t

Too Much Stock.

Clothing Must be Sold

We Need the Money.

Big and better bargains than you have ever seen in Men's Suits.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits

at great sacrifice. Don't miss this chance.

Men's Pants.

500 pairs Men's Pants reduced.

Hot Weather Needs

in Alpaca Coats, Dusters, Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery. Always the latest things for Men and Boys at lowest prices.

SHARRER & GORSUCH,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

P. S.—Good Thermometer with suits.

8c Ladies' Vests, 4c.

Bleached, ribbed knit, full trimmed, taped neck, crocheted edging around arm holes, shell stitched skirt.

25c Men's Neckwear, 17 1/2c.

Day after day, instance after instance, the evidence accumulates that we provide the best bargains in neckwear. No where else will you find such an immense stock, including all the newest designs.

Men's 15c Half Hose, 12c

75c Negligee Shirts, 48c.